

5.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT

Background

- 5.01 A three-tier system of Panchayats was brought in accordance with the 73rd Constitution Amendment by the Parliament through the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act in 1993. The 1993 Act brought in a directly elected three-tier systems consisting of Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Gram Panchayats. (27 Zilla Panchayats, 175 Taluk Panchayats and 5640 Gram Panchayats). One of the important aspects of the Act is that the Panchayats at all levels are expected to prepare development plans by taking note of felt needs and aspirations of the people and the area.
- 5.02 The term of the previous panchayats at all the levels was completed successfully for the full five year term. Recently elections to the PRI bodies were held and the elected representatives have assumed office recently.
- 5.03 The Zilla Panchayat has specific responsibilities in carrying out programs in the areas of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, social forestry, roads and bridges, nutrition, primary and secondary education, rural health, family welfare, welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes, minorities, social welfare, women and children welfare, housing, sericulture, small scale industries, sports and youth services etc.,. The State Government makes plan and non-plan budget provisions by different sectors in each district.
- 5.04 The different sectoral development programs to be implemented cover rural community areas and also covers individual families to address the poverty problem. This consists of series of anti-poverty programs focussing on employment and income generation, supply of essential commodities at subsidised prices, distribution of free house sites and houses, provision of free education, incentives for promoting primary education, water and sanitation facilities, nutrition and childcare etc.
- 5.05 The anti-poverty programs are broadly of three groups, representing two-distinctive but complimentary approaches to the problems of poverty.
- a) Self-employment programs such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA which are intended to augment skills and also generate income and employment at the household level
 - b) Wage-employment programs through creation of local infrastructure and productive assets under Area Development Programs. This is intended to minimise the adverse effect of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources. In the beginning, National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLGEP) were in operation (first four years of the seventh plan). Since 1989, these two programs were merged into a single rural employment program called "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Funds are provided to each Grama Panchayats for utilization executing rural works (roads, drainages, maintenance of school buildings).

- 5.06 The third one consists of programs or schemes to provide infrastructure and amenities essential for improvements in the rural living conditions, through delivering a wide range of development inputs and services, free or at subsidized rates.
- 5.07 In addition to the above, Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are also in operation. The SCP consists of schemes relating to the areas of Rural Water Supply, Nutrition (mid-day meal), Roads and Bridges which cover communities, whereas agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, rural and small industries, sericulture schemes cover individual families. Similarly, the schemes under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) cover at the community level as well as intended to help the households.
- 5.08 The basic objective of the Government sponsored programs in the district is oriented towards alleviating poverty, increasing production and income levels of rural population. Various Central Government and State Governments sponsored programs are being implemented by various agencies like SC and ST Development Corporation, Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation, Animal Husbandry Department, Sericulture Department etc. The Government has introduced subsidy component under these programs implemented by different agencies to improve the viability of the activity and also to motivate the community to take up income generating activities. The physical and financial target and achievement for 1999-2000 and 1998-1999 is given in Annexure-2. A brief account of implementation of some of the important government programs in the district are given below :

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

- 5.09 A number of poverty alleviation programmes in the areas are being implemented over the years by way of employment activities and wage employment oriented works. The multiplicity of the programs resulted in lack proper social intermediation, absence of desired linkages among these programmes and the implementation being more individual target oriented than focussing on the issue of income generation.



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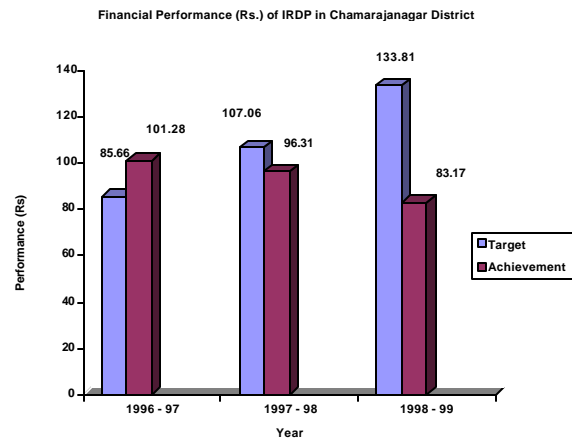
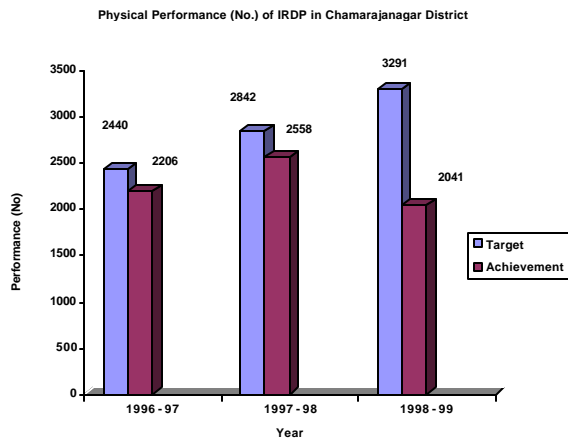
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- 5.10 As a result of the above the Government of India launched a new programme called SGSY from April 1999 by merging all the earlier self employment programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY and MWS. This is a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment like organization of the poor into SHGs, Capacity Building through identification of Clusters and Activities, Training, Building up of Infrastructure, Up-gradation of Technology and Improvement in Marketing etc.,. SGSY will be funded by centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25.

- 5.11 The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgar) to above the poverty line in three years. This is through by providing income generating assets with a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.
- 5.12 SGSY emphasises on group approach and intends to cover 30 % of the poor in each block during the next five years. SGSY is a credit cum subsidy programme with credit as a critical component and subsidy being only a minor and enabling element. Under the programme, emphasis will be to promote multiple credit rather than one time credit “injection”.
- 5.13 Swarozgaris identified from amongst the persons who are “Below Poverty Line”. The scheme envisages selection of key activity first and Swarozgaris are identified on the suitability of activity. Upgradation of skills / development of skills plays a vital role while selecting the swarozgari. Subsidy will be 30% of project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7500 for general category and for SC/ST it is 50% of project cost subject to maximum of Rs.10,000. For a group of Swarozgaris (i.e. mainly SHGs) the subsidy would be 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. The programme is envisaged to cover 50 % of SC/St, 40 % Women and 3 % Disabled persons.
- 5.14 Earlier to the introduction of SGSY, IRDP was in operation. The performance under IRDP in the district for the last three years is given in the following Table - 5.1.

Table - 5.1: Performance under IRDP in Chamarajanagar District

Year	Physical (Nos.)		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1996-97	2440	2206	85.66	101.28
1997-98	2842	2558	107.06	96.31
1998-99	3291	2041	133.81	83.17



5.15 The target set for the district under SGSY during 1999 - 2000 programme is given in the following Table - 5.2. The districtwise progress under SGSY is given in Annexure - 3.

Table - 5.2: Talukwise Target under SGSY Programme (1999 - 2000)

Sl. No	Taluk/District	Target (Nos.)		Subsidy (Rs. Lakhs)		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)		Total (Rs. Lakhs)	
		SHG	Individual	SHG	Individual	SHG	Individual	SHG	Individual
1.	Chamarajanagar	14	68	17.75	5.95	79.45	26.50	97.20	32.45
2.	Kollegal	10	48	12.70	4.20	56.85	18.50	69.55	22.70
3.	Gundlupet	13	61	16.05	5.35	71.85	23.95	87.90	29.30
4.	Yelandur	4	18	4.65	1.55	20.85	6.95	25.50	8.50
	District	41	195	51.15	17.05	229	75.90	280.15	92.95

5.16 It is seen that the target set for formation of SHGs have been fully achieved in the district. The actual activities have not yet started in all the SHGs. The following observations are made about the SHGs in the four talukas :

- In Yelandur taluk, all the four SHGs formed have just started its activities. In one of the SHG, activity relating to readymade garment manufacturing has started functioning. This SHG has acquired the required infrastructure assets and marketing strategies is yet to be developed. In the other two SHGs, milk production activity has been envisaged and these SHGs have been linked to the milk societies. The other SHG, intends to take up paper board making activity and linkage with Vivekananda Girijana Kendra (an NGO) is in progress.
- The SHGs in Kollegal Taluk have been formed and no activity has started. The SHGs have been linked to four NGOs namely Organisation of Development of Poor (ODP) in Martahalli, MYRADA branch at Hanur, People Movement for Social Rehabilitation (PMSR) in Kollegal and Holy Cross Health Centre in Hanur. During July 2000, the Kollegal Taluk Panchayat had organised training programme to these ten SHGs.
- In Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet taluks activities are yet to begin.

Area Development Programmes

5.17 The Area Development Programmes can be broadly classified in to the following three categories :

- Wage employment programmes such as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- Housing programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) includes construction & upgradation of houses, Ashraya and Dr. Ambedkar schemes
- Watershed development programmes like Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP), Desert Development Programmes (DDP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

5.18 There has been a restructuring of some of the earlier programmes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), IAY and EAS since April 1999. The Million Wells (MWS) programme has been discontinued since then.

Wage Employment Programmes

5.19 In the following paragraphs the Wage employment programmes consisting of the earlier JRY and the present JGSY and also the EAS programmes are discussed.



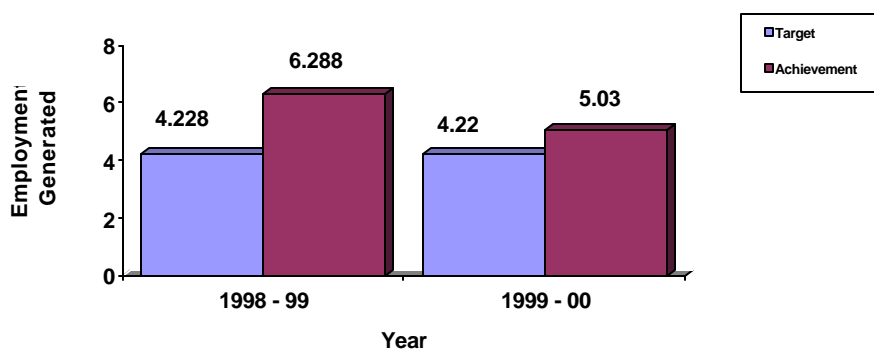
5.20 The JGSY (earlier JRY) and the EAS programmes aim at providing assured wage employment to the rural poor by engaging them in the creation of economically productive and socially beneficial assets like roads, school buildings, irrigation wells, anganwadi buildings, community halls and land development works. Housing programmes like IAY aims at creation of housing facilities to the rural poor and providing employment.

5.21 The progress under JGSY/JRY and EAS programmes in the district is given in the following Table -5.3 The districtwise details are given in Annexure - 4.

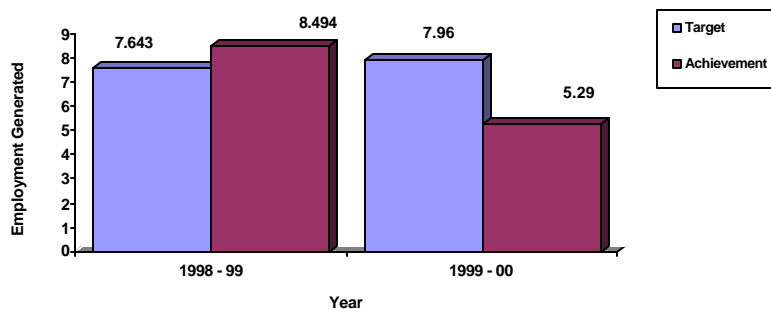
Table - 5.3 : Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) under JGSY/JRY and EAS programmes in Chamarajanagar District

Year	JGSY/JRY			EAS		
	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
1998 - 99	4.228	6.288	149	7.643	8.494	111
1999 - 00	4.22	5.03	119	7.96	5.29	66

Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) under JRY/JGSY in Chamarajanagar District



Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) under EAS in Chamarajanagar District



Housing Programmes

5.22 The housing programme aims at improving the housing stock in rural areas. The beneficiaries selected in the Grama Sabhas and are implemented by the Taluk panchayats under the supervision of the Zilla Panchayat. The different housing programmes under implementation are IAY, Dr. Ambedkar and the Ashraya schemes. However, since the last one year implementation under Ashraya scheme is held to legal issues.



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5.23 The following Table - 5.4 gives the progress achieved under housing programme in different schemes. The detailed progress in different taluks and district is given in Annexure - 5.

**Table - 5.4 : Progress under different Housing Programmes
in Chamarajanagar District**

Year	IAY		Dr. Ambedkar		Ashraya Housing		Ashraya Sites	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	T	A
1995 - 96	NA	NA	976	904	1852	1702	NA	NA
1996 - 97	NA	NA	605	546	1124	609	4230	3960
1997 - 98	NA	NA	731	499	700	539	2184	2025
1998 - 99	1075	605	436	289	3225*	891*	2445	1348
1999 - 00	921	1365	80	27	*	*	1223	299

Note : S - Sanctioned; C - Completed; T - Target; A - Achievement;

Watershed Development Programmes (WSD)

5.24 The district receives rainfall for 4 to 5 months in a year. The water conservation technology implemented in the district by the Department of Agriculture covers about 17878 ha. in the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Kollegal. WSD programme covers

- (i) reliance on vegetation to control erosion from flowing water and promoting in-situ moisture conservation;
- (ii) use of organic manures to improve moisture holding capacity of soil and enhance soil aeration which could store water to support plant growth during dry spells, and
- (iii) recharge of ground water by constructing percolation tanks, ravine reclamation structures, checkdams, nalabunds, etc.

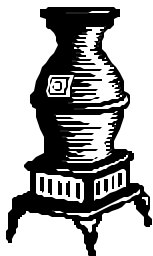
5.25 The coverage under WSD programme is given in the following Table - 5.5:

Table - 5.5 : Coverage under Watershed Programme in Chamarajanagar District

Sl. No.	Block / Watershed	No. of Watersheds	No. of Villages covered	No. of Families covered	No. of SC/ST families covered	Area of Watershed (ha)
1.	Chamarajanagar Kottalavadi - Narasamangala Watershed	4	6	1334	129	3829
2.	Gundlupet Honnamaduvena Halla Tank Watershed	4	14	3563	1202	6124
3.	Kollegal Doddahalla Watershed	3	3	3088	1052	7925
	Total	11	23	7985	2383	17878

Rural Energy Programmes

5.26 In order to meet the energy requirements of the rural households, promotion of sustainable sources of renewable energy is under implementation. The different rural energy programmes under implementation are the Integrated Rural Energy programme (IREP), the National Programme for Improved Chullahs (NPIC) and the National Project on Bio Gas Development (NPBD). These programmes are implemented through the central assistance.



5.27 The IREP propagates for the usage of solar energy devices like water heaters, cookers, street lighting systems, lanterns and water lifting pumps. The NPIC promotes for the indigenously developed improved chullahs having higher thermal efficiency as against the traditional ones. The improved chullahs will have potential to conserve firewood. The NPBD programme aims at Bio gas usage which is a clean, unplugging, smoke and soot free fuel containing inflammable methane gas. It is produced from cattle & human wastes and other organic matters.

5.28 The progress of activities in the district under the above three rural energy programmes is presented in the following Table - 5.6 .

Table - 5.6: Progress (No.) under different Rural Energy Programmes in Chamarajanagar District

Year	IREP		NPIC		NPBD	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1998 - 99	-	-	-	-	400	98
1999 - 00	223	215	3600	309	153	169

Rural Sanitation

5.29 Improved sanitation (Household Latrines) is considered a necessary requirement for socio-economic development and an important element for the basic needs of the people. The state is implementing the rural sanitation programme through Niramal Grama Yojana and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme. The districtwise progress in the state under this programme is given in Annexure - 6.

5.30 The progress under rural sanitation in Chamarajanagar district is presented in the following Table - 5.7.

**Table - 5.7: Progress (No.) under Rural Sanitation
in Chamarajanagar District**

Year	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
1998 - 99	5256	1268	24
1999 - 00	3531	2862	81

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

5.31 The Department of Industries and Commerce (DIC) is coordinating and implementing the PMRY since its inception in 1993-94. It is a subsidy linked credit programme with the objective of providing sustained employment to educated unemployed youth in micro enterprises in urban areas. Subsidy of 15% of project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500/- per entrepreneur is provided by DIC. SC/ST, OBCs and disabled to be assisted to the extent of 22.5%, 27% and 3% of the total targets respectively.

5.32 The progress achieved under PMRY in Chamarajanagar district for the last two years is presented in the following Table - 5.8.

Table - 5.8: Categorywise Progress under PMRY

Sl. No.	Category	1998 - 1999			1999 - 2000		
		Target	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Target	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	SC	64	61	32	64	62	12
2	ST	32	17	11	32	16	5
3	OBC	115	81	73	115	115	23
4	Minority	43	31	21	43	25	11
5	Others	171	153	146	176	154	38
6	Total	425	343	283	430	372	89
7	Women	142	85	52	142	71	15
8	Physically handicapped	13	4	2	13	1	1

VISHWA Programme

5.33 The DIC is also implementing the VISHWA programme for the welfare of the rural population. The DIC gives direct production assistance to small entrepreneurs. The progress achieved during 1999 - 2000 under this programme is presented in Table - 5.9 below.

Table - 5.9: Vishwa Direct Production (1999 - 2000)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Target		No. of Villages	Activity	Achievement	
		No. of Units	Beneficiaries			No. of Units	Beneficiaries
1	Chamarajana gar	12	40	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readymade garments Bamboo Products Jaggery Making 	10 6 4	10 12 40
2	Kollegal	20	40	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agarabathi Bamboo Products Silk Reeling 	10 5 3	20 15 48
3	Yelandur	11	20	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand made paper Woollen Knitting 	1 10	10 10
4	Gundlupet	11	20	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coir Products Coir Spinning (Rope) 	1 10	10 20
	Total	54	120	11		60	195

5.34 In addition to direct production assistance, the DIC gives training to identified beneficiaries in specific activities. The following Table - 5.10 gives the relevant information.

Table - 5.10: Vishwa Training Programme (1999 - 2000)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Target		No. of Villages	Activity	Achievement	
		No. of Units	Beneficiaries			No. of Units	Beneficiaries
1	Chamarajana gar	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kollegal	1	10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readymade garments 	1	10
3	Yelandur	1	10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetable Dyeing 	1	10

4	Gundlupet	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	20	2		2	20

SC and ST Development Corporation

5.35 SC and ST Development Corporation is implementing a number of schemes for the upliftment of SC and ST families. While some of the schemes like Ganga Kalyan Yojana are fully funded by the Government, a few are implemented through credit support from the financial institutions. These programs are aimed at improving the standard of living of SC/ST population. The Corporation is taking the responsibility of identifying eligible beneficiaries and assisting in getting bank loan for carrying out various income generating activities. Some of the details of the programs implemented by the Corporation are given below :

Programme	Activities	Assistance
Self employment programme	All types of farm and non-farm activities	50% subsidy with maximum of Rs.5000/-, project cost not exceeding Rs.35,000/- for auto rickshaw loans apart from Rs.5000/- subsidy, margin money assistance upto Rs.10,000/- or 25% of the project cost which ever is less, with 4% interest.
Industries, services business programme	Purchase of mini bus, tractors, goods transport vehicles, establishing medical shops, medical labs, purchase of Xerox machines etc.	25% of the project cost as margin with ceiling limit of Rs.50,000/- at 2% rate of interest
Schemes for liberation and rehabilitation of Scavengers (SLRS)	All farms sector and non-farm sector activities	The maximum funding of the project will be upto Rs. 50,000/- with 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- and margin money assistance of Rs.15% of the project cost and remaining 85% bank assistance.

5.36 The corporation also implements land purchase and distribution scheme, giving training to unemployed youth under various allocations and many other schemes.

Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation (BCMDC)

- 5.37 The Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation is implementing two schemes namely, Chaitanya - the margin money scheme for backward classes, Swavalambana for minorities with a view to providing financial assistance for income generating activities and self-employment ventures with family income below Rs.22,000 per year. Assistance is provided in the form of margin money to the extent of 20% of the investment cost with a ceiling of Rs.20,000 for income generating activities. In addition to margin money assistance, the corporation is extending subsidy to the extent of 50% of project cost to a maximum of Rs.5,000. The assistance is provided only once and to only one member in a family.
- 5.38 The Targets and Achievements by this line department is given in the Table - 5.11 below.

Table - 5.11: Targets and Achievements under BCMDC programmes

Year / Programme	Number of Beneficiaries						
	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
Swavalambana	108	101	112	96	123	63	120
Chaitanya	287	263	292	290	318	297	460

Department of Social Welfare

- 5.39 This department is implementing directly programmes for the welfare of the SC and ST students in the form of scholarships, awards, incentives and providing residential hostel facilities for the promotion of education. In addition to this, it also covers Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) which includes the areas of agriculture, Horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, rural industries and nutrition programme etc,. The main objectives of the programme are raising the income level of SC/ST population and providing self-employment to the families whose income is below Rs.11,000 per annum. 75 percent and 60 percent subsidy is given for Minor Irrigation activities and for other purposes respectively. The concerned line departments implements these programmes as per the action plan.

Animal Husbandry

- 5.40 The progress of activities carried out by this line department is given in Table - 5.12 below.

Table - 5.12: Beneficiaries under SCP and TSP

Year	Physical (Numbers)			
	TSP		SCP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1998-99	67	67	74	73
1999 -00	39	39	68	68

Note : TSP - Tribal Sub Plan;
SCP - Special Component Plan

Sericulture

5.41 The progress of activities carried out by this line department under SCP is given in Table - 5.13 below.

Table - 5.13: Beneficiaries under SCP and TSP

Year	SCP		TSP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1998 - 99	259	259	39	39
1999 - 00	361	361	45	45

Horticulture

5.42 The progress of activities carried out by this line department under SCP and TSP is given in Table - 5.14 below.

Table - 5.14 : Beneficiaries under SCP and TSP

Year	SCP		TSP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1998 - 99	532	532	396	398
1999 - 00	418	417	242	242

Agriculture

5.43 The progress of activities carried out by this line department under SCP and TSP is given in Table - below.

Table - : Beneficiaries under SCP and TSP

Year	SCP		TSP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1998 - 99	233	233	36	36
1999 - 00	151	214	53	101

Programme for Women and Children

5.44 Women and Child Welfare Department is implementing Manebelaku, Vikasini, Udyogini and other programs. The main objectives of these schemes are to improve the social and economic status of rural women by providing them income generating activities based on the skill, aptitude, local conditions by extending suitable training, loan assistance on easier terms and to improve the access to rural women to health, education, safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc. The talukwise details of Anganwadi Centres, Nutrition Programmes for the year 1999 - 2000 are given in Annexure - 7.



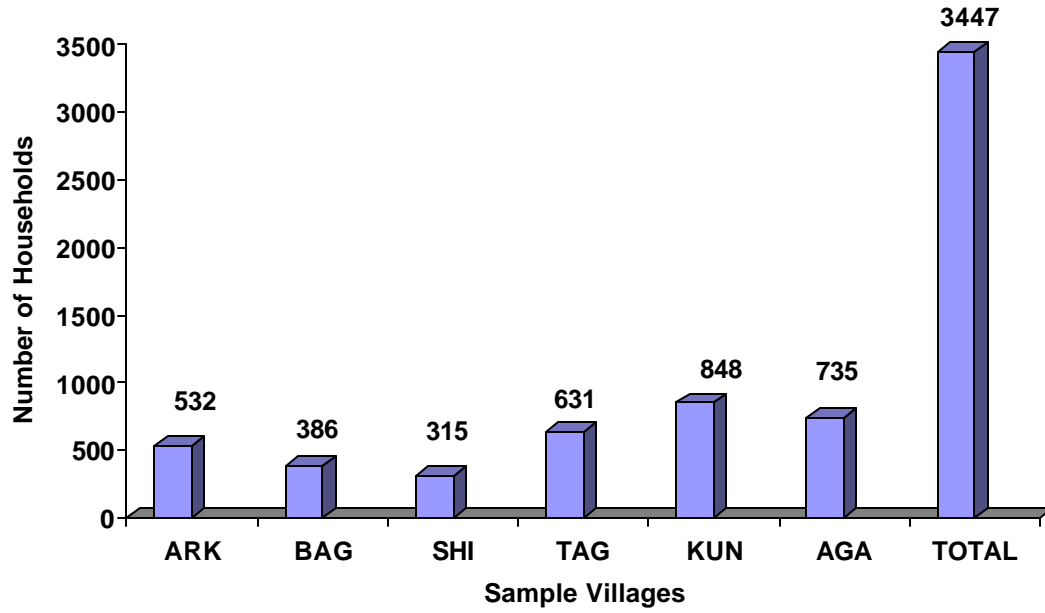
5.45 The physical targets and achievements under Manebelaku, Vikasini and Udyogini programmes implemented by this department are given in the following Table - 5.16.

Table - 5.16 : Number of Beneficiaries under different Programmes

Programme	1997-98		1998 - 1999		1999 - 2000
	T	A	T	A	T
Manebelaku	38	42	47	53	65
Vikasini	12	12	15	10	20
Udyogini	7	8	8	9	15

Note : T - Target; A - Achievement;

Total Number of Households in the Sample Villages



Number of Households Surveyed in the Sample Villages

