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PERFORMANCE OF LAND PURCHASE PROGRAMME IN KARNATAKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SC'S AND ST'S

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ABSTRACT

Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of the Indian society. Land purchase scheme the landless agricultural labourer is provided with a scheme to purchase land. Land purchase programme is carried mainly to help the landless agricultural labourer 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 LPP for SC/ST Corporation in Karnataka. The study shows that The Land Purchase Programme helped the beneficiaries to acquire 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 augmenting. 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

Land purchase programme, SC's, ST's.

INTRODUCTION

cheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of the Indian society. Due to socio-historical and geographical isolation since a long time, socio-economic development has bypassed them. As 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 LPP for SC/ST Development Corporation Scheduled in Karnataka during the period from 2001-02 to 2010-11. The present study is based on secondary information, which was gathered from publication of reputed journals, books, websites and state level SC/ST Corporation and Karnataka Economics Survey.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

LAND PURCHASE PROGRAMME (LPP)

The incidence of open unemployment, underemployment and poverty is really very high among SC's and ST's in India. This is particularly so after the abolition of Bonded Labour System. The phenomenon of bonded labour implies the life-long subordination and servitude nature of the low caste landless labourers. Thus, the bonded labour system is a highly exploitative labour system which negates certain socio economic rights like right to minimum wages, labour protection/welfare, and pension and descent work standards as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in its recent pronouncements. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of India has tried to measure unemployment of labour on annual, weekly and daily status. Data is currently available showing the incidence of unemployment annual, weekly and daily basis for Dalits. This evidence shows the unemployment problem of SC's and ST's and thereby the wastage of Dalit work force in India. The labour workforce in Indian rural economy include the role of untouchability, the caste status inter social group relation also in hiring and firing the SCs/STs labour. Thus the SCs/STs manual labour in rural areas is enormously exploited and discriminated. These labour groups deserve state protection and support. Land purchase programme is carried mainly to help the landless agricultural labourer SC/ST person to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities.

Under this scheme the landless agricultural labourer is provided with a scheme to purchase land of one acre wet land or two acres of dry land and with financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy of 50:50 matching grant. The subsidy will be provided by the corporation and the loan amount will be provided by National SC/ST Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi. This scheme came into effect from the year 1999-91.

UNIT COST

The total unit cost is Rs. 60,000 out of which 50 percent is subsidy and 50 percent is term loan. The term loan carried 6 percent interest per annum. The failure to repay loan within the due date attract penal interest. The term loan is availed from National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi (NSFDC).

ELIGIBILITY

1. The beneficiary should be landless agricultural labourer belonging to SC/ST community and a house wife.
2. The applicant should not be a defaulter
3. The land seller should not belong to SC/STs.
4. The land should be free from all disputes. The land to be purchased should not violate KPTCL Act, Land Reforms Act and Land Grant Rules. Forest land and encroached land should not be purchased. It should be fit for agriculture. The District Manager after verification of the land has to place the proposal in the District committee along with original documents like RTC, sale deed, mutation, no objection certificate (NOC) along with other details like fertility of the soil and availability of underground water. The district committee is headed by the deputy commissioner; the District Social Welfare Officer, principal Agricultural officer, and assistant commissioner of the subdivision are other members. The district manager of the corporation is the member secretary.
5. Photographs of both the applicant and land owner has to be obtained.
6. The land is to be shown to the beneficiary. The fertility of the land water feasibility, S.R. rate, three years average rate, the rates of nearby village should be taken into consideration before finalizing the rate of the land by the district committee.
7. The mortgage deed should also be registered simultaneously along with the sale deed. Then a copy of RTC has to be obtained and filed after getting the necessary entries.
8. After the land is purchased, efforts are to be made to get the benefits of other departments like Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, etc. to these lands so that the beneficiaries can get enhanced income.

SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries will be selected keeping in mind the recovery. The land should be within a radius of 5 km from the beneficiary's residence. The land should be fit for agriculture and feasible for irrigation. As per the target of the taluk the lands are to be identified. Taluks where more lands are purchased so far should be given less target.

DOCUMENTATION

The beneficiary has to give an application, caste certificate, landless agricultural laborer certificate, photos, promote, consideration receipt loan agreement, etc. The land is to be registered in the name of the house wife and mortgaged to the corporation. Thus the program is gender oriented also. The beneficiary should not sell the lands. While sending proposal to Head Office of the following documents are to be furnished for sanction.

1. District committee proceedings.
2. Covering letter to the proposal mentioning the number of SC and ST beneficiaries.
3. Inspection report of district manager in the prescribed perform
4. Tahasildars report about non-violation of PTCL Act, Land Grant Act, Land Reforms Act, etc., and a report to the effect that the land is free from all disputes.

The District Manager has to personally inspect all the lands and report on each land has to be placed before the committee.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In the study is evaluation the programmed 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 LAND PURCHASE PROGRAMMED FOR SC/STS IN KARNATAKA DURING 2001-2010 (IN LAKHS)

TABLE 2: THE PERFORMANCE OF LAND PURCHASE PROGRAMME FOR SC STS IN KARNATAKA DURING 2001-2010 (IN LAKHS)											
		No. Beneficiaries				Financial Achievement				Each benefit for	Each benefit for
	Years	SC	AGR	ST	AGR	SC	AGR	ST	AGR	SC	ST
	2000-01	1786	0	644	0	460		190		0.25	0.29
	2001-02	1826	2.239642	688	6.8322981	548	19.13043478	206	8.4210526	0.3	0.29
	2002-03	1027	-43.7568	349	-49.273256	532.82	-2.770072993	174.42	-15.330097	0.51	0.49
	2003-04	1000	-2.62902	200	-42.69341	600	12.60838557	120	-31.20055	0.6	0.6
	2004-05	2053	105.3	353	76.5	1124.6	87.43333333	201.42	67.85	0.54	0.57
	2005-06	3247	58.15879	1085	207.36544	2000	77.84101014	600	197.88502	0.61	0.55
	2006-07	1965	-39.4826	258	-76.221198	1360	-32	158	-73.666667	0.69	0.6
	2007-08	869	-55.7761	165	-36.046512	715	-47.42647059	116	-26.582278	0.82	0.7
	2008-09	936	7.710012	199	20.606061	842	17.76223776	198	70.689655	0.89	0.99
	2009-10	985	5.235043	189	-5.0251256	1203	42.87410926	280	41.414141	1.22	1.48
	Total	15694		4130		9385.42		2243.84		6.43	6.56
	CGR	-4.9543159		-12.257375		10.289463		1.8904303			
	Average	1569.4		413		938.5		224.3			

Source: Action plan SC/ST Development Corporation in Karnataka various issues.

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

The Table 1 gives detailed information about the performance of land purchase programmed 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 decreased from 1786 to 985 during the period 2001 and 2010. The compound growth rate of number of SC beneficiaries is quite high compared to ST beneficiaries which were -4.95 and -12.25 respectively.

The average SC beneficiaries of the LPP during the reference period were 1385 and their average benefit was Rs 238.5 lakhs respectively. The average ST beneficiaries of the LPP during the reference period were, 416.5 and their average benefit was Rs 235 lakhs. Comparatively, ST people have benefited more from the LPP than SCs 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 105.3 percent and it was with -43.7568 in the year 2002. The annual growth rate (AGR) of number beneficiaries in both case that is SC and ST has not shown consistent performance. For STs it was quite high in the year 2005 with 207.36 percent and it was with -76.22 in the year 2006.

In the reference period 15694 SC beneficiaries have obtained benefit and the amount of loan received under the programme was 9385.42 lakh rupees. During the period 2001, 1786, SC beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 460 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 0.25 lakh. During the period 2010, 985 SC beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 1203 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 1.22 lakh. It is clear from the analysis that each beneficiary's loan amount has been increase from 0.25 rupees to 1.22 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 4130 ST beneficiaries have obtained benefit and the amount of loan received under the programme was 2243.84 lakh rupees. During the period 2001, 644, ST beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 190 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 0.29 lakh. During the period 2010, 189, SC beneficiaries have received the loan amount of rupees 280 lakhs. In other words, each beneficiary has received the loan amount of rupees 1.48 lakh. It is clear from the analysis that each beneficiary's loan amount has been increase from 0.29 rupees to 1.48 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.

It is evident from the above analysis that the number of SC beneficiaries is more compared to ST beneficiaries. But each unit benefit of the programme was more in the case of ST beneficiaries. STs are getting more benefits from LPP compared to that of SC beneficiaries.

SUMMARY

The study shows that Land Purchase 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. Land Purchase 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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