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## **ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA BUDGETS FOR MINORITIES**

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# **ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA BUDGETS FOR MINORITIES<sup>1</sup>**

by

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## **Introduction:**

A Study carried out in the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law School of India University NLSIU), Bangalore, has identified some serious deficits in the socio-economic life of minorities in Karnataka (Japhet et.al., 2015). It is recognised that if minority communities were to be mainstreamed into the socio-economic and political life of the nation, it is necessary to take care of these deficits. This calls for a proactive role on the part of the concerned authorities and others who are interested in ameliorating the conditions of the minorities. Thus the authorities should have the following tasks ahead in their agenda:

- In the area of education, some of the minority communities like Muslims and Buddhists in particular are lagging behind in respect of enrolment ratio at the primary and high school, and higher education levels. It is true that the availability of scholarships and residential hostels for the benefit of minorities has improved the situation but still there appears to be some room for improvement particularly in regard to enrolment of girl children. However, the major problem among the minorities is higher rate of dropout particularly after 7<sup>th</sup> and after 10<sup>th</sup> standards which has been attributed to non-availability of schools of their mother tongue medium of instruction. In particular, it is found

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that the absence of Urdu and Tamil medium high schools as also lack of English medium PU Colleges, especially in the rural areas and small towns, has contributed to high dropout rates among the children of these communities. As a result, those of the students who come through the medium of instruction other than English and Kannada find it difficult to cope with high school and college education in Kannada and English medium. Therefore, it is suggested that wherever minorities are concentrated in the rural and urban settlements, English medium sections may be opened in High Schools and PU Colleges. Having done that, it may also be necessary to strengthen English language teaching in the Urdu medium primary and high schools so that transit from mother tongue medium to English medium education may become smooth and certain for such children. Wherever necessary, it is absolutely necessary to organise bridge courses in spoken and written English language for the benefit of minority community students.

- It is a well-known fact that minorities, especially Muslims and Christians, tend to live in separate colonies particularly in urban areas. The above Study shows that a large part of these communities who belong to the poorer sections live in urban slums and more of them live in slums which are not notified for the reason of which they do not have access to civic amenities like housing, sanitation, drinking water, electricity including health facilities. As a result, the quality of life of these people is comparatively poor. This is further compounded by the abject poverty conditions that they live in – the incidence of poverty among them being comparatively higher. Therefore, it should be the task of the concerned authorities to notify such slums and colonies so that Municipal authorities provide the civic amenities for the benefit of those who live in such areas. In particular, it is a felt need of the minorities living in such slums and colonies that the State should establish hospitals – at least Primary Health Centres – to treat minor ailments like injuries, infections, and digestive track, and respiratory

track ailments. Reason stated is that visits for treatment of these ailments to hospitals located far away from their residential area prove to be expensive as they have to incur transport charges and face the problem of long waits which impose opportunity cost in terms of loss of wages for the day.

- In recent times, there have been communal conflicts which are becoming more frequent on account of the rise of the so-called fringe groups. Such conflicts have resulted in damage to life and property of the minorities and damage even to their places of worship. It is true that the State has encouraged formation of Peace Committees and also it intervenes to protect the minorities. But these Committees are sporadic and the said intervention also has not been very helpful in view of the fact that the Police Personnel are reported to be not entirely impartial. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State hereafter to establish some kind of permanent Peace Committees charged with the task of keeping a tab on what is going on between different communities and to take necessary precautionary steps to nip in bud potential communal conflicts. Also the State may sensitize the police force personnel to the needs and the cultural ethos of the minority communities. In addition, State may build a separate fund for providing immediate relief and compensation for loss of life and property due to communal conflicts. Fast track special courts may be established to try and punish those who incite and indulge in communal riots.
- Lack of adequate political representation to minority communities in statutory bodies like Panchayats, Municipalities, State Legislature and Parliament, it is pointed out, goes against the interest of the minorities both when they seek benefits from the Government, and when they demand protection against attacks by the fringe groups and others. Hence, there is a need for political mobilisation among minorities with a view to creating awareness among them to organize themselves into democratic groups within the framework of the Constitution. These

groups should mobilise support to those of the contestants to the election for the statutory bodies who are sympathetic to the cause of minorities irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That will ensure that our democracy will transform itself from merely being an electoral to both electoral and participatory democracy.

Deficits identified among the minorities in the above paragraphs by the CSSEIP study (Japhet S., et.al., 2015) need to be taken care of by the budgets particularly at the State level. In the light of the deficits listed, the State budgets are expected to empower the minorities with school and college level education, reduce poverty levels and improve quality of life, promote harmonious relationships between majority and minority communities and also assist political mobilisation. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate Karnataka budgets especially those presented in recent years, say, from 2009-10 to 2016-17 during which period the State provided a special additional budget for the welfare of minorities.

The focus of the analysis of these budgets is on how far the concerns of minorities have been taken into account by the Karnataka Government while formulating these special budgetary allocations. The concerns of the minorities are assessed under two heads in this paper: One, to what extent the inclusive growth concern has been translated into budgetary allocation for the benefit of the minority communities. The other is to critically examine the budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern across different areas of development of the minority groups. The data for this paper is drawn mainly from the budget documents of the Government of Karnataka.

### **Budgetary Allocations for Minorities**

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was a landmark as far as attempts to develop various social groups in Karnataka. During this period, the Government of Karnataka was guided by the principle of inclusive growth

enunciated by the Planning Commission as part of the broader objective of promoting inclusive growth and development, the Karnataka budgets began to provide for an additional outlay by way of separate special allocation for the welfare of minorities from the financial year 2007-08. Initially the allocation made under this head was modest at Rs.97 crore in 2007-08 budget but subsequently the amount set apart for the welfare of the minorities was accelerated.

Since the earlier budgets did not have a specific focus on Minorities, as the latter were part of OBCs, the allocation of funds was part of OBC fund allocation. Consequently, there hardly was any data on allocation specifically meant for them. Therefore, our analysis begins from the budget year 2009-10 onwards for which we have access to adequate data on the subject.

Table 1 which presents data on budgetary allocation and expenditure in respect of minorities in Karnataka shows that the total outlay ear-marked for the minorities in the 2009-10 budget was Rs.134 crore which accounts for a mere 0.23% of the total State outlay. However, the outlay for the minorities' development has gradually increased over a period of time from Rs.134 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.1,374 crore in 2016-17 - a rise by more than ten times. As a proportion to State outlay too, this shows a rise from 0.23% to 0.71% indicating more than trebling of this proportion during the same period.

A second point to be noted from Table 1 is, as the outlay has been increasing over the years, expenditure also has been increasing but this is happening so not proportionately. Thus, while in the year 2009-10, expenditure as percentage of outlay was 99%, this figure showed a gradual decline year after year ending with less than 93% in the year 2013-14. However, in respect of the financial year 2014-15 expenditure as percentage of outlay has recovered and gone up to 98.31 per cent. Data in respect of the

**Table 1: Budget Allocation and Expenditure in respect of Minorities in Karnataka, 2009-10 to 2014-15  
(Rs. In Crores)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>State Budget Outlay</b>	<b>Outlay for Minorities</b>	<b>Index of Minorities Outlay</b>	<b>% of Minorities Outlay to State Outlay</b>	<b>Total Expenditure in respect of Minorities</b>	<b>Index of Minorities Expenditure</b>	<b>Minorities Expenditure as % of State Outlay</b>
2009-10	58117.24	134.2	100.00	0.23	132.9	100	99.03
2010-11	64941.57	168.5	125.56	0.26	165.3	124.37	98.10
2011-12	80668.51	268.6	200.15	0.33	253.10	190.44	94.22
2012-13	98999.82	307.9	229.43	0.31	290.50	218.58	94.34
2013-14	117816.30	441.7	329.14	0.37	409.50	308.12	92.70
2014-15	133524.90	833.1	620.79	0.62	611.50	467.00	98.31
2015-16	139285.97	1000.0	745.16	0.71			
2016-17	163419.0	1374.0					

**Source: Budget Documents.**

financial year 2015-16 is yet to be made available. However, the question that needs to be addressed is what may be the reason for the declining trend in expenditure as a percent of outlay? One possible reason is perhaps fund releases might be less than the allocation. Another is, possibly limitation of the absorption capacity of the Department of Minorities Welfare. If the latter is true, there is a case for augmenting its absorption capacity by taking appropriate measures such as expanding the reach of the Department to district and taluk levels. In the absence of this, we will face the prospect of expenditure as a percent of outlay declining every year as outlay for the development of minority communities keeps on rising.

### **Allocation Pattern Across Areas of Development:**

Having examined the trend in resource allocation for the development of minorities in Karnataka, we may now pass on to critically examining the allocation pattern of the ear-marked outlay across different areas of development. Such an exercise is essential because the policy maker is expected to allocate funds for the priority areas such that the overall development of the minority groups is accelerated. Keeping this imperative in view, we have in the first stage, tried to identify the felt needs of the minorities and then in the next stage prioritised these needs and aspirations for appropriate action.

In the above pages, we have already stated development deficits faced by the minority communities in Karnataka in the areas of health, education, quality of life and political development. This calls for appropriate intervention from the Government through its budgetary instrument. The intervention expected is in the form of an appropriate size of budgetary allocation from now on so that the socio-economic development of the minorities is accelerated and brought up to the level of the majority community.

The question is what should be that scheme of appropriate budgetary allocation? It may be noted that the successive Finance Ministers in



Karnataka have been allocating funds for the development of minorities under the various development programmes implemented by the line departments for all the social groups. However, in their wisdom, as a gap filling measure, the Finance Ministers have also considered it desirable to earmark certain amount of outlay specifically for promoting development among the minority groups right from the year 2009-10. But as we have seen above, this amount is very meagre and notwithstanding the fact that this is an additionality, a dent could not be made into the poverty levels, nor improving quality of life, nor even promoting social and educational development. There is, therefore, a case for substantially increasing such allocation in the ensuing budgets. If this argument is accepted, then the question is what should be the size of additional budget that needs to be provided for the development of the minority communities and that how this budget should be distributed across projects that meet the needs and aspirations of the minorities on a priority basis.

Taking the example of the Special Development Programmes implemented in the similarly placed social groups such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in whose case a Special Component Plan for SCs and a Sub-Plan for STs are being implemented, it is suggested that a special development plan may also be formulated and implemented for the upliftment of the minorities. Such a plan is necessary to fill the gap in developmental level of minorities compared to that of the majority community, in the absence of which, the gap may widen further in future.

The 2015-16 budget of the Government of Karnataka provided Rs.1,000 crore for promoting the welfare of the minority communities. This amount constitutes 0.71% of the State outlay which is not very inspiring considering the fact that the minorities constitute 16% of the State population. It may be noted that the outlay earmarked for the development of SCs and STs is 24.1% of the State outlay, which bears a close proportion to the population of this community. The 2015-16 budget accordingly had allocated R.16,336 crore for the development of these two communities

under Special Development Plans. The minority community population is 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the SC and ST population and by the same logic the minority community should get a little more than Rs.10,000 crore per annum. However, since the available studies (G. Thimmaiah, 1983, and Goodwala Commission, 1985) indicate that the socio-economic status of minorities is better than that of SCs and STs, and since the HDI in respect of minorities is also higher compared to these social groups by about 40% (T.R. Chandrasekhar, 2015), it is reasonable to say that the State may allocate at least 60% of the Rs.10,000 crore, viz., Rs.6,000 crore per annum for the development of minorities. This figure is based on the assumption that deprivation in respect of minorities is equal to 60% of the deprivation level of the SCs and STs.

Coming to the allocative pattern of the Special Development Plan outlay the methodology followed is first to consider historically how the State has allocated funds across different areas of development and then modify this pattern by building into the exercise the priorities revealed by the knowledgeable persons and respondents of the minority households in our interviews with them in respect of the project relating to the socio-economic conditions of minorities in Karnataka (S Japhet et.al., 2015). By and large, our respondents listed their needs and aspirations as follows:

1. Educational development,
2. Poverty alleviation,
3. Improvement of quality of life,
4. Social and religious development,
5. Health facilities,
6. Protection of life and property, and
7. Political Development.

In Appendix Table 1, the allocation pattern of the budgets from 2009-10 to 2014-15 are presented. Unfortunately, since comparable data are not available for subsequent years, our analysis does not proceed beyond this year which is a limitation of this paper. From Table 1, it is evident that the

Department of Minorities Welfare has identified 47 programmes or areas of development. But these programmes which are widely spread do not give a correct picture as to which major areas of development have been prioritised by the State. Therefore, we have brought these programmes under eight categories including administration and listed them in Appendix Table 5. Based on this Table, we have arrived at the budget allocation figures in respect of these eight broad categories and have shown them in Table 2 below. From this Table it is evident that initially allocation made for poverty alleviation and administration of the programmes was small but in respect of the other three areas of development viz., quality of life, education, social and religious development, significant amounts of allocation were made.

Particularly in respect of education, the allocation has been very high. However, during the last two years allocation has significantly increased in respect not only of education and religious development, but also in respect of poverty alleviation. This picture comes out more clearly if we look at Table 3 which presents the index numbers in respect of allocation of funds by areas of development. Thus, the increase registered in respect of poverty alleviation is several folds and so is the case with social and religious development. Though education has been getting the highest allocation, the year-to-year increase has not been very high which is understandable as this area of development has already reached a saturation point.

**Table 2: BUDGET ALLOCATION BY BROAD AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT -  
2009-10 TO 2014-15 (Rs. In Lakhs)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Areas of Development</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
1.	Poverty Alleviation	41.9	96.4	573.5	578.5	280.0	15515.0
2.	Administration	53.4	182.8	317.4	422.9	621.6	750.4
3.	Quality of Life	2107.0	1571.0	2059.0	2554.7	2556.4	6017.4
4.	Education	10646.0	13352.0	17911.6	21794.9	33258.1	31697.0
5.	Social and Religious development	576.0	1647.6	5995.0	5437.3	7450.0	29332.5
6.	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Protection of Life and Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Political Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13424.2</b>	<b>16849.7</b>	<b>26856.5</b>	<b>30788.4</b>	<b>44166.2</b>	<b>83312.3</b>

**TABLE 3: INCREASE IN ALLOCATION BY AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT,  
2009-10 TO 2014-15 IN INDEX NUMBERS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
1.	Poverty Alleviation	100	230	1368	1380	668	37020
2.	Administration	100	342	594	792	1164	1405
3.	Quality of Life	100	75	98	121	121	286
4.	Education	100	125	168	205	312	298
5.	Social and Religious development	100	286	1041	944	1293	5093
6.	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Protection of Life and Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Political Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>621</b>

**Table 4: PROPORTION OF BUDGET ALLOCATION BY AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT 2009-10 TO 2014-15 (IN %)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
1.	Poverty Alleviation	0.3	0.6	2.1	1.9	0.6	18.6
2.	Administration	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9
3.	Quality of Life	15.7	9.3	7.7	8.3	5.8	7.2
4.	Education	79.3	79.2	66.7	70.8	75.3	38.0
5.	Social and Religious development	4.3	9.8	22.3	17.7	16.9	35.2
6.	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Protection of Life and Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Political Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Going back to Table 2, it may be seen that while the State has allocated funds in respect of five areas of development, under the remaining three viz., political development, health facilities and protection of life and property, there is absolutely no allocation. Since these three requirements are identified by the Minority community households as essential for their survival and development, State ought to have provided funds for these requirements too. This appears to be a serious lapse on the part of the State administration.

Even considering the other five areas of development to which funds are allocated, some problems may be noticed. Thus in the first phase, a large part of the outlay is allocated for educational development which is justifiable considering that the community places high priority on education. But the amount of money allocated for the other three purposes viz., poverty alleviation, improvement in quality of life and support for social and religious development is quite inadequate taking in to account their importance in the socio-economic life of the minorities. Secondly, as an item of administration, the funds allocated to it may not be adequate because in future the Department will have to play a proactive role by spreading itself across not only districts but also across taluks. In the district and taluk-headquarters there is a need for strengthening the administrative machinery so that it reaches the door steps of the people. Such a step is necessary because the Department will have to not merely engage in administering the various programmes relating to education, quality of life, social and religious development, it is also expected to promote political development by creating awareness among the minority population, ensure access to health facilities by minorities and administer funds ear-marked for compensation in case of loss of life and property due to communal riots.

In the second phase, starting from 2014-15 there appears to be some change in the allocation pattern across different categories. It may be seen that while budget allocation for education has been on the rise from 2009-

10 to 2013-14, there is a drop in the allocation during 2014-15 budget. Secondly, while allocation for the rest of the categories has been very modest from 2009-10 to 2013-14, there is a sharp rise in allocation during the 2014-15 budget. This becomes more clear if we look at the percentage proportion of allocation for different categories as presented in Table 3. It is clear from this Table that while allocation for education was in the range of roughly 70 to 80 per cent during the 2009-10 to 2013-14, it suddenly dropped down to 38% in the 2014-15 budget. On the other hand, allocation in respect of social and religious development and poverty alleviation has shot up during the 2014-15 budget to 35% and 19% respectively. This means that the loss of education sector is the gain of social and religious development and poverty alleviation sectors. However, it may be necessary to mention here that though in percentage terms allocation for education has declined substantially during 2014-15 budget, in absolute terms this decline is minimal from Rs.333 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.317 crore in 2014-15. This suggests that the loss sustained by the educational sector is after all not very substantial. This happens so because during the year under consideration the total outlay for the minority communities jumped to Rs.833 crore from Rs.442 crore during the previous year. This means that the gain by social and religious development, and poverty alleviation sectors came from the enhanced outlay earmarked for minorities rather than by a substantial cut in the outlay meant for education.

### **Expenditure Pattern:**

In the above pages, we have noted that overall expenditure has been lower compared to allocation during all the years from 2009-10 to present. We have also noticed that the gap between the two has also been increasing over the years. At this stage it would be of interest to see whether across the different areas of development where exactly the gap between allocation and expenditure is wider. For this purpose we have presented tables relating to expenditure in respect of different areas of development in Appendix Tables 3 and 4. From these tables, we have derived summary tables in respect of

expenditure with regard to the eight broad areas of development and the same have been shown as Tables 5 and 6. In order to assess where the gap between allocation expenditure is wider, we need to compare the allocation data presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4 with the expenditure data provided in Tables 5, 6 and 7.

Comparing these two sets of Tables, we find that there is not of much variation in allocation and expenditure in respect of different areas of development. However, the gap between allocation and expenditure uniformly remains the same across different areas of development. This is something which is unique. Therefore, it should go to the credit of the Minorities Welfare Department that it has very carefully spent money in respect of each of the areas of development without giving rise to any kind of discrimination.



**Table 5: DEVELOPMENT AREA-WISE EXPENDITURE, 2009-10 TO 2013-14  
(In Rs. lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Area of Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Poverty Alleviation	42	94	573	578	278
2	Administration	53	183	306	414	557
3	Quality of Life	2093	1547	2059	2555	2556
4	Education	10526	13056	16426	20355	32706
5	Social and Religious development	576	1648	5945	5145	4853
6	Health	0	0	0	0	0
7	Protection of Life and Property	0	0	0	0	0
8	Political Development	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13290</b>	<b>16528</b>	<b>25308</b>	<b>29047</b>	<b>40951</b>

**Table 6: DEVELOPMENT AREA-WISE EXPENDITURE, 2009-10 TO 2013-14 (Index Nos.)**

Sl. No.	Area of Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Poverty Alleviation	100	226.0	1372.8	1385.5	666.7
2	Administration	100	342.2	572.2	774.5	1043.7
3	Quality of Life	100	73.9	98.4	122.1	122.1
4	Education	100	124.0	156.1	193.4	310.7
5	Social and Religious development	100	286.1	1032.2	893.3	842.6
6	Health	0	0	0	0	0
7	Protection of Life and Property	0	0	0	0	0
8	Political Development	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	100	124.4	190.4	218.6	308.1

**Table 7: DEVELOPMENT AREA-WISE EXPENDITURE, 2009-10 TO 2013-14 (In %)**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Area of Expenditure</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
1	Poverty Alleviation	0.3	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.7
2	Administration	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
3	Quality of Life	15.7	9.4	8.1	8.8	6.2
4	Education	79.2	79.0	64.9	70.1	79.9
5	Social and Religious development	4.3	10.0	23.5	17.7	11.9
6	Health	0	0	0	0	0
7	Protection of Life and Property	0	0	0	0	0
8	Political Development	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Concluding Remarks:**

On the basis of the above analysis of the budgets, the following points may be noted:

- The State in its wisdom has identified the need for a separate budget allocation for the development of minorities with the intention of promoting inclusive development.
- The successive Finance Ministers right from 2009-10 have been allocating more and more funds for the development of minorities. The increase in allocation was sharp during 2013-14.
- Based on the identified felt needs of the minority communities, this paper has specified eight broad development areas on a priority basis. The 47 areas of development structured by the Minorities Welfare Department, have been brought under the above referred eight areas of development and found that in respect of three broad areas viz., health facilities, protection of life and property and political development absolutely no allocation was made.
- Education as an area of development has received utmost attention followed by social and religious development. The other three areas of

development, viz., poverty alleviation and quality of life including administration did not receive due attention during the earlier years. However, from 2013-14 onwards, these areas have received some attention from the Department.

- Over the years, allocation across the broad areas of development has been fluctuating and the fluctuation has been rather high in respect of all areas except administration. There is, therefore, a case for fixing ratios of allocation across these areas of development. It is our suggestion that while allocation for education could be kept at a higher level, let us say at 30% of the total outlay, in respect of other sectors it could be as follows:
  - Administration: 2%;
  - Poverty Alleviation: 18%;
  - Quality of life: 10%;
  - Social and Religious Development: 15%
  - Health facilities: 15%;
  - Protection of life and property: 5%, and
  - Political Development: 5%

We hope that the Government of Karnataka would give serious thought to this suggestion and keep the ratios suggested by us in view while making allocations in its future budgets.

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## **APPENDIX – A: Budgetary Provisions**

### **Budget 2010-11**

The special allocation for the minority welfare was increased from Rs.167 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.207 crore in 2010-11. The details of allocation for various purposes are as follows: Construction of Haj Bhavan in Bangalore, construction of Shadhi Mahals, Special Language Training to enable minority students to change their medium of instruction for higher education, for skill development training in various professions, for development of Tavakkal Mastan Dargah of Bangalore and Mardan-e-Ghaib near Shivana Samudra (Shimsha).

### **Budget 2011-12:**

During 2011-12 the budget provided Rs.326 crore for the development of minorities. The allocation details are as shown below: Apart from providing scholarships and hostel facilities, loans and subsidies were extended for development programmes such as purchase of land, provision of irrigation facilities, starting business etc.; construction and renovation of Wakf Board buildings, construction of Haj Mahal in Bangalore. A special feature of this budget is for the first time an amount of Rs.50 crore was provided for taking up development schemes related to Christian community.

### **Budget 2012-13:**

For the minorities welfare, a special budgetary allocation of Rs.235 crore was provided for: For Christian welfare schemes the same amount of Rs.50 crore was provided as last year. The remaining resources were allocated for improving infrastructure at pilgrimage places of minorities, for Shadi Mahal and community halls, for Morarji Desai residential school buildings, skill development and for construction of Haj Mahal.

### **Budget 2013-14:**

In this budget it was proposed to:

- a) Provide dwellings to all the houseless people.
- b) Give quality education to all the children.
- c) Provide health facilities to the poor and the needy.
- d) Strengthen welfare schemes for women.
- e) Develop educational infrastructure and Infrastructure for economic activities of SCs, STs and Minorities.
- f) Waive the loans advanced to SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities.
- g) Give higher incentives for cooperative milk producers.
- h) Increase subsidy for housing units.
- i) Enrol membership for cooperative societies from SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities.
- j) Strengthen tourism infrastructure and ensure participation of weaker sections in this sector by distributing tourist taxies to OBCs and Minorities and train them in tourism hospitality.
- k) Rehabilitate those who were engaged in illicit distillation by means of assistance from Karnataka State Minorities Development Corporation.
- l) Provide financial assistance for the marriage of girls of minority communities.
- m) Provide infrastructure facilities at pilgrim places of minorities.
- n) Set-up a Minority Welfare Cell at Taluk level and Urban Centres to create awareness about programmes for minorities' development.

### **Budget 2014-15:**

In the 2014-15 budget, an attempt was made to further empower minorities. As part of this, it was proposed to enhance the boarding expenses in Morarji Desai Residential Schools, food expenses in grant-in-aid hostels meant for the Minorities, assistance provided to the children in the orphanages and destitute houses run by Minority NGOs, coaching fee reimbursement for the minority students appearing for IAS, IPS, KAS exams,

construction of 70 hostel buildings meant for the minorities as also providing infrastructure for modernizing minorities hostels and so on.

### **Budget 2015-16**

In this budget some more new schemes for the benefit of the minorities were proposed. Thus, the 'Vidyasiri' scheme of the Backward Classes Development Department to be extended to the Minorities Welfare Department, financial assistance of Rs.10,000 to be provided to engineering and medical students to purchase books and study materials, 30 hostels/residential schools/colleges to be started in the own buildings constructed under MSDP scheme, 4 Morarji Desai residential schools, 2 Morarji Desai PU colleges, 5 post-matric hostels to be started, loans to be provided to students selected through CET exams, arivu sala yojane, to be extended to those selected under COMED-K, up to Rs.20 lakhs and Rs.10 lakhs to be borne of the fees of the students selected to pursue higher education abroad in respect of parents with an annual income of less than Rs.6 lakh and between Rs.6 lakh and Rs.15 lakh respectively, e-learning facility to be provided in Urdu schools and residential schools, to train students in spoken-English and computer in hostels and residential schools. Block grants for developing Muslim and Jain religious buildings and to allocate a one-time budgetary support to complete the uncompleted Shadi Mahals and Community Bhavans. It may be mentioned that in this year budget Rs.1000 crore budgetary provision was made for the Department of Minorities Welfare.

### **Budget 2016-17**

In this budget the following new schemes have been proposed:

- Infrastructure development works in minority colonies.
- Mentor leadership and capacity building among minority community students.
- Modernisation of Madrassas.

- Hostel and residential school improvement programmes.
- Grants for educational infrastructure and Jamia-ul-Ulum and Beary institutions.
- A research centre to be established at Mohammed Gawan Library in Bidar.
- A Chair on Studies relating to religious Minorities to be instituted.
- Extension of the Nine-Point program facility to Government Urdu schools.
- The District level information centres to be extended to taluk level.
- Rs.125 crore assistance for the development of Christian Community.
- Payment of fee scheme to be extended to all minority students studying in nursing schools.
- Financial assistance for construction of Buddhist Vihars and a site, (the site to be under BDA limits) and financial assistance for Community Hall to Anglo-Indian community, financial assistance for Bidai scheme, Shadi Mahals, Jain Basadis.
- During this budget year Rs.1,374 crore was allocated for Minorities Welfare Department.



**Appendix Table B: Development Area-wise Allocation, 2009-10 to 2014-15 (in Rs. Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and head of account	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation	2013-14 Allocation	2014-15 Allocation
1	Directorate and Administration	53.4	*182.76	317.42	422.9	457.69	595.4
2	Construction of Community Halls and Shadi Mahals for Minorities	1000	1000	1645	1089.22	2500	2500
3	Merit-cum-Means programme	500	500	1000	910	700	350
4	Providing e-learning and teaching aids to minority schools	50	160.5	200	50	25	150
5	Skill Development for minority students	470.04	700	1000	508	800	500
6	Construction of Residential Schools in respect of Morarji Desai Schools	233	300	200	200	600	400
7	Construction of New Hostels in respect of Minorities	515.26	629.5	338.18	239.44	530.34	1696
8	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Department			225	415	2400	470
9	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Zilla Panchayats	1400	1500.12	2189.97	2000	435.5	2000
10	Providing loan from HUDCO to Minorities	15	25	18	14.12	14.78	6.37
11	Providing Training for Competitive Examinations		50	100	100	100	250
12	Providing tuition Fees to Minority students			400	251	675	
13	Providing Hostel for Minorities working women			100	50	50	57.5
14	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Minorities under SDP	2499.88	2000	2000	4000	5000	1800
15	Providing HUDCO Loan and Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities	2092	1545.95	2041	2540.62	2541.62	3311
16	Providing Scholarships to students studying abroad			100	142.68	300	200
17	Protection of Wakf Properties in Karnataka			895	500	400	1000
18	Payment of Honorarium to Mujavars, Peshimams of Wakf			500	500	200	4680
19	Christian Development Scheme			3000	3025	6000	10000
20	Scholarship to Jain Community students			1000		1000	100
21	Remedial Coaching Scheme					800	300
23	Bidaai Scheme					1000	2000
24	Model Schools on lines of Kendriya Vidyalaya						500
25	Skill Development and Training to Minority Women						200
26	Infrastructure facilities in Pilgrim Places						200
27	Providing training to minority law graduates and scholarships	31.13	29.5	45	37	35.59	

28	Construction of Hostels for Pre and Most-Matric minority students	334.55	405	1230.86	1331.06	1539.18
29	Scholarships to ITI/Diploma Students of Minorities	34.74	38.5	34.08	33	40.03
30	Scholarships to Minority students		300	7.25	7.5	7.5
31	Providing Grant in aid to Hostels Run by Minority Organisations	154.3	145	72	77	78
32	Providing vocational training to Minority Students	29.96	24	25	28	31.99
33	Providing Grant-in-aid to Minority Orphanages	41.91	96.41	73.5	78.5	80
34	Staff expenditure					163.94
35	Merit-cum-Means scholarships	625	569.85	599.28	770	2300 3000
36	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	575.96	1647.62	2000	1862.29	0 11000
37	Pre-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	1857.84	3800	4000	7000	10260 11260
<b>37</b>	Post-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	910.25	1200	1500	2606.04	3100 3500
38	Financial Assistance to community water supply etc.					2700
39	Providing financial subsidy for self-help groups under Minorities					1200
40	Skill development					2521
41	KMDC Loan Waiver					2835
<b>42</b>	KMDC Investment					5600
43	Providing financial assistance for investment in KMDC by self-help group					1200
44	State Minorities Commission					155
45	Wakf related activities					3200
46	Haj Bhavan					1700
47	Karnataka Urdu Academy					175
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13424.22</b>	<b>16849.71</b>	<b>26856.54</b>	<b>30788.37</b>	<b>44166.16 83312.27</b>

**Appendix Table 2: Development Area-wise Allocation, 2009-10 To 2014-15 (in %.)**

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and head of account	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Directorate and Administration	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7
2	Construction of Community Halls and Shadi Mahals for Minorities	7.4	5.9	6.1	3.5	5.7	3.0
3	Merit-cum-Means programme	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	1.6	0.4
4	Providing e-learning and teaching aids to minority schools	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
5	Skill Development for minority students	3.5	4.2	3.7	1.6	1.8	0.6
6	Construction of Residential Schools in respect of Morarji Desai Schools	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.5
7	Construction of New Hostels in respect of Minorities	3.8	3.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.0
8	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Department	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	5.4	0.6
9	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Zilla Panchayats	10.4	8.9	8.2	6.5	1.0	2.4
10	Providing loan from HUDCO to Minorities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Providing Training for Competitive Examinations	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
12	Providing tuition Fees to Minority students	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.0
13	Providing Hostel for Minorities working women	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
14	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Minorities under SDP	18.6	11.9	7.4	13.0	11.3	2.2
15	Providing HUDCO Loan and Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities	15.6	9.2	7.6	8.3	5.8	4.0
16	Providing Scholarships to students studying abroad	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
17	Protection of Wakf Properties in Karnataka	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.9	1.2
18	Payment of Honorarium to Mujavars, Peshimams of Wakf	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.5	5.6
19	Christian Development Scheme	0.0	0.0	11.2	9.8	13.6	12.0
20	Scholarship to Jain Community students	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	0.1
21	Remedial Coaching Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
23	Bidaai Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4

24	Model Schools on lines of Kendriya Vidyalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
25	Skill Development and Training to Minority Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
26	Infrastructure facilities in Pilgrim Places	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
27	Providing training to minority law graduates and scholarships	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
28	Construction of Hostels for Pre and Most-Matric minority students	2.5	2.4	4.6	4.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Scholarships to ITI/Diploma Students of Minorities	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Scholarships to Minority students	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Providing Grant in aid to Hostels Run by Minority Organisations	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Providing vocational training to Minority Students	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
33	Providing Grant-in-aid to Minority Orphanages	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Staff expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Merit-cum-Means scholarships	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
36	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	4.3	9.8	7.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
37	Pre-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	13.8	22.6	14.9	22.7	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5
<b>37</b>	Post-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	6.8	7.1	5.6	8.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
38	Financial Assistance to community water supply etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
39	Providing financial subsidy for self-help groups under Minorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
40	Skill development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
41	KMDC Loan Waiver	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
<b>42</b>	KMDC Investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
43	Providing financial assistance for investment in KMDC by self-help group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
44	State Minorities Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
45	Wakf related activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
46	Haj Bhavan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
47	Karnataka Urdu Academy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Appendix Table 3: Development Area-wise Expenditure, 2009-10 To 2014-15 (in lakhs of Rs.)**

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and head of account	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-11 Expenditure	2011-12 Expenditure	2012-13 Expenditure	2013-14 Expenditure
1.	Directorate and Administration	53.4	182.76	305.58	413.6	398.07
2.	Construction of Community Halls and Shadi Mahals for Minorities	999.1	1000	1645	1089.22	1911.75
3.	Merit-cum-Means programme	495.47	500	1000	910	700
4.	Providing e-learning and teaching aids to minority schools	46.4	160.5	129	3	25
5.	Skill Development for minority students	468.24	680.27	1000	508	800
6.	Construction of Residential Schools in respect of Morarji Desai Schools	233	300	200	200	600
7.	Construction of New Hostels in respect of Minorities	515.26	629.5	78.09	135.27	530.34
8.	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Department			225	415	2400
9.	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Zilla Panchayats	1323.87	1495.4	2189.97	2000	435.5
10.	Providing loan from HUDCO to Minorities	1	1	18	14.12	14.78
11.	Providing Training for Competitive Examinations		23.22	46.44	52.28	150
12.	Providing tuition Fees to Minority students			317.25	251	675
13.	Providing Hostel for Minorities working women			50		50
14.	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Minorities under SDP	2499.88	1979.74	1988.84	2767.32	5000
15.	Providing HUDCO Loan and Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities	2092	1545.95	2041	2540.62	2541.62
16.	Providing Scholarships to students studying abroad			99.25	142.68	298.2
17.	Protection of Wakf Properties in Karnataka			895	500	400
18.	Payment of Honorarium to Mujavars, Peshimams of Wakf			500	500	200
19.	Christian Development Scheme			3000	2782.85	3403.21
20.	Scholarship to Jain Community students					1000
21.	Remedial Coaching Scheme					800
22.	Bidaai Scheme					1000
23.	Model Schools on lines of Kendriya Vidyalaya					
24.	Skill Development and Training to Minority Women					
25.	Infrastructure facilities in Pilgrim Places					

	Providing training to minority law graduates and scholarships	28.4	28.15	41.5	35.5	32.5
26.	Construction of Hostels for Pre and Most-Matric minority students	334.55	402.5	1230	1330.45	1538.75
28.	Scholarships to ITI/Diploma Students of Minorities	30.27	35.5	33.8	32.98	38.9
29.	Scholarships to Minority students		95.22	7.1	7.25	7.25
30.	Providing Grant in aid to Hostels Run by Minority Organisations	133.52	135.2	70.5	77	75.1
31.	Providing vocational training to Minority Students	24.68	21	24.75	22	27.75
32.	Providing Grant-in-aid to Minority Orphanages	41.74	94.35	73	78.3	78.3
33.	Staff expenditure					159.25
34.	Merit-cum-Means scholarships	625	569.85	599.28	770	2300
35.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	575.96	1647.62	2000	1862.29	0
36.	Pre-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	1857.84	3800	4000	7000	10260
<b>37.</b>	<b>Post-Matric scholarship to Minority Students</b>	<b>910.25</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2606.04</b>	<b>3100</b>
		<b>13289.83</b>	<b>16527.7</b>	<b>25308.35</b>	<b>29046.77</b>	<b>40951.27</b>

**FROM Appendix Table 4: Development Area-wise Expenditure, 2009-10 To 2014-15 (in %.)**

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and head of account	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-11 Expenditure	2011-12 Expenditure	2012-13 Expenditure	2013-14 Expenditure
1	Directorate and Administration	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0
2	Construction of Community Halls and Shadi Mahals for Minorities	7.5	6.1	6.5	3.7	4.7
3	Merit-cum-Means programme	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.1	1.7
4	Providing e-learning and teaching aids to minority schools	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
5	Skill Development for minority students	3.5	4.1	4.0	1.7	2.0
6	Construction of Residential Schools in respect of Morarji Desai Schools	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.5
7	Construction of New Hostels in respect of Minorities	3.9	3.8	0.3	0.5	1.3
8	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Department	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	5.9
9	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Zilla Panchayats	10.0	9.0	8.7	6.9	1.1
10	Providing loan from HUDCO to Minorities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
11	Providing Training for Competitive Examinations	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
12	Providing tuition Fees to Minority students	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.6
13	Providing Hostel for Minorities working women	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
14	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Minorities under SDP	18.8	12.0	7.9	9.5	12.2
15	Providing HUDCO Loan and Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities	15.7	9.4	8.1	8.7	6.2
16	Providing Scholarships to students studying abroad	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7
17	Protection of Wakf Properties in Karnataka	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	1.0
18	Payment of Honorarium to Mujavans, Pesh and Imams of Wakf	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.5
19	Christian Development Scheme	0.0	0.0	11.9	9.6	8.3
20	Scholarship to Jain Community students	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
21	Remedial Coaching Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0

23	Bidaai Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
24	Model Schools on lines of Kendriya Vidyalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Skill Development and Training to Minority Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Infrastructure facilities in Pilgrim Places	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Providing training to minority law graduates and scholarships	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
28	Construction of Hostels for Pre and Most-Matric minority students	2.5	2.4	4.9	4.6	3.8		
29	Scholarships to ITI/Diploma Students of Minorities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
30	Scholarships to Minority students	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Providing Grant in aid to Hostels Run by Minority Organisation	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2		
32	Providing vocational training to Minority Students	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
33	Providing Grant-in-aid to Minority Orphanages	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2		
34	Staff expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
35	Merit-cum-Means scholarships	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.7	5.6		
36	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	4.3	10.0	7.9	6.4	0.0		
37	Pre-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	14.0	23.0	15.8	24.1	25.1		
37	Post-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	6.8	7.3	5.9	9.0	7.6		
38	Financial Assistance to community water supply etc.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
39	Providing financial subsidy for self-help groups under Minorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
40	Skill development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
41	KMDC Loan Wavier off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
42	KMDC Investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
43	Providing financial assistance for investment in KMDC by self-help group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
44	State Minorities Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
45	Wakf related activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
46	Haj Bhavan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
47	Karnataka Urdu Academy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Appendix Table 5: Development Areas Classified under Eight Broad Categories (in %)**

Broad Area of Development	Nos.	Individual Area Development	Allocation								Expenditure							
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15				
<b>Poverty Alleviation</b>	1.	Payment of Honorarium to Mujavars, Peshimams of Wakf	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.5					
	2.	Providing Grant-in-aid to Minority Orphanages	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2					
	3.	Providing financial subsidy for self-help groups under Minorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	4.	KMDC Loan Waiver off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	5.	KMDC Investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	6.	Providing financial assistance for investment in KMDC by self-help group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
			<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>				
<b>Administrative</b>	1.	Directorate and Administration	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0					
	2.	Staff expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4					
	3.	State Minorities Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>					
<b>Quality of Life</b>	1.	Providing loan from HUDCO to Minorities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0					
	2.	Providing HUDCO Loan and Construction of	15.6	9.2	7.6	8.3	5.8	4.0	15.7	9.4	8.1	8.7	6.2					



<b>Education and Health</b>												
1.	Construction of Community Halls and Shadi Mahals for Minorities	7.4	5.9	6.1	3.5	5.7	3.0	7.5	6.1	6.5	3.7	4.7
2.	Merit-cum-Means programme	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	1.6	0.4	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.1	1.7
3.	Providing e-learning and teaching aids to minority schools	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
4.	Skill Development for minority students	3.5	4.2	3.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	3.5	4.1	4.0	1.7	2.0
5.	Construction of Residential Schools in respect of Morarji Desai Schools	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.5
6.	Construction of New Hostels in respect of Minorities	3.8	3.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	3.9	3.8	0.3	0.5	1.3
7.	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Department	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	5.9
8.	Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Zilla Panchayats	10.4	8.9	8.2	6.5	1.0	2.4	10.0	9.0	8.7	6.9	1.1
9.	Providing Training for Competitive Examinations	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
10.	Providing tuition Fees to Minority students	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.6
11.	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Minorities under SDP	18.6	11.9	7.4	13.0	11.3	2.2	18.8	12.0	7.9	9.5	12.2

12.	Providing Scholarships to students studying abroad	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7
13.	Scholarship to Jain Community students	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
14.	Remedial Coaching Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
15.	Model Schools on lines of Kendriya Vidyalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Skill Development and Training to Minority Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Providing training to minority law graduates and scholarships	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
18.	Construction of Hostels for Pre and Most-Matric minority students	2.5	2.4	4.6	4.3	3.5	0.0	2.5	2.4	4.9	4.6	3.8
19.	Scholarships to ITI/Diploma Students of Minorities	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20.	Scholarships to Minority students	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Providing Grant in aid to Hostels Run by Minority Organisation	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
22.	Providing vocational training to Minority Students	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
23.	Merit-cum-Means scholarships	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.5	5.2	3.6	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.7	5.6
24.	Pre-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	13.8	22.6	14.9	22.7	23.2	13.5	14.0	23.0	15.8	24.1	25.1
25.	Post-Matric scholarship to Minority Students	6.8	7.1	5.6	8.5	7.0	4.2	6.8	7.3	5.9	9.0	7.6

26.	Skill development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>																											
	<b>Social Development</b>																																						
1.	Providing Hostel for Minorities working women	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2.	Protection of Wakf Properties in Karnataka	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Christian Development Scheme	0.0	0.0	11.2	9.8	13.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
4.	Bidaai Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	
5.	Infrastructure facilities in Pilgrim Places	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	4.3	9.8	7.4	6.0	0.0	13.2	4.3	10.0	7.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7.	Wakf related activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8.	Haj Bhavan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9.	Karnataka Urdu Academy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>																											