

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

(DRAFT)

ANNUAL PLAN

1989 - 90

NIEPA DC



D04588

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17-E, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.....1-4588.....
Date.....3/11/89.....

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Tribal Sub-Plan schemes are implemented in the Districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur, while the population of Sch.Tribes in the State is 18,25,203, it is about 3,07,259 in the Tribal Sub-Plan Districts as per 1981 Census.

At the commencement of the VII Five Year Plan it was projected that the Sch.Tribe population in the Tribal Sub-Plan Districts would rise to 3,62,566 at a 2% annual growth rate and the families would be around 72,513 taking 5 members per family at an average by the terminal year of 1985-90. The coverage of families economically assisted to cross the poverty line during 6th & 7th Plan are as follows:

VI Plan (1980-85)	24,014 families
VII Plan 1985-86 } 86-87 }	23,839
1987-88	8,997
1988-89 (Anticipated achievement)	9,000
	65,850
	65,850

Thus the families left to be covered during 1989-90 is 6,663. During VII Plan period upto end of 88-89 about 65,850 families will be assisted under anti-poverty programme. But, however there are people who need a second dose of assistance which requires a thorough survey of Sch.Tribes in the tribal pockets. So, to do this work, an independent agency like Indian Institute of Management will be asked to take up survey and to furnish a comprehensive report to form the Tribal Sub-Plan during VIII Plan. Till this task is completed a tentative target of 8,000 families would be fixed for the year 1989-90.

Hitherto, the policy has been to thrust more emphasis on programmes which helps the tribal families to come out of their poverty line. It is ascertained from the Zilla Parishads that this alone does not help them to come out of the poverty line fully as there are other factors like providing necessary infrastructure like Health Programme and roads

etc., which should also be taken into account. This aspect of the tribal life was some how neglected, though not completely. It would be desirable that the emphasis shall be laid on providing basic minimum infrastructure during 1989-90.

Secondly, the purpose of the Government would be complete if both the economic assistance and the necessary infrastructure are provided to the tribals which helps them to lead a meaningful life. Perhaps this could be the objective of the VIII Plan. A begining would be made in this direction from the year 1989-90 iteself.

AREA OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The tribals in Karnataka are dispersed all over the State. Their concentration is found in the Districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur where tribes are economically, socially and educationally very backward.

Although, the four Districts had a sizeable Sch.Tribe population, yet the State could not fulfill the norms of Government of India to declare tribal area as Scheduled areas (that is where 50% of the population of any area belongs to Sch.Tribes). This norms was subsequently relaxed to the extent that pockets of Sch.Tribes of any concurrent administrative area should form atleast 10,000 Sch.Tribes, so that an Integrated Tribal Development Project could be formed.

On this basis, five I.T.D.Ps are formed in the four Districts with specific taluks where pockets of tribal concentration exists.

Thus, the areas brought under the fold of I.T.D. P. for the purpose of Tribal Sub-Plan are given below:-

Sl. No. Name of the I.T.D.P. Comprising the Tribal pockets
in the taluks of -
=====

1. H.D.Kote, Mysore	1. Chamarajanagar 2. Gundlupet 3. H.D.Kote 4. Hunsur 5. Kollegal 6. Nanjangud 7. Periyapatna 8. Yelandur
2. Ponnampet, Madikeri	1. Somwarpet 2. Virajpet 3. Madikeri
3. Udupi, Mangalore	1. Udupi 2. Belthangadi 3. Karkala 4. Coondapur
4. Puttur, Mangalore	1. Puttur 2. Sullia 3. Bantwal 4. Mangalore
5. Mudigere, Chickmagalur	1. Koppa 2. Sringeri 3. Mudigere 4. Narasimharajapura

TRIBAL VILLAGES:

As per 1981 Census, there are 1,686 villages in the I.T.D.P. areas with Sch.Tribes concentration. The break up of villages in the I.T.D.Ps are as follows:-

<u>I.T.D.P.</u>	<u>No.of villages</u>
1. Mysore District	528
2. Kodagu District	400
3. Dakshina Kannada District	583
4. Chickmagalur District	173

	1,686

VULNERABLE GROUPS/AREAS:

The vulnerable groups among Tribals are the Primitive Tribes. These are the Jenu Kurubas and Koragas. The Jenu Kurubas are found in the interior forest of H.D.Kote, Gundlupet, Hunsur and Periyapatna of Mysore District, as well as in the forest ranges of Nagarahole, Kallahalla, Murkal and Kushalnagar of Kodagu District. Koragas are found in Udipi, Belthangadi, Karkala, Coondapur, Puttur, Sullia, Bantwal and Mangalore Taluks.

Though 1981 census population figures of these communities are not yet published but estimates of their population have been made on the basis of 1976-77 survey. According to this survey, the population of Jenu Kurubas was 15,401 and Koragas was 13,627. At an estimated average growth rate of 3% per annum, the population at the end of 1990 would be 17,865 and 15,810 for the Jenu Kurubas and Koragas respectively. In view of the Special attention needed for these primitive tribals, special plans are formulated for their well being.

There are no vulnerable areas in Karnataka, since no tribal habitat has been affected by any irrigation or power project leading to dispersal of the tribals. Therefore, problems arising out of rehabilitation are not faced.

DISPERSED TRIBALS:

The jurisdiction of the Tribal Sub-Plan area is confined to four districts, where I.T.D.Ps have been formed. It is therefore, necessary to take care of tribals found out-side the I.T.D.P. areas. Special schemes are being formulated for such tribals also.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

1) Land Alienation:

Under the provision of the Karnataka Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe (Prohibition of transfer of certain lands) Act 1979, 2,717 cases of land have been reported upto 1986-87.

Out of 2,717 cases, 1,235 cases have been decided and 3,959 acres of land has been restored to the tribals.

ii) Excise policy:

In view of the mixed population in the tribal areas of the State, the vending of liquors is under the supervision of the Government only. The liquor shops in the tribal areas are abolished. Allowing the tribals to brew their own liquor is not permitted as it promotes illicit distillation.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:

In addition to the economic benefits which are mainly intended to lift the tribal people above poverty line, certain infrastructure benefits are also provided. The benefits provided are as follows:

Drinking Water Wells:

To provide adequate drinking water to the tribal people who are living in hilly and remote villages, protected water supply scheme is extended through the P.H.E. Department.

The target number of wells to be taken up during 1988-89 is shown below:

	<u>State</u>		<u>Central Sector</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achieved</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
1987-88	123	67	135	73
1988-89	101	28	14	13
1989-90	100	-	100	-

ii) Electrification of Tribal Colonies:

As part of the infrastructure, the State Government is undertaking electrification of tribal colonies by providing street lights and service connections to the houses of tribals. So far 562 such colonies have been provided with the street lights since VI Plan period. It is proposed to electrify 35 colonies during 1989-90.

iii) Approach Roads:

To improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people, communication plays an important role. In this directions, formation of link and approach roads from village or from the places of tribals to market yards is necessary. Hence, 40.19 Kms. length of roads have been formed during 1987-88. This helps them to transport their available agricultural products directly to the market.

iv) Health Centres:

It is also the policy of the State Government to see that the health care facilities are extended to the tribals of farthest and remotest habitats in tribal areas. In such places Mobile Health Units, -Primary Health Units and A.N.M. Sub-Centres are established. To make the medical services available quickly and regularly, quarters are constructed to the A.N.Ms. The staff working in the tribal areas are paid 10% of their basic pay as an additional and incentive allowances.

The number of Health Centres, Mobile Health Units, A.N.M. Sub-Centres already functioning in the tribal areas are as follows:-

1. Primary Health Centres	-	30
2. Mobile Tribal Health Units	-	7
3. Mobile Dispensaries	-	3
4. A.N.M. Sub-Centres	-	31
5. M.H.Us started by Voluntary agencies.	-	5

v) Houses:

As a matter of policy, free house sites are distributed to the tribals who do not own a house. The number of Sch.Tribe persons provided house sites during Seventh Plan are given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
1. 1986-87	10,057
2. 1987-88	1,843 (Sept.)

The number of houses constructed during the VII Plan is given below:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Houses</u>
1.	1985-86	998
2.	1986-87	1,362
3.	1987-88	794
4.	1988-89	889
Total:		4,043

vi) Women Welfare Centres/Ashrama Schools/Residential Schools and hostels for Sch.Tribe students:

To inculcate the habit of attending schools and to educate Sch.Tribes children following institutions are maintained by the Social Welfare Department.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the institution/ scheme</u>	<u>No.of insti- tutions.</u>	<u>Sanctioned strength/ No.of students</u>
1.	Women & Child Welfare Centres	95	4,750
2.	Ashrama School for Sch.Tribes	62	3,900
3.	Government Boys hostels for STs	17	922
4.	Govt. Girls hostel for STs	2	90
5.	Grant-in-aid hostels for STs	11	640
6.	Sanction of Pre-matric scho- larship during 1988-89.	-	18,483
7.	Sanction of Post-matric scho- larship during 1988-89.	-	5,497

Students are provided with free food, books, stationery, shelter, medical aid and tuition.

Co-operative structure in Tribal areas:

It is a known fact that, the tribals and the forest are inseparable as forest is their abode. The tribals depends on forest for their livelihood. Apart from their

customary habituation like hunting, they live by collecting and marketing the minor forest produces available in the forest like honey, tree bark, harn, wax, tamarind, fruits, gum etc. With a view to provide market facilities to the M.F.P. and to provide essential commodities on controlled rates and to provide credit facilities to the tribals, LAMP Societies have been organised where the tribals will be enrolled as members under the provisions of Co-operative Societies Act.

LAMP SOCIETIES:

There are 19 LAMP Societies (Large sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Society) functioning in the tribal areas of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur Districts. The details of their membership, activities turn over etc., are indicated below:

	<u>Date of Registration</u>
1. LAMPs, Hunsur, Mysore Dist.	24-3-1971
2. " Kollegal "	4-12-1983
3. " Gundlupet "	14-2-1982
4. " ChamaraJanagara "	21-6-1982
5. " Yelandur "	12-2-1982
6. " H.D.Kote "	30-12-1976
7. " Thithinathi, Kodagu Dist.	18-12-1976
8. " Basavanahalli, "	17-1-1979
9. " Bagamandala, "	9-9-1982
10. " Bantwala, Dakshina Kannada	24-1-1982
11. " Sullia, "	17-2-1981
12. " Mangalore "	5-8-1982
13. " Puttur "	5-3-1982
14. " Karkala "	18-7-1977
15. " Belthangadi "	12-1-1979
16. " Udupi "	12-1-1979
17. " Coondapura "	30-6-1983
18. " Mudigere, Chickmagalur Dist.	28-2-1979
19. " Koppa, "	28-2-1979

MEMBERS OF THE LAMP SOCIETIES 1988:

There are 34,577 Sch.Tribes who have been enrolled as the members of these LAMP Societies. The Society-wise break up is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	No. of members
1.	Basavanahalli	1,530
2.	Thithimathi	5,150
3.	Koppa	1,760
4.	Kundapur	1,315
5.	Hunsur	2,225
6.	H.D.Kote	1,951
7.	Mangalore	513
8.	Sullia	1,112
9.	B.R.Hills	216
10.	Puttur	1,250
11.	Bagamandal	2,217
12.	Bantwal	1,073
13.	Mudigeri	2,000
14.	Udupi	2,827
15.	Gundlupet	1,000
16.	Kollegala	2,153
17.	Chamarajanagar	706
18.	Karkala	2,819
19.	Belthangadi	2,760
		<u>34,577</u>

WORKING OF THE LAMP SOCIETIES:

Almost all the LAMP Societies are engaged in the collection of Minor Forest Produces like wax, horn, tamarind, fruit, tree mass, tree bark, gum etc. Besides, they are also supplying essential food commodities to the needy tribals as well as the Social Welfare Institutions. Some LAMPS like Karkala is also purchasing baskets from the

tribals at reasonable rates. Some LAMPS have proposed to start processing units, firewood depots., weaving centres, basket making etc. Almost all the LAMPS have opened consumer stores for the advantage of the tribals at various points and more sub-centres will be opened wherever necessary.

LAMPS are linked to the Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies for the purpose of marketing Minor Forest Produce and other agricultural produce. They are also linked to the concerned D.C.C. Banks for securing necessary finance to perform credit functions effectively. Societies have also taken financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation towards development of infrastructure facilities like transport, storage processing etc.

All the LAMP Societies in the I.T.D.P. areas have been strictly instructed to provide loan facilities to the needy tribal members and also to open more retail outlets wherever necessary.

RIGHTS OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Almost all the LAMP Societies have taken up the collection of Minor Forest Produce. The Conservator of Forests have been authorised to sanction M.F.P. leases in favour of LAMP Societies without referring to the higher authorities at concessional rates.

Sub-Centres opened to each of the Societies:

Under the Bye-laws, the LAMPS can establish Sub-Centres or auxillary units to perform the functions allowed by the bye-laws effectively within its jurisdiction. Moreover, opening of the Centres/Purchase points will also facilitate the tribals who are in the deep interior forests. At present for 19 LAMP Societies ~~where~~ are there 51 Sub-Centres.

Total Turn over of LAMP

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the LAMP Society.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Basavanahalli	8.58	9.16	12.87
2.	Thithimathi	15.84	16.55	16.96
3.	Koppa	43.94	39.97	48.21
4.	Coondapur	1.93	1.10	9.84
5.	Hunsur	19.36	23.41	19.28
6.	H.D.Kote	4.21	4.34	1.08
7.	Mangalore	4.01	6.17	4.78
8.	Sullia	17.21	29.74	36.74
9.	B.R.Hills	14.32	16.27	26.55
10.	Puttur	6.80	7.70	7.12
11.	Bantwal	2.66	0.84	2.41
12.	Bagamandala	22.35	26.48	28.49
13.	Mudigere	20.58	28.73	10.78
14.	Udupi	12.48	16.15	24.53
15.	Gundlupet	5.63	12.90	9.10
16.	Kollegala	6.14	7.28	5.68
17.	Chamarajanagar	8.00	9.00	10.00
18.	Karkala	12.95	14.18	14.80
19.	Belthangadi	4.35	4.42	4.52
Total:		231.34	274.39	293.74

The Government of India have proposed to form a Federation of Tribal Development Corporation in Karnataka. A proposal have been sent to Government for approval by Cooperative Department.

By the formation of *TRIEFED* there is a considerable scope to ensure higher earning and employment opportunities to the tribal population and to full utilisation of natural products including Minor Forest Produce. Tribals will get a attractive prices for their M.F.P. through *TRIEFED* in open market.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

With the set up of the Zilla Parishad, the procedure for implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan schemes has been changed. Funds are placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishads, who in turn will allocate funds to various sectors including Tribal Sub-Plan looking into the size of the funds available with them. The programmes are formulated by the Mandals and the Zilla Parishads. The overall control of the implementation vests with the Zilla Parishad.

A committee has also been constituted at the District Level to formulate the Plan, implement in the implementation of the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan schemes. The Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad who is also the President, various heads of Development Departments, as members and the District Social Welfare Officer as the Member Secretary.

The Zilla Parishad will fix up definite target number of families/works as the case may be, to each Department every month and the achievement of which will be reviewed on 10th of the following month. Information arising out of this review is placed every month before the Chief Secretary in a meeting of Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments connected with the Plan. This is invariably held on 16th of every month or on the next working day if 16th happens to be a holiday. The Tribal Sub-Plan has also become a part of the District Sector Plan since most of the schemes taken up in the Plan come under the District Sector of the plan schemes. The Plan Monitoring and Information Division of the Planning Department co-ordinates the work of review at various levels.

PERSONNEL POLICIES:

There is a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and High Power

Committee headed by the Chief Minister will review the programme implement by the Development Departments once in 3 months at the State Level.

Activities of Karnataka SC/ST Development Corporation, Bangalore:

The Government have set up this Corporation in 1975 with the main objective of providing financial assistance to uplift Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribes economically. The authorised and paid up share capital as on date is Rs.500 Crores.

The Corporation is now implementing the margin money loan programme to assist Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe. The Corporation is identifying the needy SC/ST members and arranging loans through the Nationalised Banks for taking up various productive ventures. The Corporation has assisted 6,668 Sch.Tribe families during VI Plan with financial assistance of Rs.112.70 lakhs as 75% Bank loan and Rs.37.35 lakhs, as 25% margin money by the Corporation. 1,048 Sch.Tribe families have been assisted to cross the poverty line by the SC/ST Development Corporation during 1987-88.

The loans provided relates to the following avocations.

1. Dairy Farming
2. Sheep/Goat Rearing
3. Piggery Development
4. Bullock and Carts
5. Development of land
6. Leather and other craft artisans
7. Carpentry
8. Retail trade.

OBJECTIVES OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The objectives of the Plan are as follows:-

- i) To enable 8,000 families to overcome the rigours of poverty through provision of package of viable economic benefits during 1989-90;
- ii) To lay down policies which will protect tribal culture and promote tribal welfare;
- iii) To provide the tribal habitats with the basic minimum infrastructure requirements.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the following strategies are evolved.

i) To deliver the package of economic benefits to the tribals based on an assessment of their family size, skill, formation, asset level etc. By a package of benefits is to meet provision of not merely main economic benefit like irrigation wells etc., but also the inputs required and short term credit needed for Crop husbandry.

ii) To impart new skills in crafts etc., and to organise the trainees into viable small/village industry units so as to increase their income levels. The LAMPs will be fully utilised to secure orders and provide credit etc., for these units.

iii) The Animal Husbandry benefit like milch cattle, will be given to habitats whose places are covered by milk routes organised by dairies.

iv) To take special care of vulnerable groups/dispersed tribals.

Financial resources by getting and accounting procedures:

The financial resources of Tribal Sub-Plan are made up of resources of general sectors under State Plan, Normal Central Assistance and Special Central Assistance

of Government of India and loan from financial institutions. The resources are detailed below:

Sl.No.	Resources for Plan Sources of funds	Rs. in lakhs (1989-90)
1.	State Plan Outlay	1727.07
2.	Special Central Assistance	265.00
Total:		1992.07

EVALUATION STUDY

The Tribal Sub-Plan schemes are implemented in the I.T.D.P. areas, since 1976-77 and considerable work has been done towards the development of Tribals. Therefore, it was considered necessary to entrust an evaluation study to an independent organisation. The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore was entrusted with the task of the evaluation of the programmes implemented in the I.T.D.P. areas as well as performance of the LAMP Societies.

302 families were selected and surveyed for the purpose of evaluation. (6) LAMP Societies were selected based on their performance over the years. The report has been submitted in this regard by the institute during Sept., 1985.

The following are the appreciations made by the Institute in the report.

Among the families surveyed, where the bullocks are supplied under Agricultural schemes, about 93% of the families are effectively using. The supply of bullock cart is eventhough not related to production, it can augment the family income by way of hiring the carts for transport. Hence, the schemes are continued during VIIth

Plan. The Soil Conservation measures proved to be highly beneficial as the cropping intensity has doubled from 26% to 53%. The supply of milch animals, piggery units and poultry units were found to be satisfactory and is opined to encourage these activities. These activities are continued during VII Plan.

The major animal husbandry activity was supply of milch animals. The supply of goat units is discontinued based on the evaluation study. The system of supply of sprayers to the tribal farmers appears to be satisfactory and continued. The coverage of houses to tribal families were found satisfactory. On an average 80% of the sample families had been given houses. The provision of wells for drinking water supply, roads to colony were found to be satisfactorily progressing. Many of the colonies are having more than one well for drinking water purpose. The health facilities found satisfactory and the programme is continued. The educational facilities provided to the tribal children are fairly adequate, the coverage under education is found satisfactory. On the whole tribal sub-plan activities are progressing satisfactorily.

The performance of Mudigere and Udupi LAMPs is highly appreciated. The enrolment of members in other LAMPs are very slow and thus, their contribution to share capital is also very low. The Indian Institute of Management has suggested that Societies should take up marketing of forest produce and products, provide loan facilities to members in addition to the existing activities and the efforts should be made to enrol more members. This is being pursued from the Social Welfare Department and Co-operation Department.

The institution in its report has suggested that the programme can be made more effective by paying more

attention to activities such as Rural electrification, Sericulture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Adult Literacy programme etc.

The suggestions given by the Indian Institute of Management is taken into account for implementation of schemes for the welfare of Sch. Tribes during VII Five Year Plan as well as during 1988-89 and accordingly plans are formulated.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES:

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the rural areas in the State. It contributes about 60% to the domestic products. The bone of our agriculture, however, is that more than 80% area of the State is subjected to vagaries of rainfall. The vagaries may be either in the form of quantum of precipitation or its distribution or both. Till recently, it was believed that the State has atleast some areas of assured rainfall in the narrow belt of coastal and malnad regions. However, this belief is not true now-a-days. Thus, in evolving suitable strategy for sustained growth of agriculture, a review of the strength is required to be made in addition to taking care of weaknesses in areas of uncertain rainfall. A revised strategy has been devised during the year. Since the areas supposed to have assured water supply are not ensured of the water supply as believed, crop innovations, adoption of short duration varieties have been conceived.

These measures are in addition to the use of high yielding varieties, increased coverage by fertilisers and organic manures and requisite plant protection measures. Inter cropping is another innovation to maximise the use of available land without additional inputs.

1. AGRICULTURE

An outlay of Rs.53.60 lakhs (Rs.30.10 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.23.50 lakhs as Special Central Assistance) is proposed for implementation of various schemes in the agriculture sector during 1989-90. Rs.21.00 lakhs will be spent to assist 653 tribals to cross the poverty line and Rs.32.60 lakh will be spent to give supplementary benefit to 6,320 tribals under schemes like agricultural implements, agricultural inputs, supply of plant protection equipments.

i) Supply of bullocks:

It is proposed to supply a pair of bullocks at a cost of Rs.4,000/- to each beneficiary at a subsidy of 60% and the loan component of 40% drawn from financing institutions. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs.10.50 lakhs benefitting 435 tribal families including Special Central Assistance of Rs.5.25 lakhs.

ii) Supply of bullock with cart:

It is proposed to supply bullock with cart at a cost of Rs.8,000/- with a subsidy of 60% and loan component of 40% drawn from financing institutions. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.10.50 lakhs for benefitting 218 families including Special Central Assistance of Rs.5.25 lakhs.

iii) Supply of Agricultural implements:

Under this scheme, agricultural implements worth Rs.300/- will be supplied free of cost. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.10.50 lakhs is proposed benefitting 3,630 tribals

iv) Supply of Agricultural inputs:

Inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds etc., will be supplied worth of Rs.600/- per beneficiary for this purpose a sum of Rs.10.50 lakhs is proposed by extending benefit to 1,840 tribals.

v) Supply of plant protection equipments & chemicals:

Plant protection equipments like sprayers, dusters and chemicals will be supplied worth of Rs.500/- per beneficiary. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for extending benefits to 800 beneficiaries including Special Central Assistance of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

vi) Arranging tour to S.T. farmers to Research Centres:

The farmers will be taken out to the neighbouring District to acquaint them with the latest technology in the development of agriculture. It is proposed to take 50 farmers for this sight seeing programme. The outlay proposed is Rs.1.00 lakhs.

vii) Training in modern method of cultivation and maintainance of staff:

Under the scheme, the modern method of cultivation involving latest technology will be displayed for the benefit of the tribals and also 200 tribal youths will be given training in modern method of cultivation. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.6.60 lakhs will be spent under State Plan.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			Normal	Special		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Supply of Bullocks/ Buffaloes (Main Economic benefits)	5.25	-	5.25	10.50	435
2.	Supply of bullocks with carts (Main Eco- nomic benefits).	5.25	-	5.25	10.50	218

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Supply of Agricultural implements.		5.00	-	5.50	10.50	3630
4. Supply of Agricultural inputs.		5.00	-	5.50	10.50	1840
5. Supply of plant protection equipments.		2.00	-	2.00	4.00	800
6. Arranging tour to farmers to various research centres.		1.00	-	-	1.00	50
7. Training in modern method of cultivation and maintenance of staff.		6.60	-	-	-	-
	Total	30.10	-	30.10	53.60	
				23.50		

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 653

HORTICULTURE

Role of Horticulture:

The Department of Horticulture is imparting training in Horticulture technology among the tribal people to enable them to take up horticulture to improve their economy and to cross the poverty line. The total budget provision proposed for the year 1989-90 is Rs.16.00 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs.4.00 lakhs to benefit 500 tribals under Main Economic benefits.

i) Training Programme:

Under this programme, the training will be imparted in the tribal youths in Horticulture. During the training course various horticultural operations are demonstrated to know the working knowledge of important horticultural crops, such as fruits, vegetables, plantation crops etc. The duration of the training course is one year and during the training period, trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs.250/- per month for twelve months. The medical allowance of

Rs.50/-, Special provision of Rs.150/- per trainee per year for supply of uniform and other articles like cups, plates, bed sheets etc., Rs.100/- per trainee per year for free supply of planting materials and implements and Rs.100/- per trainee will be spent for his tour expenses. Thus, a total expenditure of Rs.3,400/- per candidate, per year will be incurred.

Further provision is also made to select the trained or the family members of the trainee to avail the benefit of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre coconut/fruit gardens established under the programme of the scheme to enable them to cross the poverty line. During 1989-90, it is proposed to train 88 tribal youths at the cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

ii) Establishment of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre coconut/fruit gardens:

Half an acre unit gardens of coconut/fruit orchards will be established in the beneficiaries land by providing all inputs like planting materials, fertilizer, plant protection chemicals, labour component and inter-cultivation charges etc., worth of Rs.2,000/- per unit garden. During 1989-90, it is proposed to establish 500 units of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre gardens at a total cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

iii) Maintenance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre gardens for IIInd & IIIrd Year:

The gardens which are established during the last 2 years will be maintained by providing inputs like fertilizer, plant protection chemicals and cultivation charges worth of Rs.400/- and Rs.400 for the IIInd and IIIrd year respectively. During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to maintain 375 and 375 unit gardens at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs respectively.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Training	3.00	-	-	3.00	80
2.	Establishment of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre Unit Garden(M)	6.00	-	4.00	10.00	500
3. a.	Maintenance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre coconut/ fruit gardens established during II & III Year.	3.00	-	-	3.00	750
Total:		12.00	-	4.00	16.00	500

(M) Main Economic beneficiaries - 500

SOIL CONSERVATION:

An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan for implementation of the following schemes, which will be implemented with 100% subsidy.

With a view to increase agricultural products in dry land areas, more emphasis is being laid on dry land cultivation and soil conservation works.

As per the survey, about 21,500 acres of land is being cultivated by the tribals in Tribal Sub-Plan area. About 80% of this land is dry and requires soil conservation work to maximise the production.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance		Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-		
			Normal Special		
1.	Contour bunding	3.00	-	3.00	120
2.	Graded bunding	2.00	-	2.00	80
3.	Bench terracing and reshaping of paddy lands & gully plugging.	3.00	-	3.00	120
		8.00	-	8.00	

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY SERVICES:

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services solely responsible for the health care of livestock population in the State. The health care includes both curative as well as preventive measures. The Department is also vested with the responsibility of livestock development for the purpose. While the Department is responsible for State Sector Schemes, it is also responsible for guiding the Zilla Parishad in implementing District Sector Schemes.

I. Under this sector, a sum of Rs.14.50 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.19.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance is proposed for the following schemes for the benefit of tribal families. Rs.33.50 lakhs will be spent under State and Central assistance for the programme during 1989.90.

1) Supply of Milch cows:

Under this scheme, a pair of cross breed milch cows at Rs.5,000/- each would be supplied. Other expenditure like putting up a cow shed with locally available materials

at a cost of Rs.2,300/- feed for 180 days at a cost of Rs.2,160/-, miscellaneous expenditure like transportations, equipments, insurance and health coverage will also be provided at a cost of Rs.540/-. Thus, the cost of one unit of milch cows works out to Rs.15,000/- out of this 75% will be provided as subsidy met by the Department and 25% will be loan component which will be secured through the financial institutions. It is proposed to supply 100 such units at a cost of Rs.11.25 lakhs which includes Special Central Assistance of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

2) Supply of She-buffaloes:

Under this scheme, two graded She-buffaloes at Rs.2,500/- each will be supplied. Other expenditure like putting up a shed with locally available materials at a cost of Rs.2,000/-, feed for 180 days at a cost of Rs.1,080/- and miscellaneous expenditure like transportation, equipment, insurance and health coverage etc., at a cost of Rs.420/- will also be borne. Thus, the cost for establishing one unit of She-buffaloe works out to Rs.8,500/- out of this 75% would be subsidy and 25% drawn from the financing agencies. Under the scheme, it is proposed to supply 85 units etc., cost of Rs.5.43 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs.1.19 lakhs.

3) Establishment of Piggery Unit:

Under this scheme, two exotic gilts and one exotic bear at Rs.325/- and Rs.500/- each would be provided. Other expenditure like providing pig sites at a cost of Rs.2,100/- feed for 330 days at a cost of Rs.3,250/-, miscellaneous expenditure like transportation, equipment, insurance, health coverage at a cost of Rs.500/- will also be met out. This one unit of piggery cost Rs.7,000/-. Out of this, subsidy would be 75% and loan 25% drawn from financing agencies.

During 1989-90, it is proposed to establish 20 units with an outlay of Rs.1.05 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs.0.05 lakhs.

4) Supply of Sheep Units:

Under the scheme of sheep unit, 20 Ewes and one Ram will be supplied. Other items like putting up a shed with a locally available materials, transportation, equipments, insurance, health coverage will also be provided at a cost of Rs.2,500/-. The unit cost would be Rs.0.10 lakhs. The scheme will be implemented with a subsidy of 75% and loan component of 25%.

It is proposed to establish 210 such units with an outlay of Rs.15.77 lakhs which includes Special Central Assistance of Rs.12.76 lakhs.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance.			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Supply of Milch cows (Main Eco. benefits)	6.25	-	5.00	11.25	100
2.	Supply of She-buffaloes (M)	4.24	-	1.19	5.43	85
3.	Supply of Piggery Unit (M)	1.00	-	0.05	1.05	20
4.	Supply of Sheep Unit(M)	3.01	-	12.76	15.77	210
Total:		14.50	-	19.00	33.50	415(M)

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 415

II. Dairy Development :

Karnataka Milk Federation is the Organisation for Dairy Development in the State. The main emphasis in Dairy Development will consists of implementation of operation flood III. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for the welfare of Sch.Tribes.

The schemes taken up under this sector are given below:

- i) Animal Health Care and Debt servicing
- ii) Milk enhancement programme
- iii) Training and extension.

The Tribal families will be educated through mass media, Audio-visual methods are proposed for the organisation.

FISHERIES:

Fisheries is an important sector in Karnataka. Karnataka Coast extending over 300 Kms. adjoined with 25,000 Sq.Kms. of continental shelf is highly productive in respect of marine fisheries. The State is also having over 4.57 lakhs hectares of fresh water resources distributed over more than 33,000 minor irrigation tanks and big reservoirs. In addition, there is also a spread of over 8,000 hectares of brackish water. These resources have made Karnataka significant rich in respect of both marine and inland fisheries.

A sum of Rs.3.26 lakhs is proposed under State Plan for the following schemes benefitting 32 tribals during 1980-90 to cross the poverty line.

Instead of conventional training programme it is proposed to take up on integrated fisheries project for Soliga Tribes in Chamarajanagar Taluk of Mysore District

and a sum of Rs.1.36 lakhs is proposed to be spent in this first year 32 tribals are involved in this programme.

A sum of Rs.1.90 lakhs will be utilised for the running of Tribal Training Centre along with its fish seed production farm at Kabini.

FOREST

The tribals are settled mainly in forest areas and majority of them are interior forest areas. Many of them are still living in huts and they do not have even basic amenities. It is therefore decided that under this sector, in addition to the economic schemes benefits to the Scheduled Tribes, basic amenities are also extended to them such as housing, water supply, power supply, group insurance, medical facilities, smokeless chullas, common lavatories and other social security measures.

Under the programme for extending economic benefits, it is proposed to take up schemes like plantation and M.F.P. species, free supply of bamboos for manufacture of agarbathi.

The outlay proposed under forestry sector is Rs.42.00 lakhs including State and of Rs.30.00 lakhs Special Central Assistance. The details of the schemes are as follows:-

1. Free supply of Bamboos to Artisans (STs):

Jenukurubas, Bettakurubas, Soligas and Medas are traditionally engaged in Bamboo craft in tribal areas of Mysore, Coorg and Chickmagalur Districts. These tribals finding it difficult to get raw materials to prepare baskets etc., for their livelihood. In addition to this, industries like agarbatti manufacturing units are also established in tribal areas for the benefit of tribals. So, it is proposed to supply Rs.500/- worth of bamboo will be supplied for these artisans during 1989-90. It is proposed to spend

Rs.10.00 lakhs including the Central Assistance of Rs.6.00 lakhs to cover 2,000 beneficiaries.

2. Social Security Forestry (Plantation):

It is proposed to implement the scheme in the Government waste land and degraded forests. The tribals will be employed during the gestation period. The right of enjoyment of usufruct of the fruits and trees will be given to the tribals. They will also be permitted to raise seasonal agricultural crops in the initial years. They will be paid Rs.250/- per month for a period of 7 years. The yield from the plantations will be shared on 50:50 basis between the Government and the beneficiary. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.20.00 lakhs (Rs.6.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.14.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance). The target proposed is 666 beneficiaries.

3. Package Insurance Policy for tribals:

The package insurance policy for tribals is introduced in Gujarat State, on the lines of insurance scheme in Gujarat State it is also proposed to introduce in Karnataka for the benefit of tribals. The details of scheme is given below. Under this scheme, it is proposed to spend Rs.12.00 lakhs including the Special Central Assistance of Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1989-90 to cover about 4,000 beneficiaries.

PACKAGE INSURANCE POLICY FOR TRIBALS

This policy has been evolved for the benefit of tribals :-

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>Risks covered</u>	<u>Sum Insured</u>	<u>Net premium</u>
A.	Huts/ Dwelling	Fire lightning, explosion of boiler or gas used for domestic purpose only, riot & strike, Malicious damage, Aircraft Damage, Impact, flood, Inundation, Cyclone, Storm, Tempest, Typhoon, Tornado, Hurricane.	Rs.2000/-	Rs. 5.10

- B.
- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1) Huts/Dwelling | Fire lightning, explosion of boiler or gas used for domestic purpose only, riot and Strike, Malicious damage, Aircraft Damage, Impact, flood, Inundation, Cyclone, Storm, Tempest, Typhoon, Tornado, Hurricane. | Rs.5000/- | Rs. 15.30 |
| 2) Contents including belongings and own | | Rs.1000/- | |

ITEM NO.II

Personal Accident

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1) Death only (100%) | Rs.6000/- | 4.05 |
| 2) Loss of two limbs or two eyes or one limb and one eye(100%) | | |
| 3) Loss of one limb or one eye (50%) | | |
| 4) Permanent total disablement from injuries other than named above (PTD -----100%) | | |

ITEM NO.III

Hospitalisation:

Hospitalisation including domiciliary hospitalisation for accident/major disease/illness.

Maximum limit per person: Rs.5500/- 44/- per annum during entire policy period.

MAJOR DISEASES ARE AS UNDER:

- 1) Renal Diseases; Cerebral or Vascular Strokes; Coronary Artery Diseases/ Coronary Bypass Surgery, Cardiac ailment; Open heart Surgery; Malignant Tumour; T.B. which includes Pulmonary T.B., Encephalitis;
- 2) Ordinarily Tribals are supposed to take treatment only in Primary Health Centres in Tribal Blocks, Municipal and/or Govt. Hospitals free of cost. Only in case of major diseases this scheme will apply.

- 3) Domiciliary Hospitalisation treatment for major illness will include medical expenses on domiciliary treatment which normally requires hospitalisation but the person insured is directed to take such treatment outside the hospital including insured's residence by the Civil Surgeon/Medical Officer or PHC/Municipal/Government Hospital.

IMPORTANT CONDITIONS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE):

- 1) Satisfactory health statement will be required before acceptance of any insured person for insurance under the policy.
- 2) Any disease/illness contracted by any insured person during the first 30 days from the commencement date of the policy (not covered).
- 3) Injury disease or illness directly or indirectly or due to or arising from War, Invasion, act of foreign enemy, hostilities or war like operations, injury disease or illness directly or indirectly caused by or arising from ionising radiators, or contamination by radio activity from any source whatsoever or nuclear weapons/materials. (not covered).
- 4) Convalescence, Nervous breakdown (which exposure shall also cover general difficulty, rundown condition and general overhaul) or rest cure congenital defects anomalies, venereal diseases, insanity, intentional self injury, intemperance or the use of intoxicating drugs or liquors or any disease directly or indirectly due to any one or more of the - not covered.
- 5) Any expenses for treatment arising out of pregnancy, child birth, abortion or mis-carriage or any complications and sequels arising from the foregoing so far as it apply to female insured persons - not covered.

TOTAL PREMIUM FOR GROUP 'A'

Rs.5.10 + 4.05 + 44 = Rs.53.51

TOTAL PREMIUM FOR GROUP 'B'

Rs.15.30 + 4.05 + 44 = Rs. 63.35

TOTAL PREMIUM OUTLAY FOR COMPOSIT PACKAGE POLICY
FOR 2,580 PERSONS.

Group 'A' - Rs. 53.15 x 2580 = Rs. 1,37,127.00
Group 'B' - Rs. 63.35 x 2580 = Rs. 1,63,443.00

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Free supply of Bamboo.	4.00	-	6.00	10.00	2000
2.	Social security Plantations (Main Eco. beneficiaries)	6.00	-	14.00	20.00	666
3.	Insurance to tribal families in the forest area.	2.00	-	10.00	12.00	4000
Total:		12.00	-	30.00	42.00	

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 666

I. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Norms for fixing targets:

According to modified instructions of Government of India in so far as Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribes is concerned the target of beneficiaries belong to Sch.Castes under I.R.D.P. should be fixed, block wise. If the population of Sch.Caste in a particular block is less than 50% of the total rural population, the target for Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes should be fixed giving weightage of 10% over and above the actual percentage of Sch.Castes in the total rural population of the block subject to a minimum of 30% coverage of Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes. If the population of Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes is

more than 50% of the total rural population, the actual percentage of Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes in the total rural population shall be taken as target.

The main objective of I.R.D.P. is to provide full employment and a better standard of living through productive programmes in selected blocks. The small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Sch.Tribes and the rural artisans are assisted under this programme. It aims at making the family economically viable and self sufficient. Where the farm holding is of uneconomic size, income is sought to be supplemented by subsidiary occupations. For those without any physical productive assets, suitable non-land based programmes have been designed. Maximum emphasis laid on utilisation of local resources. Financial assistance is extended to the target house holds to acquire productive assets and on the institutional loans, subsidies are provided by Government 25 percent in respect of small farmers, 33 1/3 percent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and 50% to Sch.Tribes. The total quantum of subsidy per beneficiary is limited to Rs.4,000/- in D.P.A.P. areas, Rs.3,000/- in others and Rs.5,000/- in case of Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribe beneficiaries. The outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is Rs.148.50 lakhs to cover 2,979 beneficiaries.

N.R.E.P. (NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME)

The basic objectives of the scheme is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons both men and women in the rural areas. Creation of productive community assets and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural economic social infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady raise in the income levels of the rural poor.

Preference is being given to the landless labourers among Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes under the scheme, 10% of the annual allocation of the State will be earmarked for works that exclusively benefit for Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes. The type of works taken up under the programme are Social Forestry work, road side plantation works, Soil and Water Conservation works, Minor Irrigation works, Rural Water Supply works, irrigation wells, construction of lavatory, sanitories, Construction of houses for Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes, construction of rural roads etc. Besides this, a new scheme viz., Jeevandarha will be taken up for the benefit of small and marginal farmers to enable them to increase the productivity.

The outlay proposed for this purpose of Rs.171.60 lakhs.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance		Total	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			tance			
		Normal	Special			
1.	National Rural Employment programme.	171.60	-	171.60		30.56 lakh man days generated.
Total:		171.60	-	171.60		

R.L.E.G.P.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme:

The basic objective of this scheme is to improve and to expand the employment opportunities for rural land less, with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast (One) member of every rural landless labour house hold upto 100 days in a year. Creation of durable assets for stren-

ngthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to a rapid growth of rural economy.

Under this scheme, identified categories of work are taken up viz., rural link roads, field channels, land reclamation, minor irrigation etc. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided under State Plan during 1989-90.

C.A.D.A. (COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT):

The major activities under the 'CADA' programme are mainly intended to help better utilisation of the irrigational potential created through implementation to projects activities like conservation of land and water, construction of field irrigation channels, construction of field drains, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, on farm development, around development of areas pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, sericulture etc., and adoption of Warabadi system for proper utilisation of water.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90.

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Providing field channels, digging, farm development etc.	18.59	-	-	18.59	400
	Total:	18.59	-	-	18.59	

CO-OPERATION:

The benefits through the Co-operation Department under Tribal Sub-Plan are mostly indirect benefits coming out of Co-operative Institutions in the form of marginal subsidy, share capital, for enrolment of Sch. Tribe members etc. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.13.84 lakhs is proposed under State Plan for implementing the following schemes:-

1) Subsidy for opening of retail outlets:

One of the important function of the LAMPs in the Tribal areas is to provide retail outlets for the purpose of distributing essential commodities to their members and procuring the minor forest produce and other finished products, handicrafts from their members. Since, the turnover of the retail outlets is not likely to be heavy as compared to the investments required to be made, it is essential to provide financial assistance for the purpose of meeting initial investment and managerial cost of LAMPs. The quantum of assistance provided is to the extent of Rs.50,000/- per outlet. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

2) Assistance towards construction of Godowns:

With a view to enable the members of LAMPs organised for the Sch. Tribe population to share the Minor Forest Produce collected by them and also to enable them to have a place for cattle, this scheme is formulated for providing financial assistance for construction of godowns-cum-cattle sheds with the aid of N.C.D.C. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.29,000/- per LAMP is sanctioned. 50% is provided as loan and 50% as subsidy. The total loan portion and 50% of subsidy will be sanctioned by State Government. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs under State Plan is proposed.

3) Share capital contribution, Membership fee etc.

Under this scheme, it is contemplated to provide share capital upto a maximum of Rs.50,000/- per LAMP. In order to enable the tribal population to avail the services provided by LAMPs and other Co-operative Societies to the maximum extent possible. It is necessary that they can be made members of these Co-operative Societies in the first instance. In view of the fact that the tribal population consists of economically weak persons, it would be necessary to provide financial assistance to these potential members for enrolling themselves as members of LAMPs and other Co-operative Societies. The above scheme envisages providing the minimum share capital contribution which is usually Rs.10/- and membership fee and other incidental cost in the form of subsidy to these tribal persons. Financial assistance under this scheme can be provided to LAMPs and other Co-operative Societies who enrol persons eligible for assistance under this scheme. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.2.84 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

4. Additional Share Capital to members of LAMPs:

As per the existing pattern of assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan, LAMPs are being provided with Grant-in-aid for enrolling tribal persons as members of these Societies at Rs.11.25 per member, subject to a maximum of Rs.28,125/- for enrolling 2,500 tribal persons.

As per provisions of bye-laws of Co-operative Credit Institutions, it is necessary that any member who wants to avail of the loan facility, should hold minimum of 10% of the loan amount as share capital in the concerned society. The Sch. Tribe persons who are members of the LAMP Societies are economically very poor and are unable to contribute any funds towards further share capital to the required extent, to obtain substantial amount as loans from LAMP

Societies. This has become a main factor inhabiting the flow of financial assistance to these traditionally economically weaker sections of the society to ameliorate their conditions.

A new scheme has been formulated for providing additional share capital assistance to the extent of Rs.25,000/- per L.M.P. Society enabling its members to contribute 10% of the borrowing as share capital to become eligible for borrowing **substantial amount** from the Society to meet their credit needs. The maximum amount of the assistance that could be provided to a member under this scheme is Rs.250/- per member. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Subsidy for opening of retail outlets.	4.00	-	-	4.00	8 Units.
2.	Assistance towards construction of Godowns.	4.00	-	-	4.00	13 Bldgs.
3.	Share capital contribution, Membership fees etc.	2.84	-	-	2.84	28,000 Members.
4.	Additional share capital assistance to members.	3.00	-	-	3.00	2,600 Members.
Total:		13.84	-	-	13.84	

Minor Irrigation:

An outlay of Rs.213.00 lakhs is proposed to create irrigation potential. Under this scheme, small works costing less than Rs.1.00 lakhs each will be taken up for creation of Irrigation Potential. Besides, new tanks, anicuts, pickups, restoration of old tanks and lift irrigation schemes, Ganga Kalyana will also be taken up.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			Normal	Special		
	Minor Irrigation works (Main Eco. benefits).	208.00	-	5.00	213.00	75 beneficiaries.
	Total:	208.00	-	5.00	213.00	

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 75 persons.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (K.E.B.):

The K.E.B. has a programme to electrify tribal colonies. I.P. sets, houses under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme. To draw a line in the tribal area, about 2.00 lakhs will be spent per K.M. in addition to installation etc. So, huge cost will be incurred towards transmission and distribution every year.

During 1989-90 also an amount of Rs.400.50 lakhs will be spent under transmission and distribution and also providing connection to houses, I.P. sets and street light in the tribal areas.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Rural Electrification (KEB).	400.50	-	-	400.50	Electrification to Tribal colonies and houses I.P. sets.
Total:		400.50	-	-	400.50	

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

The scheme pertains to development of Minor Forest Produce and income generating schemes and special tribal crafts.

Special programmes have been drawn specially for women folk to impart Training-cum-Production Centres with Hostel/ Residential facilities. Linkages with LAMP Societies and respective marketing of the products. Agriculture has been well developed industry in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas and contributed to preservation of ecology through cross polination of varieties of forest plants, plantation crops, horticultural fruit bearing trees etc. Honey processing units have been planned and candidates will be trained in the modern methods of processing and will be assisted in marketing of their products in Polythene and Plastic cuts.

A sum of Rs.36.80 lakhs (15.80 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.21.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance) is proposed to be earmarked for taking up the following schemes. It is anticipated that, 770 families will be benefitted under this sector during the year 1989-90 period.

PARTICULARS OF THE SCHEMES:

1) Bee Keeping: Under this scheme, 2 months training will be offered to tribals with a stipend of Rs.200/- per month to each candidate apart from the Compensatory allowance of Rs.100/- per month to the parents/guardians of trainees. 5 Bee-hives with 1 set of bee appliances will be supplied free of cost to each trainee after training. It is also intended to supply 20 bee-hive boxes free of cost to the Bee-keepers. The production of honey from these boxes will be 200 to 300 Kgs. per annum. By this, the trained tribal bee-keepers will fetch the income of Rs.7,500/- per year would cross the poverty line. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.7.96⁵⁰ lakhs is proposed (Rs.2.50 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.2.50 lakhs as Special Central Assistance) for benefitting 500 Sch.Tribe Bee-keepers during 1989-90.

2) Carpentary Training:

Carpentary training centres will be maintained during 1989-90 period. During one year's training, stipend of Rs.200/- per month and with a sets of uniforms worth of Rs.200 per month to their families will be given. After the training period, free tool kits worth of Rs.2,500/- will be given. More financial assistance is also flow from financial institutions. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to set-apart for the scheme under State Sector, Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakh under Special Central Assistance which benefits about 200 tribals in one year.

3) Assistance to Cane and Bamboo Centres:

Financial assistance to the artisans of cane and bamboo centres will be provided. Tool kits to the trained artisans worth of Rs.500/- each will be given free of cost. The raw materials worth of Rs.3,000/- per family will also be supplied which will be given 50% subsidy and 50% loan

basis through the financial institutions. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.6.30 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked (Rs.1.30 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance) for extending benefits to 315 families.

4) Cost of providing vocational, Training & Production Centre for Boys & Girls separately, 5 crafts in each centre.

It is proposed to set-up one training-cum-production centre carrying with 5 crafts in the centre for both boys and girls separately. 6 months training will be provided by professionals having sufficient experience in the line. The job training will be provided to 50 tribals in one year under the scheme. The infrastructure and the working capital for the entire period is provided in the scheme for every unit. After the training period, they will be assisted through the financial institutions. They can move to find their own jobs either through the Living-cum-Worksheds established in their area or set-up industries of their own.

Requirement of suitable technical teaching and allied staff along with training equipments, machinery and furniture will be provided.

For this purpose, Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed under State Annual Plan, Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance which has the capacity to train 50 tribals during one year period.

5) Living-cum-Worksheds:

Living-cum-worksheds will be established for the artisans who are trained and organised into manufacturing units at the rate of Rs.15,000/- per shed. It is proposed to provide 70 sheds to their families. The assistance will be 90% grants and 10% loan payable in 10 Annual Instalments in 10 years with no interest.

For this purpose, a sum of Rs.10.50 lakhs (Rs.5.00 lakhs State Plan and Rs.5.50 lakhs as Special Central Assistance) is proposed for 1989-90 benefitting 210 tribals.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Bee-keeping (M)	2.50	-	2.50	5.00	500
2.	Training in Carpentry (M)	5.00	-	5.00	10.00	200
3.	Vocational training and Production Centres.	2.00	-	3.00	5.00	50
4.	Living-cum-Worksheds (M)	5.00	-	5.50	10.50	70
5.	Assistance to Cane & Bamboo centres.	1.30	-	5.00	6.30	315
Total:		15.80	-	21.00	36.80	770

M - Main Economic Beneficiaries - 770

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE:

Sericulture is one of the important agro based small scale industries practised in the State. It provides employment to the young and old in a family of agriculturists in the different segments of the industry like Mulberry plantations, silkworm rearing, silk reeling, weaving, dyeing and finishing etc. By its very nature, it provides gainful employment to the agricultural labourers and rural artisans alike.

Sericulture is practised by tribal families in the State. While the total areas under Mulberry in the State is around 3.00 lakhs acres.

In Karnataka, there are about 1,600 agricultural colonies belonging to Sch.Tribes. Since these are concentrated areas, it is possible to bring in Sericulture in some of these colonies particularly under irrigated conditions by providing all the necessary facilities. With the experience of the Department in the past, it is felt necessary to provide separate staff for implementation of these programmes in these concentrated agricultural colonies so that all the programmes would be implemented successfully resulting in flowing of benefits to the target group. It is proposed to select locations for taking up the sericultural programmes in these colonies. The programmes envisages providing community irrigation facilities, individual irrigation facilities. Community Development Centres like common chawki rearing centres, common adult silkworm rearing centres, common mounting halls, providing rearing appliances, inputs to the mulberry gardens etc.

During 1989-90, it is proposed to provide Rs.19.68 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs.6.50 lakhs.

I. INCENTIVES FOR NEW MULBERRY PLANTATIONS:

It is proposed to supply inputs to mulberry garden besides supplying mulberry cuttings free of cost. The mulberry plantation requires 5 months to come up yielding stage from the date of plantation. Regular and timely agricultural operations have to be attended to during this period. As the small/marginal farmers will not have income during this period, they will neglect the mulberry garden and go away for labour work. In order to pay necessary attention to the mulberry garden, crop loan has to be extended to such farmers. The loan will be raised from the financial institutions and 50% of the loan amount will be subsidised. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.2.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is earmarked to benefit 400 beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS.

Mulberry cuttings will be supplied free of cost from the Government Silk Farms and Nurseries. Wherever mulberry cuttings in farms and nurseries are not available, it will be purchased and supplied.

UNIT COST PER ACRE/PER FAMILY

1. Cost of cuttings		Rs. 1,000/-
Inputs to Mulberry garden		

CROP LOAN

Rs. 2,000/- per acre/per family. 50% of the loan amount i.e., Rs. 1,000/- will be subsidised out of Plan funds.

II. PROGRAMME OF PACKAGE OF BENEFITS

It is necessary to extend package of benefits to the silk worm rearers belonging to Sch. Tribes in order to uplift their financial conditions and increase the earnings. The Sch. Tribes silk worm rearers who come under the category of Small farmers/Marginal farmers will be given preference. During 1989-90, it is proposed to cover 468 families under this programme including the sericulturists who will be taken up new plantation. Supply of layings, inputs to mulberry garden and rearing appliances etc., will be extended to the beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Unit cost per acre/per family

i) Cost of laying	..	Rs. 250.00
ii) Supply of inputs (fertilizers).	..	300.00
iii) Rearing appliances (30 bamboo trays @ Rs.15/- each)..		450.00

		Total Rs.1000.00

The outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is Rs.4.68 lakhs including Rs.0.18 lakhs of State Sector.

III. IMPROVEMENT & MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTRES:

In the Sch.Tribes agricultural colonies and predominantly Sch.Tribes localities where large number of silk worm rearers are concentrated it is proposed to construct a Chawki rearing building with 1.00 acre attached mulberry garden for Chawki rearing and a common rearing house. The Chawki rearing centre and common rearing houses will be equipped with necessary equipments and will be supervised by a Technical Official of the Department. The Sericulturists belonging to Sch.Tribes of the area avail of the common facilities. Land will be obtained free of cost by Gift/Revenue Land. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan to start 2 centres.

Financial Implication

Rs. in lakhs

A. Unit cost per centre

i) Construction of C.R.C. building	1.00
ii) Irrigation facility (one well)	0.50
iii) Maintenance of C.D.C., Mulberry garden, Est. charges etc.	0.50

	2.00

B. Construction of Common rearing house at 30 C.D.Cs to be established during VII Five Year Plan period at Rs.1.50 lakhs.	1.50
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T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Incentive for new mulberry plantation.	6.00	2.00	-	8.00	400
2.	Improvement & maintenance of Community Development Centres.	7.00	-	-	7.00	2 Centres
3.	Programme of Package of benefits (M).	0.18	4.50	-	4.68	468
Total:		13.18	6.00	-	19.68	468

M - Main Economic Beneficiaries - 468

COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORTATION

There are 5 I.T.D.Ps in the (Rural Roads) State, which are situated in the District of Mysore, Coorg, Chickmagalur and Dakshina Kannada. In these districts as per the survey, there are 1,889 settlements are there. The population of these settlements is 2.55 lakhs. In these settlements approach roads are necessary for them. So, it is proposed to spend Rs.56.00 lakhs during 1989-90, to form about 40Kms. approach roads.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance		Total	No. of beneficiaries
		State Plan	Central Assistance		
1.	Roads & Bridges	56.00	--	56.00	40 Kms.
Total:		56.00	--	56.00	

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

As per 1981 Census, Sch. Tribe population of Tribal Plan area is 3.62 lakhs. 23 taluks have been identified under predominantly Sch. Tribe population as per 1981 census for the purpose of providing medical and public health services.

The following schemes are proposed during 1989-90. A sum of Rs.131.05 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan.

1. Primary Health Centres:

30 Primary Health Centres already established will be continued besides starting new centres. The outlay proposed is Rs.61.00 lakhs.

2. Mobile Dispensaries:

Three Mobile Dispensaries already established will be continued during the Plan period at a cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs which includes capital expenditure also.

3. Mobile Health Units:

7 Mobile Tribal Health Units already established will be continued at a cost of Rs.16.00 lakhs.

4. A.N.M. Sub-Centres:

31 A.N.M. Sub-Centres already opened will be continued at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs, besides establishing new Sub-centres.

5. Supply of essential Medicines to various Dispensaries in Tribal areas:

There are 30 P.H.C. (Primary Health Centres), 3 Mobile Dispensaries, 7 Mobile Health Units and 31 A.N.M. Centres are there in tribal areas. These centres requires essential medicines to treat the tribal patients. So, it is proposed to spend Rs.15.00 lakhs during 1989-90 for this scheme.

6. Providing assistance to Voluntary Organisations to start Health Centres:

The Health Centres started by the Government is not adequate to meet the health care programmes for tribals. So, several Voluntary Organisations have come forward to start health units in a remote corner of tribal areas. In Coorg, Mysore Districts such health centres are already started by the Voluntary Organisations. To assist these organisations, 14.05 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Primary Health Centres/ Dispensaries/A.N.M. Centres/Mobile Health Units.	102.00	-	-	102.00	71 Centres
2.	Supply of essential medicines.	15.00	-	-	15.00	-do-
3.	Providing assistance to Vol. Organisations to start Health Centres.	14.05	-	-	14.05	10 Centres
Total:		131.05	-	-	131.05	

WATER SUPPLY DRINKING WATER WELLS:

Most of the Sch.Tribe colonies are already covered under borewell programme in the State. There are few colonies requires drinking water wells.

Protected water supply through bore wells with hand pumps will be provided to the problematic Sch.Tribe colonies. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance		Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis-		
			tance		
		Normal	Special		
1.	Drinking water wells (bore wells with hand pumps)	10.00	-	10.00	40 wells
	Total:	10.00	-	10.00	

Water supply & sewerage:

Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is implementing piped water supply schemes for towns having population of 20,000 and above. In all these towns invariably all the Sch.Tribe localities will be provided with connection from piped water supply link-up. The facilities provided will be extension of pipeline to Sch.Tribe localities from public water supply tap and also for taking up domestic connection from the pipeline. A sum of Rs.18.62 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

In Bangalore, Water Supply and Sewerage Board is responsible for supply of drinking water for citizens of Bangalore. The Bangalore-Water Supply and Sewerage Board is also taking care of supply of drinking water to Sch.Tribes in an around Bangalore. During the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.30.74 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

H O U S I N G

There is housing shortage in tribal areas, private investment has to play a major role in overcoming this shortage. However, Government on its part is striving to reach a much larger number of people belonging to weaker section through the programmes within the financial resources available under plan. The programme consists of distri-

bution of house sites, construction and distribution of house sites, construction and improvement of houses for the benefit of weaker section.

In Tribal areas, people's Housing Scheme are taken up under this schemes houses will be constructed at Rs.8,000/- (Rs.2,500/- subsidy, Rs.4,000/- loan and Rs.1,500/- beneficiary contribution). The loan component comes from HUDCO Banks. The scheme includes, the experimental low costing housing scheme also. A sum of Rs.31.00 lakhs is proposed for taking up 563 houses.

In addition to this, Rs.31.00 lakhs is provided as advance to Sch.Tribe Government Employees for construction of houses during 1989-90.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries
		State Plan	Central assistance			
			Normal	Special		
1.	Construction of houses.	31.00	-	-	31.00	563
2.	Advance to S.T. Govt. employees.	31.00	-	-	31.00	
Total:		62.00	-	-	62.00	

III. ADULT EDUCATION (Akshara Seva)

Adult Education Programme (Adult literacy programme) is implemented in the State since 1979-80. There are at present 52 projects of 100 centres each with a targetted coverage of 1.59 lakhs adult literates in the age group of 15 - 35 years.

The Adult Literacy Centres will be located in Sch.Tribe colonies, only. Atleast 51% of the adults in each centre belongs to Sch.Tribes. It is expected that, atleast 6,000 Sch.Tribe illeterate adults will be benefitted under this programme in 100 centres. The approximate expenditure to be incurred per adult is Rs.33/-. It is proposed to spend Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1989-90 for the scheme.

INFORMATION & PUBLICITY:

Both children and adult tribals will be taken on tour to places of interests, where development activities are in progress. A sum of Rs.1.14 lakhs is proposed for conducting tours.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance		Total	No. of beneficiaries.	
		State Plan	Central Assis-			
			tance			
		Normal	Special			
1.	Conducting of tours	1.14	-	-	1.14	100
Total:		1.14	-	-	1.14	

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Programme taken up by Social Welfare Department for Education:

Social Welfare Department is also implementing certain educational schemes for the welfare of Sch.Tribes in the State. A sum of Rs.35.71 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for taking up following schemes.

1. Award of Prize money to Sch.Tribe students who secure Ist Class in S.S.L.C.
2. Award of Prize money to Sch.Tribe students who secure Ist Class in Ist attempt in colleges.

3. Free boarding and lodging facilities to the post-matric students.
4. Sanction of pre-matric scholarships.
5. Sanction of Merit scholarships to the Sch.Tribes who secure more than 60% marks at Middle and High school level.
6. Educational tours.
7. Provision of free Book Banks.
8. Hostel facilities.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

A sum of Rs.5.43 lakhs under State Plan is proposed for training 195 tribals in the Industrial Training Centres. Stipend will be paid at Rs.50/- per trainee, per month during the training. After the training, they will be provided assistance through Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Development Corporation. The outlay earmarked during 1988-89 is Rs.5.45 lakhs.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance		Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance Normal Special		
1.	Employment and training.	5.43	- - -	5.43	200
	Total:	5.43	- - -	5.43	

NUTRITION

An outlay of Rs.242.69 lakhs is proposed under this sector for the year 1989-90.

1) Women & Children Welfare Department:

Under the supplementary nutrition programme, Women and lactating mothers and pre-school children are provided

with nutritional inputs. It is estimated that, about 50,000 Sch.Tribes are expected to be benefitted under this programme. An outlay of Rs.46.49 lakhs has been earmarked for 1989-90 under State Plan.

2) Mid-day meals programme:

Under this scheme, Sch.Tribe school children are provided with mid-day meals as a part of non-formal education. A sum of Rs.2.70 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan during 1989-90.

3) Supply of subsidised rice for poor:

The tribals are concentrated in 23 taluks of Mysore, Coorg, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur Districts and in other districts. In these taluks, there are about 8,43,693 families are identified for green and yellow cards. For each green card holders, 10 Kgs. of rice and 5 Kgs. of wheat and 5 Kgs. of rice and 5 Kgs. of wheat is supplied for yellow card holders at subsidised rates. In the entire State for tribals alone 5,600 tonnes of rice and 1,500 tons of wheat is being supplied every year. In the entire State 1.05 lakhs Sch.Tribe green card holders are getting subsidised food grains. During 1989-90, an amount of Rs.193.50 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

T A B L E
Particulars of 1989-90

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries
		State Plan	Central Normal	Assist. Special		
1.	Mid-day meals	2.70	-	-	2.70	5000
2.	Special Nutrition programme.	46.49	-	-	46.49	50000 STs
3.	Subsidised rice for poor.	193.50	-	-	193.50	1.50 lakhs
Total:		242.69	-	-	242.69	

BONDED LABOUR:

Rehabilitation programme for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes released bonded labourers are taken up under this scheme. The outlay under this programme is Rs.25.00 lakhs under State Plan during 1989-90 to benefit 250 Scheduled Tribes.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance	Normal Special		
1.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labourers (M)	25.00	-	-	25.00	250
Total:		25.00	-	-	25.00	

PRIMITIVE TRIBES - JENUKURUBAS

Special schemes are implemented for alround development of the Jenukurubas, whose population is estimated to be 17,865.

During the Sixth and Seventh Plan period, the focus was on the Education field, since the tribals were reluctant to take up education. The parents were also not interested in sending the children to the school for fear of loosing income of traditional earning if otherwise they were engaged in plantations.

By providing incentives to the children as well as to the parents by way of scholarships and cash incentive to the parents, these tribal children are gradually evincing interest in education. However, certain economic measures are also necessary to uplift the family from their present economic conditions. Therefore, it is proposed to include the economic schemes in addition to educational schemes for implementation during 1989-90 plan which are indicated below. It is proposed to earmark Rs.14.00 lakhs under State and Rs.25.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance to benefit about 7,000.

Education Schemes:

1. Scholarship to the children:-

To induce interest among the students, the scholarships of Rs.10/-, Rs.15/-, Rs.20/- and Rs.25/- at the level of Primary, Middle, High school and college per month, per student will be given. An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed under State and Special Central Assistance.

2. Special incentives to the parents:-

To persue the parents to send their children to the school, the parents are also paid cash incentives at Rs.10/- p.m. for 10 months per child. An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed under State and Special Central Assistance.

3. Supply of Warm Garments, Stationery etc., to the students:-

Warm garments, stationery articles etc., will be provided free to all the 6,000 children at a total cost of Rs.9.00 lakhs under State and Special Central Assistance.

4. Maintenance of Women Welfare Centres and Ashram Schools:-

One Women Welfare Centre at Penjahally and One Ashrama School at Bheemanahally will be maintained at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh under State Plan.

5. Repairs to Old Houses:-

Old and dilapidated houses constructed few years ago will be repaired at a cost of Rs.2,000/- each with an outlay of Rs.2 lakhs. 100 houses are proposed to be taken up for repair work.

6. Construction of houses:-

It is proposed to build quality houses at Rs.8,000/- with full subsidy. The outlay proposed for this is Rs.3.00 lakhs towards 375 houses.

In addition to the above schemes, the following economic schemes are also proposed.

7. Supply of Milch Cows:-

One Milch cow with a shed, feed for 6 months etc., will be provided at a cost of Rs.6,000/-. The outlay proposed is Rs.2.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance for providing benefit to 33 families.

8. Supply of Bullocks with Cart:-

A pair of bullocks with a cart will be provided at a cost of Rs.6,000/- for 33 families. This programme involves an expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance.

9. Supply of Agricultural inputs:-

Inputs like fertilizers, improved seeds, plant protection equipments/chemicals etc., will be supplied worth of Rs.600/- per family. It is proposed to cover 166 families with an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance.

10. Supply of Agricultural Implements:-

Agricultural implements worth Rs.300/- will be supplied to 332 families free of cost with an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

All the above schemes are proposed to be implemented with full subsidy.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Source of Finance			No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	S.C.A.	Total	
1.	Scholarships to the children & stationery etc.	4.00	5.00	9.00	6,000
2.	Spl.incentives to the parents	4.00	5.00	9.00	6,000
3.	Supply of Uniforms & Stationery to Students.	4.00	5.00	9.00	6,000
4.	Maintenance of WWC at Penjahally & A/s at Bheemanahally	1.00	-	1.00	2 centres 100 children.
5.	Repairs to Old Houses	-	2.00	2.00	100 houses
6.	Construction of Houses	1.00	2.00	3.00	375 "

P.T.O.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Economic Schemes</u>					
7.	Supply of Milch Cows - (M)		2.00	2.00	33 families
8.	Supply of Bullocks -		2.00	2.00	33 "
9.	Supply of Agrl.Inputs		1.00	1.00	166 "
10.	Supply of Agrl.imple- ments.		1.00	1.00	332 "
Total			14.00	25.00	39.00 7,000

Beneficiaries - 66					

K O R A G A S

Government of India have identified and treated the Koraga Tribe as Primitive Tribes in addition to Jenu Kurubas. The estimated population of Koragas is around 15,810. They are vastly found in the District of Dakshina Kannada.

Economically, socially as well as educationally Koragas are very very backward. Though their main occupation is basket making, they have been mainly employed as scavengers and sweepers. They are also found engaged in removing the hides, horns, bones of dead cattle and sell them mainly to 'Mapilla', the merchants of the District. They are also accustomed to eat the food left over by upper castes. Very few of them are engaged as Agriculture labourers. The community has got a seperate dialect of their own. It is generally learnt that they could understand the local language 'Thulu' and 'Kannada'.

Therefore, to uplift this community from their utter backwardness, Special Programmes fully under Special Central Assistance is proposed on the lines of special schemes being implemented for the alround development of Jenu Kurubas another primitive tribe in the State.

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs under State and Rs.15.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance for the upliftment of Koraga community. During the year 1989-90 about 3,307 families are proposed to be assisted.

The scheme-wise details are indicated in the table which will be implemented on the lines of the programmes taken up for the upliftment of Jenukurubas, another primitive tribes.

I. EDUCATION SCHEMES:-

1. Scholarships to the children & Stationery:-

To induce interest among the students, the scholarship of Rs.10/-, Rs.15/-, Rs.20/- and Rs.25/- per month at the level of Primary, Middle, High School and College will be given. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan funds including Special Central Assistance of Rs.5.00 lakhs, for covering 3,000 students.

2. Special Incentives to the Parents:-

To persue the parents to send their children to the school, the parents are also given cash incentives of Rs.100/- per child per year. An outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed under State Plan including Special Central Assistance of Rs.4.50 lakhs covering 3,000 parents.

3. Supply of Uniforms/Dresses to the Students:-

Uniforms/dresses will be supplied worth of Rs.150/- (two sets) to each students free of cost. The outlay proposed under State Plan funds of Rs.4.00 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs.3.00 lakhs to cover 3,000 students.

4. Repair to Houses:-

Koraga houses which are in a dilapidated condition and constructed 5 years back will be taken up for repair at a cost of Rs.2,000/-. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.1.00 lakh for repairing 50 houses

-: 60:-

In addition to the above scheme, the following economic schemes are also proposed under Special Central Assistance.

1. Supply of Bullocks with Cart:-

A pair of bullocks with a cart at Rs.6,000/- will be provided to 8 families. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.0.50 lakhs under Special Central Assistance.

2. Supply of Agricultural Inputs:-

Inputs like fertilizers, improved seeds, plant protection equipments/chemicals etc., will be supplied worth of Rs.600/- to 83 families. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.0.50 lakhs.

3. Supply of agricultural implements:

Agricultural implements worth Rs.300/- will be supplied to 116 families free of cost with an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs.

All the above schemes are proposed to be implemented with full subsidy.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Programme	Source of Finance			No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	S.C.A.	Total	
1.	Scholarships and stationery etc., to students.	3.00	5.00	8.00	3000
2.	Special incentives to parents.	3.00	4.50	7.50	3000
3.	Supply of uniforms to students.	1.00	3.00	4.00	3000
4.	Repairs to Koraga Houses constructed 5 years ago.	-	1.00	1.00	50 houses
<u>Economic Schemes</u>					
1.	Supply of bullocks with a cart @ Rs.6000/- (M)	-	0.50	0.50	8 families

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Supply of Agricultural inputs worth of Rs.6000/- per family.	-	0.50	0.50	83 families
3.	Supply of agricultural implements worth of Rs.300/- per family.	-	0.50	0.50	116 "
Total		7.00	15.00	22.00	3,307.

Beneficiaries - 8 families.

M.A.D.A:- Modified Area Development Approach/Outside I.T.D.P. Programme.

The concept of Sub-Plan for the development of tribals was adopted in the State during the year 1976-77. Initially the jurisdiction of Tribal Sub-Plan was limited to few taluks in the Districts of Mysore, Kodagu and Dakshinakannada District and Chickmagalur. In all these taluks, the programmes are implemented in areas/pockets with tribal concentration. Consequently, the tribals inhabiting outside sub-plan areas were left out from the focus of intensive development programmes during 5th and 6th Five Year Plans. With a view to extend the benefit of Integrated Tribal Development Programmes to the left out tribal populations, a new strategy was evolved for the Sixth Plan. The basic objective of this plan are (1) to cover the entire tribal population living either in or outside the Sub-Plan area through suitable development programmes so as to reduce the gap in the levels of development between the tribal and non-tribal areas by the end of 6th Plan while in case of more backward area atleast in course of another five years i.e., beginning of 7th Plan, (2) to help the tribals living outside tribal areas to attain the general level of development in the area by the end of 6th Plan or latest by the end of 7th Plan in case of more deprived community.

While the focus during the 5th and 6th Plan was to cover the entire tribal population living in the sub-plan area, much thought could not be given for covering the tribal population outside the sub-plan area.

The Planning Commission had earlier laid down certain **Criteria** for identifications of the tribal pockets under M.A.D.A.

1. A maximum population of 10,000.
2. 50% of the population in the pockets should be that of tribes.
3. The villages in the pockets should be contiguous.

The State could not satisfy none of the criteria laid down as the tribals were thinly dispersed all over the State.

Government of India have further suggested that certain norms be fixed for covering the tribals living outside the I.T.D.P. areas which are as follows:

1. Pockets of tribal concentration be identified within a administrative unit in a block, taluk or District. It may emerge that the pockets identified in these administrative units are contiguous.
2. Pockets of tribal concentration can be identified within one administrative unit satisfying the conditions prescribed for M.A.D.A.
3. Villages can be identified 3 or 4 with predominantly tribal population. Such small group of villages of tribal concentration are interspersed in villages where the tribal population is less than 50%.
4. Pockets could be identified where tribals are living in hamlets and predominantly in non-tribal areas. These hamlets can be taken as a unit and programmes suiting to these tribals can be involved.

On the basis of these revised norms, the State

could identify 43 tribal colonies - hamlets in the District of Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore, Shimoga, Mandya. Programmes suiting to the felt based needs of these tribals are being chalked out and implemented. It is also learnt that tribals in larger concentration are found all over the District of Chitradurga as per 1981 census. A survey is being taken up to identify the pockets/hamlets in this District.

At the moment posting of Project Officers in MADA pockets is not thought of, since the number of pockets identified in each district does not call for one. The Programmes will be executed through the District Social Welfare Officer or the Taluk Social Welfare Officer as the case may be.

The Programmes proposed to be implemented and the likely requirement of funds both under State Sector and the Central Sector are indicated below. Since the paying capacity of the tribals in the State is very low, the loan component under family oriented programmes would be kept at 25%.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented in these colonies during 1989-90 for their benefit.

1) Supply of Bullocks:-

Under this scheme, a pair of bullocks at Rs.4,000/- will be supplied with a subsidy of 75% and loan component of 25% drawn from financial institutions. It is proposed to supply 52 pairs of bullocks at a total cost of Rs.1.57 lakhs.

2) Supply of Bullocks with Cart:-

A pair of bullocks with a cart at Rs.8,000/- will be supplied with a subsidy of 75% and loan component of 25% drawn from financial institutions. It is proposed to supply 44 families with bullock and cart with an outlay of Rs.2.67 lakhs.

3) Construction of Houses:-

Construction of Houses will be done as per Janatha

Housing Pattern, with an outlay of Rs.10.50 lakhs. 190 houses will be constructed during 1989-90.

4) Providing Electricity to Tribal Houses:-

Electric connection to the Tribal Houses will be provided at a total cost of Rs.0.90 lakhs. 90 houses will be provided with electric connections.

5) Repairs to Old Houses:-

Houses constructed during previous years are proposed to be taken up for repairs at Rs.2,000/- each house. It is targetted to repair 200 houses with an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs with 100% subsidy.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES:

1. Supply of Sheep Units:-

Under this scheme, 20 ewes and 1 ram will be supplied at a cost of Rs.350/- and Rs.500/- each respectively. Other expenditure like putting up a shed with locally available material at a cost of Rs.1000/-, feed for 90 days at a cost of Rs.1000/- and miscellaneous expenditure like transportation, insurance and health coverage at a cost of Rs.500/- will also be met out. Thus, the cost of one unit of sheep would work to Rs.10,000/-. It is proposed to supply 40 units of sheep at a subsidy of 75% and loan component of 25%. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is required as outlay.

ii) Supply of Milch Cows:-

Under this scheme, a pair of milch cows at a cost of Rs.5,000/- each will be supplied and other expenditure like putting up a cow shed at a cost of Rs.2,300/- feed for 180 days at Rs.2,160/- miscellaneous expenditure like transportation, equipments, insurance and health coverage will also be provided at a cost of Rs.540/-. Thus, the cost of one unit of milch cows works out to Rs.15,000/-. It is proposed to supply 25 unit of milch at a total cost of Rs.2.81 lakhs lakhs. The scheme carries 75% subsidy and 25% loan component drawn from financial institutions.

iii) Supply of Agricultural implements:-

Under this scheme, agricultural implements worth Rs.300/- per family will be supplied free of cost. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.50,000/- is proposed for benefitting 166 families.

iv) Improvement to the Agricultural Land (Soil Conservation):-

To increase the agricultural production in dry land area, it is proposed to improve the existing land through soil conservation works. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.2.25 lakhs is proposed for extending benefit to 75 families. It is proposed to meet the above expenditure out of Special Central Assistance.

A sum of Rs.28.20 lakhs is proposed for the above schemes, benefitting 882 families:

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. Name of the Scheme No.	Target Total amount involved under S.C.A.
1. Supply of bullocks	52 1.57
2. Supply of Bullock & Cart	44 2.67
3. Electricity to Houses	90 0.90
4. Construction of Houses	190 10.50
5. Repairs to Old Houses	200 4.00
6. Supply of Sheep Units	40 3.00
7. Supply of Agricultural imple- ments.	166 0.50
8. Improvement of Agricultural land.	75 2.25
9. Supply of Milch Cows	25 2.81
Total	882 28.20

I. R.D.P. (Integrated Rural Development Project):-

The main objectives of the I.R.D.P. is to provide full employment and a better standard of living through productive programmes in selected blocks. The small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers SC/ST and the

rural artisans are assisted under this programme. It aims at making the family economically viable and self-sufficient. Income generating schemes like dairy and other non-land based programmes will be taken up. 50% subsidy will be extended to the tribal beneficiaries under family oriented programmes. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is expected to be spent out of I.R.D.P outlay. The total quantity of subsidy proposed to be extended to each beneficiary will be limited to Rs.5,000/- under family oriented programmes. About 200 tribals are proposed to be covered during this year.

Subsidised food grains to the rural poor:-

It is the policy of the Government to supply rice and other food grains at a cheaper rate to the Sch.Tribe in rural and semi-urban areas. The supply cost will be subsidised by the Government.

An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is expected to be spent for this purpose. 40,000 tribals are proposed to be covered under this scheme.

SC/ST Development Corporation:

The SC/ST development Corporation is implementing the Margin Money Loan Programmes. It is identifying the needy SC/ST members and arranging loans through the Nationalised Banks for taking up various productive ventures. The loans are generally extended under following avocations:-

1. Dairy farming
2. Sheep/Goat rearing
3. Piggery Development
4. Bullock and Cart
5. Land Development
6. Leather artisans
7. Carpentry
8. Retail trade
9. Tailoring and other Self-employment Schemes
10. Irrigation Bore-wells.

The schemes suitable to the local conditions and meet the requirement of the tribals will be taken up. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is expected to be spent for covering 800 tribals.

Health:*

The Health Department is expected to start few A.N.M. Sub-Centres and one or two Primary Health Units in the cluster of villages where tribals are predominant concentrated. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is expected to be spent for this purpose.

Rural Electrification:-

Energisation of pump sets and single bulb connections under Bhagya Jyothi Schemes will be implemented through K.E.B. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is expected to be spent for the above purpose.

N.R.E.P..

This scheme is introduced to tackle the problem of seasonal unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. The programme seeks to provide supplementary employment opportunities to those seeking work during lean employment period. The ideal man power is utilised to build community assets and infrastructure that improve the productivity of the rural sector and also the environmental improvement. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is expected to be spent under this sector.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Source of finance State
1.	I.R.D.P.	5.00
2.	Health	6.00
3.	K.E.B.	6.00
4.	N.R.E.P.	2.00
5.	Subsidy for food	18.00
6.	SC/ST Development Corpn.,	10.00
<u>Total</u>		<u>47.00</u>

KARNATAKA SCH. CASTE AND SCH. TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:-

The Corporation has set up during 1975 and implementing the Margin Money Loan Programme.

Under this sector, 25% margin money assisted as loan at 4% interest is provided to the Sch. Tribe beneficiaries. The remaining 75% will be sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.45.00 lakhs including Special Central Assistance for extending benefit to 1000 tribals.

T A B L E

Particulars of 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries
		State Plan	Central Normal	Asst. Special		
1.	Towards 25% Margin Money (Main Eco., Benefits)	-	-	45.00	45.00	2,000
2.	Irrigation Borewells.	-	-	31.00	31.00	118 Wells
Total				76.00	76.00	

M - Main Economic Beneficiaries - 2,118.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY:-

PROPOSALS FOR SANCTION & INCLUSION IN THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OF THE 1989-90 -ANNUAL PLAN.

INTRODUCTION:

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) was established in April, 1981 with specific objective to promote Science and Technology activities which would meet the developmental needs of the State. The Department act as a link between technology generators and technology users, and strives to improve scientific and technological awareness among people through science popularisation programmes training schemes and transfer of technology.

The main collaborators in the Science and Technology by programmes of this Department are the Karnataka State Council of Science and Technology (K.S.C.S.T) and the Karnataka

Rajya Vinana Parishad (K.R.V.P). Apart from these organisations, the Dept., is perusing its S & T activities through independent S & T Organisations such as Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Management, National Aeronautical Laboratory and numerous other Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations.

K.C.S.T., established in theyear 1975, is an autonomous body whose specific objectives are to identify the areas of application of S & T for solving the developmental problems of the State, initiating applied research in the centres for scientific and technological research and transferring technologies to various Governmental Agencies for implementation. The research projects initiated through the Council are entirely funded by the Department and the Council's secretarial expenses are met by Government of India, Department of Science and Technology. For the various projects undertaken by K.S.C.S.T in the fields of Energy, Housing, Industry, Agriculture, food, water, information, ecology and environment, this department has been funding since 1981.

The Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat (K.R.V.P) is a registered socie ty, established in 1980, with the main objective of popularisation of science in Karnataka. The activities of K.R.V.P, in collaboration with DST, include establishment of science magazines in Kannada and English, conducting Seminars and workshops for teachers and students and production of science films in Kannada.

This Dept., is particularly happy to mention here that K.R.V.P. has been the first, among such organisations in the country, to receive the inaugural National Award for its efforts in popularisation of Science, instituted by the National Council for Science Technology Communication, New-Delhi.

The followingproposals under the heads 'Science and Technology and Ecology and Environment' are presented for sanction under the Tribal Sub-Plan of the 1988-89-Annual Plan.

1. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- i) **Demonstration of Alternate & Low Cost Housing Technologies by building a Tribal Habitat:**

Under this proposal, it is proposed to train 20 to 25 beneficiaries belonging to Tribal Hamlet, in low cost and Alternate Housing Technologies, which are labour intensive and low in energy requirement. A Habitat, designed to suit the local needs, consisting of 20 to 25 houses along with Community Buildings/Facilities will be built by subsidising the entire cost of materials and equipment. The adult members of each beneficiary family will contribute their labour in building their house, during which time they will be paid 50% of their wages. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed under this scheme benefitting 20 to 25 Sch.Tribe families.

- ii) **Illumination and supply of Drinking Water to Tribal Hamlets using Wood Gas electricity Generators:**

It is proposed to install 2 Wood Gas electricity Generating Systems, each of 10 KW capacity, in two tribal hamlets for the purpose of illumination and drinking water supply. 2 persons from each Hamlet will be trained in operating and maintaining the system. The proposed expenditure under this scheme is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

- iii) **Provision of Large Sized Astra Oles in ST Student Hostels:**

Under this scheme, it is proposed to install Large Sized Astra Oles, which are fuel efficient and smokeless in 20 hostels belonging to ST students. Along with each stove charts and reading materials will be supplied to make the students aware of the scientific principles involved in fuel efficient stoves. For this scheme, Rs.50,000/- is proposed under which 1,000 Sch.Tribe students get the benefit.

- iv) **Study of the occupational profiles, skills and technologies of the Tribals:-**

Before introducing any new/improved income generating technologies in tribal areas, a study of the occupational profiles, skills and existing technologies of the tribals,

is a necessity. Towards this purpose, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed.

v) Provision of Solar Water Heaters in ST Hostels:-

It is proposed to install solar water heating systems in two ST hostels, each of 1,500 ltrs. capacity. This will directly benefit around 100 ST students and make them aware of the applications of Non-conventional and Renewable Energy Sources. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed towards this scheme.

vi) Upgradation of skills concerned with Income Generating Technologies:-

It is proposed to introduce forest based income generating skills and technologies in tribal areas such as, Wood turning and Lacquering, Wood Mosaic, Wood Carving and Pattern Making, Bamboo mat weaving etc., The scheme includes the entire cost of tools to be given to the beneficiaries. It is proposed to train 50 tribal youths at a cost of Rs.60,000/-

vii) Popularisation of Science among School Children in Tribal Areas.

It is proposed to organise science education programme for 100 school children in 5 places in Tribal areas at a total cost of Rs.20,000/-

viii) Establishment of a community science centre in a Tribal Area:-

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish a community Science Centre with kits, teaching aids and to carry out Science Educational Programme at a total cost of Rs.20,000/-

2. ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

i) Ethno-Biological Studies in Tribal Areas:-

Tribals are known to have a wealth of knowledge about many plants and animals. Many plants used by Tribals have considerable medicinal value. As there is no information available on these aspects, it is proposed to take up a study with a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

ii) Development of Silvo-Pastrol Model for Tribal Inhabited areas:-

Many tribals are settled in forest tracts and depend upon the forests for requirements of food, fodder, shelter material etc. They are also being introduced to other practices like Animal Husbandry, Agriculture etc. It is necessary to develop a model where the requirements are met with least damage to the environment. Tribals would also be trained in various aspects of forestry like raising nurseries, planting, choice of fodder etc. Towards this scheme a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Programme	Sources of Finance
1.	Low Cost Housing Technologies	2.50
2.	Drinking Water supply to Sch. Tribe colonies using Woodgas-electricity	2.00
3.	Astra Oles	0.50
4.	Study at the Occupational Profiles skills and technologies	1.00
5.	Solar Water heaters in ST hostels	1.50
6.	Upgradation of skills concerned with income generating technologies	0.60
7.	Populatisation of Science among School children in Tribal c l Areas	0.20
8.	Ethno Biological studies in Tribal Areas	1.50
9.	Development of a Silvo Pastrol Model for Tribal inhabited areas.	2.00
TOTAL		11.80

- 12 -
ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 PHYSICAL TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS

T.S.P. II

Sl. No.	Sector	Unit	1979-80 Seventh level. Plan 1985-90 target	1985-86 Achieve-ment.	1986-87 Achieve-ment.	1987-88 Achieve-ment.	1988-89 Target	1989-90 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agriculture	Families	889	6836	1579	1071	665	554	653
2.	Horticulture	"	880	1968	231	349	161	504	500
3.	Animal Husbandry & Vet. Services.	"	650	928	154	116	471	472	415
4.	Fisheries	"	100	500	106	106	52	32	32
5.	Forest	"	-	1300	3183	2062	570	304	666
6.	Minor Irrigation	Hectares	244	3750	50	44	71	50	75
7.	Industries and Commerce.	Families	1000	12216	912	1368	766	500	770
8.	I.R.D.P.	"	-	10793	3753	4057	4978	4058	2979
9.	Sericulture	"	400	2758	726	716	205	100	468
10.	SC/ST Devt. Corpn.	"	-	6000	1840	1386	1048	2316	1000
11.	Irrigation Bore wells	"	-	1450	-	51	10	110	118
12.	Primitive Tribes	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
13.	Bonded Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
			4132	48499	12514	11325	8997	9000	8000

STATEMENT INDICATING THE FLOW OF BENEFITS UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES DURING 1989-90.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme	Main Eco- benefits.	Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/ Schemes.	Supplementary benefits
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. AGRICULTURE			1. AGRICULTURE:		
a)	Supply of Bullocks	435	a)	Supply of agriculture implements.	3630
b)	Supply of bullocks with carts	218	b)	Supply of agriculture inputs.	1840
		<u>653</u>	c)	Arranging tours	50
			d)	Supply of ... plan	800
			e)	Protection equipment	
					<u>6320</u>
2. HORTICULTURE			2. HORTICULTURE		
a)	Establishment of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre Unit Garden	500	a)	Training	80
			b)	Maintenance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre unit garden	750
					<u>830</u>
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:			3. SOIL CONSERVATION		
a)	Supply of Milch Cows	100	a)	Contour bunding	300
b)	Supply of She-buffaloes	85			
c)	Sheep Unit	210	4. FOREST		
d)	Supply of Piggery Unit.	20	a)	Free supply of Bamboos	2000
		<u>415</u>	b)	Insurance to Tribals	<u>4000</u>
					<u>6000</u>
4. FISHERIES			5. COOPERATION		
a)	Integrated Fishery Projects	32	a)	Retail outlets	8 units
			b)	Assistance to Godowns	13 Bldgs.
			c)	Share Capital	30600 members
5. FOREST			COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT		
a)	Social Security Plantations.	666	a)	Providing field Channels digging farm development	400
6. MINOR IRRIGATION					
a)	Irrigation works	75			

7. <u>INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE</u>		<u>INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE</u>	
a) Bee-keeping	500	a) Vocational Training	50
b) Training in Carpentry	200	b) Assistance to Cane & Bamboo centres	<u>315</u>
c) Vocational Training Production Centre.	50		<u>365</u>
d) Living-cum-worksheds	<u>70</u>		
	<u>770</u>		
8. <u>SERICULTURE</u>		<u>SERICULTURE</u>	
a) Package of benefits	468	a) Incentives to new Mulberry cultivation	400
9. <u>I.R.D.P.</u>			
a) I.R.D. Schemes	2979	a) Akshara Seva	6000
10. <u>SC/ST DEVT. CORPN.</u>		<u>HOUSING</u>	
a) Margin Money assistance and other programmes.	1000	a) Construction of houses	563
b) Bore wells	<u>118</u>	<u>NUTRITION (Women & Child Welfare)</u>	
	<u>1118</u>	a) Mid-day Meals	5000
		b) S.N.P.	50000
			<u>55000</u>
11. <u>PRIMITIVE TRIBES</u>		<u>PRIMITIVE TRIBES</u>	
a) Special Schemes for Jenukurubas and Koragas.	74	a) Subsidiary benefits	10307
12. Bonded Labour	250		

A B S T R A C T

I) Main Economic Benefits	--	8,000
II) Supplementary benefits	--	<u>1.16,685</u>
		<u>1,24,685</u>

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER STATE/DISTRICT SECTORS AND SPECIAL
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1989-90 UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:**

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	State Sector	District Sector	Special Central Assistance.	Total	Main Eco. benefits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	6.60	23.50	23.50	53.60	653
2.	Horticulture	-	12.00	4.00	16.00	500
3.	Soil Conservation	-	8.00	-	8.00	-
4.	Animal Husbandry	-	14.50	19.00	33.50	415
5.	Karnataka Milk Federation.	5.00	-	-	5.00	-
6.	Fisheries	3.26	-	-	3.26	32
7.	Forest	-	12.00	30.00	42.00	666
8.	Co-operation	6.00	7.84	-	13.84	-
9.	I.R.D.P.	-	148.50	-	148.50	2979
10.	N.R.E.P.	-	171.60	-	171.60	-
11.	R.L.E.G.P.	-	2.00	-	2.00	-
12.	Minor Irrigation	188.00	20.00	5.00	213.00	75
13.	C.A.D.A.	18.59	-	-	18.59	-
14.	Karnataka Electricity Board (K.E.B.)	400.50	-	-	400.50	-
15.	Industries & Commerce	-	15.80	21.00	36.80	770
16.	Sericulture	-	13.18	6.50	19.68	468
17.	Roads & Bridges	-	56.00	-	56.00	-
18.	Adult Education	-	2.00	-	2.00	-
19.	Health	32.55	98.50	-	131.05	-
20.	B.W.S.&S.B.	18.62	-	-	18.62	-
21.	Urban Water Supply	30.74	-	-	30.74	-
22.	Water Supply(Rural)	-	10.00	-	10.00	-
23.	Housing (H.U.D).	-	39.82	-	39.82	-
24.	House Building Advance to Govt. employees.	31.00	-	-	31.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Information & Publicity	1.14	-	-	-	1.14	-
26. SCs/STs Welfare	35.71	-	-	-	35.71	-
27. Employment & Training	5.43	-	-	-	5.43	-
28. Rehabilitation of Bonded labourers (E&T).	-	25.00	-	-	25.00	250
29. Social Security and Welfare (Women & Child Welfare).	32.74	-	-	-	32.74	-
30. Mid-day meals (Nutrition)	-	2.70	-	-	2.70	-
31. Special Nutrition Programme.	-	13.75	-	-	13.75	-
32. Supply of subsidised food grains for poors.	193.50	-	-	-	193.50	-
33. Primitive Tribes Schemes (Social Welfare)	-	21.00	40.00	-	61.00	74
34. Irrigation Bore wells	-	-	31.00	-	31.00	118
35. SC/ST Development Corporation.	-	-	45.00	-	45.00	1000
36. Science & Technology	-	-	11.80	-	11.80	-
37. Outside I.T.D.P. Programmes.	-	-	28.20	-	28.20	-
Total:	1009.38	717.69	265.00	1992.07	8000	-

STATEMENT -TSP-1
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 - TRIBAL SUB PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. in
lakhs.

Sl. No.	Head of Department	Seventh Plan 1985-90			1987-88 (Actuals)			1988-89 Anti expenditure			1989-90 proposed outlay		
		State Plan outlay	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	% to Total outlay	State Plan expenditure	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	% to Total outlay	State plan outlay	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	% to Total plan outlay	State Plan outlay	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	% to Total plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

a. Crop husbandry

a. Agriculture	7250.00	262.50	3.62	1490.79	35.56	2.76	1319.91	44.24	3.35	1408.51	30.10	2.23
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b. Horticulture

	--	74.00	--	--	20.00	5.26	314.00	15.63	4.97	322.13	12.00	3.73
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Soil and Water Conservation

	3600.00	170.00	4.72	1022.97	31.35	2.35	858.92	24.45	2.84	1067.34	8.00	0.75
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Animal Husbandry

	1350.00	36.55	2.71	302.58	19.73	6.52	434.00	16.53	3.80	688.74	14.50	2.00
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Dairy development

	1350.00	--	--	260.00	--	--	260.00	5.00	1.92	260.00	5.00	--
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Fisheries

	2000.00	100.00	5.00	218.87	5.00	1.93	337.00	3.00	0.90	381.10	3.26	0.86
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Forest & Wild Life Plantations			6200.00	130.00	2.10	1725.10	37.62	1.00	1238.00	12.00	0.96	1624.79	12.00	0.73
Food Storage and Warehousing			300.00	--	--	15.00	--	--	20.00	--	--	20.00	--	--
Agricultural Research & Education			680.00	--	--	285.80	--	--	300.00	--	--	340.00	--	--
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions (co. op. institutions)			1225.00	--	--	226.46	--	--	220.00	--	--	220.00	--	--
Regional Rural Banks			--	--	--	--	--	--	10.00	--	--	20.00	--	--
a. Other Agricultural programme Marketing & quality control.			30.00	--	--	4.73	--	--	10.00	--	--	9.00	--	--
Co-operation			6000.00	300.00	5.00	815.73	19.55	82.39	863.00	12.87	1.49	667.53	13.84	2.07
TOTAL:			29985.00	1073.05	3.50	5767.53	--	--	6532.00	139.72	2.13	7029.14	98.70	1.40

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

II. Rural Development Special Programmes for Rural Development.														
a. Integrated Rural Development programme (I.R.D.P.)	4285.00	418.00	9.76	1624.27	80.97	4.98	1237.00	150.00	12.12	1485.28	148.50	10.00		
b. TRYSEM														
c. IRDP-Monitoring										32.00	--	--		
d. Special Livestock Production Programme										196.08	--	--		
e. D.W.C.R.A.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.50	--	--		
f. Drought Prone area Programme (DPAP)	2700.00	--	--	570.17	--	--	617.00	--	--	721.95	--	--		
g. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	--	--	--	26.38	--	--	90.00	--	--	100.78	--	--		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)			5400.00	540.00	10.00	2033.84	176.53	8.67	1162.00	108.50	9.33	1716.26	171.60	10.00
Anthodaya		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	184.00	--	--	79.60	--	--
Other programmes like Employment guarantee scheme etc. to be specified (REGS) & Community Development			900.00	9.00	1.00	98.71	2.00	2.26	108.00	--	--	102.00	2.00	1.96
Group Housing like RLEGP for STs		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.00	--	--	50.00	--	--
Land Reforms			600.00	--	--	58.71	--	--	125.00	--	--	116.62	--	--
Other Rural Development Programme			2900.00	--	--	2900.56	--	--	205.00	--	--	--	--	--
Community Development & Panchayats			170.00	--	--	--	--	--	2746.00	--	--	2753.30	--	--
Assistance to small and marginal farmers		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2767.18	--	--	273.67	--	--
Total II			16955.00	967.00	5.67	7312.64	--	--	6722.00	256.50	3.84	7642.54	322.10	4.21

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
 =====

III. Special
Area prog-
rammes

IV. Irriga-
tion and
floor
control

Water Deve-
 lopment
 (Survey &
 Investiga-
 tion)

--- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- 75.00 --- ---

Major and
 Medium
 Irriga-
 tion

53800.00 --- --- 9761.31 --- --- 14370.00 --- --- 15865.00 --- ---

Minor
 Irriga-
 tion

15700.00 750.00 4.78 2485.76 139.86 5.62 3583.00 214.38 5.98 3260.86 208.00 6.38

Ground
 Water De-
 velopment

--- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- 214.10 --- ---

Sprinkler
 Irrigation

--- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- 25.00 --- ---

Command
 Area Deve-
 lopment

4700.00 --- --- 952.95 --- --- 1690.00 17.00 1.00 1859.00 18.59 10.00

Flood Control
 Projects (in-
 cluding anti
 sea erosion etc.)

400.00 --- --- 27.34 --- --- 75.00 --- --- 75.00 --- ---

TOTAL (IV) 74600.00 750.00 1.09 13227.36 19718.00 231.38 1.17 21373.96 226.59 6.06

 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

V. Energy														
Power (Generation & Distribution)	80000.00	1663.70	2.07	14437.00	380.90	1.95	20780.00	338.00	2.54	23505.00	400.50	1.70		
Non-conventional sources of energy	200.00	--	--	15.07	--	--	10.00	--	--	11.00	--	--		
Total V	80200.00	1663.70	2.07	14452.07	--	--	20790.00	338.00	1.62	23516.00	400.50	1.70		

VI. Industry & Mineral														
Village & Small Industries (including Sericulture)	13900.00	1002.50	7.21	2985.24	46.86	1.56	1535.00	41.96	2.73	3599.27	28.98	0.80		
Industries (other than Small Industries)	10000.00	--	--	2302.29	--	--	1908.00	--	--	2415.00	--	--		
Weights & Measures	8.00	--	--	4.52	--	--	2320.00	--	--	8.00	--	--		
Mining	200.00	--	--	12.92	--	--	70.00	--	--	70.00	--	--		
TOTAL IV	24108.00	1002.30	4.16	5304.97	--	--	5833.00	41.96	0.71	6092.27	28.98	0.47		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

VII. TRANSPORT

Ports and Light houses.	2800.00	--	--	197.25	--	--	350.00	--	--	350.00	--	--	
Roads and Bridges													
National Highways	12940.00	120.00	0.93	2359.38	17.58	0.74	3106.00	49.60	1.61	4590.92	56.00	1.22	
Road Transport	8500.00	--	--	1700.00	--	--	--	--	--	1900.00	--	--	
Inland Water Transport	60.00	--	--	7.51	--	--	11.00	--	--	12.00	--	--	
Population control (M.V.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.00	--	--	
Other Transport service (to be specified)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total VII	24300.00	120.00	0.49	4264.14	--	--	5267.00	49.60	0.94	6918.92	56.00	0.88	

Science Technology & Environment

Scientific Research (including S&T)	400.00	--	--	72.87	--	--	100.00	12.00	12.00	110.00	--	--	
Ecology & Environment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total VIII	400.00	--	--	--	--	--	100.00	12.00	12.00	110.00	--	--	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

IX. General Economic Services

Secretariat Economic Services

es.	492.00	--	--	73.57	--	--	67.00	--	--	82.16	--	--
Tourism	700.00	--	--	30.96	--	--	150.00	--	--	155.00	--	--
Survey & Statistics	165.00	--	--	77.42	--	--	39.00	--	--	41.00	--	--

Other General Economic Services

a. District level sub-plan.	1550.00	--	--	38.00	--	--	--	--	--	287.00	--	--
b. Modernisation of Administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.00	--	--	50.00	--	--
c. Fire protection services	--	--	--	--	--	--	150.00	--	--	150.00	--	--

District level Sub-Plan	2907.00	--	--	202.82	--	--	456.00	--	--	765.16	--	--
Total IX												

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Social Services

Education, Sports, Art and Culture

General Education	8420.00	378.00	4.48	--	25.62	--	2412.00	--	--	2892.33	--	--
Adult Education	--	--	--	1900.12	11.17	0.58	--	--	--	240.04	2.00	--
Technical Education	600.00	--	--	98.27	--	--	160.00	--	--	163.00	--	--
Arts and Culture	750.00	--	--	264.18	--	--	246.00	--	--	248.00	--	--
Sports and Youth Services	650.00	--	--	91.27	--	--	134.00	--	--	157.80	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	374.00	--	--	--	--	--

Total: 10420.00 378.00 3.62 2353.84 36.79 1.56 3326.00 -- -- 3701.17 2.00 0.05

XI. Health

Medical & Public Health

Medical & Public Health	11800.00	200.00	1.69	1576.15	54.53	5.33	2088.10	102.88	4.92	3588.52	131.05	4.92
-------------------------	----------	--------	------	---------	-------	------	---------	--------	------	---------	--------	------

Total: 3588.52 131.05 4.92

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

**III. Water
Supply
Housing &
Urban Deve-
lopment**

Water supply & Sanitation	36500.00	152.50	0.41	4227.31	16.24	0.36	4874.00	70.22	1.44	5305.82	59.36	1.12
Housing including Police Housing & Jail Buildings)	11150.00	970.00	8.70	2137.91	104.42	4.88	2323.00	45.82	1.97	2170.32	39.82	1.83
Karnataka Housing Board	950.00	--	--	--	--	--	120.00	--	--	125.00	--	--
HBA to Govt. employees	4000.00	--	--	--	--	--	900.00	--	--	1000.00	31.00	0.31
Urban Development	3000.00	--	--	532.23	--	--	609.00	50.00	8.21	647.00	--	--
(Including State capital projects Total XII	55600.00	1122.00	2.01	8473.60	104.42	1.23	8826.00	166.04	1.88	9248.14	130.18	1.40

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XIII. Information & Publicity			700.00	5.00	0.71	108.07	0.87	0.80	180.00	1.00	0.55	190.00	1.14	0.6
XIV Welfare of SCs/STs			7580.00	5.00	0.06	1508.24	19.70	1.30	900.00	34.40	3.82	1005.04	56.71	5.64
Backward Classes & Minorities			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	953.04	--	--
Total:												1958.41	56.71	2.89

XV. Labour & Labour Welfare

Labour (including Labour, working condition and safety, rehabilitation of bonded labourers

1060.00 -- -- -- -- -- 133.00 -- -- 151.56 25.00 16.49

Employment & Training

440.00 22.00 5.00 805.03 5.06 0.62 180.00 8.00 2.77 194.00 5.43 2.79

Special Employment schemes

Stipendary Employment Scheme. 1300.00 -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 493.57 -- --

Total XV 2800.00 22.00 1.46 2421.34 5.06 0.20 361.00 -- -- 839.13 30.43 3.62

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition

Social Welfare & WWC. 6645.00 -- -- 712.97 -- -- 1214.00 -- -- 1200.37 32.74 2.72

Nutrition

Midday meals 301.00 15.05 5.00 -- -- -- 25.00 5.53 22.12 17.11 2.70 15.78

Special Nutrition Programmes 308.00 25.00 8.12 588.59 15.24 2.58 620.00 15.24 2.45 605.96 13.75 2.26

subsidised food grains for poor (Food & Civil Supplies) 5091.00 519.55 10.20 2930.15 223.00 7.61 3335.00 180.00 5.39 3573.20 193.50 5.41

 Total XVI 12345.00 559.60 4.53 4231.71 238.24 5.62 5094.00 200.77 3.94 5396.64 242.69 4.49

XVIII C. General Services

Stationery & Printing 125.00 -- -- 35.58 -- -- 35.00 -- -- 30.00 -- --

Public works administration & buildings 2675.00 -- -- 1730.00 -- -- 1600.00 -- -- 1600.00 -- --

 TOTAL-C 2800.00 -- -- 1765.58 -- -- 1635.00 -- -- 1630.00 -- --
 GRAND TOTAL 357500.00 7868.85 2.20 70209.60 1489.36 2.12 90000.00 1563.35 1.73 10000.00 1727.07 1.72

KARNATAKA STATE
1981 Census

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total population in Karnataka	Sch. Tribe population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore	4947610	75627	1.52
2.	Belgaum	2980440	116353	3.90
3.	Bellary	1489225	164482	11.05
4.	Bidar	995691	43150	4.29
5.	Bijapur	2401782	115239	4.79
6.	Chitradurga	1777499	252009	14.17
7.	Chickmagalur	911769	15320	1.68
8.	Dakshina Kannada	2376724	88403	3.71
9.	Dharwar	2945487	137461	4.66
10.	Gulbarga	2080643	97627	4.69
11.	Hassan	1357014	10811	0.79
12.	Kodagu	461888	36877	7.98
13.	Kolar	1905492	113839	5.97
14.	Mandya	1418109	11653	0.82
15.	Mysore	2595900	166649	6.41
16.	Raichur	1783822	177307	9.93
17.	Shimoga	1656731	52426	3.16
18.	Tumkur	1977854	140117	7.08
19.	Uttara Kannada	1072034	9753	0.90
Total:		37135714	1825203	4.91

SCHEDULED TRIBES
PART VI KARNATAKA

1. Adiyam
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bancha
4. Bhil, Bbil, Garasia, Dholi Bhil
Dungri Bbil, Dungri Garasia,
Mewasi Bhil, Kawal Bhil,
Tadvi, Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala,
Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi,
Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara
District & Kollegal tq.
of Mysore District).
18. Kaniyan, Kanya (in Kollegal tq.,
of Mysore District).
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi,
Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi,
Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha,
Kolgha
23. Konde Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Nelakudi
28. Kuruba (in Coorg District).
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Coorg Dist.)
36. Marati (in South Kanara
District).
37. Meda
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Choli-
vala Nayaka, Kapadia Na-
yaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana
Nayaka
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher,
Phanse Pardhi
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Sholaga
45. Soligaru
46. Toda
47. Varli
48. Vitolia, Kotwalia,
Barodia.
49. Yerava.

REPLIES TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS OF
TRIBAL SUB PLAN - KARNATAKA - 1988-89.

..

Question

2. The Chairman, after welcoming all, observed that in the State of Karnataka there are nearly five times more tribals in areas outside the five ITDPs, and the objective of the developmental plans should be to work out viable projects for benefitting these outside tribals. In this context the Chairman wanted the State Govt. to identify MADA pockets and clusters and invest more money in those areas for the uplift of the dispersed tribals. To this the State Govt. representatives mentioned that the tribals covered by the ITDPs are more backward and investments in ITDP areas are to continue. They also mentioned that for outside tribals they have already identified areas and worked out programmes for them. It was felt that the focus given to dispersed tribals is not sufficient and the State Govt. should come up with more comprehensive proposals.

3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Welfare, reviewed the action taken on the recommendations of last years ESP discussions. On the aspect of the unusual rise in the tribal population from 1971 census to 1981 census and thereafter the State Govt. was asked to institute, if feasible, a special survey of the tribal population so that the confusion on the correctness

Reply

Among the tribals living outside the Tribal Sub-Plan areas, largest number is that of Nayakas and its synonymous. Since the cases of persons claiming to be belonging to Nayaka Tribe and to its synonymous is under study, for the present only educational benefits meant for Scheduled Tribes are being extended to them. These people are by and large urbanised and semi urbanised. They are not put to disadvantage in case the benefit of schemes meant for rural population are not extended to them. However, as is being indicated in the subsequent paras, a decision is being taken to take up an in depth study of the dispersed tribals and based on the result of the study, schemes will be taken up for their amelioration.

It is being considered that the work of taking up the study be entrusted to either the Department of Anthropology, University of Mysore, or to the Indian Institute of Socio & Economic change. Details are being worked out.

or otherwise of the number of Scheduled Tribes clears up.

- 94:-
4. The TSP document for 1988-89 contained some obvious inaccuracies. The State Government representatives accepted this position and promised to have a detailed review and make available a more comprehensive document giving out the correct position as regards financial and physical targets. In a number of important sectors the flow to TSI is shown as Nil. They were asked to review whether there could be schemes relevant for tribals under sectors like Science and Technology, Environment etc.
 5. Forest being one of the important sectors the State Government was told that the flow to TSP under this sector from State Plan has to be stepped up and this should in any case not be less than the flow from Special Central Assistance.
 6. The State Govt. had spent money on training fishermen. The Chairman wanted to know whether any review has been done on the results of such training given to fishermen. The money spent should be commensurate with the benefits. The State Govt. promised to look into this aspect.
 7. On the aspect of programmes concerning supply of water in tribal areas, the State Govt. representatives mentioned that there are no problem villages in tribal areas needing special attention.

In consultation with the Planning Department, necessary changes incorporated while preparing the final document.

Necessary changes are being made and it will be ensured that the flow from State Plan funds is not less than the Central Assistance in so far as forest sector is concerned.

The Indian Institute of Management has already completed the study of the schemes taken up under Department of Fisheries. The VIEWS of I.I.M. have been communicated to the Department of Fisheries.

No comment.

8. Coming to the poverty alleviation programmes the State Government was told that the achievement for the current year needed to be stepped up. Further, the families assisted are to be supplied with vikas patrikas and details collected in a more meaningful manner. The State Government representatives agreed to look into this matter.

The schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad this year. Since this is the first year, the Zilla Parishad would be implementing the schemes, it will be slightly difficult to have more tangible progress. However, all efforts are being made to ensure that the physical and financial targets fixed are fully achieved.

The work of supply of Vikas Patrika has also been started and it will be accomplished shortly.

--: 95 :-

9. The State Government is required to submit certain reports and returns on utilisation of SCA, physical and financial achievements under Point 11 (b) of Twenty Point programme, concurrent evaluation reports and half yearly reports on atrocities against ST members. The following reports were pending.

i. Quarterly expenditure statements on utilisation of SCA	Quarterly report for quarter ending June 87 onwards.
---	--

Since the Special Central Assistance was not received during the first quarter of the year, furnishing of utilisation statements did not arise. Govt. vide order No. SWP.125.SLP.87 dt/12-8-87 have released a sum of Rs.24.21 lakhs which falls under second quarter of the year. The figures of utilisation, as furnished by the Zilla

9. (ii) Point 11(b)
of T.P.P.

Quarter ending
Sept.1987.

(iii) Concurrent
Evaluation.

Revised reports for the
quarter ending 3/86, 6/86
and 12/86 after reflecting
the correct position on
ST families assisted by
family beneficiary prog-
rammes.

(iv) Atrocities

The monthly and half yearly
reports are to be sent in
English and not in Kannada
and within the prescribed
dates.

10. State Government has proposed an outlay of
Rs.16.05 crores as flow to Tribal Sub-Plan
from State Plan funds and Rs.2.38 crores as
Special Central Assistance. It was felt
that flow to T.S.P. is not commensurate with
the Scheduled tribe population in the State.
Further it was also observed that 83% of the
tribal population is outside the ITDPs and
adequate provision for their socio-economic

Parished in this respect is Rs.20.40
lakhs. The statement in the prescri-
bed proforma has already been sent to
Government.

The quarterly progress report
under Point 11(b) of T.P.P. for the
quarter ending Sept.87 has already
been submitted to the Govt. through
letter No. DSW/TSP2/CR-15/87-88 dated
26-11-87.

The revised reports have already
been submitted to Govt. vide letter
No. DSW.TSP.1.R.O.Ph.17/87-88 dated
2-11-87.

Noted for future reference.

It is true that 83% of the total
tribal population is found outside the
I.T.D.P. areas. It has already been
stated at Para 2 & 3 that 'Nayakas'
constitute a major chunk of the tribal
population outside I.T.D.P. areas.

uplift has not been made in the T.S.P. Some of the sectors like forest, science and technology and environment do not show any flow from out of State Plan funds. The representative of the State Government agreed to revise the allocations under different sectoral headings and show adequate flow from out of the State Plan funds in the different sectors particularly forest, environment and science and technology. It was agreed that the flow to TSP has to be retained at Rs.16.05 crores, irrespective of the annual plan size for 1988-89. The State Government would also show increased flow in all sectoral areas, where there is either no flow or the flow is declining.

97:-
11. The State Government has proposed a total allocation of Rs.2.38 crores of SCA against the current year's allocation of 1.21 crores. The size of allocation of SCA will be decided upon by the Planning Commission. It was indicated to the State Government that there would be an increase of 10 percent in the SCA allocation over and above the amount allocated in the current year.

12. The details of sector-wise allocation for TSP proposed were discussed and approved, subject to the State Govt. making appropriate provisions for the sectors relating to forest, science & technology and environment and also provide appropriate provisions from out of State Plan funds for dispersed tribals.

Survey will be conducted and further decision will be taken.

Regarding retention of the State Plan funds that is Rs.16.05 crores and for small changes in the sectoral allocations, a decision will be taken in consultation with the Planning Department.

The Special Central Assistance proposed is in commensurate with the flow from State Plan funds and the physical target to be achieved under various Main economic benefits. Therefore, it is requested that substantial increase in the Special Central Assistance may be considered.

Action taken to provide necessary amount under State Plan for the Sectors.

ANNEXURE

Copy of official memorandum No.PC,BC,11.2(21)85 dt/27-2-1986
of Planning Commission (Backward Classes Division) Yojana Bhavan
Sansad Marg, New Delhi.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Sub:- Criteria for poverty line in respect of
poverty Alleviation Programme for Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the
Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.

..

The undersigned is directed to say that the criteria for
poverty line in respect of poverty Alleviation Programme for
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five
Year Plan will be as under:

The poverty line used in the Seventh Plan is Annual house-
hold income of Rs.6,400/- in rural areas and Rs.7,300/- in urban
areas. Seventy five percent of this i.e., Rs.4,800/- in rural
areas and Rs.5,500/- in urban areas should be taken as income limit
under the Poverty Alleviation Programmes for scheduled castes
and scheduled tribes. However, in order to see that the poorest
of the poor get the assistance first, it is to be ensured that the
families with an income level upto Rs.3,500/- are assisted first.
The beneficiaries in the income bracket of Rs.3,500/- to Rs.4,800/-
in rural areas and Rs.3,500/- to Rs.5,500/- in urban areas will be
taken up after all the families below Rs.3,500/- have been assisted.

The above criteria may be adopted while discussing Special
Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan with the States/Union Terri-
tories.

Sd/- Miss.K.Dutt
Deputy Adviser (BC & TD).

Dr.B.K.Sarkar,
Joint Secretary (SCBCD),
Ministry of Welfare,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi, 110001.

Sri.P.Tripathy, Jt.Secretary (TD)
Ministry of Welfare 'B' Wing,
IVth floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan,
New Delhi 110003.

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TALUKWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS POPULATION
AND TRIBAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sl. No.	Name of the I.T.D.P.	Name of the Taluks	No. of tribal settlements	No. of Tribal population 1981	No. of Tribal Institutions	
					Number	Strength
1.	Mysore	a. Periyapatna	25	5136	3	150
		b. Hunsur	32	20749	7	425
		c. H.D.Kote	104	19942	16	917
		d. Gundlupet & Nanjangud	36	33246	8	400
		e. Chamarajanagar & Yelandur	45	20532	6	325
		f. Kollegal	65	19321	12	575
2.	Kodagu (Madikeri)	a. Madikeri	29	4635	2	100
		b. Virajpet	69	27180	25	1583
		c. Somwarpet	29	5062	13	720
3.	Chickmagalur.	a. Mudigere	145	6318	4	200
		b. Koppa	130	2488	1	50
		c. Sringeri	35	1621	1	50
		d. N.R.Pura	30	670	-	-
4.	Dakshina Kannada (Udupi)	a. Kundapura	188	8443	3	175
		b. Udipi	261	17531	3	225
		c. Karkala	163	10634	8	425
		d. Belthangadi	290	10414	8	542
5.	Puttur	a. Mangalore	67	4716	1	50
		b. Bantwal	82	15176	3	125
		c. Puttur	23	12232	6	325
		d. Sullia	41	9257	6	275
5		23	1889	2,55,303	136	7637

ABSTRACT

No. of Districts	4	Total No. of Institutions in the State		
No. of I.T.D.Ps.	5	Hostels	Ashram Schools	W.W.Cs.
No. of Taluks	23			
No. of settlements	1889			
Total population	2,55,303	19	62	89

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE I.T.D.P. AREAS.

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	Boys hos- tel	Gir- ls hos- tel	Str- eng th.	Women wel- fare cent- res	Str- eng- th	Ash- ram scho ol.	Str- eng- th	Remarks
1.	Periyapatna, Mysore Dist.	-	-	-	2	100	1	50	
2.	Hunsur "	-	-	-	5	250	2	175	
3.	H.D.Kote "	1	-	92	11	550	4	275	
4.	Gundlupet "	-	-	-	3	150	2	100	
5.	Nanjangud "	-	-	-	1	50	2	100	
6.	Chamarajapet "	1	-	25	2	100	3	200	
7.	Kollegal "	1	-	25	5	250	6	300	
		3	-	142	29	1450	20	1200	
8.	Madikeri, Madi ker i Dist.	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	
9.	Virajpet "	2	2	248	15	750	6	585	
10.	Somwarpet "	2	-	120	7	350	4	250	
		4	2	368	22	1100	12	935	
11.	Mudigere Chick- magalur Dt.	-	-	-	1	50	3	150	
12.	Koppa "	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	
13.	Bringeri, "	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	
14.	N.R.Pura "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	1	50	5	250	
15.	Coondapura, Dakshina Kannada Dt.	1	-	50	1	50	1	75	
16.	Udipi "	-	-	-	1	50	2	175	
17.	Karkala "	1	-	50	4	200	3	175	
18.	Belthangadi "	2	-	117	2	100	4	325	
19.	Mangalore "	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	
20.	Bantwal "	1	-	25	2	100	-	-	
21.	Puttur "	-	-	-	5	250	1	75	
22.	Sullia "	1	-	25	2	100	3	150	
		6	-	267	17	850	15	1025	
Grand Total:		13	2	777	69	3450	52	3410	

ರೀಕನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-5-88

ಅ.ಸ.ಪ.ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಎನಪಬ್ಬುಎಲ್ 83 ಎನಪಿಲಿ 88

ವಿಷಯ: 1988-89ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು
ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ರಿಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಿರಿಜನ
ಉಪಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 17-12-1987ರ ನನ್ನ ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರಾಂಕ ಎನಪಬ್ಬುಎಲ್ 268, 271
ಎನಪಿಲಿ 87(ಬಿ)ನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ.

1987-88ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕೊನೆಯ ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ
ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ದಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ, ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀತ ಮುಕ್ತ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ
ದೊರತಾಗಿ, ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

1988-89ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಉಪಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರಬಹುದು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು
ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ
ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಗೊಂಬೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮ
ಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅರಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು
ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ
ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆನಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿ
ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಕಳೆದ
ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ
ವರ್ಷವೂ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ
ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ದಂಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಾವು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗಮನದಡಿ ಮಾಸಿಕ ನಿವಿಧ
ಹಂತಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ದಣವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ
ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ದಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಭೌತಿಕ
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಿರಿಜನ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆ
ಇವುಗಳ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ರಹಸ್ಯ ಪರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವಂತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ, ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದು.

ತಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ
ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಂತರ್ಮುಕ್ತರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ
ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,
ಸಹಿ :

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ	ವಹಿಸುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು
1	ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಧನಶೇಖರನ್, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,	ಹಾಸನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು
2	ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಜಿ.ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಐ.ಫಿ.ಫ.ಂ.ಯೋ)) ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,	ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಪುರ,
3	ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಪಾಪಣ್ಣ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಂಚೆಜೂರು,
4	ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಎನ್. ಸಿದ್ದೇಗೌಡ, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು. (ಗಿ.ಉ.ಯೋ) ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡಗು,
5	ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವಿ.ಪಿ.ರಾಜೇ ಆರನ್, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,	ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು,
6	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ:ರಂಜನಿ ಶ್ರೀಕುಮಾರ್, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ) ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಲಾರ.
7	ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವಿ.ಎಫ್.ಎನ್. ನೈಟಿ. ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ತುಮಕೂರು
8	ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಕೇಶವರಾಜು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದರ್
9	ಶ್ರೀ.ಸಂಗಪ್ಪ, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub:- Constitution of Tribal Welfare Committee- entrusted with the task of going into the schemes that are really required by the tribals-regarding-

- Ref:- 1. G.O.No.SWL.145.SLP.87 dated 17-7-87.
2. Meeting held on 27-9-88 by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Welfare in the office of the Director of Social Welfare.

Preamble:

In the G.O.cited at (1) above Government have issued instructions to take up a study of the programmes relating to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan as well as administrative set up constituted for this purpose in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States. Accordingly, a team of officers and officials of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore has visited Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and submitted report alongwith certain suggestions to be followed in the Karnataka State also.

In the meeting of District Social Welfare Officers, Project Officers implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan held on 27-9-88 in the office of the Director of Social Welfare, the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare who presided and reviewed the progress made in implementing various programmes under Tribal Sub-Plan both physical and financial, observed that the schemes that are being implemented for the tribals are not the schemes demanded by the details of the schemes wanted by the tribals. It is in this context, the Hon'ble Minister has suggested to constitute a committee of the Director of Social Welfare to study the details of the schemes that are really required by the tribals.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO.SWL.196.SLP.87, BANGALORE: DATED: 17-10-1988.

After detailed examination of the matter, Government feels it necessary to constitute a committee for studying into the details of the schemes that are really required by the tribals and constitutes the 'Tribal Welfare Committee' with the following members:

- a. Sri.T.Dhanashekar, IAS,
Director of Social Welfare. Chairman.
- b. Sri.S.Z.Pasha,
Deputy Secretary (Social Welfare) Member

- c. Sri.P.K.Ramaswamy,
Project Co-ordinator
Project Co-ordinator,
I.T.D.P. Mysore. Member
- d. Sri.V.J.Venkataramana,
District Social Welfare Officer
I/C Project Co-ordinator,
I.T.D.P. Dakshina Kannada. "
- e. Sri.S.D.Puranik,
Special Officer for Jenukurubas,
Hunsur, I/C Project Co-ordinator
Mercara. "
- f. Sri.D.S.Siddegowda
Joint Director (TSP)
Bangalore. Member Secretary

The Committee will examine the above matter and prepare the proposals by taking into consideration.

- i. the submissions made at the time of meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and also
- ii. taking into consideration the report stated to have been prepared by the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

The committee will submit its report to Government in a month's time.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA
Sd/- S.Z.Pasha, Deputy
Secretary to Govt. SW&L Dept.

1. The Director of Social Welfare, Bangalore.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
(Social Welfare and Labour Department)

Sub:- Implementation of 'Ganga Aalyan' scheme by
Public Works CAD & Electricity Department.

- Ref:- i. G.O.No.SWL.25.SLP.84 dated 21-11-84.
ii. G.O.No.SWL.190.SLP.81 dated 21-11-84.
iii. Proceedings of the meeting held in the
Chambers of the Development Commissioner
on 1-8-87, at 10-30 A.M.

Preamble:

In the Government Order referred at (i) above, the Government have accorded approval for taking up community Irrigation borewells under 'Ganga Aalyana' scheme, to be implemented by the Minor Irrigation Department, subject to the following criterias.

I. For the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes:

- i. Atleast 75% of the area benefitted should belong to marginal and small farmers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The balance area could benefit backward and other communities.
- ii. The area benefitted by each well should not be less than 15 acres.
- iii. The cost per acre should not exceed Rs.7000/- per acre.
- iv. Apart from the bore wells, dug wells, open wells and lift from parental nalas may also be considered.
- v. The cost towards failed wells should be debited to the same head of account under which the scheme is sanctioned.
- vi. 20% subsidy should be met out of irrigation funds and balance should be met out of Social Welfare funds.

II. For the benefit of Backward Classes & other minorities.

- i. The Criteria as indicated underscheduled castes and scheduled tribes item (i) to (v) may have to be followed.
- ii. Regarding the financing, the entire cost will have to be met out of Rs.50.00 lakhs as provided in irrigation funds as there is no subsidy in this case.

In the Government Order cited at (2) above the Government have accorded sanction for grant of subsidy for the implementation of the scheme of sinking of irrigation bore wells under Special Component Plan at 75% for the individual irrigation bore wells and 80% for the community irrigation bore wells. As per the proceedings of the meeting held in the chambers of the Development Commissioner on 1-8-87 it has been decided to restructure the existing 'Ganga kalyana' scheme and to formulate the modalities of management of the completed schemes. Hence this order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. SWL.226.SBP.87 BANGALORE DATED 8-6-88.

After careful consideration of all the issues involved and in modification of the existing Government Order to the extent of changes made, Government are pleased to accord approval for restructuring the 'Ganga kalyan' scheme with the following criteria.

1. The community irrigation borewells to be taken for benefit of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe to be classified as category-I and the wells for Backward Classes & Minorities be classified as category-II
2. The percentage of subsidy and the loan portion shall be 75% and 25% respectively for both categories.
3. The area benefitted by each scheme should not be less than 15 acres.
4. The cost per acre should not exceed Rs.7000/- per acre.
5. Apart from the bore wells, dry wells, open wells, lifting of water from perennial nallas may also be considered.
6. The cost towards failed wells should be debited to the same head of account under which the schemes is sanctioned.
7. The Zilla Parishads should identify the sites for taking up community irrigation wells under category-I in consultation with the local officers viz. Social Welfare Officers and/or Block Development Officers. The local officer of the Department of Social Welfare or the Block Development Officer *** of the Social Welfare Department at the taluk level, should take the responsibility of building up the records for sanction of 25% of the scheme, as loan by the concerned Commercial Bank/Taluka Agricultural

*** in case there is no group 'B' Officer of the

and Kural Development Bank or Grameena Bank for the beneficiaries are also to arrange for crediting the loan amount sanctioned to Government into the Head of account to be indicated by the Minor Irrigation Department. The minor irrigation Department will utilise 100% of the funds required for the scheme. However 25% of the cost of scheme to be sanctioned by the Banks as loans will be adjusted to the concerned receipt head.

8. The General Manager Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation has agreed to oversee the management of the community irrigation wells and schemes taken up by Zilla Parishad under Ganga Kalyana Schemes.
9. The Social Welfare Department agreed that its officers at the taluk level would organise registered bodies for each of the schemes by associating the beneficiaries of the schemes.
10. The completed schemes should be handed over to such registered bodies and the copies of such documents/papers relating to handing over of schemes in the presence of the taluk level officer of Zilla Parishad and the representative of Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation at the District level under prompt intimation by name to the Chief Secretary, Zilla Parishad concerned.
11. The maintenance cost, to some extent, has to be borne by Social Welfare Department from out of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan subject to a limitation of 5% of the estimated cost of each scheme for 5 years on a tapering basis as detailed below:
 - a. In the 1st year and 2nd year 100% of the maintenance charges (exclusive of repairs or replacement of parts) but inclusive of the electrical charges to be borne by the Social Welfare Department.
 - b. In the 3rd year, 75% of the maintenance charge excluding electric charges to be borne by the Social Welfare Department.
 - c. In the 4th Year, 50% of the maintenance charge excluding electric charges to be borne by the Social Welfare Department.
 - d. In the 5th Year 25% of the maintenance charge excluding electric charges to be borne by the Social Welfare Department.

- e. After the completion of the 1st 5 year, the issues of maintenance will be reviewed each year.
12. For the first 2 years when the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation has to attend to repairs, the Block Development Officer will send a formal requisition to that Corporation to enable the latter to take up full responsibility for the repair works right from the time of handing over of the completion scheme under (9) above and send the bills for the same with the certificate from the Block Development Officer directly to Chief Secretary, Zilla Parishad for payment, regarding the 3rd, 4th and 5th years, the beneficiary will deposit the percentage of maintenance to be paid by them with the Zilla Parishad will before the commencement of the year to continue un-interruptedly with the responsibility of Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation to repair/maintain the works and submit the bill to the Zilla Parishad.
13. The Director, Social Welfare will earmark the requisite amount of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan to be released to Zilla Parishads every year for the maintenance charges of these schemes.
14. For calculation of 5 year, the base year should be 1987-88.

By order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka
Sd/- C.M. Ganapathi
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare & Labour Dept.

Copy to:

1. The Director of Social Welfare, etc.

// copy //

ANNEXURE-C

No.V-11011/4/88-
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture,
Department of Rural Development.

Sub:- Construction of Irrigation Wells for
scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
under NREP/RLEGP-The Jeevan Dhara Scheme.

Name of the Scheme. The scheme will be called Jeevan Dhara. It will be a sub scheme under NREP/RLEGP like Indira Awaaz Yojna under RLEGP.

Target group Target group will be small and marginal farmers amongst scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are below poverty line and are listed in I.R.D.P. register of the village.

Objectives of the scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide open Irrigation well free of cost to small and marginal farmers to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are below the poverty line. Such beneficiaries must have been listed in the register of the target group. The scheme is confined to open wells only and does not cover borings and tube wells.

Duration of scheme. The duration of the scheme will be for two years starting from 1-1-1988.

Requirement of funds. The funds for the programme will be met out of the State allocations under NREP/RLEGP of funds will be the first charge on the NREP/RLEGP funds. Its progress will be separately, as an earmarked sector. The State-wise targets and the earmarked total for the scheme for 1988-89 are listed in the Annexure.

Physical target. Based on the of holdings of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and small and marginal farmers without irrigation facilities, targets for construction of SC/ST wells for have been indicated. There are only targets and may vary depending upon field condition like location of availability of ground water etc. Target for 1989-90 will be worked out by the State in consultation with the Department of Rural Development of the Government of India by September 1988.

Cost/Area norms for Wells. While sanctioning the projects, the cost norms of NABARD will be adhered to. In the first phase, only those wells will be taken up which have a

command of one hectare. Group wells which can irrigate more than one holding will receive first priority. Individual wells will be given a lower priority. In the case of group wells where non SC/ST families are also included to make up the area norms, it shall be ensured that major area belongs to the target group.

Registration of wells

Each well constructed under the scheme will be located in the holding of the beneficiary and an entry to that effect will be made into the revenue records.

Previous IKDP beneficiaries not to be assisted.

The beneficiaries who have already been assisted under IRD programmes for minor irrigation, should not be given assistance under this programme.

Project approval Committee

The Project Approval Committee shall be constituted in each district consisting of the Collector, Project Director (DRDA) Executive Engineer (Minor Irrigation/Tube wells), District Welfare Officer and the representative of the lead bank. Project Director of DRDA shall be its Member Secretary.

Sanctioning authority.

Project approval committee of the district will be competent to sanction projects falling within the NABARD norms of cost. Projects for wells not satisfying NABARD norms can be sanctioned only by the Central sanctioning Committee of the Government of India.

Functions of the Project Approval.

State target should be further distribute among the districts on the basis of SC/ST holdings of small and marginal farmers without irrigation facilities in the district. The distribution of target among the districts should also take note of the ground water potential of different areas of the State. Government of India will be informed of the district targets fixed by the Project Approval Board.

Implementing Agency

As far as possible, the beneficiaries themselves will be asked to undertake the construction of their wells through their own labour and the local labour for which they will be paid. In no case, the work will be entrusted to a contractor by the Project Authorities/Block Authorities.

Advance to the beneficiaries.

The Project Approval Committee will elove the stages of advance payment to the beneficiary, so that it facilitates the smooth construction of wells and also ensures against its mis-use or diversion to other channels. Agreement will be entered with the beneficiary/beneficiaries that in case of proven mis-use, the advance shall be recoverable in lumpsum as arrears of land revenue.

Provision regarding failed wells

In case of failed wells, a subsidy upto Rs.1,000 per well or the actual cost incurred, whichever is less, may be provided for such failed wells subject to the condition that the water available is so little that the well has to be abandoned as a source of irrigation. Subsidy for failed wells will be payable only if the individual had actually taken up well for construction.

Provision for lifting device

The list of the beneficiaries shall be passed on to the Project Director of the DRDA so that those intending to instal a lifting device may be given preference under the IRD programme.

Monitoring & Supervision

The Collector alongwith the Project Director of The DRDA shall be incharge of the monitoring and supervision of the programme in the district. They shall also be responsible for maintenance of accounts and taking such steps which are necessary for speedy implementation of the project. The State level monitoring will be the responsibility of the Project Approval Board of the State. The State Secretary of the Rural Development Department will perform the nodal functions of the scheme.

Special attention to certain districts

Department of Agriculture of the Government of India has evolved an action plan for food grains production to be implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Andhra Pradesh. One of the elements of the Action Plan to development of assured irrigation through installation of Minor Irrigation Wells in certain identified district. These districts will be given preferential attention under this scheme also.

Functions of the Project Approval Committee

The Project approval committee shall obtain data on ground water potential from the Ground Water Dept. and also collect precise information from SC/ST holdings for each block/village on the basis of this information, each block may be required to send proposal for constructing wells for small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST communities for such a proposal, the block authorities should obtain assistance of Minor Irrigation Department as well as Revenue Department. Village maps indicating the location of holdings belonging to SC/ST farmers and the proposed location of wells should also be prepared as part of the project.

The project proposal received from the Block Authorities will be placed before the Project approval committee. The Committee shall ensure that the cost norms are as laid down by NABARD and they are accompanied by certificate regarding ground water potential. In giving sanctions, wells which can be constructed on lower cost norms and benefit

larger number of holdings shall be given priority.

The Project approval committee shall submit details of each approved project to the Project approval board of the State and the Central Committee of the Government of India in the case of RLEGP for information.

The sanctions for the schemes shall contain full details about the location of wells village-wise alongwith the name of beneficiary, implementing agency and period within which work will be completed. Each well shall carry a number with village code.

Sub. National Systems Unit.
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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DOC. No..... 9-4588
Date..... 3/4/89

NIEPA DC



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