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RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN KARNATAKA

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RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN KARNATAKA

5.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES:

The Karnataka State is situated between 11°31' and 18°45' north latitudes and 74°12' and 78°40' east longitudes and lies in the west-central part of peninsular India. Its maximum length from north to south is about 700km and from east to west 400km. It is bound on the north by Maharashtra State, on the north-west by Goa, on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-east by Tamilnadu, on south-west by Kerala and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

5.2 AREA AND POPULATION:

Karnataka State covers an area of 1, 92,204 sq km or occupies 5.35 percent of the total geographical area of the country. The growth rate of population during 1981-91 has increased at 1.95 percent per annum. However, its growth has declined during 1991-2001 to 1.61 percent per annum. But in absolute terms it has been increased from 370 lakhs in 1981, 449 lakhs in 1991 and 527 lakhs in 2001. The male population is also increased in absolute terms from 188 percent to 268 percent 1.58 per annum and in case of female population; its growth rate also declined from 1.91 percent to 1.61 percent. The growth rate in female is higher than that of male in two decades. The decade wise growth of population of 100 years in Karnataka is presented in Table-5.1. The trend of growth of population is also presented in Line Graph 5.1.
Table-5.1: The table shows the decade-wise growth of population of the State over the last 100 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Decade variation</th>
<th>Decade percentage variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1,30,54,754</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1,35,25,251</td>
<td>+ 4,70,497</td>
<td>+ 3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,33,77,599</td>
<td>- 1,47,652</td>
<td>- 1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1,46,32,992</td>
<td>+ 12,55,393</td>
<td>+ 9.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1,62,55,368</td>
<td>+ 16,22,376</td>
<td>+ 11.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,94,01,956</td>
<td>+ 31,46,588</td>
<td>+ 19.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,35,86,772</td>
<td>+ 41,84,816</td>
<td>+ 21.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,92,99,014</td>
<td>+ 47,12,242</td>
<td>+ 24.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3,70,43,451</td>
<td>+ 77,44,437</td>
<td>+ 26.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>4,49,71,201</td>
<td>+ 79,33,750</td>
<td>+ 21.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5,27,33,958</td>
<td>+ 77,62,757</td>
<td>+ 17.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka State Gazetteer and Census of India, Karnataka 2001.
Fig. 5.1: Line graph showing Decade Percentage Variation

\[ Y = 2.5337 \times -1.3051 \]
Growth of Population:

There was a fall in growth and a decrease during 1901-21 due to the epidemics plague and influenza. In the 30 years between 1901 and 1931, the population increased only by about a million and half. As can be seen from the above table, the population in Karnataka State has grown at the rate of 26.43 percent during 1971-1981 as against 24.22 percent during 1961-1971. The rate of growth of population has accelerated from 1951 onwards. The population of Karnataka in 1901 was just 1,30,54,754 (adjusted to the present boundary) and it has reached 3,70,43,451 in 1981. The compound rate of growth of population between 1901 and 1981 works out to be 1.3 percent per annum. During 1981 and 1991 the CRG of populations recorded at 1.97 percent per annum. During 1991-2001 it was recorded of 1.59 percent annum. The over-all rate of growth of population between these periods is no doubt tremendous. This is due to decline in the death rate consequent on various health measures taken up by the Government, particularly, after Independence, such as eradication of malaria, control of epidemics like plague, cholera and influenza, and supply of protected drinking water, etc. While the death rate has come down, there has not been proportionate decline in the birth rate resulting, in the net addition to our population from decade to decade. Universality of marriages, early marriage, widow marriage, agrarian economy (which needs more hands to work on farm) and considerations for security against old age, etc., have all contributed much for rapid growth of population.
Literacy:

A person is treated as a literate if he can read and write with understanding in any language. All children of the age-group 0-4 are treated as illiterate. Of the 37,043,451 persons (1981) in the state, 14,228,947 persons are literate, forming 38.41 percent. The percentage for India is 36.17. In order of ranks of literacy (1981), Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu are the first three States and Karnataka has the 11th rank, and it was 15th in 1971. The percentage of literacy in the State in 1971 was 31.52 percent (India 29.46 percent) and in 1961 it was 25.40 percent. Therefore, there has been a steady rise in the proportion of literates to total population. The trend has been maintained for both males and females. There is however enormous scope for improvement of female literacy. Of the total literates, 9,171,677 (1981) were males and 5,057,270 were females. Literacy in the State among the males has improved from 41.62 percent in 1971 to 48.61 percent in 1981. Among the females, the literacy percentage has increased from 20.97 percent in 1971 to 27.83 percent in 1981.

During 1991 the literacy rate was 56.0 percent and it has increased to 67 percent in 2001. The literacy of rural male has increased from 60.3 percent to 70.6 percent. Female rate has also increased to 34.8 percent to 48.5 percent.
Workers and Occupations:

The entire population is divided into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. As per 1971 census, workers include all those who produce economic goods or perform economic services. Non-workers are those who do not contribute to the production of economic goods or services. Non-workers include housewives, students, pensioners, etc. As per 1981 census, workers are those who had worked even for a short time or period, even though their contribution to the economy was practically negligible. Non-workers are those who do not participate in any kind of work during or part of reference period i.e., one year preceding the date of enumeration. Workers are divided into main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who had worked for a period of more than six months, and marginal workers are those who had worked for a period less than six months during the reference period. Work is also defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Non-workers are those who have not worked for any time at all during the year preceding the enumeration.

The percentage of total workers has increased from 42.0 percent in 1991 to 44.6 percent in 2001. The percentage of main workers has declined from 38.5 percent to 36.7 percent and marginal worker also increased from 3.5 percent to 79 percent. Non-workers participations that have declined from 58.0 percent to 55.4 percent, it means that the
participation of this segment has involved in work participations. The marginal female workers have increased from 6.7 percent to 4.0 percent and female total workers also increased from 29.4 percent to 31.9 percent.

In rural area of Karnataka, the total workers have increased from 46.4 percent to 49.2 percent and rural marginal workers also increased from 4.8 percent to 10.5 percent. The rural female total workers have also increased from 56 percent to 58.3 percent and rural marginal female workers also increased from 9.2 percent to 15.2 percent. The urban total workers, total female workers and urban marginal female workers also increased considerable. The Table -5.2 narrates the work participation in Karnataka during 1911 and 2001. The male work participation has increased from 54.9 percent to 56.9 percent and female has also increased from 25.3 percent to 31.9 percent.
Table -5.2: Work participation rate 1911-2001, Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Work Participation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table -5.3 also represents the percentage of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total Population by residence and sex in Karnataka, 1991 to 2001. The total female workers have increased from 29.4 percent to 31.9 percent and marginal female workers also increased from 6.7 percent to 11.0 percent. The rural female total workers also increased from 36.6 percent to 39.9 percent. The rural marginal female workers were increased from 9.2 percent to 15.2 percent. Urban female workers of main and marginal also increase considerably.
Fig. 5.2: Line graph showing work participation rate 1911-2001.
Table 5.3: Percentage of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total Population by residence and sex in Karnataka, 1991 to 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total/Rural</th>
<th>Persons/Male/Females</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Population</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Total Workers</td>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>Non-Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>83.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2001.
Fig. 5.3: Bar graph showing percentage of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population by residence and sex.
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Rural Areas:

The rural areas include all villages and areas such as forest, and settlements not falling within the limits of a village. They comprise of all areas not classified as urban. There has been no distinction between a census village and revenue village. The census village includes all areas falling within the jurisdiction of a revenue village such as the main built up area or settlement (the gramathana), the hamlets and scattered or isolated homesteads within the boundaries of a revenue village. Some area such as reserved forest areas not falling within the limits of a revenue village have also been defined as villages. There are also a few cases where only the built up area or part of a revenue village has been included within the limits of a municipality, the rest of the area of the village being excluded. The latter area is considered as a village for census purposes.

SC and ST Population:

'Scheduled Castes' mean such castes, races or tribes of parts of groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Scheduled Tribes mean such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed so under Article 342 of the Constitution. There are 100 Scheduled Castes and 52 Scheduled Tribes as per 1971 Census. A vast majority of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka live in rural areas. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for 13.14 percent and 0.79 percent of the total population of the State,
respectively, whereas in India, the proportion of these two constitute 14.6 percent and 6.94 percent respectively. During 1981 and 1991 the percentage of Scheduled Caste has increased by 2.79 percent and 0.48 percent increased by Scheduled Tribes. During 1991 and 2001 the percentage of both categories have increased by 1.51 percent and 6.10 percent respectively.

**Economic Trends:**

Karnataka having varied climatic and topographical conditions possesses very rich natural resources. The State income and the per capita income have considerably increased in recent times. In 1970-71 it was Rs.696. The various Plans have had their significant impact on the developmental activities in the State. The wage structure have been somewhat stabilized and thereby the standard of living of the people of the State has been steadily increasing despite rise in price level. Agriculture, industry, transport facilities, education, health and other social welfare measures have been developing in a planner manner. The composite index which was 60 to 233 in 1960-61 has come to 66 to 199 in 1979-80. Even in Gulbarga district, which has the last place in the development index, has also developed year by year. The imbalances in regional development have been reduced. In this chapter various aspects of developmental activities and their impact on economic life, prices, standard of living and employment are attempted to be surveyed together with assessing the potentialities of the growth.
Standard of Living:

In Karnataka, while major part of the income of the people is spent on daily necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, etc., expenditure on education, medical care and other durable goods is not significant. However, there are occasions when the families have to spend a large amount on social and religious ceremonies and those causing indebtedness. States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have a better standard of living than Karnataka. The monthly per capital expenditure on important items of necessities of life.

Agriculture and Irrigation:

Karnataka, like India, had depended mainly on agriculture in ancient times. Even in the pre-historic times, cereals like ragi (finger millet), wheat, paddy and huruli (Dohchos biflorus) were grown in Karnataka as charred remains of these grains have been found in many pre-historic sites. People in ancient Karnataka realized the importance of agriculture. Poet Kumaravyasa says that “Agriculture is the foremost of all the professions” and adds that a country without agriculture is not fit for living (Durdesha). “The art of cultivation is superior to one crore of other crafts”, says poet Sarvajna. Inscriptions divide agricultural land as Gadde or wet land, Karagadde or land depending only on rain and beddalu or dry land. Rice was the main crop in wet lands and manasollasa speaks of eight varieties of rice which include Gandhashali or perfumed rice, Raktashali or red rice and Sookshmashali or small rice, what is called sannakki. A superior
A variety of rice called rajashali or rajannada akki is also spoken of. A variety of rice, mostly exported from Mangalore region to Muscat (Middle-Eastern countries), was called muscati. A variety of rice is also called kadakki (forest rice) and poet Raghavanka also speaks of Bidirakki (rice from bamboo). The gross irrigated area has increased from 15.84 lakh hectares in 1970-71 to 30.92 hectares in 2003-04.

5.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The Community Development Programme was launched in Mysore State as in the rest of India on 2\textsuperscript{nd} October 1952 in selected taluks of the State. The entire State was covered under this programme by 2\textsuperscript{nd} October 1963. Improvement of agriculture and industry for creating employment and to step up production, drinking water facilities, communications, primary and adult education, social education and promotion of community organizations are the main features of the programme. The block programme is no longer confined merely to the schemes to be implemented from the block budget. It has to be considered as only a nucleus to be supplemented with the development resources of all other development departments as well as local resources so that an integrated programme is built up out of the total resources available.

The Community Projects were later replaced by National Extension Service (N.E.S.) blocks. It is stated that the N.E.S. is the agency and the Community Development the method through which the Five-Year Plans seek to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. The Grow More Food Enquiry
Committee felt that there should be a team of Extension Officers assigned to the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural industries, rural engineering, panchayats and social education. The new administrative machinery is characterized not only by its integrated approach but also by its identification with the popular aspirations of the rural folk. The village level worker has come to be recognized as a friend, philosopher and guide to the villages in all the walks of life. The per capita income of the state has also increased from Rs 4598 in 1990-91 to Rs 26901 in 2004-05.

In 1959, a three-tier Panchayat Raj system was launched. Since then, the Blocks are being handled by the Taluk Development Boards which are statutory bodies, having overall charge of all the development works in rural areas and they have at their command, their own resources as also the funds provided in the Community Development budget. The Self-help Programme of the Community Development Blocks implies the development of the entire rural community extending its benefits especially to the weaker and the under-privileged sections. It is an experiment of planned economic and social change through the joint efforts of the people and the official agencies.

**Employment:**

The man power of the State is an asset if used properly, and otherwise it can be liability. Though agriculture provides adequate employment opportunities, unemployment is more in this sector than in the industrial sector. Unemployment in this sector remains hidden.
in the form of under employment which is further divided into visible and invisible. The visible refers to the shorter periods of work and the invisible indicates the low-earnings, less utilization of skill or employment in the low productive units.

Out of the total population (provisional figures) of 37,043,451 (1981 census), 14,906,212 are workers and remaining 22,137,239 non-workers. Among 14,906,212 workers, 13,637,828 are the main workers and 1,268,384 are the marginal workers. The number of workers engaged in agriculture was 73.68 lakhs, 67.90 lakhs and 36.36 lakhs respectively during 1961, 1971 and 1981. During 1991 and 2001 the total workers growth rate has increased at 2.2 percent per annum and non-workers has also increased at 1.13 percent the growth rate of main workers has increased very low of 1.1 percent the highest increase is in agriculture workers and marginal workers which is at 14.59 percent and 10.57 percent respectively. The very lowest increased of growth is registered in cultivators in state. The growth of organized employment has been highest in electricity and gas (8.66). Construction is closely followed with 6.95 percent. Even though services provided adequate employment, the growth rate of this sector is only 4.69 percent. It is very difficult to find out the total number of unemployed.

**Unemployed:**

According to the 1971 census, unemployment in respect of illiterate non-workers in the State amounts to 6,501 persons in rural areas and 17,096 illiterates in urban areas. About 90,576 persons are
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said to be educated unemployed in the State, of which, 22,404 persons in rural areas and 68,172 persons in urban areas. Draft Fifth Plan reveals under-employed artisans and small traders numbering to be 2, 95,000 and 1, 10,000 respectively.

However, a sample survey revealed the urban unemployment and the First Agricultural Labour Enquiry estimated the rural unemployment in the State. The number of job seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges, with subject to certain limitations like double registration by employed and non-registration by employed on August 1981 and 1982 were as follows. The number of job seekers in November 2005 was registered at 13.53 lakhs.

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

The Food for Work Programme which was started in 1977 was replaced by the National Rural Employment Programme in 1980. This programme was fully financed by the Central Government till 31st March 1981. Now, it is implemented on 50:50 sharing between the Central and the State Governments. The implementation of this scheme was first assigned to the deputy Commissioners and from June 1982 to the Project Directors of District Rural Development Societies. Till the end of December 1982, a sum of Rs.17.74 crores was spent and about 14,016 works were taken up and 9,503 works were completed till the end of March 1982, by generating a little over two crores of man days. The Government of India has released 21,386 Million tones of rice during 1981-82. The district-wise opening balance and
expenditure and total man days meted out under National Rural Employment Programme during 1982 were as follow.

**Industries:**

The manufacturing sector has done better than other sectors during the seventies, but not well enough particularly compared to its own performance in the past. Between 1970-71 and 1978-79, value added or income from manufacturing (both registered and other enterprises) at constant prices increased at the compound rate of 3.4 percent per annum compared to 2.2 percent in agriculture, and 2.7 percent in all the sectors together. The utilities have increased by 3.6 percent per annum, during the period. But the annual growth in the secondary sector rate was less than half of what was achieved in the sixties, in spite of the fact the year 1978-79, a relatively good year, was taken as the terminal year for the seventies. Due to the depressing impact of a fall in agricultural production after 1978-79, industry too seems to have suffered. Shortage of power-resulting in power cuts raging from 50 to 70 percent has generally been considered as a cause for this slow down in the seventies, apart from raw material shortage and transport bottlenecks in their movement. The question of power shortage is discussed later.

The share of industrial sector in state's income is maintained at the shade level of 18 percent during 2005-06 and 2004-05 growth rate of gross state domestic product under industrial sector during 2004-05 which was 10.2 percent, is expected to come down to 8.7 percent in the year 2005-06. The manufacturing industry accounts for 33 percent of
the contribution of secondary sector of SDP. The average annual growth rate of industrial production was 6.39 percent in 2004-05 against 5.50 percent in 2003-04. The provisional index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector stood at 199.69 with a growth rate of 7.31 percent in 2004-05 as against 5.13 percent in 2004-05 index of food products recorded the highest increase of 13.27 percent followed by non metallic mineral products with 9.47 percent, basic metal and alloys 9.46 percent, chemical and chemical products 8.26 percent and paper and paper products 7.98 percent

India has surplus man power, which has been contributing the unemployment situation of disguised and under employment in rural sector. Market economy failed to take care of rural people in promotion of standard of living and wage employment strategy indirectly emphasized by Amerthya Sen, who talked of welfare in terms of poverty linked with unemployment in rural sector. Wage employment programmes have a significant role in under developed regions of the country where inadequate capital stock and infrastructures are the ingredients of low economic growth. Expansion of economic activity through small, ancillary units, irrigation works, and crop intensity, construction of roads and buildings communication cable network ceases wage employment opportunities which are labour intensive of low skilled. The utilization of surplus labour will have positive influence on limited capital stock, so the capacity of labour utility increased gradually. Wage employment programmes essentially expected to play an important role in the growth process. These
programmes have been restructured on many occasions. Till the fifth plan period, programmes like small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL), Crash scheme for Rural Employment, Food for Work Programme were in operation for specific periods, however, these had generated employment on a very small scale for rural folk.

An attempt is made in this chapter to study the condition of wage employment in rural sector of Karnataka state. Wage employment is a significant bread provider for rural poor in the situation of drought, famine, unemployment, failure of crops, and poverty in rural areas. Under this programme majority of rural labour belonging to weaker sections of the society is benefiting for their livelihood. In the Sixth Plan, the major programmes for upliftment of rural poor were the integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes, National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). While these programmes continued in the Seventh plan, the NREP and RLEGP were merged into a single wage employment programme called Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). The Indira Awas Yojana Programme and Millions wells scheme were also launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the Eighth Plan the Programmes of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was added. The year 1999-2000, in the Ninth Five Year Plan, witnessed the restructuring of the major rural development programmes, the IRDP along with the allied programmes to TRYSEM, DWCRA, etc. and MWS have been merged into the Swarnajayanti Gram
Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) while the JRY has been redesigned as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY).

To enhance effectiveness of wage employment schemes Government of India has made certain changes. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana has been restructured and renamed as Jawahar Grama Samvruddhi Yojana under which grama panchayats are to prepare and execute action plans approved by the Grama Sabhas and all funds are placed at the disposal of the Grama Panchayats. Earlier under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 70 percent of the allocation was at disposal of Grama Panchayats and 15 per cent each with Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats and action plans of the Grama Panchayats had to be approved by the respective Taluk Panchayats.

In rural area the workforce in Karnataka is increasing considerably, during a decade of 1991 and 2001 marginal workers has increased from 3.5 per cent to 7.9 per cent and female marginal workers also increased from 6.7 per cent to 11.0 per cent. Male marginal workers also increased from 0.6 per cent to 5.0 percent respectively. Moreover, the workers in household industry also increased from 1.9 per cent to 4.0 per cent and female household workers also rose from 2.1 per cent to 6.6 per cent. Other workers in Karnataka are also increased from 32.8 percent to 40.1 per cent, male other workers from 40 per cent to 48 per cent and female others workers increased from 19.0 percent to 25.0 percent.

Employment Assurance Scheme has been modified with 70 percent of the funds remaining with the Taluk Panchayats and
remaining 30 percent with Zilla Panchayats. Zilla Panchayats would utilize the portion of EAS funds on such areas, which are prone to endemic labours exodus. Earlier, all funds were at the disposal of the Taluk Panchayats.

Provisional figures of wages employment under various state government programmes shows that 9.07 crore mandays were generated between April and November 2000. During the corresponding period of the proceeding year, the final figure of employment generation were 8.72 crore mandays. Major and medium irrigation projects have generated to the extent of 6.11 crore mandays (67 percent) followed by Roads and Bridges comprised of 1.0 crores, Jawahar Grama Samruddhi Yojane generated 0.79 crore, and Employment Assurance Scheme consists of 0.49 crore. Wage employment generated, as a proportion of the annual target was highest in respect of Building (88 percent) followed by J.G.S.Y. (70 percent), Employment Assurance Scheme (62 percent), minor irrigation (59 percent), CADA and Roads and Bridges (32 percent). During the corresponding period of 1999, about 67 per cent of the annual target was achieved in watershed development, nearly 63 per cent in minor irrigation followed by major and medium irrigation and roads and bridges have registered 51 percent each, J.G.S.Y. had generated as much as 48 percent of wage employment.

According to 1991 Census, Karnataka has 56,682 rural habitations including 27,017 revenue villages, about 310 lakh of population, out of a total population448 lakh lives in rural habitations,
which constitutes about 69 percent of the state’s population and about 55.52 lakh households (68 per cent of rural households) who live in the rural areas depending mainly on agriculture. According to 2001 census rural population has increased to 348 lakh out of the total of 527 lakh. In absolute terms it has increased but in the proportion of rural population has declined to 66 percent. The main features of the state’s rural economy are: the existence of a large number of scattered habitations, dependence on agriculture, low share of state domestic product and low per capita income, low level of infrastructure and lower rank of the state in terms of human development parameters and skill endowment.

Development of rural areas in the state would therefore imply improving the productivity of agriculture and other economic activities in the rural areas, improving the quality of infrastructure and the quality of services, which contributes directly to upgrading the quality of human resources. The Department of rural development and Panchayat Raj number of schemes for improvement of living condition of the people, to create economic social and political awareness in rural areas.

5.5 RURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN KARNATAKA:

In order to promote the quality of life in rural areas, it is necessary to develop the activities and programmes consists of drought prone area, forestation, animal husbandry, dry land soil conservation works, sericulture, rural housing infrastructure including rural communication, water supply and sanitation, watershed development
and minor irrigation. These entire schemes are also influenced to increase wage employment in rural areas. The wage employment schemes are: Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, D.P.A.P., I.W.G.D.P, EAS, Nemmadi, Major and Medium Irrigations Flood Control, Minor Irrigators, C.A.D.A., Water shed development, Social conservations, Roads, Bridges and Buildings.

Wage Employment Programmes in Karnataka envisaged in Table-5.4 which has been increased from 454.9 lakh to 1648.62 lakh mandays between 1991-92 and 2000-01. Its annual growth rate has increased at 7.14 per cent. The percentage of achievement over employment target has also increased from 35.68 per cent to 40.20 per cent by the year 2003 wage employment has achieved to 1108.1 lakh mandays over the target of 1469.2 lakh mandays. During 2004-05 again it has increased to 1771.89 lakhs mandays over 1514.84 lakhs. The growth rate of wage employment has increased at 7.66 per cent during 1991-92 and 2002-03. Nearly 75 per cent of achievement of wage employment over the target would have been possible in 2002-03. The Programmes such as Major and Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development, Roads and Bridges and its wage employment has been increasing at positive trend. The wage employment of Buildings has been achieved at 4.94 percent per annum and roads and bridges have also been registered at 3.19 per cent growth per year. The Programmes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme and Soil Conservation wage employment has substantially been declining.
### Table -5.4: Rural-Employment Growth under Major Programmes in Karnataka (Lakh Mandays)

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Fig. 5.4: Employment Programmes in Karnataka

\[ y = 67.69x + 450.05 \]
\[ y = -8.6088x + 1568.6 \]
Table-5.5: Financial Targets and Achievements of Rural Employment Schemes in Karnataka (Rs In Crore)

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<th>WGDP</th>
<th>EAS</th>
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Fig. 5.5: Progress of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/JGY in Karnataka

- **Targets**
- **Achievements**
Financial Targets and Achievements of Rural Employment in Karnataka

The schemes and programmes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/Jawahar Grameena Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY) /SGRY Western Ghat Development Prorammme (WGDP) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Swarna Jayanthi Grameena Swarojagar Yojana (SJGSRY) which have been generating Employment Opportunities and livelihood for Rural poor. The Government of India with the Share assistance of State Government. The above schemes and programmes have been implemented the financial targets and achievements are presented in the following Table-5.5 The financial targets of JRY has increased from Rs.116.37 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.217.93 crore in 2004-05. The financial achievement over target has also been increased from Rs.125.34 crore to Rs.247.49 crore. The financial targets of DPAP/DDP has also increased from 412.49 crore to Rs.26.46 crore. During 1992-93 and 2001-02 its financial achievements could not have been reached the targets of financial and achievements of IWDP have also not increased for improvement of Western Ghat Development in Karnataka. Another important scheme is employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and its financial targets and achievements considerably increased over a period of 1993-94 to 2005-06 in ensuring rural employment in Karnataka. Indira Awas Yojana is meant for construction of rural housing for poor and its role in generates of employment and shelters for poor in a commendable Job its financial targets and achievements are quite
impressive during the period 1992-93 to 2002-03. Samporna Grameena Swarojagar Yojana and its financial achievements over targets also give impressive therefore financial allocations and its achievement and implements is a commendable job for employment generates in rural area.

**Jawahar Grameena Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY)**

The financial allocation under this programme was fixed at Rs.87.87 crore for the year 2000-01. The entire allocation is being released to the Grama Panchayat in accordance with the received guidelines. The funds under JGSY were utilized for constructions of school buildings arrangements buildings and water harvesting structure and rising of plantations under social forestry. The Grama Panchayats were given full freedom to select the works depending on their local needs. It has been successful in proceeding employment to the rural poor and in the creation of durable community assets. As many as 4193 lakh man days of wage employment were generated from the inception of this programme in 1989 till March 2001. The total expenditure during this period was Rs.1590.07 crore. During 2000-01 the expenditure of Rs.94.22 crores has incurred 128.04 lakh mandays of employment generated till the end of March 2001.

Both Physical and financial progress of Jawahar Gram Samvrudhi Yojana during 1996-97 and 2000-01 has declined to negative level of 12.46 percent and 21.15 percent respectively.
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Table 5.6: Integrated Rural Development / GSFY Programme Distribution in Karnataka
Fig. 5.6: Line graph showing Average Growth Rate of Advance under Integrated Rural Development/SGSY Programme Distribution

\[ y = 0.1155x + 6.1996 \]
Minor Irrigation (Karnataka)

The minor irrigation Department has established the Karnataka Jala Samvardhana Yojana Sanga (JSYS) for monitoring and speedy implementation of minor irrigation works with the aid from the world Bank. The department will rejuvenate 2000 tanks in nine districts namely Kolar Tumkur Bidar Bellary Chitradurga, Bagalkote, Haveri Raichur and Koppal. The area likely to be brought under Field Irrigation Channels in 2005-06 is 1.18 lakh hectares Water users co-operative societies have been established in the command area and empowered to collect water rates.

Minor irrigation activities are generating employment in rural area by creating potential agricultural land into minor irrigation on the potential area which has been increased from 3258 hectares in 1998-99 to 7136 hectares by 2000-01 and 7295 hectares in 2002-03. This is also been anticipated to increase 8000 hectares by 2005-06.

The employment has been declined to 23 lakh man days by 2004-05. The achievements of lakh man days has been increased in 2001 to 2005 to the extend of 48 lakh man days 58 lakh man days. The highest achievement of employment has registered in 2003-04 that is 61.1 lakh man days. Watershed development programme also generating employment opportunities in rural Karnataka which can be seen from the following table.

The employment targets are generally higher than that of achievements. During 1991-92 and 1992-93 the targets were 77.8 lakh
man days in each year. Subsequently, it has declined to 12048 lakh man days in 1996-97 and 10.5 lakh man days in 1999-2000 during 2000-2006, it is also increased from 48 lakh man days to 135 lakh man days. The achievement has extended over targets in 1993-94 was 76.59 lakh man days.

**Integrated Rural Development/SGSY Programme:**

The SGSY programme, which have to promote multiple credits rather than one time credit injection. Training will be imparted to the selected swarozgaries about the programme and also in marketing strategies through well-designed training courses before providing assistance subsidy will be at 30 percent of the project cost to a maximum of Rs.7500 for SC/ST and 50 percent of the project cost is subject to maximum of Rs.10,000 for group swarozgaries the subsidy would be at least 50 percent of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs.1025 lakh. At least 50 percent of the swarozgaries should be SC/ST, 40 percent should be women and 3 percent is set apart for the disabled. Nearly 15 percent of the funds under SGSY will be set apart at the National Level for projects having a far reaching significance and which can also act as indicators of possible alternative strategies to be taken up in conjunction with other Departments of Semi-Government or International Organizations.

The key activities identified in the state were Dairy, Sheep rearing, Readymade Garments, Agro food processing. Flower
cultivation, Agarbathi, Sericulture, Carpentry, Handicrafts, Leather products, Bamboo products, Weaving, Brick manufacturing etc.

Table-5.6 represents IRDP/SGSY Programme in Karnataka. This programme has been helping the rural poor with 125 thousands in 1990-91 and 45.5 thousands of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Nearly 36 percent of the beneficiaries received the benefits out of the programme in 1990-91. Out of the total assistance nearly Rs.24.09 crore has been considered as subsidy component. The benefits under this programmes has been decreasing from 125 thousand people to 53 thousands people. The beneficiaries of SC/ST also declined from 45.52 to 21.31 thousand during 1990-91 and 2004-05. The loan component has been increasing from Rs.47.84 crores to Rs.75.60 crore and subsidy component has also increased from 24.09 crore to Rs.40.98 corre. Therefore IRDP (SGSY had made a significant effort to increase employment and living standards of the rural people. Thus the SC/ST beneficiaries have increased from 36 percent to 40 percent during 1990 91 and 2004-05.

5.6 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

Watershed Development Projects have been taken up under different programmes like Drought Prone Areas programme (I.W.D.P.). These Programmes brought under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi. Government of Karnataka is the Nodal Agency for the programme
Chapter-V

implementation. The order has been issued by the State government to transfer these schemes to the Agriculture department from the next year.

The Objectives are:

a) Optimum utilization of the watershed's natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc.,

b) Employment generation and development of the human and other economic resources of the village.

c) To encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village and

d) More equitable distribution of the benefits of land and water resources development and the consequent biomass production.

The guidelines for watershed development were adopted with effect from 1995 and later on GOI has revised the guidelines in August 2001 to further simplify procedures and involve the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas. The new guidelines called "Guidelines for Hariyali" are issued and effected from 1.4.2003 projects sanctioned prior to this shall continue to be implemented as per the guidelines of 2001.

5.7 SWARNA JAYANTHI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY):

Despite efforts were made over the past few decades, rural poverty in India continues to be significant phenomenon. To redress the situation, Government of India has launched a new programme
called Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojan (SGSY) by merging several self-employment programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, Ganga Kalyana Yojana and Million Wells Scheme from 1.4.1999. SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment like organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure, and Marketing. The Center and State funds of SGSY are in the ratio of 75:25.

Its main objective is to bring assisted poor families above the poverty line in 3 years and targeted to cover 30 percent of the poor in each block in the next five years through an efficient programme. The aim to ensure that the beneficiary families are assured of a monthly net income of at least Rs.2,000/- The emphasis under SGSY is cluster approach. The key activities have to be identified and selected with the approval of Taluk Panchayat and Zillah Panchayat. As much as 75 percent of the allocation should be allotted to cluster activities of rural development.
Table - 5.7: Expenditure of Employment Assurance Scheme/SQRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Mandays Achieved</th>
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<td>308.56</td>
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Source: Govt. of Karnataka Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Economic Survey 2005-06.

**Employment Assurance Scheme/SQRY:**

The employment assurance scheme is a demand driven scheme, which has been transferred into an allocation-based scheme with effect from 1999 which can be seen from Table-5.7. The watershed
component, which accounted for a major chunk of funds released under E.A.S. which, has been taken out. As much as 70 percent of the allocations are earmarked for the taluk panchayats and nearly 30 percent is retained at the district level for taking up works of emergent nature at least 15 percent of funds should be provided for maintenance of the assets created under this programme. Works taken up under EAS should be completed within a period of two years. The state government has given additional instructions to Zillah panchayats with a view to streamline the implementation of the scheme to ensure the optional utilization of resources. Out of the total resource at least 25 percent of the allocation should be spent for Anganawadi and primary school buildings and a minimum 25 percent of the funds should be earmarked for drinking water sources. Its aim is to provide wage employment to the rural poor in addition to the creation of community assets under this scheme, at least 100 days of employment per year is assured to men and women in the age group of 18 to 60 years.

The total allocation for the scheme was 154.19 crores for the years 2000-2001 the amount of Rs.167.05 crore was spent by the end of March 2001 towards 232.51 man days of employment was generated. During 2002-03; Rs.187.97 crore has been allotted but it has executed its allocation in achievement i.e., Rs.242.94 crores. The achievement of the EAS has increased enormously from Rs.6.78 crores in 1993-94 and Rs.308.56. During 1993-94 and 2003-04, mandays of
employment has increased from 32.12 lakhs to 566.52 lakhs. Thus, employment Awareness scheme also played a major role in rural development.

5.8 JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA:

In order to mitigate rural unemployment and under employment, the Government of India introduced the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on 1.4.1989 by merging the then existing wage employment programmes of NREP and RLEG. The main objectives of the programmes are:

a) Generation of additional gainful employment for unemployed and under employed men and women in rural areas.

b) Creation of durable community assets.

This programme is a centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure under this scheme is funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 80:20. Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats are responsible for the implementation of this programme. The funds are allocated in the ratio of 15:15:70 to the ZP: TP: GP respectively. Works like Social Forestry, Soil and Water Conservation, water harvesting structures, community irrigation wells, construction of drinking water tanks, farm ponds, drainage, sanitary latrines and other rural sanitary programmes, formation of roads, construction of Anganawadi and primary school buildings, Grama Panchayat Office and other community buildings etc., are taken up under this
programme. There is no sectoral earmarking of funds but 22.5 percent of the total allocation should invariably be used for the individual benefit of SC/ST. The Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayats are free to select the works depending on their local needs.

The ratio of the wage and non-wage component for all the works are maintained on a 60:40 basis. Food grains are distributed at 2 kg. per man day as part of wages at subsidised rates.

**Jawahar Rojgar Yojana /JGSY/ SGRY.**

Table-5.9 represents Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/Jawahar Grameena Samrudhi Yojana its main objective is to generate employment in rural area under this scheme, the government of Karnataka made an attempt in fixing the target of Rural Employment generation from 1991 to 1992 that is 537.8 lakhs mandays this is the highest target over all the years of 1990-91 to 2005-2006. The achievement of employment generation of the scheme in 1990-91 was 170.6 lakh man days it was only 32 percent achievement. Over a period of time, the achievement percentage has been increased 100 percent by 2005-06.
Table-5.8: Expenditure of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/JGSY/ SGRY.

(Rs. in Crore)

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<th>Achievements</th>
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Expenditure on Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/Jawahar Grameena Samrudhi Yojana / SGRY.

The target of expenditure in 1992-93 was Rs.116.37 crore which is increased to Rs.217.93 crore by 2003-04. After 1993-94 in its place Jawahar Grameena Samrudhi Yojana has been introduced. The achievement of this scheme in terms of expenditure has been increased its allocations. Thus, expenditure on the above scheme also placed a significant contribution per employment generation in rural area.
Fig. 5.8: Average Growth Rate of Line graph showing Jawahar Rojgar Yojana’s mandays

Targets: \[ y = -2.3696x + 20.666 \]

Achievements: \[ y = -1.7717x + 16.032 \]
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**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana third Stream:**

In 1993-94, it was decided by the Government of India to utilize a portion of the overall allocation of the general JRY funds for the works contemplated under Special and Innovative Projects. This was based on an understanding that the several larger and broad based essential schemes may not get covered under the regular Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

**Objectives:**

The programmes are aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, drought proofing as well as watershed development resulting in sustained employment. Under this programme, following special projects have been approved by the Government of India to the different districts in State.

1. Development and dissemination of Rural Building Technologies.
5. Project for production of agave seedlings.
6. Project for raising of Bamboo seedlings.
7. Project for production of tall seedlings.

11. Sustainable approach for alleviation of drought in Hadagali taluk of Bellary district.

12. Sustainable development of Malnad Region of Hassan district.

The above 12 projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.919.73 lakhs out of which, a sum of Rs.570.355 lakhs has been released to the implementing Officers so far. As against the releases, expenditure incurred so far towards the above projects is Rs.464.736 lakhs.

During 1997-98, a sum of Rs.126.025 lakhs was released to the projects. As against this, an expenditure of Rs.80.63 lakhs was incurred.

**Indira Awaas Yojana:**

One, of the basic needs of the rural poor is shelters over their head. A majority of the rural poor are without a roof over their heads even after fifty years of independence. The National Housing Policy formulated in 1988 addresses itself to the task of providing assistance for the constriction of houses. Since rural housing bears a direct relation to the health and sanitation of the people, the policy has an added dimension. It also recognizes that rural housing promotes economic activity, creates sustainable additional employment opportunities and acts as a strong motivating force to ultimately achieve the overall development of the village.
A programme aimed at improving the housing stock in rural areas -IAY- was started in June 1985 as a part of RLEGP. Subsequently in April 1989, it was treated as a part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. From January 1996, it was implemented as an independent programme. Initially IAY aimed at providing houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers who were below the poverty line. However, from 1993-94 its coverage was SC/ST poor, subject to the extended to the non condition that financial assistance provided to the non SC/ST poor did not exceed 40 percent of the total allocation. Keeping in view the escalating cost of construction, the Government of India has enhanced the grant towards cost of each house from Rs.14,600 to Rs.20,000 in normal areas and from Rs.15,000 to 22,000 in difficult ferreting, w.e.f. 1st August 1996. This includes cost of a smokeless chullah and a sanitary latrine, which are mandatory. The State Government has fixed a uniform unit cost of Rs.20,000 per house for both plain and difficult areas on par with the unit cost fixed for the State schemes of Ashraya and Ambedkar.

**Implementing Agencies:**

This scheme is implemented through Zilla Panchayat, but beneficiaries are selected through Grama sabhas. The houses have to be constructed by beneficiaries themselves. In order to ensure that women are not denied their due share, the houses are allotted either to the women or in the joint names of the husband and wife.
Million Wells Scheme:

Million Wells Scheme was a sub-component of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana till December 1995, has been made an independent scheme.

Objectives:

It aims at providing open irrigation wells, free of cost, to the small and marginal farmers from among the SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers below the poverty line. The coverage is also extended to non SC/ST poor, small and marginal not feasible due to geological factors, the allocation under million Wells Scheme is rescheduled for schemes under minor irrigation like irrigation tanks and water harvesting structures on the lands of the target group etc.

Allocation Procedure:

The allocation is shared by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 20:80. The allocation to the States is based on the proportion of rural poor in the State to the total poor in the country framed to a limited extent of 33 percent from the year 1993-94. Under this scheme the beneficiaries themselves are asked to undertake construction of wells through their own labour and local labour, for which they are paid wages. Wage and material are maintained at a ratio of 60:40. Lifting devices are not provided under this scheme. However, beneficiaries intending to install a lift device are given preference under IRDP. Where wells are District wise allocation are made based on the extent of un-irrigated land with potential for well irrigation and improvement of land held by the rural poor. This scheme is implemented by the Zilla Panchayats.
EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME:

The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) came into existence from 2nd October 1993 as JRY alone could not provide sufficient employment opportunities to the rural poor. Later on, intensified JRY blocks were added to the scheme, apart from adding new blocks. Thus the numbers of blocks were increased from 94 to 162 by the end of 1996-97. Since 1997-99 all the 175 blocks in the State are covered under Employment Assurance Scheme.

Objectives:

The Purpose of the Scheme is:

a) To provide assured employment to those who are in need of work during the leave season.

b) To create community assets.

Under the scheme at least 100 days of employment is assured to both men and women between the age group of 18 to 60 years. Works can be started anywhere in rural areas, where people are ready to work even in very small numbers. Block wise shelf-help of projects catering to the needs of target groups has to be prepared in December every year. 50 percent of the allocation under EAS is earmarked for watershed development works. The ratio of wage and non-wage component is to be maintained in the ratio of 60:40. The expenditure is shared between Centre and the State on a 80:20 basis. There is neither financial or physical target nor any financial ceiling for this scheme. Expenditure may be incurred according to the requirement of the taluks. Additional releases may be sought from the Central Government after incurring 50 percent of expenditure on the amount available.
Innovative Programmes:

Under Employment Assurance Scheme, the horticulture component, which is one of the items of the scheme, has been widely accepted by the small farmers, marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the community and they have been benefited by the said scheme. On the same lines, State Government have also taken up the sericulture scheme in the State where assistance has been given in supplying the planting material, leveling of land etc., to the SF/MF and other weaker sections of the society.

Desilting of tanks have also been taken up to collect rain water for agriculture and cattle purpose in some districts.

5.10 Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP):

The Drought Prone Areas Programme was started in the year 1973-74 to tackle special problems faced by the areas that are constantly affected by the drought and other adverse conditions.

Objectives:

1. Emphasis on harmonious land and water management.
2. To promote Socio-Economic sustainability of the village community and in particular women.

Since 1995-96, the Drought Prone Areas Programme has been implemented on watershed concept as per the new guidelines based on the Dr. Hanumantha Rao Committee recommendations. For every watershed there is a programme implementing Agency. Each watershed should cover 500 hectares. In each watershed a watershed committee is formed involving local community. It is the watershed
committee that prepares the action plan for the development of watershed and oversees the implementation. Technical help is given by the watershed development team. Self help group, users group are also formed in the watershed area. In some districts, the non-governmental organizations are appointed as programme implementing agencies.

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is implemented in 81 blocks of 15 revenue districts (Annexure 3.62). It is a district sector scheme implemented through Zilia Panchayats involving different level of panchayat bodies, NGOs and community.

Allocation:

The allocation for the programme is shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and State. The funding pattern for each Drought Prone Area Programme blocks is as follows:

5.11 DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: DDP

The Desert Development Programme was started in the year 1994-95. Based on the extent of hot sandy areas, the blocks were selected. This programme is being implemented on the basis of watershed concept as per the new guidelines.

The Desert Development Programme is implemented in 22 blocks of 3 districts (list enclosed). It is a district sector scheme implemented through Zilla Panchayat, involving different level of Panchayat Raj bodies, Non-governmental Organizations and the community.
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<th>Years</th>
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<th>AGR</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
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<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>20.85</td>
<td>43.69</td>
<td>19.11</td>
<td>40.31</td>
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</table>

Fig. 5.9: Line graph showing Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme Average Growth Rate

Targets: $y = -1.2842x + 17.968$

Achievements: $y = 0.6985x + 4.058$
Drought prone Area Programme

The expenditure of DPAP is presented in Table-5.9. The allocation of funds for these programmes has been increased from Rs.12.49 crores in 1992-93 and it has increased to Rs.22.65 crore by 1998-99. Again it has increased to 26.26 crore 2001-02 and its actual expenditure also increased during the periods 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 with an achievement of Rs.24.47 crore 30.70 crore and 40.78 crore respectively.

Allocation:

The allocation for the programme is shared on 75:25 bases between the Centre and State. The funding pattern for each Desert Development Programme block is as follows:

5.12 WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES: WGDP

The Western Ghats Development Programme is basically an Area Development Programme. This is fully a centrally sponsored programme. It is implemented in 40 taluks of 9 districts in the State.

Objectives:

The objectives of the programmes are:

1. To maintain ecological balance in the area and to preserve the genetic diversity.
2. To prevent ecological damage by human interruption and interference.
3. Creation of awareness among people on the far reaching implications of ecological degradation and to enlist their active participation in the eco-development schemes.
Implementing Agencies:

This programme is implemented on an integrated watershed approach to improve the management of land and water by involving various departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Engineering, Sericulture and Industries. The monitoring and supervision of the programme is being done by the Zilla Panchayats.

Table 5.10: Western Ghats Development Programme (Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>AGR</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>AGR</th>
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<td>15.57</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.96</td>
<td>-4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 5.10: Line graph showing Integrated Pest Management Program Average Growth Rate

Achievements: \( y = 1.9811x - 18.291 \)

Targets: \( y = 2.7806x - 19.701 \)

2006-07
2004-05
2003-04
2002-03
2001-02
2000-01
1999-00
1998-99
1997-98
1996-97
1995-96
1994-95
1993-94
1992-93
Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP):

The table-5.10 shows the target and achievements of Western Ghats development programme in the financial year 1992-93 nearly 95.56 crores has been spent on this programme later on it has declined 10.24 crore in 1993-94 and actual on thus increased 32.78 crore 2003-04 as for the achievement in expenditure on thus programme, also increased.

5.13 INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The Integrated Wasteland Development Programmes is in operation since 1989-90. It aims at checking land degradation, putting wastelands to sustainable use and increasing the bio-mass availability especially fuel, wood and fodder. It also aims to promote rural employment apart from enhancing peoples participation in Wasteland Development Programmes at all stages. In 1993-94, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao to finalize the common guidelines for watershed development. Thus, a decision is adopted the watershed approach in planning and execution of all Area Development Programmes. The Committee gave its report on 1.4.1995. It was also decided that the Integrated Wasteland Development Project would be implemented on the basis of these guidelines from 1.4.1995.

Under the earlier guide lines three projects were sanctioned in Karnataka. Two projects in Tumkur and one project in Mandays are under implementation with 100 percent financial assistance by Government of India.
5.14 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP):

This Programme is a major part of the Government's strategy to alleviate rural poverty by creating self employment opportunities and productivity assets which would enable the beneficiaries to rise above the poverty line. The IRDP aims to identify rural poor families, find means to augment their income and provide work on a sustained basis.

Target Group:

The target group under this programme includes small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans.

A survey is conducted at the beginning of each Five year plan to identify families living below the poverty line. The poverty line for the survey undertaken during the 8th Five year plan was defined as an income of Rs.11,000 per annum at 1991-92 price indexes. The results of the survey are as given below:

A fresh survey is being undertaken during 1998-99. With a view to ensure that benefits under this programme reach the vulnerable sections of the society, it is stipulated that in an identified target group, at least 50 percent (raised from 30 percent since 1990-91) of the assisted families should belong to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories, with corresponding flow of resource to them. Further, to ensure better participation of women in the developmental process, it has been decided that at least 40 percent of those assisted should be women. 3 percent of the assisted families are to be from amongst the disabled.
Chapter-V

Pilot Project on IRDP:

In the districts of Bellary, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Chikmagalur, the selection of beneficiaries is left to the bankers. However, it is a welcome measure as only Banks select the beneficiaries out of BPL list, chances of rejection of applications etc. does not arise.

Pattern of Subsidy:

Assistance is provided to the beneficiaries through subsidy from the Government and through term credits from banks and especially co-operative banks, rural banks. The subsidy amounts to 25 percent of the project cost to small farmers, 33 1/3 percent for marginal farmers, rural agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 percent for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes beneficiaries. This entitlement is subject to ceiling of Rs.4000 in non DPAP/DDP areas, Rs.5,000 in DPAP/DDP areas and Rs.6,000 for scheduled caste / scheduled tribes and the physically handicapped. Recently, a new category of trained literate youths have been introduced for which admissible subsidy is 50 percent of the project cost or Rs.7,500/- which ever is less. Further, for a group of 5 beneficiaries, subsidy is increased to 50 percent of the project cost or Rs.1.25 lakhs, whichever is less.

Implementing Agency:

IRDP is implemented through Zilla Panchayats with the assistance of Taluk Panchayat. The beneficiaries are selected through Grama Sabhas conducted in their respective villages. The State Level Co-ordination Committee monitors the programme at the apex level.
**Assistance under IRDP is given in two ways:**

a) Assets are purchased and given to the beneficiaries.

b) Disbursement is made in cash.

In order to facilitate purchase of assets by the beneficiaries under the IRDP Scheme, the cash disbursement scheme was continued in 50 percent of the taluks this year also. It is worthwhile noting here that the middlemen have been totally eliminated, and the beneficiaries are allowed to buy the asset at a low rate, directly.

With regard to success of cash disbursement under IRDP, the beneficiary survey conducted by the Evaluation Division of Planning, Institutional Finance and Statistics and Science and Technological Department, Government of Karnataka has revealed that an overwhelming number of selected beneficiaries i.e., 93 percent had purchased the assets by utilizing cash assistance provided to them under IRDP scheme.

**Development of Women And Children In Rural Areas (Dwca):**

Women play a pivotal role in every aspect of nation building and no progress can be achieved without their active co-operation. This is particularly true of the rural sector where the woman holds the key to health, sanitation, nutrition and above all, literacy. The first step to empower her is to create an income generating skill, so that she can tackle all other issues with self-confidence. With this objective in view, a special programme viz., Development of Women and Children in Rural areas (DWCRA) was introduced in 1982-83 as a sub-scheme of...
IRDP. The main aim of this scheme is to improve the social and economic status of the woman through the following measures:

1. Assistance to individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programmes.

2. Organizing women into small homogeneous groups of 15-20 beneficiaries to take up economically viable activities on a group basis.

3. Providing supporting services to women in terms of provision for child care while the mothers are at work, provision of working conveniences etc., and;

4. Organizing child care facilities to provide for security, health care and nursing of children.

ADWCRA group may consist of 10-15 women. In difficult terrain and far-flung areas, groups with smaller numbers of women may be formed. Before starting an income generating activity, the women must be made aware of the objectives and benefits of DWCRA and how they can supplement the family income with the help of economic activity and thereby raise the health, nutritional and educational standards of their children. The selection of group activity should be left to the group members. The activity selected should be viable.

Formation of women's group is an important activity under DWCRA Programme. Each women's group is provided with Rs.25,000 as revolving fund (one time grant) which is contributed in equal measure by Government of India and the State Government. This revolving fund can be utilized for the following purposes:
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1. For purchase of raw materials and marketing
2. Honorarium to Group Organizer
3. Infrastructure support for income generating activities.

Assistance of UNICEF has been withdrawn from 1st January 1997. The UNICEF share was met by Government of India upto March 1996. DWCRA revolving fund is now met by Central Government and State Government equally. Expenditure on the salary of Assistant Project Officers and Additional Grama Sevikas, strengthening of Training Institutions, conducting workshops and seminars are met under IRDP Infrastructure.

5.14 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES:

Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana:

This scheme has been launched with the intention of providing employment and food security to the agricultural labourers in rural areas and to create durable community based and economic assets for infrastructure development in rural areas. The cash and food grains are being received under this programme as follows:

The cash allocation is shared in the ration of 75:25 between the Centre and the State.

The entire food grains are received from the Government of India for free of cost.

Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana has come into operation from 2001-02 and implemented in two streams by converting Employment Assurance Scheme and Jawahar Grama Samrudhi Yojana subsequently during 2004-05, both the streams are integrated and
implemented as a single scheme. The resources will be distributed 20:30:50 proportion between Zilla panchayat, Taluka panchayat and Grama panchayats as was prevalent before. Out of the total of allocation meant for SGRY, 50 percent cash and 50 percent food grains. Following works are envisaged in the scheme for implementation by Panchayat Raj Institutions.

1. 22.5 percent of the annual allocation is earmarked for both at the Zilla panchayat and the Taluk panchayat level for individual beneficiary Oriented schemes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. 50 percent of the allocation to the Grama panchayat is earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes habitations

3. Soil and water conservation works

4. Forestry works

5. De-siltation of tanks and pickups

6. School buildings/kitchen shed for schools

7. Drainage, sanitation, rural connectivity roads

8. Others

Financial and Physical Performance:

The detail of financial and physical progress during the last five years is given below:

5.15 NATIONAL FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME (NFFWP):

This scheme is launched in the State during October/November 2004. This scheme is taken up for implementation in the most
backward districts in the State viz., Chitradurga, Davanagere and Bidar by the Government of India. Government of India will provide 100 percent cash and food grains to the States under this programme. During the year 2004-05, Rs.29.25 crores and 30,038 tones of food grains have been released.

As envisaged under the guidelines water conservation, drought proofing afforestation, land development, flood control/protection measures and rural connectivity with fair weather road works can be taken up. Before it could be done a perspective plan for five years as required by the districts to arrange into shelves of works, Taluk wise and Grama panchayat wise on the basis of the needs is to be got prepared for the reputed organisations. The resources of this scheme would supplement the resources available under SGRY mainly generating additional wage employment, providing food security execution of creation of community social and economic assets, strengthening of the infrastructure development; the scheme is in initial stage. This scheme is not only strengthening the wage employment programmes, but also reducing the unemployment and finally preventing migration of the local rural people to the other areas.

a) Jalarakshan:

This programme is being implemented in the State since 2002-03. This is State owned programme implemented by the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department. Under this scheme, Soil and Water conservation works are being implemented with the help of farmers. The objective of the Jalarakshana scheme is soil and water
conservation. Farmers are required to pay Rs.50/- per application and clear all the tax dues to the Grama panchayat to register in the Grama Panchayat. Up to end of January 2005, 3.23 lakh applications were received, Rs.150.27 lakh of registration fees has been collected other than the Revenue collection of Rs.309.20 lakh. GOI has released 2.34 lakh Million tones of food grains out of which 1.15 lakh Million tones of food grains has been utilised benefitting 1.38 lakh of farmers.

5.16 SPECIAL PROGRAMME-PROVISION OF URBAN AMENITIES IN RURAL AREAS-(PURA)

A new scheme named “PURA” Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas has been launched by Government of India w.e.f 2003. The concept under this scheme is to select cluster of villages around a town and develop all the necessary infrastructure as that of town, namely power supply to the house hold level, water supply, road facilities, reliable telecom, internet & IT services, upgrading existing schools to the next higher level, providing quality education and training centre facilities up gradation of health facilities and marketing facilities for agricultural produce.

24 districts in the State have been selected to begin with. Out of which proposal of Chikkaballapura has been recommended to Government of India. So far detailed project proposal (DPR) of 13 districts has been sent to GOI, proposal of the remaining 11 districts are under scrutiny.
5.17 RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Availability of safe drinking water is in sufficient quantity to 56,682 rural habitations of the State in given at most importance in order to improve the LIVING STANDARDS of the rural masses. Potable drinking water is supplied to rural areas through three types of programmes, they are:

1. Bore wells with Hand pump Scheme
2. Mini Water Supply & Saral Jal Scheme
3. Piped Water Supply Scheme

The Rural Water Supply programmes are implemented as per the Transparency principles of the State through panchayat Raj Institutions. Priority is given to the identified problematic village. The type of water supply scheme to be taken up is decided on the basis of the total population of the village / habitation. Villages / Habitation with a population of 1000 and above are provided with piped Water Supply Scheme. Village / Habitation with a population between 500 to 1000 are provided with Mini Water Supply and Saral Jal Scheme. The other villages / habitations with less than 500 populations are provided with Bore wells fitted with Hand pumps. The above criteria is relaxed in deserving cases where villages / habitations lie of hard core areas and having water quality problems like high fluoride contents etc.,

The details of habitations having service levels of water by end of January 2005 are follows:
In view of the continued depletion of ground water table owing to last 3 consecutive drought period faced by the State and shortfall of rain during 2004-05 through intended schemes have been implemented, the service level in 8,500 habitations has gone down. However, on account of various water shed programmes implemented by the State, water supply position has been improved in 4,200 Per capita habitations and after the receipt of good monsoon, the position is likely to be improved.

5.18 BORE WELLS WITH HANDPUMPS SCHEME:

Bore wells fitted with hand pumps are the major source of potable drinking water in rural areas. Since inception of the programme to the end of January 2005 1, 90,716 bore wells with hand pumps have been provided in the State. During 2004-05 it was programmed to install 4,124 bore wells with hand pumps at a cost of Rs.27.39 crores under all sectors. During 2004-05 upto end of January 2005, 2,888 bore wells have been installed at a cost of Rs. 18.17 cores. An amount of Rs.600/- per bore well is being provided for the annual maintenance of bore wells. Gram panchayat are taking care of these bore wells.

5.19 MINI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:

In this scheme, water is pumped to a small tank (Cistern) fitted with 3-4 taps, from where water can be collected by households. Since the inception of this programme to the end of January 2005, 22,101 Mini water supply schemes have been completed and commissioned. During 2004-05 it was programmed to take up 1300 Mini water supply schemes both under State and Central Sectors at a cost of Rs. 48.56
The achievement till the end of January 2005 is 743 schemes at a cost of Rs. 26.72 crore. Gram panchayat are maintaining the Schemes. For this, amount of Rs. 3500/- per annum is provided to each MWS Scheme.

5.20 PRIME MINISTER GRAMODAY YOJANA-RURAL WATER SUPPLY:

Government of India has introduced a new initiative under prime Minister Gromodaya Yojna for sustainability of drinking water sources in rural areas from 1999-2000 onwards. The funds have to be utilized for construction of schemes such as water conservation, rain harvesting structures and water recharge structures viz., construction of check dams, desiltation of tanks, percolation tanks, infiltration well, Gokatte and also PWS and MWS schemes etc., The Action plans prepared by Zilla panchayat are being approved at Zilla panchayath level itself as per Government Circular dt.23.01.2004 and schemes have been implemented in all 24 districts except Mysore, Bellary & Dakshina Kannada which are covered under Sector Reforms project from 1999-2000.

From the year 2004-05 Mysore, Dakshina Kannada & Bellary Districts are also included for implementation of the above Schemes.

5.21 NIRMALA GRAMA YOJANE

Nirmala Grama Yojane is being implemented in the State w.e.f 2nd October 1995 keeping in view of the hygiene and improvement of living conditions of rural mass. Under this programme more than 10.30
lakh household toilets have been constructed. A subsidy of Rs.2000/- for BPL and Rs.1200/- for ABPL category family is being given for the construction of each toilet. During 2004-2005 Rs.4.75 crore is provided out of which Rs.1.01 crore has been spent for the construction of household latrines and the balance amount has been spent towards Rural Schools sanitation programme.

5.22 SWACHHAGRAMA YOJANE:

The progress of Swachcha Grama yojane of an estimated cost of Rs.260 crore is in full swing in the state. 286 works have been completed and action has been taken to successfully completed the panchasutra based programmes in the selected villages District wise financial and physical achievements of the same is given in Annexure 7.6.

Apart from this, the approval has been accorded for the implementation of 2nd phase in 1000 villages with the estimated cost of Rs.100 crore at the rate of Rs.10 lakh for each selected village with 10 percent community contribution. The work is under progress.

5.23 CONCLUSION:

The Growth of population in Karnataka has been increased at 1.59 percent annum the literacy rate has also increased from 56 percent in 1991 to 67 percent in 2001. The work force of the state has also increased from 42 percent to 44.6 percent. The marginal workers participation has increased from 3.5 percent to 7.9 percent. The female worker participation has increased from 29.4 percent to 31.9 percent. Total workers in rural area has increased from 46.4 percent to 49.2
percent and rural marginal workers also increased from 4.8 percent to 10.5 percent the rural female workers has also increased from 56 percent to 58 percent the growth rate wage employment has increased at 7.66 percent During 1991-92 and 2002-03. Nearly 75 percent of achievement of wage employment over the target would have been reached in 2002-03. The physical and financial progress of jawahar gram samvruddi yojana has decline from 12.46 percent in 1996-97 and 21.15 percent in 2000-01. minor irrigation activities are generating employment in rural area by creating potential agriculture land in to minor irrigation has increased from 3258 hectors in 1990-99 to 7295 hector in 2002-03. The

SC / ST beneficiary of SGSY has declined from 45.52 thousands to 21-31 during 1990-91 and 2004-05. It has also made an effort to increased employment and standard of living of the rural poor.

Employment assurance scheme has generated from 32.12 lakhs in 1993-94 to 566 lakhs in 2003-04 Jawahar Rojgar yojana in the state as made an attempt in generation Rural Employment .it has been achieved 170.6 lakh man days against 537.8 lakh Mandays of target during 1990-91 it was only 32 percent achievement. By the year 2005-06 the achievement of employment on target reached to 100 percent. Indira awas yojana aimed at providing houses for sc/st’s and freed bonded labours which are below the poverty line DPAP/DDP western ghost development programmed IRDP, DWCRA sampoorna grameena rojgar yojana also generating employment opportunities for rural poor a new scheme pura provision of urban amenities in rural areas has been launched to develop to infrastructure has that of urban area