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PERFORMANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BOREWELL PROGRAMME IN KARNATAKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SCs AND STs

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ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes (Scs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of the Indian society. The Corporation has been providing irrigation facilities for the benefit of SC/STs small and marginal farmers under the Individual Borewell Irrigation Scheme. The scheme is implemented with effect from 1984-85, SC/ST person to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities. In this context, the present study to find the most benefited community under the IBP for SC/ST Corporation in Karnataka. The study shows that The Individual Borewell Irrigation Scheme helped the beneficiaries to aquaria assets. There income creating assets so it implies that the asset creating and capability building empowerment programme for SC /ST are both productive and welfare augrumenting. Hence, the SC/ST development programmes constitute a beginning and not a complete attempt to tackle the problems of underdevelopment and human poverty of the SC/ST population of India and Karnataka.

KEYWORDS

farmers Development, SCs, STs, weaker section.

INTRODUCTION

 Scheduled Castes (Scs) Scheduled Tribes(STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of he Indian society. Due to socio-historical and geographical isolation since a long time, socio-economic development has bypassed them. Al most of the SCs were practicing low and menial occupation, they were treated as untouchables and were low in caste hierarchy. There are many constitutional safeguards for the welfare, development and protection of SCs and STs in the country. The two statutory commission's viz. National commission for SCs and National commission for STs have an important role in safeguarding the rights, interests and welfare of 5th and 6th schedule for the protection and administrative dispensation of tribal's in the Central Indian States and north-Eastern Region States.

The state government executed self employment, land purchase and irrigation plans for the economic development of SC/STs. The Schedule castes and Schedule Tribes Development Corporation plays catalytic role in developing programmes for income, employment generation and financing pilot programmes which can be taken up by the state government. The present study to find out the most benefited community under the ISB for SC/ST Development Corporation Scheduled in Karnataka during the period from 2001-02to2010-11.The present study is based on secondary information, which was gathered from publication of reputed journals, books, websites and state level SC/ST Corporation.

INDIVIDUAL BOREWELL PROGRAMME

The Corporation has been providing irrigation facilities for the benefit of SC/ST small and marginal farmers under the Individual Borewell Irrigation Scheme. The scheme is implemented with effect from 1984-85.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE PROGRAMME

50 percent of the funds released under Gangakalyana scheme can be utilised for Individual Borewell Programme. As per the allocation of funds, target is fixed district wise and constituency wise. The district managers have to select the beneficiaries through the taluk section committee and bore wells are to be drilled. As per the circular No. 11/A SWD 22/SPC 2000/4.9.2001 under the chairmanship of member of legislative assembly (MLA) approval for the proposal has to be taken in August. Care should be taken to select beneficiaries from the area / taluk where the progress is poor. If the target is less and the applications are more and if there is no chance of considering the application, the beneficiaries are to be selected as per the following priority.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Lands sanctioned from the Govt. under Darkasth land
2. The lands restored to SC/ST persons as per PTCL Act.
3. Lands purchased under LPS scheme of the Corporation.

Unit cost as per GO. No. SWD-170 SDC 01 22-3-20

02 100 percent subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 65,000 in each case if the unit cost exceeds Rs. 75,000. The beneficiaries have to organize to pay the loan amount Rs. 10,000 by way of loan.

Project cost which includes drilling cost pump set lost and YMD to KPTCL should not exceed Rs. 75,000/-.

Based on the geophysical survey it is easy to assess the probable cost of the borewell and estimate the total cost.

INDIVIDUAL BOREWELL PROGRAMME (I.B.P. NO. 2)

Personal core that the estimated unit cost should not exceed Rs. 75,000/-. Necessary action should be taken to mortgage the land of the beneficiaries for the loan amount of Rs. 10,000/-.

EXECUTION OF WORK

As explained under Gangakalyana Scheme, the same procedure has to be followed while drilling of borewells and execution of other works.

Taluk Development Officers should be present on the spot while drilling the borewells and record the yield by 'V' notch method.

After drilling, pump erection and exercitation, information should be sent to Head office in the prescribed formats.

SECOND YIELD TEST

Under Gangakalyan as well as under Individual Irrigation Programmes the second yield test has to be conducted in the presence of Department of Mines and Geology Officers before the installation of pumpsets. Hence necessary action has to be taken by the district managers to conduct yield test.

ENERGISATION

The energisation of borewell is one of the important aspects under this programme. Therefore, immediately after drilling, the application is to be registered in KPTCL. Efforts should be made to get the wells energized by keeping regular contact and close follow up with the KPTCL officers and under Gangakalyana Scheme necessary YMD/MSD to KPTCL should be borne by the Corporation. As per Govt. order if the amount payable to KPTCL is within the project cost of Rs. 75,000. The KPTCL amount will be borne by the Corporation under individual irrigation bore well scheme. Before depositing KPTCL amount the beneficiary's land should be mortgaged to Corporation.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In the study is evaluation the programme of the basis of secondary data collected from SC/ST development Corporation by employing statistical tools like AGR, CGR, and Average the results are given the table.

TABLE 1: THE PERFORMANCE OF IBP FOR SC/STs IN KARNATAKA DURING 2010-2010 (in lakhs)

	No. Beneficiaries				Financial Achivement				each benefit for	each Benefit for
	SC	AGR	ST	AGR	SC	AGR	ST	AGR		
2000-2001	1000	0	250	0	450	0	190	0	0.45	0.76
2001-2002	2714	171.4	1045	318	1612.71	258.38222	239.88	26.252632	0.59	0.23
2002-2003	2170	-20.044215	292	-72.057416	1067.88	-33.783507	240.22	0.1417375	0.49	0.82
2003-2004	830	-61.751152	59	-79.794521	1217.38	13.9997	52.86	-77.995171	1.47	0.9
2004-2005	5692	585.78313	1000	1594.9153	2572.69	111.33007	1625.44	2974.9905	0.45	1.63
2005-2006	10000	75.685172	5359	435.9	166283	6363.3905	5382.15	306.06516	16.63	1
2006-2007	8598	-14.02	5048	-5.8033215	6144.82	-96.304601	4938.13	-8.249863	0.71	0.97
2007-2008	5169	-39.881368	4049	-19.790016	6887.4	12.08465	5026.75	1.7945992	1.33	1.24
2008-2009	5543	7.2354421	3121	-22.919239	5803.83	-15.732642	3433.27	-31.700005	1	1
2009-2010	6924	24.914306	4702	50.656841	5082.54	-12.427828	3723.28	8.447049	0.73	0.79
Total	48640		24925		197122.25		24851.98		23.85	9.34
Average	4864		2492.5		19712.225		2485.198			
CGR	23.12922		45.822474		34.682414		57.946669			

Source: Action plan SC/ST Development Corporation Mysore District various issues. Karnataka Economics Survey 2011-12.

Note: AGR-Annual growth rate; CGR-Compound growth rate

The Table 1 gives detailed information about the performance of land purchase programme in Mysore. This Table consist the data for years 2001 to 2010. The table reveals that the physical performance as well as the financial performance has shown positive sign over the period. The number of beneficiaries has been increased from 1000 to 6924 during the period 2001 and 2010. The compound growth rate of number of SC beneficiaries is quite high compared to ST beneficiaries which were 23.12 and 45.82 respectively.

The average SC beneficiaries of the IBP during the reference period were 4864 and their average benefit was Rs 19712.2 lakhs respectively. The average ST beneficiaries of the IBP during the reference period were, 2494.5 and their average benefit was Rs 2485.19 lakhs. Comparatively, SC people have benefited more from the IBP than STs in terms of absolute values.

The annual growth rate (AGR) of number of beneficiaries in both cases that is SC and ST has not shown consistent performance. For SCs it was quite high in the year 2005 with 585.78 percent and it was with 61.75 in the year 2004. For STs it was quite high in the year 2006 with 5359 percent and it was with 59 in the year 2004.

In the reference period 48640 SC beneficiaries have obtained benefit and the amount of loan received under the programme was 197122.25 lakh rupees. During the period 2001, 1000, SC beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 450 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 0.45 lakh. During the period 2010, 6924 SC beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 5082.54 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 0.73 lakh. It is clear from the analysis that each beneficiary's loan amount has been increase from 0.45 rupees to 0.73 rupees. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries and the total amount has been increased for unit benefit of loan has also increased indeed, it has been increased. In the reference period 24925 ST beneficiaries have obtained benefit and the amount of loan received under the programme was 24851.98 lakh rupees. During the period 2001, 250, ST beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 190 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 0.76 lakh. During the period 2010, 4702 ST beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 3723.28 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 0.79 lakh. It is clear from the analysis that each beneficiary's loan amount has been increase from 0.76 rupees to 0.79 rupees. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries and the total amount has been increased for unit benefit of loan has also increased indeed, it has been increased.

CONCLUSION

The study shows that Individual Borewell Programme is positive, which could be observed in both cases of SC/ST beneficiaries. The numbers of beneficiaries and the total amount have been increased for unit benefit of loan has also increased, instead it has been increased. Individual Borewell Programme is implemented by SC/ST Development Corporation in Karnataka State. Overall the analysis revealed that there is difference in the development of SCs and STs in SC/ST Development Corporation in Karnataka. The Government efforts to empower SC/ST population are very comprehensive and well planned. It includes economic empowerment programme for self employment. In words, the development programme for SCs/STs intends to fulfil the goals of economic growth and social justice. This aspect of impact may be termed as economic empowerment of SCs/STs population groups. The financial resource allocation for different SC/ST economic empowerment programmes is not need- based. It is based on availability of funds with the Government. Thus, the SC/ST development programmes constitute a beginning and not a complete attempt to tackle the problems of underdevelopment and human poverty of the SC/ST population of India and Karnataka.

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