



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

(DRAFT)

ANNUAL PLAN

1989 - 90

PLANNING DEPARTMENT AND
DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE
BANGALORE-560 001

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

(DRAFT)

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C O N T E N T S

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
<u>PART - I. BROAD OUTLINES OF THE PLAN</u>	
1) Sch.Castes of the State	3
2) Objectives and Approach	7
3) Strategy in Implementation	9
4) Special Central assistance and its use	16
5) Programmes for vulnerable groups and artisans	18
6) Performance of the Sch.Castes & Sch. Tribes Development Corporation	21.
7) Past achievements	22
8) Administrative arrangements, Monitoring and Evaluation.	23
9) Annual Plan 1989-90	25
 <u>PART - II SECTORAL PROGRAMMES</u>	
1) Agriculture	29
2) Soil Conservation	30
3) Horticulture	31
4) Animal Husbandry	33
5) Karnataka Milk Federation	41
6) Fisheries	41
7) Forest	47
8) Rural Development Programmes	48
9) Co-operation	52
10) Major and Medium Irrigation	54
11) Minor Irrigation	55
12) Area Development (CADA)	57
13) Karnataka Electricity Board	58
14) Industries & Commerce	60
15) Sericulture	64
16) Communication - Roads	68
17) Education and Youth Services	69
18) Health and Family Welfare	72
19) Water Supply and Sanitation	74
20) Housing	76

21) Slum Clearance	78
22) Information and Publicity	79
23) Employment and Training	80
24) Bonded Labour	81
25) Welfare of Sch.Castes	82
26) Nutrition and Civil Supplies	88
27) Policies and Programmes for Vulnerable groups.	90

PART - III STATEMENTS

1) Sectoral outlays and flow to Special Component Plan 1989-90	97
2) Physical Targets under Main Economic Benefit Schemes(SCP2)	105
3) Resource-wise Sectoral outlays proposed.	107
4) Sector-wise Benefits and benefi- ciaries.	111
5) Occupational Classification of beneficiaries crossing poverty line.	115
6) Proposed utilisation of Special Central assistance	117.

INTRODUCTION

Special Component Plan is formed by earmarking a portion of the Annual Plan budget of development departments in proportion to the percentage of Sch.Caste population of the state. The plan aims at the allround development of Sch. Caste families in general and bringing them above the poverty line within a stipulated period, in particular.

Reservation of funds for the welfare of Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes is in practice since the Vth Five Year Plan. During the Vth Plan, such reservations were named as General Sub-Plan But, the reservations were not strictly adhered to. The concept of Special Component Plan as it is to-day, was introduced at the beginning of the VIth plan, proper approach, strategy and monitoring systems were introduced.

With the introduction of Social justice to Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes as one of the points in the twenty point programme, the Special Component Plan gained momentum. Definite physical targets fixed and action plans for implementation of the programmes in a planned way are chalked out. The implementation is regularly reviewed at various levels.

In the beginning of the VIIth Five Year Plan, an attempt has been made to quantify the earmarked funds under special component plan. The outlays of important sectors were pooled during 1986-87 under one head of account and the Social Welfare Department was given powers to operate these funds.

Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats came into existence during 1987-88. The Special Component District Sector schemes have been transferred to the control of these institutions, The entire pooled funds of vital sectors is operated by these local bodies. The Planning, implementation and review of the programme has been vested with these institutions

Decentralisation of powers has helped to formulate and implement the schemes that are suitable for the local needs. The selection of beneficiaries has been entrusted to the Mandals. The peoples representatives at the grass root level are actively participating in the entire process. The plans are approved in the Gramashabas, wherein the people themselves take part..

In the first year, when the Zilla Parishads started functioning, Rs.15.38 crores of pooled funds of Special Component Plan under district sector were transferred to these institutions. The Zilla Parishads increased this outlay to Rs.20.44 crores during 1988-89 and to Rs.38.76 crores for 1989-90. This clearly shows that the Zilla Parishads have realised the importance of Special Component Plan and are in tune with the Government in determining the priorities.

This document gives an account of the objectives and approach, strategy in implementation, the past achievements and the proposed plan for 1989-90. The document is prepared in three parts:-

Part - I. Broad Outlines of the Plan

Gives details of basic statistics about the target group, objectives and approach, strategy in implementation. Past achievements and current situation of the Special Component Plan in brief

Part - II Sectoral Programmes:-

Gives information about departmentwise programmes proposed for 1989-90 with the proposed outlays and physical targets for each schemes in detail.

Part - III. Statements

Includes statistical statements showing sector-wise outlays proposed and flow to Special Component Plan and Physical targets.

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P A R T - I

BROAD OUTLINES OF THE PLAN

1. SCHEDULED CASTES OF THE STATE

A. Scheduled Caste Population:-

According to 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka is 5595353 out of the total population of 3,71,35,714. Thus the percentage of Sch.Castes in Karnataka is 15.07%. 101 communities have been notified as Sch.Castes in Karnataka.

The rural and urban break up of Sch.Caste population vis-a-vis, the total population of the state is tabulated below:

T A B L E -1.

Sch.Caste versus general population : Rural / Urban breakup

Sl. No.	Item	Total Population	Sch.Castes Population	Percentage to the total
1.	Rural	2,64,06,108	43,68,731	16.54%
2.	Urban	1,07,29,606	12,26,622	11.43
TOTAL		3,71,35,714	55,95,353	

It may be seen from the above that the Sch.Castes form 16.54% of the total rural population and 11.43% of the Urban Population.

The district-wise population of Sch.Castes as per 1981 census is given in the table below:-

T A B L E - 2

District-wise Population of Sch.Castes.

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Sch.Castes	Percentage of Sch.Caste Population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore	49,47,610	7,92,117	16.01
2.	Belgaum	29,89,440	3,12,723	10.46
3.	Bellary	14,89,225	2,44,010	16.38
4.	Bidar	9,95,691	1,59,784	16.04
5.	Bijapur	24,01,782	3,62,800	15.10
6.	Chickamagalore	9,11,669	1,64,149	18.00

1	2	3	4	5
7. Chitradurga		17,77,499	3,22,203	18.12
8. Dakshina Kannada		23,76,724	1,44,119	6.06
9. Dharwad		29,45,487	3,01,491	10.23
10. Gulbarga		20,80,643	4,55,462	21.89
11. Hassan		13,57,014	2,20,204	16.22
12. Kodagu		4,61,888	48,752	10.55
13. Kolar		19,05,492	4,71,037	24.71
14. Mandya		14,18,109	1,82,807	12.89
15. Mysore		25,95,900	4,59,535	17.70
16. Raichur		17,83,822	2,69,779	15.12
17. Shimoga		16,56,731	2,64,203	15.94
18. Tumkur		19,77,854	3,34,309	16.90
19. Uttarakannada		10,72,034	85,878	8.01
Total		3,71,35,714	55,95,353	15.07

B. Literacy among Sch.Castes:-

The rate of literacy among the Sch.Caste is 20.59% as against the general literacy of 38.46% in the State as per 1981 census. Out of the literate persons among the Sch.Castes 29.34% are males and 11.55% are females. More attention will be given to remove the lag in the literacy level of Sch.Castes particularly among the women in the coming years. We are also planning to set up expert committee to study the problem of low literacy level among Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes and suggest steps to improve the same.

C. Occupational Classification:-

The occupational classification of the Sch.Castes according to 1981 census is tabulated below:

T A B L E - 3

Classification of Sch.Caste workers:-

Sl. No.	Item of activity	Workers in Lakhs	percentage of total workers.
1.	Cultivators	6.28	25.00
2.	Agriculture Labourers	10.62	42.00
3.	House hold industry, Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:	0.64	3.00
4.	Other workers	5.43	22.00
5.	Marginal workers	2.14	8.00
	Total	25.11	100.00

It emerges from the above table that, 67% of the Sch.Caste house holds depend on agriculture for their subsistence. Of them only 25% are cultivators and rest are agricultural labourers. Industry, including house hold industry account for only 3% of the working force. The rest of the 30% are other workers and marginal workers.

D. Vulnerable Sections:

Among the Sch.Castes, there are certain vulnerable sections who can be considered weakest among them. In Karnataka the vulnerable sections are represented by:

1. Sweepers and Scavengers
2. Bonded Labourers
3. Tanners and Flayers.

E. Survey of Basic Amenities:

In order to ensure appropriate delivery of benefits including infrastructure, a survey has been carried out, to assess the amenities in the Sch.Caste basties. The survey will throw light on the availability of electricity, roads, health facilities, drinking water, school, land holdings etc. The preliminary results of this survey relating to land holding are given below:-

T A B L E - 4

Land Holdings of Sch.Castes

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Division.	Population of SC according to 1981 Census.	No. of SC persons holding land.	Extent ACRE	Extent GUNTA	No. of SC persons holding irrigated land.	Extent of irrigated land.
1.	Bangalore	21,83,869	1,81,940	7,70,590.14	16916	63,402.00	
2.	Mysore	12,19,566	1,14,638	2,35,260.35	26958	48,437.08	
3.	Gulbarga	11,29,026	1,06,384	5,74,138.22	12135	34,183.17	
4.	Belgaum	10,62,892	74,945	3,39,185.31	7326	17,768.35	
Total:		55,95,353	4,77,907	19,19,175.22	63335	163,791.22	

	<u>Acre Guntas</u>	<u>Persons</u>
1. Extent of land held by SC Persons.	19,19,175-22	4,77,907
2. Extent of Irrigation Land held by SC persons	1,63,791.22	63,335
Extent of dry land held by SC persons.	<u>17,55,384.00</u>	<u>4,14,572</u>

The village-wise, cultivatorwise particulars are being printed alongwith other village-wise details of infrastructure facilities.

F. Land Reforms:-

As per Karnataka Land Grant Rules 1969, 2,04,962 person were granted land to the extent of 5,84,886 acres upto 1987. Out of this, 97,189 Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe families were allotted 2,79,998 acres of land which is 48% of the Government Land distributed.

As against 2,91,912 acres of surplus land declared, 1,56,259 acres of land has been taken possession of and 68,774 acres of land have been distributed to 17,032 Sch.Caste persons percentage of distribution of surplus land works out to 44%. This will continue to be the policy.

The Karnataka SC/STs (Prohibition of transfer of certain land) Rule 1979 has been enforced with a view to achieve following objectives which constitute one of the major programme of Social Welfare undertaken by Government of Karnataka.

1. Prohibition of alienation of land granted to Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes under 'Darkasth' Rules.
2. Restoration of land granted under 'Darakasth' Rules to Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes by cancelling alienation of such land.

Since inception of the prohibition of transfer of certain Land Act 1978, 1,38,283 acres of land have been restored to 48,762 Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe persons under the provisions of this Act.

Tenancy has been abolished in Karnataka. 4.68 lakhs tenants have been given occupancy rights covering an extent of 19.24 lakh acres. Substantial number of these ex-tenants are Sch.Castes. The ex-tenants are given Agricultural Aids, Inputs and Implements so as to enable them to cultivate the land given in possession.

G. Representation of Sch.Castes in Services:-

As per Article 15 (4) of the constitution 15% posts in all State Government Services and Public undertakings are reserved for Sch.Castes. Adequate representation of Sch.Castes in all cadres of State Services has been made possible by reserving the first point in the roster for Sch.Castes. Government also took an unprecedented step towards fulfilling the reservation policy by raising the reservation quota for Sch.Castes from 15 to 20 percent under all categories of posts wherever there is shortfall in the quota. The representation of Sch. Castes in the State Services as on 1.1.1987 is given in the table below:

T A B L E - 5

Representation of Sch.Castes in Services:-

Category	Total Posts (filled up)	Sch.Castes	Percentage
Group - A	11,478	1,452	12.65
Group - B	19,707	1,620	8.22
Group - C	3,09,402	33,840	10.94
Group - D	92,443	20,518	22.20
Total	4,33,030	57,430	13.26

2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH :

According to 1981 census the population of Sch.Castes is 55.95 lakhs and this is anticipated to grow at the rate of 2% every year and thereby at the end of 1990 the population would be around 66.20 lakhs. Considering each family as consisting of 5 members there would be 13.24 lakhs Sch.Caste families by the end of 1990. During VIth Plan 5.54 lakhs families have been

assisted to cross the poverty line. Thereby at the commencement of VII Five Year Plan, there would be 7.70 lakhs families uncovered by delivery of benefits during VII Five Year Plan.

Objectives:-

It is the objective of the Plan to cover under poverty alleviating schemes the balance of the poor Sch.Caste families who were not covered under these schemes during the previous plans. In pursuance of this objective, it is proposed to cover 4.83 lakhs families during VII Five Year Plan.

1. Care will be taken to ensure rapid extension of basic minimum needs facilities like electricity, water supply and roads etc., to the habitats of these sections.

2. In the education sector, besides continuing the approach of quantitative expansion of education facilities concessions and incentives will be one of the elements of the programme to level of these sectors, will also be kept in view.

3. In the process of delivery of these benefits, Special Care will be taken of the vulnerable sections represented by semi nomadic groups among them.

Approach:-

Towards achieving the above objectives, the benefits are delivered in package form after due consideration of the beneficiary, family size, income levels, skill formation and education level etc. It will also be ensured, that the required linkages for the programme to be successful are provided eg., (1) Wherever Irrigation Wells are given, Supply of Inputs, Equipments, Short term credit will also be part of the package, (2) as far as possible training programmes imparting professional skills will be followed by supply of assets (such as sewing machines etc.,) and linkage to financial institutions or creation of new institutional arrangements for production arrangements managerial support credit and marketing assistance.

Saturation Approach - Village as Beneficiary:-

During the VII Five Year Plan, it is proposed as mentioned above to assist under anti poverty measures all those

poor Sch.Caste families who have not been assisted during the previous plan. Further, following the I.R.D.P. guidelines wherever I.R.D.P. benefits have been given, a second dose of benefits also will be given to I.R.D.P. beneficiaries. Subject to this, it is proposed to proceed in a systematic manner by covering all the poor Sch.Caste families hitherto unassisted in every selected village. Towards this, a cluster approach is also sought to be followed by taking first village with substantial Sch.Caste population in the I.R.D.P. Clusters and then other villages. It would be our approach to treat the entire selected village as the beneficiary and not merely a few selected families in the village.

3. STRATEGY IN IMPLEMENTATION:

The special component plan is devised to cater main economic benefits to Sch.Caste families below poverty-line, to provide the much needed basic amenities to Sch.Caste bastis and to develop human resources.

A. Main Economic Benefits:-

Special Schemes under vital sectors like agriculture, rural development, industries and irrigation have been evolved with due consideration on income generation. Care has been taken to see that the Sch.Caste beneficiary gets substantial income to cross the poverty-line. Some of the major economic benefit schemes taken up are discussed below:

a) Agriculture:-

In Agriculture in the past merely distribution of inputs, and supply of bullock carts was being programmed. In the revised approach, a fair share is sought to be given to the Sch. Castes in dry land farming project of the State.

b) Horticulture:-

A novel scheme of establishment of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre coconut garden or one acre fruit garden in the lands belonging to Sch. Castes and providing maintenance allowance till the beneficiary gets fruit is implemented by the Horticulture Department.

c) Animal Husbandry:-

Animal Husbandry programme envisages giving of milch animal, poultry unit, flock of sheep etc., (on economically viable basis) has been taken up in the State during VI Five Year Plan itself in a big way. The agencies for giving benefits under this programme are Animal Husbandry Department of the State as well as Rural Development Department under I.R.D. Programmes. Under Animal Husbandry Department 6,018 such units have been given and under I.R.D.P programmes administered by D.D.S. over 60% of the 1,91,470 beneficiaries belonging to Sch.Castes during VI Five Year Plan have been given these benefits. It has also been ensured that appropriate linkage for the programme to be successful have been taken care of. For example milch animals have largely been given wherever dairy routes for milk collection are organised. Rural Veterinary Institution have been established in a big way to take care of the animal health.

d) Fisheries:-

In the inland fisheries sector, fishery requisites and fishing nets are being supplied to Sch.Caste persons who are given training prior to supply of these requisites. In respect of marine fisheries, mechanised boats have been given to professional Sch.Caste fisherman. Total number of beneficiaries assisted during VI Five Year Plan was 1,667.

In addition to the above during the VII Plan it has been made the policy of the Department to ensure that from the Departmental fish ponds and hatcheries, due share of the fingerlings is given to ponds and tanks etc., where Sch.Caste fishermen pursue their avocation.

Further fish catch of these Sch.Caste fishermen will be marketed through organised marketing agencies such as Karnataka Fishery Development Corporation.

e) Forestry:-

In Social Security Plantation forest land is made available to SC families for Plantation which is being implementation since VI Plan. Under this scheme plantation and maintenance is being done by the selected Sch.Caste family allotted the benefit. The family is given wages to raise the plantation for seven years. After the plantation starts yielding fruits, the entire yield from the Social Security Plantation will be given to the beneficiary.

f) Village and Small Scale Industries:-

The Industries & Commerce Department provides training to unemployed Sch.Caste youth leading to self employment by utilising the available skills and raw material resources in the rural areas. Infrastructural facilities and market support is also provided through various departmental organisations. The Karnataka Leather Industries Corporation (LIDKAR), the Handloom Development Corporation and the Khadi & Village Industries Corporation are actively involved in creating self employment opportunities.

g) Sericulture:-

Sch.Caste Small Farmers are encouraged to take up Sericulture by providing mulberry cuttings and inputs, establishing Community rearing centres and supplying rearing equipments. Sericulture is a major sector quickly expanding in the state. The farmers practicing Sericulture get good returns. Hence, the Sch.Caste farmers are persuaded to take up Sericulture on a large scale.

h) Irrigation:-

Sinking of Irrigation Bore-wells is taken up on a massive scale both under State Plan funds (Gangakalyana Scheme) and special central assistance. Providing Irrigation Bore-wells is the permanent asset created under Special Component Plan.

During the VIth five year plan 5,514 Individual Irrigation Bore-wells were sanctioned. During the first three years of VIIth Plan 5,543 more bore-wells have been added. Community Irrigat-

ion wells are taken up, under Gangakalyana Scheme, wherein 75% benefits Sch.Caste families. During the last 3 years, 1,752 Sch.Caste families have been benefitted under this scheme. It is proposed to continue the stress on creating Irrigation Potential for Sch.Caste families.

B. Infrastructural Development and Minimum Needs:-

a) Drinking Water:-

7,812 colonies of Sch.Castes have got either Bore-wells or Open wells or piped water supply arrangements by providing 11,254 borewells. It is the objective to cover all the Sch. Caste colonies with one safe drinking water facility. It may be mentioned that, every village in Karnataka at present has atleast one source of safe drinking water and Sch.Caste have access to it.

b) Electricity:- It is proposed to take up following schemes from the Karnataka Electricity Board.

	<u>Nos.,</u>
1. Energisation of Irrigation Pumpsets to Sch.Castes.	10,033
2. Villages electrification together with SC colony electrification.	33,807
3. Single Bulb connections proposed to Sch.Caste houses	2,99,039
4. Backlog of SC colonies/Easthies are proposed for electrification	400

c. Approach Roads:-

Master plan of linking of Harijan Wadas in State by roads has been formulated and by the end of 1985-86, 651 Kms., of roads have been laid. This work will be vigorously pursued during VII Plan and 700 Kms. of roads proposed to be laid.

d. Health:-

It is the policy of the State Government that as many A.N.M.S. Centres as possible are located in Sch.Caste localities. Besides, this Primary Health Centres, the Primary Health Units are also proposed to be located in Sch.Caste localities. The Health department has been requested

to conduct survey of areas of Sch.Caste concentration to know the prevalence of Malaria among them.

e) Public Distribution:-

Fair Price Shops will be opened in Sch.Caste localities on a larger scale. However, the State Govt. has initiated a novel scheme under Public distribution system of giving subsidised rice at Rs.2.00 per kg., to families with income less than Rs.1,500/- per annum. In the State about 24 lakh families are anticipated to benefit by this programme. Out of which, it is expected at least about 40% would be Sch.Castes. Under this scheme 10 Kgs., of rice per month per family will be supplied. Further, 70 lakhs poor individuals in the State will be given blouse pieces, and sarees or Dhoti and Shairt at subsidised rate of Rs.12.50 a unit. It is anticipated that, at least 40% of the benefit will go to the Sch.Caste.

f) Slum Clearance:-

Slum re-development and improvement programmes will also be intensively implemented.

g) Housing & House Sites:-

Karnataka Government has given much importance for allotment of House sites to all siteless persons. So far 16.62 lakhs identified as siteless persons out of whom 14.08 lakhs have been provided with house sites upto March 1988 leaving a balance of 2.54 lakhs. Further, 2,65,318 houses are provided to Sch.Castes since inception to the end of December 1985 as against the 5,24,369 houses constructed.

h) Nutrition:- Under the Mid-day meal scheme and supplementary nutrition programme a lion's share of the benefit is accruing to the Sch.Caste children. Special care is being taken to see that the balavadies are located in Sch.Caste localities. Anganwadi Centres also cater to the needs of Sch.Caste.

C. Education & Human Resources Development:-

Karnataka has undertaken very progressive measures towards inducing Sch.Caste children to continue education without dropping out at various levels. The 'Vidya Vikasa' scheme of the Karnataka

Government provides for following incentives;

- a) All Sch.Caste children in classes 1 to 2 will get uniforms freely in Government schools. This facilities for girls will continue up to the 7th Standard.
- b) Free Text books are supplied to all students in Government aided and Corporation schools upto the 7th standard.
- c) Special coaching is imparted to hostel students studying in Government hostels. 636 Government hostels and 233 Aided hostels are there in Karnataka giving benefit to 46,398 student
- d) . The Pre-matric scholarship for students studying in Middle Schools and High Schools has been enhanced from Rs.50/- to Rs.75/-and from Rs.75/- to Rs.100/- per annum respectively since 1983. In addition to the above scholarship to all merited students in middle and high schools securing First Class in First attempt in Class examinations are also paid scholarshi of Rs.75/- and Rs.100/- per annum respectively. Prize Money of Rs.500/- is given to students passing S.S.L.C. in first class. Class students also passing Public Examination with First Class are paid the prize money as noted below:

	<u>Amount of Prize money.</u>
1. S.S.L.C	500.00
2. P.U.C.	750.00
3. Graduation	1,000.00
4. Post-graduation	1,250.00
5. Technical/Professional Course.	1,500.00

e) If centrally sponsored scheme to provide for compensation of opportunity cost to parents of Sch.Caste children who ar sent to schools is formulated by Government of India as recommened by the wrking group theState Government would consider it for implementation.

f) Further, if the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of giving extra coaching in standard 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th is formulat ed as recommended by the working group the State will certainly consider participating in it.

- g) Five Pre-examination Training Centres (P.E.T.C.) in Karnataka are preparing Sch.Caste unemployed educated youth for competitive examinations.
- h) In Karnataka generally the seats reserved for Sch.Castes in Medical and Engineering colleges are fully utilised.
- i) There are schemes to give special coaching to Engineering and Medical College students and also in the general colleges.
- j) Annually over 3,500 Adult literacy classes are opened in the Scheduled Caste localities in order to encourage adult literacy among them.
-) Third shift in Industrial Training Institutes is introduced to train educated unemployed youth among Sch.Caste in skills which will give them gainful employment/self-employment after training since 1984-85. Besides, a similar programme for training uneducated unemployed youth is being run by Industries Department for a short-term.
- l) All the employment exchanges have been given due instructions to ensure speedier placement of the Sch.Caste in various job opportunities which arise in the organised sectors. In order to ensure that the reservation quota is fully utilised representatives of the Department of Social Welfare are made members of all State Government Recruitment Committees. All students securing first rank in the degree examination are selected directly class I or Class II posts on the basis of qualifying/examination results.

D. Special Programmes for Women and Children

Karnataka Government since long has realised the need of Residential Schools to help children of the Sch.Castes. There are 88 Residential Schools in Karnataka to benefit 4,750 children. There are 60 Tailoring Training Centres, 8 Tailoring Production Units, 1,230 Women are given training in tailoring and after completion of the training, Sewing Machines are given free of cost as a follow up action.

- b) The State Government sanctions assistance with grant of Rs.1,000/- to 10,000/- to victims of atrocities, rape etc., towards their rehabilitation.
- c) The State Government has formulated separate women component plan in which it will be ensured that appropriate quantum of the benefit reaches the Sch.Castes among the women.
- d) State Government has maintained 7 Coir Units and one Lacquerware Centre for the welfare of 215 Sch.Caste women in the state. They are paid a stipend of Rs.150/- per month for period of 12 months and after completion of training, they will be given toolkit of Rs.250/- so that they may start earning. These schemes will continue.
- e) It is proposed to build up under the control of the SC/ST Development Corporation a training programme in electronics for the benefit of SC women/girls.
- f) The State Government has set-up a womens development Corporation and due care will be taken to assist all eligible Sch.Caste women through the corporation.

4. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE AND ITS USE:

The Special Central Assistance is most judiciously used for the economic advancement of the Sch.Castes in the State. The Special Central Assistance is being utilised primarily for programmes which are meant for the economic betterment of the Sch.Castes. Whatever benefits which result in incremental income are programmed by the Department and as a matter of incentive they are provided some assistance so that scope and content of the programme may be enlarged. It has also been taken care to see that wherever some supervisory staff is required it is also provided. Further for creation of infrastructure on project based activities also Special Central Assistance has been earmarked.

- a) For Agriculture labourers Milch animals are being given in a scheme which has all the package of benefits for it to be successful. Firstly, animals are being given preferably

in areas where dairy routes are organised, or local demand exists. Secondly provision has been made for Cow-sheds and thirdly for feed for six month (till animal starts milking). It has been taken care of to ensure that two milch animals are being given to per beneficiary so that if one animal goes dry, another animal may yield milk.

b) Leather workers:- In Leather Craft Complex workers will be given package of benefits like house cum work shed to artisan, raw material banks, common work shed, common facility centres, arrangement for purchase of finished goods manufactured by the artisans etc.,

c) Weavers:- In Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation unemployed Sch. Caste Youths will be given training and later provided with house cum work-shed, common facility centres like dye houses/assured credits, timely supply of raw materials and prompt lifting of the products for marketing through net work of Priyadarshini Show-rooms of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.

d) Other Artisans:- In the Schemes of Karnataka Khadi Village Industries Board benefits are being given to artisans who are organised into co-operative societies.

e) In the Social Welfare Department provision for creation of posts in the field level with Special Central Assistance has been made for better and effective implementation of Special Component Plan.

f) Special Central Assistance has been spent on items like development of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre fruit orchard per beneficiary in the Horticulture Sector.

g) Social Security Plantation in the forestry sector under which assured wages when the plantation is being raised and share of usufruct when the plantation starts yielding is given.

h) Autorickshaw and Cycle rickshaw in the Co-operative Sector.

i) Individual Irrigation Wells and Community Irrigation Wells.

j) In the Industries and Commerce Department, Special Central Assistance is being given for training in self employment to the unemployed Sch.Caste youths who will be in the post training period linked with banks for financing their project.

k) Similarly in the Leather Industries Corporation Special Central Assistance is being utilised for training hereditary artisans so that they may secure job in the existing organised industries.

l) Uneducated, unemployed Sch.Castes who have no skills are sought to be trained under Industries Department training towards self employment. Special Central Assistance is being used for these programmes.

m) The Special Central Assistance is also being utilised to carry out a survey of the Sch.Caste land holdings and also of the availability of basic minimum amenities to the Sch.Caste families and also special studies on Socio-economic condition of the Sch.Caste families.

The yearwise Special Central Assistance received by the State is as below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Amount received
1980-81	621.00
1981-82	650.70
1982-83	802.13
1983-84	723.76
1984-85	811.01
1985-86	903.00
1986-87	1,215.87
1987-88	1,056.44
1988-89	882.00 (tentative)

5. PROGRAMMES FOR THE VULNERABLE GROUPS AND ARTISANS:-

a) Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers:-

The inspections regarding enforcement of minimum wages for Agriculture are being carried out through the Labour Inspectors and Revenue Inspectors of Revenue Department. Definite

monthwise targets have been fixed for both the Revenue Inspectors and Labour Inspectors through out the state.

b) Rural Labour:- Although according to N.R.E.P. guidelines, minimum of 10% is to be earmarked for Rural assets benefitting Sch.Castes, care has been taken to earmark 30% of the outlay for these works. Care is being taken to ensure speedier completion of work which exclusively will benefit the Sch.Castes.

c) Bonded Labourers:- Karnataka has completed identification of Bonded Labourers. Over 62,000 bonded labourers have been identified in Karnataka which is fairly high compared to other states. In fact, further identification is stopped as a matter of policy, because a tendency to make spurious registration in the bonded labourer inventory of the State was notified. Therefore, the associating voluntary agencies to identify further bonded labour does not arise. But however, the state is conscious of the effective efforts which should be to rehabilitate them. In this behalf the State welcomes the suggestions of the working group that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of rehabilitation of Bonded Labour should be made open ended and linked to resources from other schemes, like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., It is therefore, requested that, ministry of labour, Government of India may be persuaded to agree to this. It might be relevant to mention that Karnataka is trying innovative methods of rehabilitating bonded labours. A bonded labourers Agriculture Estate has been established in Karnataka with Society Manager provided by the State Government. Such innovative administrative arrangements help for psychological as well as economic rehabilitation of bonded labourers. If the scheme is made open ended this type of scheme will be taken up.

d) Leather workers:-

The Karnataka Leather Industries Corporation will take up a study to probe into traditional techniques adopted by Flayers and Tanners and to suggest improved methods as well as measures required to improve the pecuniary benefits secured by the Primary workers viz., flayers and tanners. Steps have been taken to modernise tanning by taking up schemes like providing subsidy for effluent treatment of waste water resulting from tanning activities.

The Karnataka State Leather Industries Development Corporation is actively involved in overall development leather industries right from flaying and tanning to stocking of raw-materials and marketing of finished products in addition to the provision of facilities to weak cobblers such as way side cabins equipments tools kits etc. These efforts are being supplemented by Khadi and Village Industries Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. These measures will continue.

e) Brick Klin Workers:- It is proposed to establish five brick-klin societies one for each year.

f) Weavers:- The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Programme of training of SC unemployed youths in weaving and provide them living-cum-work-sheds and looms has been taken up during VI Plan. Besides this, Sch.Caste weavers will be organised into Co-operative Societies. During 1988-89 this will be continued.

g) Unorganised Labourers in Urban & Semi-Urban Areas:-

Co-operative Societies for Sch.Castes are being set up and autorickshws are given to the Sch.Caste beneficiaries to own them by giving them 50% subsidy.

In urban areas bullocks with cart are also being given under various schemes, since it is recognised that bullock carts on hire are in demand in urban areas and mandi and market towns.

h) Sweepers and Scavengers:

It was pointed out that the carrying of night soil is still continued in 6 towns viz., Gokak, Chikkodi, Nippani, Gadag Betageri, Jamkhandi and Bagalkot due to High Court stay orders to implement the Act. Hence, it was felt necessary to rehabilitate the persons engaged in this evil practice. The Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Corporation has identified 9 schemes viz., Autorickshaws, Petty shop, Street Venders, Leather works, Cycle Shops, Carpentry, Barbending, Watch Repairers, Electricians etc., The action plan is prepared and it is estimated that 19.10 lakhs is needed to rehabilitate 183 families. It was also suggested to provide 60% subsidy and rest is Bank Loan. The Government have accorded approval for implementing the scheme vide letter No.SWL 22 SLP 86, dated 3rd September 1987 and the SC/ST Development Corporation is implementing the schemes.

6. PERFORMANCE OF THE KARNATAKA SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED:

The Karnataka Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes Development Corporation was established in the year 1975 with an authorised capital of Rs. One Crore to take up the anti poverty programme for the welfare of Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes. The authorised share capital as on the date is Rs.15 crores.

The Government have contributed Rs.13.50 crores as Share Capital as on date, of which 49% is from the Government of India and 51% from Government of Karnataka.

Schemes:

The Corporation has formulated certain schemes for the benefit of Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes. In the beginning the Corporation was extending 100% Loan. In order to cover more people, the Corporation has switched over to 25% Margin Money Scheme in collaboration with the Banks since 1978-79.

a) 25% Margin Money Loan Schemes:

In the year 1978-79, the Government has introduced 25% Margin Money Loan scheme. According to this scheme 25% of the loan required by the applicant is granted by the Corporation and remaining 75% is sanctioned by the Banks. The progress achieved under the scheme is given hereunder:

T A B L E - 6

Achievement under Margin Money Loan Programme

Year	Physical Target	Physical Achievement.	25% margin money granted	25% sub-sidy granted	Bank loan	Total
1978-79	..	105	0.50	..	1.50	2.00
1979-80	..	3886	18.00	..	55.47	75.47
1980-81	18400	7509	38.32	..	117.54	155.86
1981-82	19000	13632	86.80	..	261.82	348.69
1982-83	25000	19533	130.72	..	401.09	531.81
1983-84	30000	24875	174.16	..	544.51	781.67
1984-85	40000	35099	250.67	..	768.63	1019.30
1985-86	30000	31699	254.22	..	762.66	1016.88
Total	162400	136398	953.46	..	2913.22	3866.68

b) 25% Subsidy-cum-Margin Money Scheme:

One of the drawbacks in the Margin Money Loan scheme was that the entire component was 100% loan and there was no minimum

component. Hence, the incremental income derived out of loan was very meagre. The Corporation therefore thought to revise the scheme and to introduce subsidy component. As per the G.O.NO.SWL 175 SAD 86, dated 31-10-1986 the Corporation introduced the subsidy-cum-margin money scheme. The main features of the scheme are as follows:

A minimum of Rs.1,000/- and maximum of Rs.3,000/- margin money is granted to each beneficiary at 4% interest and a minimum of Rs.1,000/- and a maximum of Rs.30,000/- is granted as subsidy by the Corporation. The Banks sanction 50% of the unit cost with a minimum of Rs.2,000/- and maximum of Rs.6,000/- to each beneficiaries. The progress achieved under the scheme is given here under:-

T A B L E - 7

Achievements under Subsidy-cum-Margin Money:-

Year	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	25% margin money	25% sub-sidy.	Bank loan
1986-87	15,000	14858 MML 9358 Subsidy	134.36 120.32	-- 120.32	403.08 240.64
1987-88	20,000	20030	282.39	282.39	564.78

7. PAST ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes over the Sixth Five Year Plan period has been made a real instrument for the Socio-economic upliftment of the Sch.Castes. Both in terms of number of schemes covered and the programme content the plan was a big departure from all development programmes undertaken earlier. During the VI Plan period 5.54 lakhs families have been assisted through different programmes to enable them to cross the poverty line. The following table gives the particulars of Special Component Plan and its implementation during the VI Plan Period.

T A B L E - 8

Achievements during VIth Plan

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical		
	Allocat- ion.	Expendi- ture	Percent- age.	Target	Achieve- ment	Percent- age
1980-81	6066.01	3252.87	53.62	107306	71119	66.28
1981-82	6453.21	4444.64	68.87	115275	86737	75.24
1982-83	6669.25	5571.70	83.54	136796	98816	72.23
1983-84	6504.20	5378.80	82.69	125000	140084	112.07
1984-85	7020.35	7011.55	99.87	150291	157817	105.00
Total	32,713.02	25,659.56	78.43	6,34,668	5,54,573	87.38

T A B L E - 9

The Achievements during the first 3 years of VIIth Plan and the Target for the year 1988-89 is indicated:

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical		
	Allocat- ion	Expendi- ture	Percent- ion	Target	Achieve- ment	Percent- age
1985-86	6793.08	6717.43	98.88	97149	109014	112.21
1986-87	10413.97	8769.28	84.20	114257	114089	99.85
1987-88	8821.13	7236.55	82.03	111917	102073	91.20
1988-89 (Anticipated)	9403.10	9325.10	99.17	107134	107134	100.00
Total	35431.28	32048.36	90.45	430457	432310	100.43

As against the target of 4.83 lakh families set for the seventh five year plan 4.32 families have already been covered leaving a balance of 0.51 lakh families to be covered during the last year of the plan. But, keeping in view the uncovered families, a target of 1,15,431 families has been set for the year 1989-90.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

The Social Welfare Department is the nodal Department for the implementation of the Special Component Plan as well

as Tribal Sub-Plan. As a part of phased programme, Govt. of Karnataka has created 35 Taluk level officers headed by Class-I Officers for effective implementation, monitoring and co-ordination of various programmes of this Department.

The Department is sought to be strengthened by providing strong planning and monitoring cell in the Social Welfare Department. The process of sanction of schemes under various programmes has been considerably improved. Due to pooling of funds, as mentioned elsewhere in the document the schemes are sanctioned only after thorough screening.

Since Karnataka is a progressive state in the administration of welfare measures for the Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribes creation of a research and training institute is under consideration of the State Government. This institute, if created, will concurrently impart training to Departmental Officers involved in the administration of developmental programmes for the welfare of Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes.

Monitoring:-

The Director of Social Welfare, Karnataka is the Nodal Officer for effective implementation of the Sub-Plan Programmes. The Directorate of Social Welfare will directly monitor information from Zilla Parishads as well as from state Heads Of Departments. This information will be used for independent inspection, Evaluation and guidance of the programme by officers of the Directorate of Social Welfare. It will also be provided to Director Plan Monitoring and Information Division for placement at State Level forum of K.D.P. for review. Director Plan Monitoring and Information will also help the Social Welfare Directorate in giving systems of Monitoring as and when required.

At the Dist. level, the Zilla Parishads have been entrusted with the overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the progress of these programmes. The progress of implementation will also be reviewed at K.D.P. Meeting at State Level every month.

The progress of the plan gets reviewed both at District and State Level every month in inter-departmental forums presided over by the Chief Secretary at the State Level and the Chief Secretaries of Zilla Parishads at the Dist. level, local M.L.A. or Tahsildar at the Taluk level. Government in their order No. SWL 142 SLP 87 dated 22-6-1987 has constituted District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of Zilla Parishads to formulate, implement and monitor the Special Component Plan schemes. The Districts Heads of Development Departments are the members of the committee. In addition, Minister of the state Government also review this programme along with development programmes now and then.

The Development Commissioner, the Secretary to Govt., Social Welfare and Labour Department conducts the review of progress achieved under Sub-Plan programmes whenever necessary.

In addition to these, Govt. has constituted a High Power Committee presided over by the Chief Minister, Karnataka to review the progress achieved under this Plan Committee generally meets once in three months.

Evaluation:-

Evaluation of the scheme implemented under Special Component Plan in one district has been entrusted to the Humanities Academy. The institution has selected Tumkur district for study and completed the field work and compilation of information. The institution is submitting the report shortly.

The Zilla Parishads have been asked to conduct concurrent evaluation of Sch. Caste beneficiaries through the district officers and send the report regularly.

9. ANNUAL PLAN - 1989-90

1989-90 is the terminal year of VIIth Five Year Plan. The State Plan outlay proposed for 1989-90 is Rs. 1,00,000/- lakhs as against this, Rs. 10,334.19 lakhs is shown as flow to Special Component Plan which works out to 10.33%

Out of the State Plan allocation indicated for Special Component Plan Rs.3,876.23 lakhs forms the Zilla Parishad outlay and Rs.6,457.96 lakhs is proposed for State Sector Schemes. Thus, 37.50 % of the outlay proposed for Special Component Plan flows to Zilla Parishads.

In addition to the State Plan outlay, Special Central Assistance and institutional finance towards the loan component of the programme is also involved in determining the size of the plan. The Special Component Plan size for 1989-90 will be as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sources of finance	Outlay proposed
1) State Plan	10,334-19
2) Normal Central Assistance	1,702.06
3) Special Central Assistance	1,068.00
4) Institutional Finance	2,205.08
Total	15,309.33

The total number of beneficiaries proposed to be covered under poverty alleviating schemes is 1,15,431.

The following table gives the departmentwise proposed State-plan outlay under Special Component Plan for 1989-90.

T A B L E - 10

Proposed outlay under Special Component Plan (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	Allocation indicated		
		State Sector	Zilla Parishad Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	33.60	141.25	174.85
2.	Horticulture	-	43.70	43.70
3.	Soil conservation	12.39	107.42	119.81
4.	Animal Husbandry	-	46.17	46.17
5.	Karnataka Milk Federation	20.00	-	20.00
6.	Fisheries	8.69	-	8.69
7.	Investment in Agricultural Finance Institution	25.00	-	25.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Co-operation	-	65.90	65.90
9.	I.R.D.P.	-	445.58	445.58
10.	D.P.A.P.	-	107.09	107.09
11.	N.R.E.P.	-	514.88	514.88
12.	R.E.G.S.	-	30.00	30.00
13.	R.L.E.G.P.	50.00	-	50.00
14.	Land Reforms	20.00	-	20.00
15.	Anthyodaya	-	23.80	23.80
16.	Assistance to Small & marginal farmers.	-	82.00	82.00
17.	Major & Medium Irrigation	888.44	-	888.44
18.	Minor Irrigation	399.50	143.15	542.65
19.	CADA	330.90	-	330.90
20.	Rural Electrification	1335.00	-	1335.00
21.	Village & Small Scale Industtird	77.03	109.76	186.79
22.	Sericulture	-	50.66	50.66
23.	Roads and Bridges	-	572.86	572.86
24.	Adult Education	-	52.23	52.23
25.	Collegiate Education	2.13	-	2.13
26.	Technical Education	8.15	-	8.15
27.	Sports & Youth Services	5.38	-	5.38
28.	Health	75.95	188.00	263.95
29.	Urban Water Supply	475.11	-	475.11
30.	Rural Water supply	-	226.77	226.77
31.	Housing	-	397.70	397.70
32.	KKarnataka Housing Board	14.63	-	14.63
33.	H.B.A. to Govt. employ-ees.	100.00	-	100.00
34.	Slum Improvement	215.91	-	215.91
35.	Information & Publi-city	23.18	-	23.18
36.	Social Welfare	572.00	384.48	956.48
37.	Employeement & Train- ing	21.53	-	21.53

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Bonded Labourers	-	50.50	50.50
39.	Women & Child Welfare	130.94	-	130.94
40.	Special Nutrition Programme	-	92.33	92.33
41.	Subsidised food grains.	1612.50	-	1612.50
	Total	6457.96	3876.23	10334.19

P A R T - I I

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

II. AGRICULTURE

A. Package Programme for Agriculture Development

The scheme envisages free supply of Agricultural inputs, plant protection equipments, supply of agricultural implements, training to Sch.Caste farmers with stipend, Soil Conservation programmes like land levelling, land reclamation, dry land farming etc. The beneficiaries are also given plants through Forest Department. In addition to the beneficiaries will be given bullocks and cart or pumpsets at a cost of Rs.8,000/- per unit. Of this 60% will be subsidy and remaining 40% will be loan portion.

An amount of Rs.129.20 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90 to benefit 2,000 Sch.Caste families under this scheme. This is a Main Economic benefit to cross the poverty line.

B. Free supply of Agricultural implements, inputs etc. including Seed Production:

Under the scheme agricultural implements, inputs like seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals are supplied to Sch.Caste beneficiaries. (Agricultural implements at the rate of Rs.600/- per beneficiary, agricultural inputs worth of Rs.300/- per beneficiary and plant protection equipments at the rate of Rs.500/- per beneficiary).

An amount of Rs.45.65 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90 to benefit 3880 Sch.Caste families towards supplementary benefits.

T A B L E

Agriculture 1989-90

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
		State Plan	Central assis- tance	Institi- tutio- nal finance		
A.	Package prog- ramme for Agri- cultural Deve- lopment(M)	129.20	--	30.80	160.00	2000
B.	Free Supply of Agricul- tural imple- ments. In- puts etc. including seed produc- tion.	45.65	--	--	45.65	3880
Total:		174.85	--	30.80	205.65	5880

M - Main economic benefits-2000 families/beneficiaries.

2. SOIL CONSERVATION

A. Package approach for Agriculture Development

The scheme is implemented on 60% subsidy. It is proposed to assist 2000 Sch.Caste families covering about 2000 hectares of land by extending all available facilities in a package from to these families.

It is proposed to concentrate the efforts on 150 families in each of the 10 Districts where Sch.Caste population is concentrated. The benefit includes supply of inputs, implements, bullocks etc. An amount of Rs.44.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90 under state Plan.

B. Other Land Development Programmes:

(Like planting of Grass Fodder, Land Smoothing, Land Levelling, Farm Ponds, Gully Plugging etc.)

Under this programme, schemes like planting of grass fodder, land levelling, farm ponds, gully plugging etc. are undertaken. The programme is implemented in Co-ordination with other development departments like Horticulture and Forest etc.

An amount of Rs.75.81 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90 under State Plan funds to benefit 620 Sch.Caste families.

T A B L E - 2

Soil Conservation-1989-90		Rs.in lakhs.					
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Sources of finance			Institu- tional finance	Total	No.of benefi- ciaries
		State Plan	Central assis- tance				
			Normal	Special			
A.	Package approach for Agriculture Development(M)	44.00	--	--	--	44.00	2000
B.	Other Land Deve- lopment Programmes like planting of grass fodder and Land smoothing levelling Farm ponds fully plugging etc.	75.81	--	--	--	75.81	650
Total:		119.81	--	--	--	119.81	2650

M - Main economic benefits - 2000

3. HORTICULTURE

Karnataka State is endowed with congenial agroclimatic conditions for the development of Horticulture. The Department of Horticulture has a good net work of Horticulture farms and nurseries throughout the State. The quality seedlings, planting materials and seeds are being produced and distributed to

D. Training Programme

It is proposed to train 174 boys who are having lands for a period of 12 months with a stipend and subsistence allowance at Rs.250/- per month, to enable to raise fruit orchard in their own land. An amount of Rs.3.73 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90 under State Plan.

T A B L E - 3

Horticulture - 1989-90

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Source of Finance			Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
		State Plan	Central assis- tance Normal Special	Insti- tutio- nal finance		
A.	Establishment of new $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre gardens (M).	7.55	.. 46.00	..	53.55	5000
B.	Maintenance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre garden estab- lished in previous year.	29.82	.. ..	..	29.82	9247
C.	Supply of 2-4 coconut seedlings	2.60	.. ..	..	2.60	14000
D.	Training in Horticulture	3.73	.. ..	..	3.73	174
Total:		43.70	.. 46.00	..	89.70	

M-Main Economic Benefits - 5000 Families.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY SERVICES

Animal Husbandry schemes are the most important programmes for the upliftment of weaker sections.

In addition to the economic programme, the department has taken care to strengthen the infrastructure to provide breeding facilities, veterinary aid and health coverage out of the total financial allocation of the Department. The infrastructure programme consist of establishing Mobile Veterinary Clinics in the project areas, providing veterinary services (drugs) and vaccination against foot and mouth etc. The total outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.46.17 lakhs under State Plan to benefit 753 Sch.Caste beneficiaries. The details are as follows:

A. Supply of two cross breed milch cows:

It is proposed to supply two cross breed milch cows per beneficiary at the cost of Rs.10,000/- per pair together with cowshed at a cost of Rs.2,300/-. Besides, this it is proposed to provide maintenance charges including cost of feed at Rs.12/- per day for 100 days and miscellaneous expenditure required to be incurred on transportation, equipment, insurance charges etc., at Rs.440/- per unit. In all the total cost works out to Rs.14,700/- per unit. 227 Sch.Caste families will be assisted under this scheme. The total outlay will be Rs.20.04 lakhs under State Plan.

B. Supply of Graded she buffaloes:

325 units of she buffaloes with shed, feed, equipment and insurance will be provided at a unit cost of Rs.7,500/- per unit of two she buffaloes. The milch animals are given only where diary development has taken place. Immediately after the beneficiary is identified, he will be trained in the maintenance of exotic breeds of cattle. The outlay is Rs.14.70 lakhs under State Plan.

C. Supply of sheep units:

Each unit of sheep will consist of 25 Ewe and one ram costing Rs.7,500/-. In addition to this, the cost of putting up the structure to house the unit cost will be Rs.500/- and miscellaneous charges including transportation, medicine, insurance equipment etc., will be Rs.1,683/- per unit. Thus, the

-1351*

total cost of unit works out to Rs.9,683/-. At this rate, it is proposed to supply 181 sheep units with an outlay of Rs.10.60 lakhs under State Plan.

D. Supply of Piggery Units:

The unit cost of piggery unit is Rs.6,990/- including the cost of two exotic gilty cross breed cows of 3 to 4 months and 1 boar of exotic cross breed of 5 to 6 months. In addition to this, the feeding and miscellaneous expenditure including transportation, equipment and insurance charges has also been taken into account. The cost of construction of building for piggery unit at Rs.2,100/- is also included in the unit cost. It is proposed to assist 20 Sch.Caste families with an outlay of Rs.0.83 lakhs under State Plan.

Out of the total outlay Rs.8.50 lakhs will be spent for specially vulnerable groups.

Economic of two milch cows units under Special Component Plan

A. 1. Cost of two cross breed milch cows Rs.5000/- each.	Rs.10,000-00
2. Cost of cow shed with locally available materials.	2,000-00
3. Cost of feed at Rs.60/- per day for 180 days (180x6x2)	2,160-00
4. Equipments and Insurance.	540-00
Total:	Rs.14,700-00

B. Recurring expenditure:

1. Cost of Green Fodder 7.50 x 2 x 365	4,300-00
2. Cost of Dry fodder 2.50x2x365.	1,825-00
3. Cost of construction 3.00 x 2 x 180.	2,220-00

Misc. Item of expenditure

1. Interest on capital at Rs.10/- on 6,000/-	600-00
2. Depreciation on animals at 8% on 10,000/-.	800-00
3. Depreciation on building on 2,300/-.	345-00
4. Health coverage Electricity water charges etc.,	700-00
	10,870-00

<u>C. Income (Revenue)</u>		Rs.
1. Milk sales (10 Ltrs x 2 x 3 x 300).		18,000-00
2. Sale of Manure		200-00
3. Appreciation from young stock male or female calf.		1,000-00
Sale of male calf.		50-00
	Total:	19,250-00

Net Income AC - A+B Rs.8,388 per annum.

ECONOMICS OF TWO GRADE SHE BUFFALOES UNIT

A. 1. Cost of two graded milch buffaloes at Rs.2,500/- each.		5,000-00
2. Cost of shed with locally available materials.		1,000-00
3. Cost of feed Rs.3/-per day for 100 days.		1,080-00
4. Equipments Insurance.		420-00
	Total:	7,500-00

B. Recurring Expenditure

1. Green fodder		1,460-00
2. Dry fodder		2,190-00
3. Concentrates		1,110-00
4. <u>Miscellaneous expenditure:</u>		
1. Interest on capital at 10% on 3,400.		340-00
2. Depreciation on animals at 8% on 5,000.		400-00
3. Depreciation on building at 15% on Rs.2,000/-		300-00
4. Health coverage, electricity water charges		500-00
	Total:	6,300-00

C. Income (Revenue)

1. Sale of Milk 5 lts x 2 x 350 x 300		10,500-00
2. Return from manure.		200-00
3. Appreciation from young stock		
Sale of female calf.		200-00
Sale of male calf.		50-00
	Total:	10,950-00

Net Income C-B Rs.4,650-00 per annum.

Supply of sheep unit under Special Component Plan Economic of
20 EWE + one Ram:

A. Investment cost:	Rs.
1. Cost of 20 ewe at Rs.350/- each..	7,000-00
2. Cost of ram at Rs.500/-	500-00
3. Housing with locally available material.	500-00
4. Miscellaneous expenditure, insurance, transport, health coverage etc.	600-00
5. Cost of feed - concentrate, feed	
ii. 20 EWE for 45 days before tuppig and 45 days earlier to lambing.	11,083-00
iii. One ram for 365 days - concentrate feed at the rate of Rs.0.50 paise per day per animal.	
Total:	9,683-00

B. Operational Cost:

1. Health coverage	600	600	600	600	600
2. Cost of concentrate feed for 1 ram for 365 days + Ewes 45 days before tuppig and 45 days earlier lambing.	1083	1173	1308	1488	1713
Total:	1683	1773	1908	2088	2313

Income

1. Sale of ram lamb at Rs.250/- each	1500	1500	2250	2250	3000	3250
2. Sale of culled ewes at Rs.300/- each	..	..	1200	1200	1500	1500
3. Revenue from wool at Rs.5 per annum	125	140	160	180	205	245
4. Manure at Rs.50 per ton	122	122	137	155	177	210

Manure Production

1. Quintal adult 5" young/yr.						
Gross Income	1747	1762	3747	4836	4002	5205

D. Net income available	1747	79	1974	2127	2794	2892
E. Debt service 5.40%						
Rs. 10183/-						
Rs. 4073	..	..	800	1000	1200	1273
11% interest	440	440	440	360	272	140
Total:	440	440	1240	1360	1472	1413
<hr/>						
F. Net surplus available for the family.	+ 1299	-361	+ 726	+ 967	+1324	+1479
<hr/>						

Assumption:

1. Operating cost includes insurance at 2.75% of the value of animals, health coverage, concentrate feed for ewes 45 days before tupping and 45 days earlier lambing etc. Only from the 2nd year onwards. For the 1st year the investment and operational cost is being taken care of by the financial institution.
2. For purpose of income projection the following norms have been adopted.
 - a. Cost of ram lambs at Rs.25/- each at 10-12 months age.
 - b. Cost of culled ewes at Rs.300/- each culled ewes normally weighs between 30-36 kgs.
 - c. Revenue from wool at Rs.5/- annual.
 - d. Manure at Rs.50/- per ton production - one quintal per year per adult and 0-5 quintal per year per young ones.
3. Repayment is proposed in 8 half yearly instalments 1st instalment would fall due after 24 months.
4. When debt service is completed the farmers would left with one ram, 34 ewes and 14 ewe lambs collectively valued at Rs.15,250/-.
5. Net surplus for the 2nd year will be maintained from the 1st year net surplus amount.

Supply of piggery unit under Special Component Plan:

- a. Cost of building (pig styes) 210 sq.ft. using locally available materials at Rs.10 per sq.ft. 2000-00
- b. Cost of two exotic gilts 3-4 months at Rs.325/- each 650-00
- c. Cost of one exotic boar 5-6 months at Rs.500/- 500-00
- d. Cost of feeding 3 pigs for 330 days (upto 6th month 1 kg., per day and 2 kgs per day thereafter) at Rs.1.90 per kg.

e) Miscellaneous expenditure like transportation equipments, insurance, health coverage etc.	500-00

Total:	6,899-00
	or
	6,900-00

	6,900-00

Capital cost of one unit of piggery 60% subsidy under Department outlay	4,200-00
40% Loan from Financial Institution	2,800-00

Income:

I. Year

Piglings expected (Average Weaning size 8)	
By sale of 16 pig lings at 250/- each	4,000-00
By sale of 1 ton manure	250-00

	4,250-00

Expenditure and Income II year Onwards

Expenditure

a. Cost of feeding 3 pigs at 2 kgs. per day at Rs.1.90 per kg.per 365 days 3x90x365.	4,161-00
b. Cost of feeding 32 piglings for 30 days at 0.5 kg. per pigling and Rs.11.90 per kg.	921.00

Total:	5,073-00

Income:

By sale of 32 piglings at 250/- each.	8,000-00
By sale of 2 ton manure.	500-00

	8,500-00

Expenditure and Revenue Statement:

	<u>I year</u>	<u>II Year</u>	<u>III Year</u>
1. Cost of building	2,100-00	..	..
2. Cost of breeding stock	1,150-00	..	..
3. Cost of feed	3,249.00	5,073.00	5,073.00
4. Repayment of loan	..	1,400.00	1,400.00
5. Interest at 12%	..	672.00	168.00
	-----	-----	-----
Total:	6,499.00	7,145.00	6,641.00
	-----	-----	-----

-:40:-

Total receipt	4,250-00	8,500-00	8,500-00
Total expenditure	3,249-00	7,145-00	6,641-00
- Total:	1,001.00	1,355.00	1,869-00

NOTE:

1. Out of the total of Rs.4,250/- in the 1st year, the farmer will feed the pigs upto 2nd furrowing and two months thereafter. Out of the receipt in the second furrowing the pigs are feed upto 3rd furrowing.
2. After third year the breeding stock and the building are an asset to the farmer and he will continue to earn on an average of Rs.500/- per month.
3. If the farmer can fatter the piglings upto 10 months and sell them for slaughter, he can earn more profit.
4. Kitchen ware: vegetable waste can be substituted upto 50% of total feed and thereby the farmer can minimise the feeding cost.

T A B L E-4

Animal Husbandry-1989-90

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. Programme/ No. Sector	Source of Finance			Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
	State Plan	Central assis- tance Normal Special	Insti- tution- al fi- nance		
A. Supply of cross breed milch cows(M)	20.04	..	13.33	33.37	227
B. Supply of graded buffa- loes (M)	14.70	..	9.68	24.38	325
C. Supply of sheep units(M)	10.60	..	6.93	17.53	181
D. Supply of piggery units(M)	0.83	..	0.55	1.38	20
Total:	46.17	..	30.49	76.66	753

M - Main Economic Benefit = 753.

6. Dairy Development - Karnataka Milk Federation

Scheduled Caste Small and Marginal Farmers will be enrolled as members of Dairy Co-operative Societies. These enrolled members will be provided with milch animals at Rs.7,000/- which includes construction of shed, Feed etc. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been earmarked during 1989-90. This scheme will be implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation. In addition Rs.7.00 lakhs will be provided out of Special Central assistance to cover Sch.Caste beneficiaries.

350

T A B L E-5

Dairy Development - 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Programme/ No. Sector	Source of Finance				Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
	State Plan	Central Assis- tance Normal Special	Institution- al fi- nance			
1. <u>Dairy Develop- ment</u> Supply of milch animals(M)	20.00	-- 7.00	9.80	36.80	350	
Total:	20.00	-- 7.00	9.80	36.80	350	

M - Main Economic Benefit - 350.

FISHERIES

I. Inland Fisheries

The beneficiary oriented schemes under inland fisheries have been formulated with an integrated approach to cover all the facts of development of fisheries by involving scheduled caste beneficiaries and to make them to cross the poverty line through the following schemes;

The scheme also provide assistance to revive fisheries. The details of schemes are as follows:

a. Training

With an object to acquire fishing skill and knowledge of different aspects of inland fisheries, a training programme of 3 months duration is proposed. During the period of training each candidates will be paid a stipend of Rs.150/-p.m. subsistence allowance of Rs.100/- per month, equipment allowance of Rs.100/- for the entire training period. The 'To' 'Frø' T.A. is also paid to the candidates attending training.

The training programme is regarded a highly essential component of the integrated approach envisaged for the benefit of scheduled caste beneficiaries. During 1989-90, ²⁹⁴ Sch.Caste candidates are proposed to be trained at a total cost of Rs.1.95 lakhs which is met out of Special Central assistance.

b) Supply of fishery requisites to trained Scheduled Caste Fishermen:

As a next part of the integrated programme, the trained candidates will have to be provided fishing equipments for catching fish. Towards this the scheme provides for supply of fisher requisites comprises of leather coracle and nylon nets. The total cost of a unit of fishery requisites works out to Rs.2,000 per group of 2 candidates. There is 60% subsidy component and the balance 40% is to be raised a loan from Banks.

With the help of the fishing nets and leather coracle the scheduled caste beneficiaries can fish in the tanks leased out to them under the scheme on a nominal lease of Rs.25/-per tank per year for a group of 4 scheduled caste candidates and adequate income to sustain themselves and also to repay bank loans. An outlay of Rs.1.30 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme during 1989-90 under Special Central Assistance.

C. Assistance for Tank Fisheries Development

This is an essential component of this integrated scheme. In order to enable the trained Scheduled Caste candidates to take up fishing as an avocation and earn their livelihood, the scheme provides for leasing out of fishery tanks to a workable group of

4 Nos. of Scheduled Caste candidates, for an nominal lease amount of Rs.25/- per tank per year. This is one of the Special Concessions granted to only scheduled caste trained candidates in the state.

Secondly, for development of fisheries in the tank so leased, fish seed consting Rs.10,000/- are supplied to groups of 4 candidates with 60% subsidy. Fish need so stocked would grow to marketable size of about 1 kg., after 8-10 months. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.3.25 lakhs is earmarked under this programme under Special Central Assistance funds to benefit Scheduled Caste fishermen. The trained Scheduled Caste candidates will conduct fishing in these tanks with the help of fishery equipments supplied under this scheme, sell the batch and earn their livelihood. As fish fetches higher price of Rs.10.12 per kg. Thus the unit cost under Inland fisheries scheme works out to Rs.14,000/- per group of 4 candidates excluding training. The share of each individual is Rs.3,500/- of which 60% will be subsid under Special Component Plan.

II. Assistance to Professional Riverine Sch.Caste Fishermen for Procuring fishery requisites:

A large number of inland fishermen are dependent on rivering fishing especially in the Districts of Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Chitradurga Districts. Of these a good number belong to Sch.Castes. Hence, in order to improve their catching efficiency the scheme provides for supply of fishery requisites worth Rs.1,000/- per scheduled caste fishermen with 60% subsidy comprising of nylon nets so that these fishermen can operate efficient gears in reservoirs and irrigation channels and get better catches so that they are enable to cross the poverty line.

Though this scheme was originally intended to provide supplemental economic benefit on account of higher fish catches from out of fishing profession the scheme is regarded as economically viable. The unit cost is Rs.1,000/- per beneficiary out of which 60% i.e. Rs.600/- will be provided as subsidy and 40% will

be raised as loan from Banks. During 1989-90 it is targetted to cover the ²⁷⁸ fishermen and an outlay of Rs.1.60 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose under special Central assistance.

III. Marine Fisheries:

In coastal districts, the fisher women, who are engaged in fish curing, drying and marketing activities are being assisted for procuring the requisites such as drying mats, baskets, curing tanks etc., worth Rs.5.000/- by granting 60% subsidy limited to Rs.3.000/- per beneficiary. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.1.90 lakhs has been earmarked under Special Central Assistance funds to benefit ¹² fisher women.

IV. Continuance of training centre at B.h.Project, Shimoga District

a) Each year a total of 200-300 Scheduled caste candidates will have to be trained under Special Component Plan. The existing training facilities available with the Department were considered inadequate and in order to give a thrust to train Scheduled caste candidates an exclusive training centre for training of Sch.Caste candidates, was set up during the year 1981-82 and the same is continued. This training centre is provided with adequate staff and facilities to train Scheduled caste candidates so that they can take up inland fishing as an avocation after giving the requisite fishing through the training imparted to them. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated under State Plan funds.

V. Continuance of concurrent monitoring cell at Directorate

A concurrent monitoring cell has been set up at the Directorate to exclusively to oversee effective implementation of Special Component Plan and to arrange for credit to Sch.Caste beneficiaries and to issue suitable guidelines to the implementing officers for proper implementation of Special Component Plan schemes. It would also ensure proper follow up action in respect of beneficiaries covered under marine fisheries. The monitoring cell set up at the Directorate required to be continued. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is earmarked for this item under State Plan during 1989-90.

VI. Indo Danish Project

The scheme provides for construction of fishing harbours ice-cum-freezing plants, Auction hall, boat building yard, fishermen houses, etc., in Tadri of Uttara Kannada District. A sum of Rs.2.19 lakhs earmarked for the project during 1989-90, duly taking account the labour component involved in execution of civil works.

VII. Schemes of Fish Farmers Development Agency:

There are 9 Fish Farmers Development Agencies in the State out of which six are Centrally Sponsored Agencies and three are State level Fish Farmers Development Agencies. It is also proposed to set up two more Centrally Sponsored FFDA's in the Bidar and Chickmgalur Districts for which Government of India sanction has already been received. These agencies implement integrated programme of Training of farmers, allotment of tanks for fish culture, reclamation of existing ponds and supply of inputs etc., to the fish culturists. They provide subsidy and help flow of credit facilities from the banks. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been earmarked during 1989-90 under State plan funds.

VIII. Schemes of Brackish Water Fish Farming:

This scheme of Centrally Sponsored Brackish Water Fish farming is modelled on the lines of Fish Farmers' Development Agency with 50% Central Assistance. The beneficiary oriented integrated schemes involved, (i) Development of existing brackish water area in to ponds for lease to the farmers for a period of 10 years (ii) Supply of inputs such as fish and prawns seed etc., (iii) Training of farmers and (iv) Provision of subsidy from the Government and credit from financial institutions. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been earmarked under state plan during 1989-90.

T A B L E - 6

Fisheries - 1989-90

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Source of finance			Insti- tutional finance	Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
		State Plan	Central Normal	Assis- tance Speci- al			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>I. Inland Fisheries</u>							
a.	Integrated Pro- gramme Training.	..	..	1.95	..	1.95	0
b.	Supply of fishery requisites(M)	..	..	1.30	1.73	3.03	294
c.	Assistance for tank fisheries(M)	..	..	3.25	8.64	11.89	49
<u>II. Assistance to prof. levee line fishermen(M)</u>							
		..	..	1.60	..	1.60	298
<u>III. Marine Fisheries:</u>							
	supply of requi- sites to Fisher- women(M)	..	..	1.90	1.30	3.20	42
IV.	Continuance of training centre at B.K. Project, Shimoga.	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
V.	Continuance of concurrent monitoring at Head Office	2.50	..	..	..	2.50	..
VI.	Indo-Danish Project	2.19	..	..	..	2.19	..
VII.	Scheme of fish farmers' development agency.	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
VIII.	Brackish Water Fish- Farming	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
Total:		8.69	--	10.00	11.67	30.36	683

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 509 families.

7. FOREST

The Department proposed to implement only one scheme under Special Component Plan during 1989-90.

1) Planting of Social Security Plantations and maintenance

The Sch.Caste beneficiaries will be assisted to raise Social Security Plantations at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ an Hectare every year for a period of seven years. The beneficiaries are also given maintenance grant in all the seven years at the rate of Rs.250/- per month in the 1st year and Rs.500/- per annum for remaining period of six years. The entire yield from the Social Security Plantation will be given to the beneficiary. It is expected that the return per hectare of land per annum will be Rs.12,000/- after a period of seven years.

Plantations established during the previous years under Special Component plan will be maintained under the World Bank scheme of social Forestry. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed as Special Central assistance for Social Security Plantation Programme. The scheme would benefit 500 sch.caste families during 1989-90. This is a poverty crossing programme.

T A B L E - 7

Forestry 1989-90		Rs. in lakhs.				
Sl. Programme/ No. Sector	Sources of finance				Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
	State Plan	Central Assis- tance	Insti- tutio- nal finance	Special		
1. Planting of Social Security Plantations(M)	20.00	..	20.00	500
Total:	20.00	..	20.00	500

M-Main Economic Benefits-500

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Norms for fixing targets:

According to modified instructions of Government of India in so far as Sch.Castes/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 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. If the population of Sch.Castes is more than 50% of the total rural population, the actual percentage of Sch.Castes 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 programme in selected blocks. The small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Sch.Castes/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.4000/- in L.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.445.58 lakhs to cover 50000 beneficiaries.

B. National Rural Employment Programmes (N.R.E.P.)

This scheme was introduced to tackle the problem of seasonal unemployment and under employment in the rural areas. The programme seeks to provide supplementary employment opportunities to those seeking work during the lean employment period. The idle man power is utilised to build community assets and infrastructure that improve the productivity of the rural sector and also the environmental improvement. An amount of Rs.514.88 lakhs has been earmarked during 1989-90 for the welfare of Sch.Caste families.

c. Drought Prone Area Programme

The Drought Prone Area, Programme is implemented in 85 taluks in the State. It is an integrated area development programme in Agricultural Sector aims at optimum utilisation of land, water and live stock resources, restoration of ecological balance and stabilising the income of people, particularly the weaker sections of the society. The important elements of the programme are development and management of water resources, soil and moisture conservation, Social and farm forestry, livestock and dairy development, improving cropping pattern and agronomic practices and development of subsidiary occupations. An amount of Rs.107.09 lakhs has been earmarked during 1989-90 for the above programme.

D. Anthyodaya Programme

This programme is implemented in 56 selected taluks. It envisages upliftment for five poorest families in every villages. Financial assistance with subsidy is extended to the targetted families as under I.h.D.P. These families are also assisted, on priority basis, under other schemes like old age and disabled pension, allotment of surplus land, provision of houses to Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes etc. During 1989-90 Rs.23.80 lakhs has been earmarked to cover 1,500 beneficiaries under this programme.

E. Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

This scheme seeks to provide guaranteed gainful employment to all illiterate, unskilled and able bodied adults in rural areas within a reasonable distance from the place of residence. This scheme was introduced in 1983-84 in 45 taluks and the coverage has been extended to 89 taluks in 1984-85. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan during 1989-90.

F. Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for increasing Agriculture Production

Under this scheme, subsidy for wells, I.P.sets Plantation of fruits and fuel trees together with free supply inputs and land developments are undertaken for the welfare of Sch.Castes. An amount of Rs.82.00 lakhs under State Plan has been earmarked during 1989-90. Total number of beneficiary coverage will be 2,000.

G. Land Reforms

Surplus lands are allotted to poor Scheduled Caste families. The Karnataka Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Prohibition of certain land) Rules 1979 is taking care of prohibition of alienation of lands granted to Scheduled Castes under Darkasth rules and restoration of land granted under Darkasth rules. An outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is Rs.20.00 lakhs under State Plan.

H. Group housing

Under rural landless peoples employment guarantee programme group housing will be taken up to provide housing to Scheduled Caste labourers. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme benefitting 650 Scheduled Castes during 1989-90.

T A B L E - 8

Rural Development - 1989-90

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. Programme/ No. Sector	Sources of finance				Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
	State Plan	Central assis- tance		Insti- tutional finance		
		Normal	Special			
A. I.R.D.P.(M)	445.58	445.58	..	891.16	1782.32	50000
B. N.R.E.P.	514.88	514.88	..	..	1029.76	..
C. D.P.A.P.	107.09	107.09	..	..	214.18	..
D. Annyodaya(M)	23.80	..	..	23.80	47.60	1500
E. R.E.G.S.	30.00	..	..	30.00	60.00	..
F. Assistance to SF/MF(M)	82.00	82.00	..	164.00	328.00	2000
G. Land reforms	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	..
H. Group housing	50.00	..	..	..	50.00	..
Total:	1273.35	1149.55	..	1108.96	3531.86	53500

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 53500 families.

9. CO-OPERATION

The benefits through the Co-operation Department under Special Component Plan are mostly indirect benefits coming out of Co-operative Institution in the form of marginal subsidy, share capital for enrolment of Scheduled caste members in Co-operative Societies. The K.S.C.A.R.D.B. has chalked out the scheme of sanctioning Special Subsidy on loans under debenture programme for the benefit of Sch.Caste persons. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.90.90 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan for implementing the following schemes:

A. Contribution towards debentures to K.S.C.A.R.D.B. towards Debentures to Sch.Caste members:

The K.S.C.A.R.D.B. sanctions debentures to Scheduled Caste members. This helps the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries for active participation in Co-operative field. The Co-operative Department contributes towards debentures to K.S.C.A.R.D.B. towards this scheme. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan during 1989-90 to benefit 720 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

B. Subsidy on loan, term loan and assets creation given by Land Development Banks K.R.B.S. Grameen Bank and Ceded P.A.C

The allocation will be utilised for providing subsidy to borrowers of above institutions. The amount of subsidy shall be 60% of the unit cost with 40% loan. The schemes and the unit cost are as per the Nabard Guidelines. The subsidy is to be given for sinking of Irrigation Wells and Horticulture and other programmes taken up by the K.S.A. and R.D. Bank for Scheduled Castes. The allocation earmarked under State Plan is Rs.65.90 lakhs during 1989-90 to benefit 2000 Scheduled Caste families. An amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs out of Special Central Assistance is provided for this scheme.

TABLE-9

Co-Operation - 1989-90

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Sources of finance				Institu- tional finance.	Total No. of bene- ficia- ries.
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance.				
			Normal	Special			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	Contribution towards debentures to KSCA/DB						
	towards de-ventures (M)	25.00	..	..	..	25.00	720
B.	Subsidy on loan and term loan and assets creation given by Land Development Banks/ KRBS/Grameena Bank and Ceded PACS(M)	65.90	..	45.00	44.36	155.26	2000
Total:		90.90	..	45.00	44.36	180.26	

M - Main Economic Benefit - 2720 families.

10. MAJOR MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The flow of water in command benefits Scheduled Caste land among others, a census of Scheduled Caste land throughout the State has been taken up and it will be possible to identify Scheduled Caste land getting irrigation in the command areas of the various projects. The Scheduled Caste farmers are expected to be benefitted under major medium irrigation projects. The outlay will be Rs.888.44 lakhs under State Plan during 1989-90 to benefit 2000 Scheduled Caste families.

T A B L E -10

Irrigation Projects - 1989-90		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. Programme/ No. Sector	Sources of finance				Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
	State Plan	Central assis- tance.		Insti- tutional finance		
		Normal	Special			
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	888.44	..	..	..	888.44	2000
Total:	888.44	..	..	..	888.44	2000

11. MINOR IRRIGATION

I. Department of Minor Irrigation

Under Minor Irrigation Programme, works benefitting 50% and above beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes have been identified and taken up.

The Department has felt that it is not possible to identify any more works to benefit Scheduled Castes.

'Ganga Kalyana' scheme will be continued during 1989-90. It is proposed to provide community irrigation wells free of cost, 75% of the cost will be met out of Special Central Assistance and the remaining 25% will be borne by State Plan funds.

The outlay is Rs.542.65 lakhs under State Plan during 1989-90 to cover 2,500 beneficiaries.

II. SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT PROGRAMMES

With a view to improve the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes Irrigation Wells programmes has been taken up under Special Central Assistance, right from 1980-81 onwards. Attractive subsidy of 75% is sanctioned for individual Irrigation Wells and Community Irrigation Wells. The programme has gained good response in the State.

During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.525.00 lakhs has been earmarked under Special Central Assistance to sink 2,000 Individual Irrigation Wells. In case of Community Irrigation Wells the financial provision has not been made at present. However, funds will be provided if there is demand from the Zilla Parishads. It is estimated that at least 10 Scheduled Caste families will be benefitted by each community irrigation well. In case of Individual Irrigation Wells, the Project cost is Rs.35,000/- of which 75% is the subsidy i.e. Rs.26,250/- and Rs.8,750/- is the loan i.e., 25%. The loan portion is drawn from the institutional finance. The Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation and the Zilla Parishads will implement the schemes.

III. Mines & Geology: (Ground Water Survey)

It has been experienced that due to increase of No. of Sch. Caste applications for Individual/Community Irrigation wells, as a result of Special Component Plan, the department of Social Welfare is not able to expeditiously dispose off applications. It is necessary to establish one extra Irrigation Unit with necessary staff and geophysical equipment for attending Sch. Caste beneficiaries on priority basis. In addition, the unit will take care of satisfactory supervision and repairs of the bore wells taken up under Special Component Plan.

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked for 1989-90 under State Plan Budget.

T A B L E - 1 1

Minor Irrigation-1989-90		Rs. in lakhs.				
Sl. Programme/ No. Sector	Sources of Finance				Total	No. of benefi- ciaries
	State Plan	Central Normal	assis- Special tance	Insti- tutional finance		
I. Gangakalyana Minor Irrigation(M)	542.65	..	..	..	542.65	2500 fam- lies.
II. Social Wel- fare Dept. (M)	..	..	525.00	175.00	700.00	2000 fam- lies.
III. Ground Water Survey (Mines & Geology).	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
Total:	543.65	..	525.00	175.00	1243.65	4500 fami- lies.

M - Main Economic Benefits: 4500 families.

12. AREA DEVELOPMENT (CADA)

The Scheduled Caste land in the Command Area of Major and Medium Irrigation projects will be benefitted, under this programme. Taking up of field channels to the lands of Scheduled castes will also form part of CADA programme.

Special loan account is being set up to finance ineligible farmers who are not capable of utilising loan assistance from Land Development Bank. In addition to this the Scheduled Caste lands are also developed through financial institutions. The outlay under the above programme is Rs.330.90 lakhs, during 1989-90 to cover 5,000 beneficiaries.

T A B L E - 1 2

Area Development		Rs. in lakhs.				Total	No. of beneficiaries
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Sources of finance					
		State Plan	Central assistance	Institutional finance			
			Normal	Special			
1.	Providing Field channels, Dugging on Farm etc.(M).	330.90	..	..	..	330.90	5000
Total:		330.90	..	..	..	330.90	5000

M-Main Economic Benefits-5,000

13. KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD

The total outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 under State Plan is Rs.1335.00 lakhs.

1. Electrification of Sch.Caste bastis and villages

Karnataka Electricity Board has given priority to electrify the left out harijan bastis. So far 36 schemes are formulated and completed electrifying 3010 harijan bastis by providing 13316 street lights. New schemes will be formulated as and when un electrified Harijan Basties are identified. Villages having population more than 50% Scheduled Castes are covered under this scheme.

From 1983-84 and onwards all the Harijan Bastis attached to the Village/hamlets are invariably electrified alongwith the villages/hamlets. An amount of Rs.1207.00 lakhs under State Plan has been earmarked during 1989-90 to electrify 1,200 villages and hamlets and 250 Scheduled Caste bastis.

2. Energisation of Irrigation pumpsets:

This scheme is in operation from 1982-83. Priority is given over others in energising I.P.sets of Scheduled Caste persons. An amount of Rs.46.50 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan during 1989-90 to energise 4500 I.P.sets.

3. Bhagya Jyothi Scheme:

It is proposed to provide single bulb connection to 12500 Scheduled caste houses with an outlay of Rs.81.50 lakhs during 1989-90. The expenditure involved in providing single bulb connection is Rs.340/- for each house. During VI Five Year Plan 84,463 single bulb connections were provided to Scheduled Caste houses.

T A B L E - 13

Karnataka Electricity Board 1989-90.						Rs. in lakhs	
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.	
		State Plan	Central Assistance	Insti- tutio- nal finance			
			Normal	Speci- al.			
1.	Electrification of Harijan Bastis and villages.	1207.00	-	-	-	1207.00	1200 villages 250 harijan bastis.
2.	Energisation of I.P.Sets.	46.50	-	-	-	46.50	4500 I.P.sets
3.	Bhagya Jyothi Scheme.	81.50	-	-	-	81.50	12500 single bulb connection.
Total:		1335.00	-	-	-	1335.00	

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE:

The programme is to assist 13,000 beneficiaries under industry Sector. The main objective of the scheme is to utilise the available skills in the rural areas, harness the local raw material resources, provide infrastructural facilities, training and marketing support through various developmental organisation. More and more youths are being drawn towards the training programme leading to self-employment. Voluntary organisations have also come forward to support production programmes wherein a large number of weaker sections can provide wage employment. Mini sheds are being set-up to help the trained candidates and the artisans to settle on their trained avocations. Linkages are being forged with the respective Corporations, for continuous supply of raw material and marketing of the products in case of leather, coir, handlooms, handicrafts etc., where large population of the community are concentrated, pilot projects have been drawn to suit the needs of the community with wide variety of product range, linked with Institutional Finance for creation of permanent assets and to generate large scale employment in their own vicinity.

Entrepreneurs and artisans who can manage their own units, will be assisted through Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation, District Industries Centre with a package of assistance including composite term loan. The District Industries Centres have been the nodal agencies in implementing the Special Component Plan for the District Sector in the rural areas.

Mainly the beneficiaries selected under this scheme are those below the poverty line and living in rural areas. The scheme contemplates providing training, supply of tool kits, mini sheds, living-cum-worksheds common facility centres to youths between the age of 15 to 30 years and to

pursue self employment and also to traditional artisans pursuing the traditional and modern crafts. A provision of Rs.185.79 lakhs under the State Plan and Rs.45.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is proposed during 1989.90.

A. District Industrial Centres:

The Department of Industries & Commerce has programmed to uplift 6,000 Sch.Caste persons above the poverty line by way of providing training in various industrial crafts, supply of tool kits to pursue the crafts in the trades the candidates are trained and supplying tool kits to the practicing artisans to modernise his art of practice. Voluntary organisations like people's trust, Ramakrishna Ashram, TECKSOK etc., are also involved for implementation of integrated industrial activities in rural areas.

A sum of Rs.109.76 lakhs is proposed under State Plan with a physical target of 6,000 Sch.Caste persons.

B. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation:

The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation programmes to train Sch.Caste youth in weaving and supply looms to the trained weavers to continue the craft. Living-cum-Worksheds are also constructed for the benefit of Sch.Caste weavers.

During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to the Corporation under State Plan. In addition, Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed from Special Central Assistance. The Corporation proposes to extend benefits to 2,000 Sch.Caste beneficiaries.

C. Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation:

The Handicrafts Development Corporation proposes to train unemployed Sch.Castes in crafts like sandalwood

carving, Lacquerware carving and ivory works and cover the trained artisans under the craft complex net work.

Rs.5.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is proposed for 1989-90 to cover 500 Sch.Caste beneficiaries.

D. Khadi & Village Industries Board:

The Khadi and Village Industries Board proposes to cover 1,500 Sch.Caste members in the traditional crafts of carpentry, blacksmithy, cane and bamboo, pottery, leather and other cottage industries through the established Co-operative institutions.

During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is proposed to cover 1,500 beneficiaries.

E. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation:

Leather artisans in Karnataka are generally Sch.Cast Therefore, the entire activities of the Corporation are directed towards amelioration of the conditions of Sch.Cast leather workers. The schemes envisage providing training and wayside cabins, improved tool kits to cobblers, establishment of raw hides and carcass utilisation centres and living-cum-worksheds.

During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.31.03 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.15.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is proposed to benefit 2,500 Sch.Caste leather workers.

F. Coir Development Corporation:

The poor Sch.Castes will be trained in coir craft and formed inter co-operative societies to persue coir making as a profession. The market for this industry is good and the profession is economically viable. The

income of the head of the house hold will be supplemented by the income generated by women and children of the house who would assist the head of the family in the profession.

During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is proposed to cover 500 families.

T A B L E - 14

Industries - 1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.	
		State Plan	Central Assistance	Institutional finance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>A. District Industries Centres</u>							
	i) Training-cum-Production Centre.						
	ii) Supply of tool kits	109.76	-	-	-	109.76	6000
	iii) Supply of equipments to practicing artisans.						
<u>B. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (M)</u>							
		20.00	-	10.00	20.00	50.00	2000
<u>C. Karnataka Handi crafts Development Corporation.</u>							
		5.00	-	5.00	5.00	15.00	500
<u>D. Khadi & Village Industries Board (M).</u>							
		15.00	-	10.00	15.00	40.00	1500
<u>E. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation.</u>							
		31.03	-	15.00	25.00	71.03	2500
<u>F. Coir Development Corporation.</u>							
		5.00	-	5.00	5.00	15.00	500
<u>Total:</u>		185.79	-	45.00	70.00	300.79	13000
<u>M- Main Economic Benefits - 13,000</u>							

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15. 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 plantation, 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 about 2.00 lakhs families in the State. Of them about 25,000 families belong to Sch.Castes. While the total areas under Mulberry in the State is around 3.00 lakhs acres the mulberry gardens belonging to Sch.Castes are about 23,000 acres.

In Karnataka State there are about 200 agricultural colonies belonging to Sch.Castes. Since these are concentrated areas, it is possible to bring in Sericulture in most 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.

I. INCENTIVES FOR NEW MULBERRY PLANTATION:

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.15.20 lakhs under State Plan is earmarked to benefit 1,520 beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

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/- |
| 2. 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 Special Component Plan funds.

II. PROFILE OF PACKAGE OF BENEFITS

It is necessary to extend package of benefits to the silk worm rearers belonging to Sch.Caste in order to uplift their financial conditions and increase the earnings. The Sch.Caste 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 2,480 families

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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. It is proposed to provide 40.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance for this scheme.

Financial implications

a) Supply of agricultural inputs and layings.	550
b) Supply of rearing appliances	650

	1200

III. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXISTING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTRES:

Community Development Centres have been organised during the year 1985-86 in various Districts of the State. One Chawki Rearing Centre building and irrigation facilities are taken up. Construction of Common Rearing House and required necessary equipments for rearing of silkworms are to be provided to the centres already organised, to extend facilities to the Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe sericulturists. It is proposed to take up the improvement works in 15 centres during the year 1989-90.

UNIT COST

a) Construction of Common Rearing House	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
b) Maintenance of mulberry plantation in one acre.	Rs. 0.89 "
c) Salary and other expenditure	Rs. 9.60 "

Total:	Rs. 11.49 "

IV. Construction of Rearing Houses

Many of the Sch.Caste sericulturists who have taken up mulberry plantation do not have a separate rearing house to carryout timely disinfection, to maintain hygenic

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condition etc., to harvest the silkworms crops successfully. It is proposed to assist the sericulturists belonging to Sch.Caste in the construction of rearing house on Loan-cum-Subsidy basis. The subsidy portion will be the 60% of the loan or Rs.12,000/- (Rs. Twelve thousand) per unit. The loan will have to be got released from the financial institutions. It is proposed to provide assistance for construction of 160 rearing house during the year 1989-90. The financial outlay required is Rs.19.97 lakhs under State Plan.

V. Supply of rearing equipments:

In order to facilitate the poor Sch.Caste farmers to rear the silk worms in more scientific manner, it is proposed to supply rearing equipments like stands, trays, free of cost at Rs.1,500/- per family. The outlay proposed is Rs.3.00 lakhs under State Plan during 1989-90 to cover 200 beneficiaries.

T A B L E - 15

Sericulture-1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)				No. of beneficiaries
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Insti- tutio- nal finance	
		State Plan	Central assistance Normal	Assis- tance Special		To- tal
I.	Incentives for New plantation.	15.20	-	-	-	1520
II.	Package Programme (M)	-	-	40.00	-	2480
III.	Improvement to the existing community development centres.	11.49	-	-	-	1149
IV.	Construction of silk worm rearing house.	19.97	-	-	-	160
V.	Supply of rearing equipments.	3.00	-	-	-	200
Total:		50.66	-	40.00	-	4000

Main Economic benefits - 7,000 families.

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16. COMMUNICATION - ROADS

Communication is an important factor for the rapid development of Sch.Caste concentrated villages and Harijan Bastis. A master Plan has been formulated exclusively to provide communication facilities to Sch.Caste colonies under Special Component Plan. The Master Plan envisages to provide approach roads and link roads to inaccessible Harijan colonies which are segregated from the main villages.

Approach Roads to Harijan wadas:

4,576 Sch.Caste hamlets are identified as requiring approach roads involving a road length of 6,756 Kms. First priority is given to villages with more than 50% Sch.Caste population. Second preference to villages with population between 30 and 40%. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.572.86 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan to form about 100 Kms. approach roads.

T A B L E - 16

Roads - 1989-90..		(Rs. in lakhs)			No. of beneficiaries
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance		Insti- tutio- nal finance	
		State Plan	Central assistance Normal Special		Total
1.	Approach roads to Harijanwadas..	572.86	-	-	100
Total:		572.86	-	-	572.86

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17. EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES:

As per 1981 census, the rate of literacy among Scheduled Caste is 20.59% as against the general literacy of 38.46% in the State. Out of the total 20.59 literate persons among Sch.Castes, 29.34% male and 111.55% are females. More attention will be given to remove the lag in the literacy level of Sch.Castes particularly that of women among them.

A) Vidya Vikasa Scheme:

Supply of Uniforms and Text books with free of cost:

It is a massive programme of Vidya Vikasa Scheme. Under which all the Sch.Caste girls from III Std. to VII Std. in Government schools will be provided with free two sets of uniforms and all the children of I and II Stds. Free text books also will be supplied to all the children from I to VII in Government and aided schools. Total provision is Rs.157.00 lakhs, 2,60,000 children will get benefit under the scheme.

B) Collegiate Education:

Special coaching classes will be conducted in colleges where there is high Sch.Caste student population. A sum of Rs.2.15 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

C) Technical Education:

The scheme envisages supply of drawing materials, instruments and calculators to Sch.Caste students at the cost of Rs.700/- per student. These materials are supplied to the students studying in Polytechniques. During the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.8.15 lakhs is earmarked to benefit 1,150 students. Book Banks for the Sch.Caste students will also be established in Polytechniques.

D) Adult Education:

Adult education programme (Adult Literacy Programme) is implemented in the State since 1979-80. There are at

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present 2,570 centres each with a targetted coverage of 1.54 lakh adult literates in the age group of 15 - 35 years.

The Adult Literacy Centres will be located in Scheduled Caste colonies only. At least 51% of the adults in each centre belongs to Sch.Castes. It is expected that, atleast 57,500 Sch.Caste illiterate adults will be benefitted under this programme in 4,000 centres. The approximate expenditure to be incurred per adult is Rs.120/-.

Akshara Seva Programme:

Akshara Seva Programme is being implemented in the Districts of Mysore, Mandya, Kolar, Chitradurga, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur as a part of Adult Education programme.

During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.52.23 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan and Rs.52.23 lakhs under Normal Central assistance for the above two schemes.

E, Youth Services:

The Department of Youth Services and Sports will implement the following two schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Caste youths and youth organisation.

- i. Leadership Training Programmes:
- ii. Conducting Social Service and Sramadhan Camps/National Integration Camps/Work camps:

Under these two programmes, 1000 Sch.Caste youths are trained in leadership training programme and National Integration camps, Social and Sramadhana Camps, the duration of the training period is between 10 to 12 days.

There are about 2,000 Sch.Caste youth clubs registered/affiliated to the District Youth Services Board in the entire State. It is proposed to assist 100 youth clubs/sport clubs at the rate of Rs.5,000/- each to promote their activities.

A sum of Rs.5.38 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan funds during 1989-90.

T A B L E - 17

Education - 1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Insti- tutio- nal finance	Total	No. of bene- ficia- ries.
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance Normal	Special			
A.	Vidya Vikasa Scheme	157.00	-	-	-	157.00	260000 child- ren.
B.	Collegiate Educa- tion.	2.13	-	-	-	2.13	15000 studen- ts.
C.	Technical Education	8.15	-	-	-	8.15	1,150 studen- ts.
D.	Adult Education	52.23	52.23	-	-	104.46	154200 Adults.
E.	Youth services and Sports.	5.38	-	-	-	5.38	1000 youths.
Total:		224.89	52.23	-	-	277.12	-

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18. HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES:

93 taluks have been identified under predominantly Sch.Caste population as per 1981 census for the purpose of providing medical and public health services.

At present, 60 Rural Referral Hospitals, 180 Primary Health Centres, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres, 650 Primary Health Units, 85 maternity Annexures and 2,140 A.N.M. Sub-Centres are functioning in the above 93 taluks where the Sch.Caste population is predominant.

Instructions have been issued to establish more number of A.N.M. Sub-Centres in the cluster of villages and nearer to Harijan Basthis under Family Welfare Programme. During the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs.263.95 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan funds towards the Health Programme. The following are the schemes proposed -

A. Establishment of Primary Health Centres:

Primary Health Centres are established in predominantly Sch.Caste Basthis/colonies. The outlay proposed during 1989-90 is 168.95 lakhs under State Plan. 120 Primary Health Centres will be maintained during 1989-90. It is also proposed to upgrade institutions in villages with predominant Sch.Caste population into 30 - 50 beded rural referral hospitals.

B. Establishment of Community Health Centres:

It is proposed to continue 40 Subsidiary Health Centres started in earlier years and to start 9 new subsidiary Health Centres in Sch.Caste localities during 1989-90. The centres will also be provided with own building. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is earmarked under State Plan. During 1989-90, 50 Sub-Centres will be started in Sch.Caste concentrated villages out of 200 A.N.M. Sub-Centres.

C. Establishment of Primary Health Units:

There is a need to establish one Primary Health Units at the rate of 15,000 population which is called a Block. For establishing these units, there must be a popular contribution of Rs.25,000/- and 4 acres of land. These are sought to be established in the predominantly Sch.Castes areas. The outlay proposed during 1989-90 is Rs.65.00 lakhs under State Plan for maintaining 65 Primary Health Units.

T A B L E - 18

Health & Family Welfare - 1989-90.					(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Insti- tutio- nal finance	Total	No.of bene- ficia- ries.
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance Normal	Special			
1.	Establishment of P.H.Centres.	168.95	-	-	-	168.95	120 Cent- res.
2.	Establishment of Community Health Centres.	30.00	-	-	-	30.00	9 Cent- res.
3.	Establishment of P.H.Units.	65.00	-	-	-	65.00	65 units.
	Total:	263.95	-	-	-	263.95	

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19. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION:

A. Department of Public Health & Engineering:

Sinking of Bore wells and Mini Water supply scheme:

The Department has the programme of providing safe drinking water facilities in rural areas. It is the policy of the Government to provide all the Harijan Bastis with safe drinking water facilities.

During 1989-90, it is programmed to provide 961 Harijan Bastis with safe drinking water through bore wells and mini water supply scheme at a cost of Rs.226.77 lakhs under State Plan. 829 Harijan Bastis with safe drinking water at a cost of 198.13 lakhs under Central Sector.

B. Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board & Bangalore Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board:

i) Piped Water Supply Scheme:

The Karnataka Urban Water supply and Drainage Board is implementing piped water supply schemes for town having populations of 20,000 and above. It is proposed to complete 12 works during 1989-90. In all these towns invariably all the Sch.Caste localities will be provided with connection from piped water supply link up. The facilities provided will be extension of pipe line to Sch.Caste localities from Public Water supply tap and also for taking up domestic connection from the pipe line.

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board is responsible for supply of drinking water for citizens of Bangalore. The B.W.S.S.B. is also taking care of supply of drinking water to Sch.Castes in and around Bangalore. During the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs.475.11 lakhs is provided under State Plan.

T A B L E - 19

Water Supply & Sanitation 1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance		Insti- tutio- nal finance	No.of bdne- ficia- ries.	
		State Plan	Central Assistance Nor- mal Speci- al			Total
A.	Public Health & Engineering Dept. Drinking Water Wells (Bore wells and mini water supply scheme).	226.77	198.13	-	424.90	1,790 Bore-wells with hand pumps.
B.	Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board & Bangalore Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board piped water supply scheme.	475.11	-	-	475.11	-
Total:		701.88	198.13	-	900.01	

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20. HOUSING

The cost of house sites and the cost of construction of houses is increasing day-by-day creating acute problems. The Sch.Caste families due to their economic backwardness generally live in hutments. Hence, it is proposed to take a massive programme of housing for the benefit of Sch.Caste houseless and siteless families.

A. People Housing Scheme - HUDCO assisted (inclusive of Astra Ole):

HUDCO assistance was sought for first time during 1978-79 ~~from~~^{to} the construction of houses. The unit cost of each house is Rs.8,000/- per house. Out of this, Rs.2,500/- as subsidy, Rs.4,000/- loan from HUDCO and Rs.1,500/- is beneficiaries contribution. During 1989-90, 15,494 houses will be taken up for Sch.Castes. An amount of Rs. 397.70 lakhs is proposed under State Plan for this purpose.

B. House Building Advance to Government Servants:

In view of large number of Sch.Caste Government servants waiting for availing house building advance, it is proposed to reserve Rs.100.00 lakhs to cover 125 Government servants during 1989-90.

C. KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD

Construction of houses for Economically Weaker Sections:

The Karnataka Housing Board will construct low income and Economically Weaker Section houses under Special Component Plan funds to be allotted for Sch.Caste families in an assorted manner. During the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.14.93 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan to construct 18 houses.

T A B L E - 20

Housing - 1989-90.						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Sources of finance			Total	No. of beneficiaries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance Normal Special	Institutional finance		
A.	Peoples Housing Scheme.	397.70	-	-	397.70	15,494 houses.
B.	H.B.M. to Govt. Servants.	100.00	-	-	100.00	125 beneficiaries.
C.	Karnataka Housing Board.	14.93	-	-	14.93	18 houses.
Total:		512.	-	-	512.63	

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21. SLUM CLEARANCE:

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board has formulated the following schemes for the benefit of Sch.Caste slum dwellers during 1989-90. The outlay under State Plan is Rs.215.91 la

1. Slum Improvement:

The Declared slums which was the Sch.Caste population in greater majority, are improved by providing basic amenities. An amount of Rs.70.91 lakhs has been earmarked for improving 70 slums during 1989-90.

2. Slum Clearance:

Under this scheme, the inhygenic slums are cleared and the Sch.Caste slum dwellers are accommodated in alternative places where proper civic amenities are available.

The board has chalked out a model scheme for providing house sites to Sch.Castes slum dwellers in selected places. House sites will be formed and the sites with a dimension of 20' x 15' will be distributed to house less and siteless slum dwellers. These areas will be provided with all civic amenities at an average cost of Rs.5,000/- per site.

An amount of Rs.145.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1989 for construction of 1,900 EWS houses and rehabilitating 50,000 Sch.Caste slum dwellers.

T A B L E - 21

Slum Clearance - 1989-90.				(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector.	Source of finance		Institutional finance	Total	No. of benefi- ciarie
		State Plan	Central Assistance Normal Special			
1.	Slum improve- ment.	70.91	-	-	70.91	70 slum
2.	Slum clear- ance.	145.00	-	-	145.00	1900 ho 50,000
	Total:	215.91	-	-	215.91	-persons

22. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY:

The main activities of the Department is to give wide publicity of developmental programmes and welfare measures under taken by the Government.

The Department has targetted to spend Rs.23.18 lakhs during the year 1989-90 for publicity programmes.

A. Publications and Hordings:

It is proposed to publish two special booklets on welfare measures, written by Sch.Caste writers and also to purchase books published by Sch.Caste authors. The books are used as reference books in the Departmental Institutions like Boys and Girls hostels, Residential schools etc. A sum of Rs.12.13 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 under State Plan.

B. Apprenticeship in Journalism and Film Production:

The Sch.Caste candidates who are enrolled for apprenticeship in journalism and film production are paid a monthly stipend of Rs.500/- each. 20 candidates will get benefit every year under the scheme. The outlay is Rs.1.05 lakhs under State Plan during 1989-90.

C. Community T.V. sets:

T.V. sets will be set up in Sch.Caste localities for community viewing. Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to provide 225 T.V. sets.

<u>T A B L E - 22</u>						
<u>Information & Publicity - 1989-90.</u>					(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector.	<u>Source of finance</u>		Insti- tutio- nal finance	Total	No.of bene- ficia- riés.
		State Plan	Central Assistance Normal Special			
A.	Publication & Hordings.	12.13	- -	-	12.13	-
B.	Apprenticeship in journalism.	1.05	- -	-	1.05	20
C.	Community T.V. sets.	10.00	- -	-	10.00	225
Total:		23.18	- -	-	23.18	

23. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING:

During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to train 1,500 Sch.Castes students in the I.T.I. shift in Industrial Training institutions. The trades covered under this scheme are Fitter, Electrician, Turner, Carpentry etc. These trainees will be provided with free uniforms, library facilities, magazines and medical facilities. Stipend will be paid at Rs.50/- per trainee, per month during the training.

After the training, they will be linked up with Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribes Development Corporation for financial assistance. The outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is Rs.21.53 lakhs.

T A B L E - 23

Employment & Training 1989-90.					(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector.	Sources of finance			Insti- tutio- nal finance	Total	No.of bene- ficia- ries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance Normal	Special			
1.	III Shift in Industrial Training Institutes.	21.53	-	-	-	21.53	1,500 Trai- nees.
	Total:	21.53	-	-	-	21.53	

24. BONDED LABOUR:

Rehabilitation programmes for the benefit of Sch.Castes released bonded labourers are taken up under this scheme. The outlay under this programme is Rs.50.50 lakhs under State Plan during 1989-90 to benefit 500 Scheduled Castes.

T A B L E - 24

Banded Labour 1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Programme/ Sector.	Source of finance		Insti- tutio- nal finance	Total	No.of bene- ficia- ries.
		State Plan	Central Assistance Normal Special			
1.	Rehabilitation of bonded labo- urers (M)	50.50	50.50	-	101.00	500
	Total:	50.50	50.50	-	101.00	

Main Economic Beneficiaries - 500

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25. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES:

I. Department of Social Welfare:

The Social Welfare Department attaches greater importance towards educational advancement of Sch.Caste students. A package programme involving award of Pre-matric scholarshi and post-matric scholarships, maintenance of hostels, award of Gold Medals to rank students, Special coaching classes fo medical college students etc., is undertaken. In addition to this, wherever students get post-matric scholarships and in stay in hostels, they will be given extra boarding and lodging charges of Rs.150/- per head, per month (inclusive of Government of India Scholarship). Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres which have already been established for pre-primary school children have registered remarkable success. In brie all the facilities required for almost every Sch.Caste stude desirous of pursuing educational courses to any level are provided through this package programme. Number of institu-tions run for the welfare of Sch.Caste is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	No.	Strength
1.	Women Welfare Centre	675	33,750
2.	Residential schools for SCs	88	4,750
3.	Hostels for Boys SCs	432	27,536
4.	Hostels for Girls SCs	204	9,411
5.	Grant-in-aid hostels for SCs	231	11,837
6.	Post-matric hostels	130	13,082
7.	Tailoring Training Centres	60	1,230
8.	Pre-Examination Training Centres	5	250
9.	Occupation Institution	1	100
10.	Lacquerware Centre	1	30
11.	Tailoring Production Units	8	350
12.	Coir Units	7	185

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A. Education:

The educational programme takes care of Primary school going children in residential schools. In addition to this, deserving poor Sch.Caste students are also offered scholarships to secure admission to the outstanding public schools like Ramakrishna Ashrama. The outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is Rs.303.07 lakhs under State Plan to cover 48,352 students.

B. Economic Betterment:

I. The Social Welfare Department also administer a good number of programmes towards economic betterment of Sch.Castes. This includes various training centres for Women like Tailoring, Coir, Lacquerware etc., where women folk will be taught Crafts such as Tailoring, Coir making, Lacquerware etc., which would enable them to earn and supplement their family income after the training. Successful candidates in Tailoring Training Centres are also given sewing machine free of cost.

a) In addition to the above programmes, supply of 500 units of bullocks with carts worth Rs.8,000/- to Sch.Caste small and marginal farmers is envisaged under Special Central Assistance. This consists of 60% subsidy i.e., Rs.4,800/- and 40% i.e., Rs.3,200/- per unit. The Sch.Caste farmer besides using the bullocks with carts for his own use, he can also hire to others, thus earn not less than Rs.15/- per day.

b) 185 Sch.Caste women are undergoing training in Seven Coir Units run by the Department of Social Welfare. A stipend of Rs.150/- per month is given to the trainees.

The outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is 15.62 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.30.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance. The total beneficiaries to be covered under poverty crossing benefits is 500 Sch.Caste families.

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C. Health, Housing and Other Schemes:

The Social Welfare Department administer schemes for removal of untouchability, enforcement of P.C.R. Act subsidy for construction of houses, legal assistance etc., providing electricity to Sch.Caste houses, subsidy for construction of houses to sweepers and scavengers, legal assistance to Law Graduates are also taken up. The Sch.Caste agricultural colonies are also the focus of attention under these programmes.

The Social Welfare Department has established 242 agricultural colonies during the Second Five Year plan. These colonies requires further improvement. It is proposed to provide dwelling houses, milch animals, agricultural implements, irrigation wells, cottage industrial units, sericultural and horticultural assistance etc. In addition, there are number of Sch.Caste agricultural colonies which are newly established which requires development. It is proposed to identify such colonies for extending necessary benefits.

The outlay earmarked during 1989-90 is Rs.10.13 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.30.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance. 400 beneficiaries will be assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line.

D. Other Programmes:

The scheme envisages training of judicial officers, establishment of book banks in Engineering and Medical colleges and contribution to N.R.E.P. for construction of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe hostel buildings etc. The total allocation for 1989-90 is Rs.379.64 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.524 lakhs under N.C. as Sch.Caste component.

E. Special Component Plan - Administration:

The Special Component Plan which aims at delivery of benefits to the weaker sections in a massive manner with a time bound frame of implementation calls forth for consi-

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derable administrative and management care at State/District and Taluk levels. Particularly, the task of identifying appropriate beneficiaries and preparing viable reports which will benefit them and involving various Department and financial institutions in successfully implementing the projects are such that, strengthening of the administrative machinery has become imperative as well as emergent. Towards this, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Social Welfare (which is a nodal point for the implementation of the Plan) at State, District and Taluk levels. Besides this, in order to tone up monitoring process, it is proposed to increase post in the cadre of Deputy Secretaries in all Zilla Parishads with supporting staff for effective formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Special Component Plan programmes. The expenditure will be met out of S.C.A. and necessary provision has also been made.

Survey of basic amenities available in the Sch.Caste basthies as well as census of Sch.Caste lands is completed and the dates are used. The information collected on the electrification of Sch.Caste basthies, availability of schools, health units, drinking water wells, adult literacy programmes etc., will be used while preparing schemes. An inventory of lands belonging to Sch.Caste has also been prepared at District level. All the work has been done by the village accountants under the guidance of Directorate of Social Welfare. An amount of Rs.39.00 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan during 1989-90 and Rs.40.00 lakhs is earmarked under Special Central Assistance towards Administration and creation of new posts.

II. Karnataka SC/STs Development Corporation:

Government of Karnataka has set up this Corporation in 1975.

The Corporation is implementing the Margin Money Loan programme to assist Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe. The Corpo-

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ration is identifying the needy Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe members and arranging loans through the Nationalised Banks for taking up various productive ventures. During the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs out of State Plan funds, Rs.50.00 lakhs out of normal central assistance and Rs.450.00 lakhs out of Special Central Assistance is provided to assist 20,000 Sch.Caste beneficiaries.

The loans are generally sanctioned to the following avocations:-

- a) Dairy farming
- b) Sheep/Goat farming
- c) Piggery Development
- d) Bullock and Cart
- e) Development of land
- f) Leather Artisans
- g) Carpentry
- h) Retail trade
- i) Rickshaws
- j) Tailoring etc.

In addition to the margin money programmes, the Corporation also takes up training programmes to improve the skill of unemployed Sch.Caste youth to take up self-employment in various trades like weaving, electrical repairs, automobiles etc.

The Corporation proposes to cover 20,000 Sch.Caste families under subsidy-cum-margin money programme during 1989-90. To achieve this physical target, Rs.350.00 lakhs is required towards subsidy portion Rs.100.00 lakhs (50.00 lakhs State Plan and 50.00 lakhs normal central assistance) is proposed under the Social Welfare Department Plan. Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed from Special Central Assistance including Rs.50.00 lakhs for sweepers and scavengers.

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From all the above scheme, the Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Development Corporation will assist 26,000 Sch.Caste beneficiaries to cross the poverty line.

T A B L E - 25

Welfare of Sch.Caste - 1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance		Insti- tutio- nal finance	Total	No.of bene- ficia- ries.	
		State Plan	Central Assistance Normal Special				
<u>Social Welfare Department:</u>							
A.	Education	363.07	155.24	-	518.31	52,795 Students	
B.	Economic Betterment including bullocks & Carts (Coir Development) (M)	15.62	-	30.00	12.00	57.62	525 be- fici- aries.
C.	Health, Housing & other schemes including development of SC agricultural colonies (M).	10.13	14.26	30.00	12.00	66.39	400 famili- es.
D.	Other Programmes	321.66	32.15	-	-	353.81	
E.	Administration	39.00	-	20.00	-	59.00	
II.	Subsidy schemes of SCs/STs Deve- lopment Corpora- tion (M).	50.00	50.00	20.00	700.00	1050.00	20,000 famili- es.
Total:		799.48	251.65	330.00	724.00	2105.13	

'M' = Main Economic Benefits - 20,925

26. NUTRITION & CIVIL SUPPLIES:

An outlay of Rs.1810.15 lakhs is proposed under this sector of the year 1989-90.

A. Women & Child Welfare Department:

Under the supplementary Nutrition Programme pregnant women and lactating mothers and pre-school children in urban slums and Sch.Caste concentrated localities are provided with nutritional inputs. It is estimated that about 50,000 Sch.Caste persons are expected to be benefitted under this programme. An outlay of Rs.92.33 lakhs has been earmarked for 1989-90.

B. Supply of subsidised food grains:

It is policy of the Government to supply rice at Rs.2.00 per Kg., with a view to provide good quality of rice at cheaper rate. The Government will subsidise some portion of the cost of rice. To begin with, the scheme is implemented in rural and semi-urban areas. It is expected that atleast 40% of the benefits will go to Sch.Caste families. Each family will be provided with 10Kgs., of rice at subsidised rates.

An amount of Rs.1612.50 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90.

C. Supply of saree and Dhotis:

Rs.130.94 lakhs is proposed towards subsidy for supply of sarees and dhotis to poor Sch.Castes.

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T A B L E - 26

Nutrition & Civil Supplies - 1989-90.		(Rs. in lakhs)				No. of Total bene- ficiaries.
Sl. No.	Programme/Sector	Source of finance			Insti- tutio- nal finance	
		State Plan	Central Assis- tance Normal	Special		
A.	Nutrition	92.33	-	-	-	50000
B.	Subsidised food grains.	1612.50	-	-	-	1612.50
C.	Saree & Dhotis	130.94	-	-	-	130.94
Total:		1835.77	-	-	-	1835.77

27. POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIALLY VULNERABLE SECTION

The vulnerable groups among the Sch.Castes consists of Sweepers and scavengers, bonded labourers, tanners and flayers. Care will be taken to see that they receive priority attention and are fully covered under one or other main economic benefit schemes. Priority treatment will also be given to them in housing and education schemes.

A Sweepers & Scavengers:-

Rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers is taken up through the Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes Development Corporation. A Committee consisting of the Managing Director of the Corporation, Director of Social Welfare and the Director of Municipal Administration has finalised the action plan to rehabilitate 236 families in 6 towns namely Gadag-Betageri, Chikkodi, Hukkeri, Nippani, Jamkhandi and Bagalkot since the carrying of night soil is still being continued in these town due to High Court stay order. Out of 236 families identified assistance has been released for 92 families in Gadag-Betageri town. The remaining assistance are under consideration in various banks since 40% of the component has to be released as loan by the Banks.

As regards the persons liberated in other towns from the said practice, the Municipalities have absorbed them in their service. It is necessary to help the kith and kin of these persons. The following schemes are proposed for their benefits.

a) Heavy Vehicle Driving Training Programme:-

It is proposed to train 500 youths from these families in heavy vehicle driving training. The cost works out to Rs.9.35 lakhs. The duration of the training programme is 1½ months and they will be trained with the help of the approved driving training Institutes.

b) Handloom Weaving:-

It is proposed to train 40 candidates in Kollegal in Silk Handloom Weaving, the Karnataka Handloom Develop-

ment Corporation have come forward to provide training to the candidates. The duration of the training proposed is one year. The stipend and other expenditure to train 40 candidates for a period of one year amounts to Rs.3.882 lakhs.

ii) Further it is proposed to set-up polyster weaving training cum production centre at Gadag in collaboration with the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation. The training period will be 9 months for 50 candidates. The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation has proposed for construction of common workshed at a cost of Rs.4.5 lakh to house these candidates after training. The total cost would be Rs.8.056 lakhs.

iii) In Gokak town, it is proposed to setup a training centre for cotton Handloom Weaving. The duration of the training would be 9 months and 20 candidates will be trained. The cost of the project works out to Rs.1.606 lakhs.

iv) In Gundlapally Bagepally Taluk, Kolar district it is proposed to start a training cum production centre in silk handloom weaving. The duration of the training would be 12 months and 40 candidates will be trained. The cost of the project works out to Rs.3,372 lakhs.

A B S T R A C T

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Amount Proposed</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>
(a) Schemes to assist 236 families for self employment	Rs. 11.21 lakhs	236
(b) Heavy Vehicle Driving Training for 500 candidates	Rs. 9.35 lakhs	500
(c) Silk/Polyster/Cotton Handloom Weaving at Kollegal-Gadag-Betageri, Gokak, Gudlappaly for 150 candidates.	Rs. 16.92 lakhs	150
(d) Supply of looms to trained candidates.	Rs. 12.52 lakhs	150
Total	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	886

B. Bonded Labourers:-

62,689 Bonded Labourers have been identified in Karnataka which is fairly high compared to other states. It is the policy of the State Government to rehabilitate all the freed Bonded Labourers during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the schemes for bonded labour rehabilitation. Upto the end of September 1988, 46,265 labourers have been rehabilitated leaving a balance of 16,424.

The district-wise number of bonded labourers identified and rehabilitated upto September 1988 is as below:-

Sl. No.	District	No. identified	No. Rehabilitated	No. yet to be rehabilitated
1.	Bangalore	8,871	7,095	1,776
2.	Bellary	662	575	87
3.	Bidar	12	10	2
4.	Bijapur	352	202	150
5.	Chickamagalore	2,756	2,370	386
6.	Dakshina Kannada	384	264	120
7.	Hassan	4,819	4,200	619
8.	Kodagu	59	50	9
9.	Kolar	2,899	2,627	272
10.	Mandya	5,243	4,124	1,119
11.	Mysore	24,335	15,128	9,207
12.	Shimoga	8,791	6,457	2,334
13.	Tumkur	2,041	2,022	19
14.	Uttara kannada	5	5	-
15.	Chitradurga	1,252	1,079	173
16.	Belgaum	19	10	9
17.	Gulbarga	65	47	18
18.	Dharwad	1	-	1
19.	Raichur	123	-	123
Total		62,689	46,265	16,424

The number of freed bonded labourers to be rehabilitated large in Mysore, Shimoga and Mandya districts. A project to

rehabilitate 500 families in Mandya district is under preparation.

During 1989-90, Rs.50.50 lakhs under state plan inviting an equal matching grant from the centre is proposed under Special Component Plan to rehabilitate 500 Sch.Caste bonded labourers. However, it is anticipated that all the freed bonded labourers will be rehabilitated by the end of VIIth Plan.

COBBLERS, TANNERS AND FLAYERS:-

Programmes for these Leather artisans are implemented through Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation (LIDKAR):-

1. Supply of Way Side Cabins:-

The Corporation has been implimenting this scheme for the benefit of cobblers who are working on Road side without any shelter. This idea of the scheme is to provide the artisans with a cabin to have the confidence of the customers to get their chappals repaired and place for orders.

The Corporation is proposed to supply the tool kit set consisting of 15 items of tools, petromax and a Chair. The tool kit will be utilised for the repairing of footwear and the chair will be utilised for sitting by the customer. Also it is observed that most of cobblers are working beyond 6.00 PM. and running the way side cabins as retail outlets during evening hours between 5 - 8 P.M., the Petromax will be much useful. It is proposed to give a set of tool kit, petromax and Chair worth of Rs. 700/-. The cost of the scheme is as follows:

- a) Cost of the cabin Rs. 3,500-00
 - 60% subsidy - Rs.2,100/-
 - 40% Loan - Rs.1,400/- (Financial Institution)
- b) Set of tool kit, petromax and Chair worth Rs.700/-
100% subsidy.
- c) The total cost of the unit under Special Component plan scheme is Rs.2,100/- + Rs. 700/- = Rs. 2,800/-

d) Since the Corporation has to utilise the services of official for identification of beneficiaries, distribution etc. cost towards consumable postage etc. It is proposed to charge 10% service charge. Hence out of total cost of Rs.2,800/- the Corporation charges Rs.280/- per cabin as service charges. The 60% value including service charges would be Rs.3,080/- per cabin.

The scheme was very popular among the cobblers especial in the rural areas since last 8 years. The beneficiaries will be identified with the co-operation of District Industries Centre, Zilla Parishat, Mandal Panchayat, City Corporation and Town Municipal Councils as well as agencies covering the loan component. These cabins will help the artisans to earn more and thereby to improve their economic conditions helping to cross the poverty line. The Corporation proposes to cover 500 road side cobblers for supply of way side cabins during the year 1989-90 incurring an expenditure of Rs.15.00 lakhs, including service charges of Rs.280/- per cabin. The scheme is proposed to cover rural areas also with the co-operation of Zilla Parishat, Mandal Panchayats.

ii) Training in Footwear.

The Corporation has given training to the artisans at their places, so far 3,140 leather artisans are trained and we are going to cover 1,160 artisans during the year 1988-89. The programme of training is meant only to improve the skill of the artisan and to enhance his productivity. So far the Corporation has given training only in foot wear manufacturing, for which the marketability is bleak.

The demand for shoes is always higher than for chappals, orders and requirements for shoes from Government Departments and undertakings as well as from Public are quite huge. In order to meet this demand it is thought fit to train the artisans in shoe making, for a longer period.

The Corporation has constructed 274 house cum workshops in 10 footwear complex. In each complex, there is a common facility centre equipped with sophisticated machines and tech-

nical know how is available in each of the complexes. These complexes are having the artisans, who know only the manufacture of chappals and if given proper training in shoe manufacturing for a period of six months to one year, the Corporation may be able to procure and market the shoes. In Athani, (One of the Complexes) 34 LCW's are constructed where the artisans are specialised in Athani type chappal manufacturing and the same has good demand. It is proposed to train 240 artisans (leaving the Athani artisans) in shoe manufacturing in a batch of 24 for a period of six months. The total expenditure required for training 240 No. of artisans is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

ii) Training in Tanning.

The corporation has started training in tanning from the year 1987-88. Earlier the Corporation had not the required machines and staff. The Corporation has constructed three tanning complex in Humnabad, Bidar District, Bijapur and Lakkamanahalli in Dharwar District. Also we have constructed 30 houses and one C.F.C. in each of these Complexes. The beneficiaries who have been allotted the houses are able to manufacture only semi finished leather. The Corporation purchases worth of Rs.70.00 lakhs finished leather annually from private tanneries and neighbouring state (TALCO). The Corporation propose to conduct training in manufacture of B.T. sole and other finished leather in 3 tanning complexes. The beneficiaries who have been allotted the houses will be given training for a period of 3 months and assist them in marketing finished leather.

The total expenditure to be incurred for training will be Rs.10.03 lakhs

iii) Subsidy on Sale of Raw Materials through raw material Depots:-

The rural cobblers are facing innumerable problems for getting the raw materials at their door steps in rural areas. To overcome these difficulties the Corporation is running 32 number of raw material depots in all the part of the state where the cluster of artisans are available for supply of raw-

materials. The Corporation procures raw materials both from Government controlled companies in the neighbouring states and from private tanneries in Bangalore and supplied to artisans through our raw material depots at competitive rates. In spite of this the artisans are complaining that the rates are high on account of incidence of sales tax levied. In order to overcome the difficulties faced by the artisans in procuring the materials, it may be necessary to give subsidy of 20% on the cost of raw materials to the artisans so as to enable them to purchase these raw materials from our R.M.D. for the manufacture of footwear at a reasonable rate. It may also be mentioned here that sandal wood is supplied at subsidised rates to sandal wood carvers and turners covered by Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation. The Corporation is also arranging the procurement of the finished products from these artisans so as to avoid marketing difficulties. It is proposed to cover 1000 artisans during the year 1989-90 with the target sales of 100.00 lakhs of raw materials through the Raw material depots. Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided as subsidy.

A B S T R A C T

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount proposed	No. of beneficiaries
i)	Supply of wayside cabins	15.00	530
ii)	Training in footwear	30.00	240
iii)	Training in Tanning	10.03	90
iv)	Raw material supply	16.00	1640
Total		71.03	2,500

T a b l e - 27

<u>Vulnerable groups 1989-90</u>		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Group	Source of finance				Total	No. beneficiaries
		State Plan	Central assistance Normal	S.C.P.	Ins-titutional fin.		
A.	Sweepers & scavengers	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	80
B.	Bonded Labourers	50.50	50.50	-	-	101.00	50
C.	Leather artisans	31.03	-	15.00	25.00	71.03	250
Total		81.53	50.50	65.00	25.00	222.03	380

P A R T . . . I I I

STATEMENTS.

Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 - State Plan - Outlay under Special Component Plan
for Scheduled Castes.

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90			Annual Plan 1987-88			Annual Plan 1988-89			Annual Plan 89-90 outlay proposed		
		Agreed State Plan Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	% to total outlay	State plan outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	% to total outlay	State Plan outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	% to total outlay	State Plan outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	% to total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Economic Services.													
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities.													
1.	Crop Husbandry												
a.	Agriculture	5770.00	780.50	13.52	1205.29	171.49	14.22	1379.91	204.72	14.83	1408.51	174.85	12.41
b.	Horticulture	1480.00	222.00	15.00	285.00	46.86	16.44	314.00	55.05	17.53	322.13	43.70	13.56
2.	Soil & Water conservation	3600.00	510.00	14.16	1022.97	132.47	12.94	1154.06	142.00	12.30	1067.34	119.81	11.22
3.	Animal Husbandry	1545.00	170.94	11.06	302.58	72.37	23.91	434.52	33.74	7.76	688.74	46.17	6.70
4.	Dairy Development	1350.00	..	..	260.00	..	..	260.00	20.00	7.69	260.00	20.00	7.69
5.	Fisheries	2000.00	300.00	15.00	218.87	4.27	1.95	337.00	8.00	2.37	381.10	8.69	2.28
6.	Forestry and Wild life	6200.00	800.00	12.90	1125.10	51.83	4.61	1238.00	91.10	7.35	1624.79	..	..
7.	Plantations												
8.	Food, Storage and Warehousing	300.00	..	..	15.00	..	..	20.00	..	..	20.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Agricultural Research & Education.	680.00	..	..	285.80	..	..	300.00		340.00	..	..
10. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	1225.00	174.75	14.26	226.46	..	..	230.00	35.00	15.21	240.00	25.00	10.41	
11. Other Agricultural Programmes Marketing	30.00	..	..	4.73	..	..	7.00	..	..	9.00	..	..
12. Co-operation	6000.00	1144.06	19.06	815.73	153.83	18.85	863.00	99.08	11.48	667.53	65.90	9.87	
Total-I	30180.00	4102.25	13.59	5767.53	633.12	12.57	5537.49	688.69	10.53	7029.14	504.12	7.17	

II. Rural Development

1. Special Programmes for R.D.P.													
a. I.R.D.P.	5390.00	1285.50	23.84	1624.27	488.78	30.09	1630.15	371.00	23.93	1802.46	445.58	24.72	
b. D.P.A.P.	2700.00	405.00	15.00	570.17	95.25	16.70	635.00	62.00	9.76	721.95	107.09	14.83	
c. I.R.E.P.	152.00	..	..	26.38	20.20	76.57	60.00	..	..	68.00	..	..
2. <u>Rural Employment</u>													
a. R.R.E.P.	5400.00	1890.00	35.00	2033.84	378.00	18.58	1160.00	756.00	59.20	1716.26	514.88	30.00	
b. R.E.G.S.	900.00	315.00	35.00	98.71	87.00	88.13	102.00	26.00	25.49	102.00	80.00	78.43	
3. Land Reforms	600.00	5.00	0.83	58.71	..	..	122.00	20.00	16.39	116.62	20.00	17.15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Other Rural Development Programmes including Panchayatraj	1770.00	807.00	45.59	2900.56	39.01	1.34	2978.20	105.00	3.52	3082.47	105.80	3.43	
Total II	16912.00	4707.50	27.83	7312.64	108.24	15.15	6687.35	1340.00	20.13	7609.76	1273.35	16.73	

III. Special Area Programmes

V. Irrigation and Flood control													
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	53800.00	4805.00	8.93	9761.31	123.50	1.26	14370.00	123.50	0.85	15940.00	888.44	5.57	
2. Minor Irrigation	15700.00	2300.00	15.33	2485.76	159.76	6.42	3579.22	512.25	15.31	3499.96	542.65	15.50	
3. Command Area Development	4700.00	705.00	15.00	952.95	67.37	7.06	1690.00	214.10	12.58	1859.00	330.90	17.79	
4. Flood control	400.00	..	..	27.34	..	..	75.00	.	..	75.00	..	..
Total IV	74600.00	7810.00	10.46	12227.36	350.63	2.65	19714.22	849.79	4.31	21373.96	1761.99	8.24	

V. Energy													
1. Power	80000.00	4991.10	6.23	14437.00	550.34	3.81	20780.00	500.00	2.88	23505.00	1335.00	5.67	
2. Non-Conventional sources of Energy	48.00	..	..	15.07	..	..	44.63	..	..	43.78	..	..
Total V	80048.00	4991.10	6.23	14452.07	550.34	3.80	20824.63	600.00	2.88	23548.78	1335.00	5.66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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VI. Industry & Minerals

1. Village and Small Industries	8600.00	1290.00	15.00	1072.27	104.94	9.79	1493.89	194.48	13.01	1578.00	185.79	11.77
2. Sericulture	5300.00	791.50	14.93	1912.97	48.70	2.55	1908.00	93.78	4.91	2021.27	50.66	2.50
3. Industries (Major & Medium)	10000.00	..	..	2302.29	..	..	2313.00	..	..	2415.00	..	..
4. Mining	200.00	..	..	12.92	..	..	70.00	1.00	1.42	70.00	1.00	1.42
Total VI	24100.00	2081.50	8.63	5300.45	153.64	2.89	5784.89	289.26	5.00	6084.27	237.45	3.89

VII. Transport

1. Ports & Light houses	2800.00	..	..	197.25	..	..	350.00	..	..	350.00	..	..
2. Roads & bridges	12910.00	1800.00	13.91	2359.38	379.05	16.06	3106.25	505.41	16.27	4630.92	572.86	12.37
3. Road transport	8500.00	..	..	1700.00	..	..	1775.00	..	..	1900.00	..	..
4. Motor Vehicles and Pollution control	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	..	..	26.00	..	..
5. Inland Water transport	60.00	..	..	7.51	..	..	11.00	..	..	12.00	..	..
Total: VII	24300.00	1800.00	7.40	4264.14	379.05	8.88	5267.25	505.41	9.59	6918.92	572.86	8.27

VIII. Communications

Included under transport.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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IX. Science & Technology

1. Scientific Research Ecology & Environment.	400.00	-	-	72.87	-	-	92.20	-	-	110.00	-	-	-
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X. General Economic Services:

1. Secretariat Services.	492.00	-	-	73.57	-	-	87.47	-	-	82.16	-	-	-
2. Tourism	700.00	-	-	30.96	-	-	150.00	-	-	155.00	-	-	-
3. Survey & Statistics	165.00	-	-	77.42	-	-	78.88	-	-	41.00	-	-	-
4. Civil Supplies	5091.00	4156.40	81.64	2930.15	1540.00	52.55	3341.50	1500.00	44.89	3573.20	1612.50	45.12	-
5. Weights and Measures.	8.00	-	-	4.52	-	-	7.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-
6. Dist. Sub-Plans & Others.	1550.00	-	-	380.00	-	-	-	-	-	287.00	-	-	-
7. Modernisation of Administration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	-
Total - X	8006.00	4156.40	51.91	3496.62	1540.00	44.04	3714.85	1500.00	40.37	4196.36	1612.50	38.42	-
Total - A	258546.00	29640.75	11.46	53893.68	14115.02	8.75	68622.91	5773.15	8.41	76871.19	7297.27	9.49	-

B. Social Services

XI. Education, Sports & Culture.

1. General Education.	8420.00	1210.00	14.37	1900.12	144.93	7.62	2753.91	491.05	17.83	3132.37	54.36	1.73	-
2. Technical Education.	600.00	30.00	5.00	98.27	8.53	8.68	134.82	8.00	5.93	153.00	8.15	5.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Arts and Culture.	750.00	30.00	4.00	254.18	-	-	289.00	-	-	248.00	-	-	
4. Sports and Youth services	650.00	-	-	91.27	-	-	134.00	-	-	157.80	5.38	3.40	
XII. Health													
1. Medical and Public Health	11800.00	1024.00	8.67	1576.15	326.59	20.72	2945.60	467.83	22.40	3588.52	263.95	7.35	
XIII <u>Water Supply, Housing</u>													
1. Water Supply & Sanitation	36500.00	4798.00	13.14	4227.31	247.03	5.84	4874.00	525.04	10.77	5305.82	701.88	13.22	
2. Housing	16100.00	3005.00	18.66	2137.91	405.68	18.97	3387.50	432.19	12.75	3295.32	512.33	16.16	
3. Urban Development (including slum Clearance)	3000.00	1256.00	41.86	532.23	29.45	5.53	609.00	200.00	32.84	647.00	215.91	33.37	
XIV. Information & Publicity.													
	700.00	105.00	15.00	108.07	4.50	4.16	180.00	22.00	12.22	190.00	23.18	12.20	
XV. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs.													
	7580.00	2914.93	38.45	1508.24	694.62	46.05	1736.55	865.60	49.84	1958.41	956.48	48.83	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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Labour & Labour Welfare:

1. Labour & Labour Welfare.	2360.00	832.00	18.72	669.04	435.42	65.08	687.65	175.00	25.44	645.13	50.50	7.82
2. Employment and Training.	440.00	110.00	25.00	135.99	27.91	20.52	180.00	20.00	11.11	194.00	21.53	11.09

XII Social Welfare and Nutrition.

1. Social Security and Welfare.	6645.00	-	-	712.97	-	-	1113.92	-	-	1200.37	130.94	10.90
2. Nutrition	609.00	322.00	52.87	588.59	196.87	33.44	648.35	345.24	53.24	623.07	92.33	14.81

XIII Other Social Services

TOTAL - B	96154.00	15636.93	16.26	14550.34	2521.53	17.32	19674.30	3551.95	18.05	21348.81	3036.92	14.22
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C. General Services

XIX. General Services.

1. Stationery & Printing.	125.00	-	-	35.58	-	-	30.00	-	-	30.00	-	-
2. Public Works	2675.00	-	-	1730.00	-	-	1480.79	-	-	1600.00	-	-
3. Fire Protection Service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	150.00	-	-
Total - C	2800.00	-	-	1765.58	-	-	1660.79	-	-	1780.00	-	-
Grand Total -	3,57,500.00	45285.68	12.66	70209.60	7236.55	10.31	90000.00	9325.10	10.36	100000.00	10.33	10334.19

Draft Annual Plan 1988-90 Special Component Plan - Physical Targets

Sl. No.	Item/Sector	Unit (No. of families)	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Targets.	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89		1989-90 Proposed Targets.
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture	Families	3,000	2,591	2,000	2,000	2,000
2.	Horticulture	"	25,000	5,211	5,698	5,698	5,000
3.	Soil Conservation	"	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
4.	Animal Husbandry & Vet., Services (Including Dairy Development)	"	5,506	2,037	1,376	1,376	1,103
5.	Fisheries	"	2,000	510	556	556	683
6.	Forest	"	5,000	3,688	1,339	1,339	500
7.	Investment in Agriculture Finance (KSCARDS) Co-operation (Irrigation Wells with I.P. Sets (M)	"	14,000	1,838	2,000	2,000	720
8.	Rural Development IRDP.,	"	40,000	36,037	40,000	40,000	50,000
9.	S.L.P.P.	"	2,400	-	-	-	-
10.	Anthyodaya	"	20,000	2,123	1,500	1,500	1,500
11.	Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers	"	12,000	613	2,000	2,000	2,000
12.	Land Reforms (Rev., Department (Legal Aid.	"	2,000	-	-	-	-
13.	Co-operation	"	18,450	3,584	2,000	2,000	2,000
14.	Irrigation & Flood Control Major & Medium Irrigation.	"	4,800	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Area Development	Families	20,000	5,150	5,000	5,000	5,000
16.	Minor Irrigation	"	18,200	447	4,623	4,623	4,500
17.	Industries and Minerals	"	45,780	7,234	7,917	7,917	13,000
18.	Sericulture	"	50,000	3,559	5,000	5,000	4,000
19.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	"	19,600	5,125	3,000	3,000	500
20.	Welfare of Sch. Castes/ Sch. Tribes	"	25,500	2,296	1,125	1,125	925
21.	Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes Development Corporation.	"	1,50,000	20,030	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total			4,83,236	1,02,073	1,07,134	1,07,134	1,15,431

PROGRAMMEWISE OUTLAY OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF FINANCE FOR 1989 - 90

Sl. No.	Department	Flow to Special Component Plan				Institutional finance	Total
		State Plan	C.S.S.	Special Central Assistance.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:</u>							
1.	<u>Crop Husbandry</u>						
	a) Agriculture	174.85	-	-	174.85	38.80	205.65
	b) Horticulture	43.70	-	46.00	89.70	-	89.70
2.	Dry Land farming including Soil Conservation (Agriculture)	119.81	-	-	119.81	-	119.81
3.	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services.	46.17	-	-	46.17	30.49	76.66
4.	3 (a) Dairy Development	20.00	-	7.00	27.00	9.80	36.80
4.	Fisheries	8.69	-	10.00	18.69	11.67	30.36
5.	Forest	-	-	20.00	20.00	-	20.00
	<u>Total - I.</u>	413.22	-	83.00	496.22	82.76	578.98
<u>II. - RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>							
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	445.58	445.58	-	891.16	891.16	1782.32
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	514.88	514.88	-	1029.76	-	1029.76
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme	107.09	107.09	-	214.18	-	214.18
4.	Antyodaya	23.80	-	-	23.80	23.80	47.60
	<u>OTHERS</u>						
1.	TRYSEM, Land Reforms etc.,	20.00	-	-	20.00	-	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Assistance to SF/MF		82.00	82.00	--	164.00	164.00	328.00
6. REGS		80.00	-	--	80.00	30.00	110.00
Total : II		1273.75	1149.55	--	2422.90	1108.96	3531.86
III. Co-operation Total-III		90.90	-	45.00	135.90	44.36	180.26
<u>IV. Irrigation & Flood Control</u>							
I. Major & Medium Irrigation Project		888.44	-	--	888.44	-	888.44
II. Minor Irrigation		543.65	-	525.00	1068.65	175.00	1243.65
III. Command Area Development		330.90	-	--	330.90	-	330.90
Total : IV		1762.99	-	525.00	2287.99	175.00	2462.99
<u>V. Power</u>							
(i) Transmission & Distribution (K.E.B.)		1335.00	-	-	1335.00	-	1335.00
<u>VI. Industries and Minerals:</u>							
(i) Village & Small Industries		185.79	-	45.00	230.79	70.00	300.79
(ii) Sericulture		50.66	-	40.00	90.66	-	90.66
Total : VI		236.45	-	85.00	321.45	70.00	391.55
<u>VII. Transport & Communication:</u>							
Communication & Buildings		572.86	-	-	572.86	-	572.86

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VIII. Social & Community

Services:

General Education

1) Primary & Secondary Education.	157.00	--	--	157.00	--	157.00
2) Technical Education	8.15	--	--	8.15	--	8.15
3) Adult Education	52.23	52.23	--	104.46	--	104.46
4) Collegiate Education	2.13	--	--	2.13	--	2.13
5) Youth Services & Sports	5.38	--	--	5.38	--	5.38
6) Health & Family Welfare Services	263.95	--	--	263.95	--	263.95
7) Sewerage & Water Supply (PHE, KUWS & B.W.S.L.B).	701.88	198.13	--	900.01	--	900.01
8) Housing	512.33	--	--	512.33	--	512.33
9) <u>Urban Development</u>						
9) Karnataka Slum Clearance Board.	215.91	--	--	215.91	--	215.91
10) Information and Publicity	23.18	--	--	23.18	--	23.18
11) <u>Labour and Labour Welfare:</u>						
11) Employment & Training	21.53	--	--	21.53	--	21.53
12) Bonded Labour	50.50	50.50	--	101.00	--	101.00
13) Welfare of Scheduled Castes-Social Welfare Department.	799.48	251.65	330.00	1381.13	724.00	2105.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14) Nutrition-Women and Children Welfare.		223.27	--	--	223.27	--	223.27
15) Subsidised Rice for Poor (Food & Civil Supplies)		1612.50	--	--	1612.50	--	1612.50
	Total VIII	4649.42	552.51	330.00	5531.93	724.00	6255.93
	GRAND TOTAL	10,334.19	1,702.06	1,068.00	13,104.25	2,205.08	15,309.33

S T A T E M E N T - 4

BENEFIT AND BENEFICIARIES UNDER VARIOUS PROGRAMMES OF THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1988-89

Sl. No.	Programme	Main Economic benefits enabling families to cross the povertyline		Supplementary Economic Benefits	
		Nature & Quantum of benefits	No. of beneficiaries.	Nature & Quantum of benefits	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	(1) Supply of bullocks with Cart	2000	(1) Supply of Agricultural implements, inputs etc.	3,880
2.	Horticulture	Establishment of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre Unit Fruit/Cocconut garden	5000	(1) Supply of 2 - 4 Coconut seedlings (2) Maintenance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre garden established, during previous year. (3) Training in Horticulture	14,000 9,247 174
3.	Animal Husbandry & Vet. Services.	(1) Supply of Milch Cows (2) Supply of She buffaloes (3) Supply of Sheep Units (4) Supply of Piggeries	227 Units 325 " 181 " 20 "		
			753		
	a) Dairy Development	Supply of Milch animals	350		
4.	Fisheries	<u>INLAND FISHERIES</u>			
		(1) Training & Supply of Fisheries requisites. Assistance to revive fishermen for procuring fishery requisites	683		
		<u>MARINE FISHERIES</u>			
		Assistance for replacement and accessories, Gilnet			

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		and accessories and Turse-seine webbing net.			
5. Forest		Social Security Plantation	500		
6. Special Programmes		1. Anthyodaya	1500		
		2. I.R.D.P.	50000		
		3. Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers	2000		
			<u>53500</u>		
7. Soil Conservation		Package Programme	2000		Planting of grassfodder 650 beneficiaries.
8. Co-operation		1) Special Subsidy on loans to SC's sanctioned under SCP by KSCARDE	2000		
		2) Contribution towards debentures to KSCARDE	720		
			<u>2720</u>		
9. Major & Medium Irrigation					Improvement of SC lands and providing field channels 2,000 -do-
10. Command Areas		Providing field channels	5000		
11. Minor Irrigation		Gangakalyana Bore/Open Wells through Social Welfare Department. (2,500 + 2,000)	4500		
12. Sericulture		<u>Package Programme</u>			
		Supply of Mulberry laying and inputs to Mulberry gardens and rearing equipments	4000		

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Industries & Commerce	1) Handloom Development Corporation		2000		
	2) Khadi & Village Industries		1500		
	3) Leather Industries Development (LIDKAR)		2500		
	4) Industries & Commerce		6000		
	5) Handicrafts Development Corporation		500		
	6) Coir Development Corporation		500		
			<u>13,000</u>		
14. Social Welfare Department.	1) Supply of bullocks with Carts		525	1) Educational Scholarships etc.,	62795
	2) Intensive Development of Agriculture Colonies		400		
			<u>925</u>		
15. Power	--			1) Bhagya Jyothi 12500 bulb connections	
				2) Rural Electrification 1450 Villages & Harijan Basties.	
				3) Energisation of I.P.Sets. 4500	
16. Bonded Labours	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labours.		500		
17. SC / ST Development Corporation	Economic Assistance for Poverty alleviation programmes.		20000		
18. Housing	--		--	1) Providing House sites 6350	
				2) Providing Houses 15494	
				3) Karnataka Housing Board 18 houses	

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Transport & Communication	--	--	1) Approach Roads to Harijan wadas.	100 Kms.
20.	Nutrition & Mid-day meals (Social Welfare)	--	--	1) Providing Special Nutrition to pregnant women, Nursing Mothers & Infants (SNP).	50000 beneficiaries
				2) Supply of subsidised rice for poor.	10000 families
21.	Education	--	--	1) Supply of drawing sets & instrument boxes.	1150 students.
				2) Vidyavikasa schemes	2,50,000 Children
22.	Drinking water wells by T.H.E.	--	--		1790 D.W.Wells with hand pumps.
23.	Slum Clearance Board	--	--	Improvement of Slums & Sites and services.	1900 Houses
24.	Health & Family Welfare	--	--	1) Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres.	9 centres
				2) Establishment of Primary Health Centres.	120 "
				3) Establishment of P.H.U.s.,	65 Units.
25.	Employment and Training	--	--	1) Training of SC candidates in III shift in I.T.Is.	1,500 students
26.	Information & Publicity	--	--	1) Apprenticeship in Journalism	20 students.
TOTAL					1,15,431.

S T A T E M E N T - 5Occupational Classification of beneficiaries Crossing the Povertyline

Sl. No.	Programme	No. of beneficiaries.
1.	<u>Agricultural Labourers</u>	
	a) Rural Development programmes	37,000
	b) Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	650
	c) Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Development Corporation	3,500
	d) Forestry	500
	e) Co-operation	1,220
		<u>42,570</u>
2.	<u>Cobblers and Tanners</u>	
	a) LIDKAR	2,500
	b) Khadi & Village Industries Board	500
		<u>3,000</u>
3.	<u>Sweepers and Scavengers</u>	
	a) Rural Development Programmes	500
	b) Sch.Castes & Sch.Tribes Development Corporation	5,000
		<u>5,500</u>
4.	<u>Bonded Labourers</u>	
	a) Rural Development	3,000
	b) Animal Husbandry	53
	c) Special Programmes	500
		<u>3,953</u>
5.	<u>Weavers</u>	
	a) Handloom Development Corporation	2,000
	b) SC & ST Development Corporation	500
		<u>2,500</u>
6.	<u>Fisherman</u>	
	a) Fisheries Department	683
7.	<u>Small & Marginal Farmers</u>	
	a) Agriculture Department	2,000
	b) Soil Conservation	2,000

1	2	3
c)	Rural Development	13,000
d)	Social Welfare Department	925
e)	Minor Irrigation	4,500
f)	Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Corporation	11,000
g)	Area development	5,000
h)	Co-operation Department	5,000
i)	Horticulture Department	5,000
j)	Sericulture Department	4,000
		<hr/>
		48,925
8.	Artisans - Industries	8,000
		<hr/>
	GRAND TOTAL	1,15,431
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S T A T E M E N T - 6

Proposed Utilisation of Special Central Assistance

Sl. No.	Sector / Programme	Proposed outlay		Physical Target (M.E.B.)
		State Plan	Special Central Assistance	
1.	<u>Horticulture</u>			
	Establishment of coconut and Fruit gardens	7.55	46.00	5,000
2.	<u>Karnataka Milk Federation</u>			
	Dairy Development	20.00	7.00	350
3.	<u>Fisheries</u>			
	Training, Supply of requisites.	8.69	10.00	683
4.	<u>Forest</u>			
	Social Security Plantation	-	20.00	500
5.	<u>Co-operation</u>			
	Subsidy on loans for creation of assets	65.90	45.00	1,000
6.	<u>Minor Irrigation-creation of Irrigation Potential</u>	542.65	525.00	4,500
7.	<u>Industries & Commerce</u>	185.79	45.00	13,000
8.	<u>Sericulture</u>			
	Package benefits for rearing.	50.60	40.00	4,000
9.	<u>Social Welfare Department</u>			
	a) Bullocks with carts	15.62	30.00	525
	b) Improvement of Agrl. Colonies	10.13	30.00	400
	c) Administration	39.00	20.00	-
	d) SCs and STs Development Corporation (Margin money)	50.00	250.00	20,000
		114.75	330.00	20,925
	GRAND TOTAL	995.93	1068.00	49,958

