

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Other Social Services include various welfare measures taken up to improve the social and economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society like the labour class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and children, the disabled etc., which is one of the major activities of the welfare state. An effort is made in this chapter to deal with various such activities taken up both by the State agencies and by the voluntary (private) organisations.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Department was set up in 1935 in the then Mysore State which included the present Bangalore district also and prior to this, labour and allied matters were dealt with by the Industries and Revenue departments. Now the labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are regulated and managed under two regions, namely Region I and Region II headed by the Deputy Labour Commissioner for each region with the assistance of Assistant Labour Commissioners at the divisional level, namely Division I and II; labour officers at the sub-division level consisting of four sub-divisions; Senior Labour Inspector in the City Corporation area and Labour Inspectors at the taluk level. The following Central and State Labour Acts and Rules thereunder are enforced by the Department in the district. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923; the Trade Unions Act 1926; the Payment of Wages Act 1936; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Minimum Wages Act 1948; The Factories Act, 1948; the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1961; The Motor Transport Workers Act 1961; the Maternity Benefit Act 1961; the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961; the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1963; the Payment

of Bonus Act 1965; the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965; the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966; the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970; the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972; the Equal Remuneration Act 1976; the Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act 1976; the Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979 and the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1981.

During the calendar year 1989, till September there were two strikes affecting 195 persons and the number of mandays lost was 3,230 as against eight strikes affecting 1,100 persons and the number of mandays lost was 49,904 during the calendar year 1988. There were six lock-outs during the calendar year 1989 till the month of September affecting 8,030 workers and the number of mandays lost was 49,800 as against 14 lock-outs affecting 11,925 workers and the number of mandays lost was 89,92,196 during the calendar year 1988.

The number of shops and commercial establishments registered during 1988-89 was 3,150 and the amount realised from the registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments during the year was Rs. 1,13,249 as against 6,002 during 1987-88 and 4,073 during 1986-87 and the amount realised during these two years was Rs. 1,37,115 and Rs. 1,17,989 respectively. During 1988-89, there were 43,240 registered shops and establishments in the district as against 38,039 during 1987-88 and 33,307 during 1986-87 and the total number of employees covered under this during these three years was 77,104, 71,720 and 66,401 respectively.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security among the workers of the unorganised sectors and during the calendar year 1988 there were 38,221 industries and sectors in the district covered under this Act and the total number of workers employed was 99,510.

During the year 1988-89 there were 67 fatal accidents and 52 non- fatal accidents and the total amount of compensation paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 was Rs. 16.11 lakhs as against 43 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents during 1987-88 and 76 fatal and 61 non-fatal accidents during 1986-87 for which the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 17.06 lakhs and Rs. 10.66 lakhs respectively.

Labour Welfare Board: In order to implement various labour welfare schemes as per Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board is functioning in Bangalore. The Labour Welfare Fund is collected with the an annual contribution of Re. 1 from the employees, Rs. 2 per employee from the employer and Re. 1 per employee from the government. A Labour Welfare Centre is functioning in Bangalore to provide various recreational facilities. It also offers scholarship to the children of workers working in unorganised sectors and under this scheme 133 were benefited during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 87,400.

Trade Union Movement

The Trade Unions Act that was passed in 1926 at the Centre was not extended to the then Mysore State till 1941 which included the present Bangalore district also. As a result, till then the trade unions had to register themselves as charitable institutions. Efforts were made by leaders like K.T. Bhashyam and P.M. Ramasharma to organise the Binny Mill workers and also other labourers in the early 1920s. They registered an association of the Binny Mill workers in 1926. The Binny Mill firing of 1926 in which four persons were killed, resulted in the Congress conducting an enquiry by appointing a private commission headed by C.V. Narasimha Murthy. This helped in strengthening the morale of the workers. The Raja and Minerva Mill workers were also organised by the Congress leaders. The Bangalore Textile Trade Union was founded in 1929 and by 1938 it had acquired strength to the extent of compelling the State Government to intervene on behalf of the management. Several strikes followed in the 1930's over issues relating to the payment of labour wages, dismissals and the sanction of holidays and these encompassed no longer just the textile mills, but the printing presses, the pottery units and the cigarette factory in the Cantonment. In 1931 the workers of the Binny Mills went on strike after the management had expressed their inability to pay the bonus and 4,300 workers participated in the strike. Marxist and Communists forming a front organisation called Jana Jagriti Sangha in 1937 (Mass Awakeners Union) started working in the trade union field. They worked in co-operation with Congress. N.D. Shankar, A.S. Rama Rao, C.B. Monniah and K.S. Kumaran were some of the leaders of this group. The management of the Binny Mills took up some exemplary welfare programmes for its workers. Apart from providing health programmes and canteen facilities it began an ambitious housing scheme in Binnypet. The Deena Seva Sangha concentrated in getting workers to transform their personal habits, with a great deal of emphasis on their efforts to encourage bathing and Bhashyam in his public lectures very often stressed the labourers to keep themselves away from drinking and cultivate clean and healthy habits. During 1935, there were strikes in Minerva Mill and Raja Mill and nine employees were dismissed. When there was a strike by the workers of the T.R. Mills during 1939, N.D. Shankar delivered a number of speeches and criticised the attitude of the management and the injustice done to the workers and made the workers of the other mills to contribute their one-day wages to help the striking workmen. In 1941, there was a strike in Binny Mills over the payment bonus to ten workers who had been on probation. Bhashyam used his moral pressure asking the other employees not to accept bonus. His arrest in 1941 was immediately followed by a strike in all the mills. This finally resulted in the Trade Unions Act being accepted in Mysore State in 1941. The war-time needs of production forced the State Government to climb down over the issue after the strike. During the Quit India Movement of 1942, the workers in all major factories demonstrated their unity and sympathy to the national cause by striking work for many days. Trade unionism was started on a big scale in all industries including engineering industry. Even the Hindustan Aircraft

Employees Union was founded in 1946; and till then the labour movement in the district was more or less confined to the textile industry. Outside leadership was reported to have been inducted into the engineering workers' unions only when the internal leadership was persecuted by the management and when the employees realised that they could no longer get on with the management. The responsible government headed by K.C. Reddy had Bhashyam as the Labour Minister and scores of labour laws were passed between 1947 and 1952. An employee of the H.A.L. who organised a labour union was victimised and dismissed in 1951. The Central Government did not like trade union activities in this defence establishment. But the union was revived by outside leadership in 1954 and gradually the trade unions in the engineering units also admitted outside leadership. Around 1950, some of the labour leaders of Bangalore felt to have a central organisation of the labourers and founded the United Front of Trade Unions wherein it had the membership of various unions.

The number of trade unions in the district is increasing every year and most of the unions are affiliated to the following central organisations, namely Indian National Trade Union Congress, All India Trade Union Congress, Central Indian Trade Union, Bharateeya Mazdoor Sangh and Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Some of the early trade unions which had registration earlier to 1956 were: Mysore State Dress Manufactures Employees Union (2-8-1940, Textiles, 525); Government Porcelain Factory Employees Association, (12-9-41-1,300); I.T.L. Employees Association (12-12-41, Pharmaceutical, 152); The Mysore Mills Labour Association (12.12.41, Textile, 825); Minerva Mills Labour Association (12.12.41, Textile, 825); E.M.E. Workshop Workers Union (20-2-1948-Engineering, 1,235); Coffee Board Employees Association (3-10-50, wholesale coffee, 637); Indian Telephone Industries Employees Union (4-10-50; Engineering, 15,000); Sree Suryodaya Mills Workers Union (24-4-52; Textiles; 146); Indian Oxygen Employees Union (20-3-53;-84); Bangalore District Engineering Workers Union (25-5-53; Engineering, 560); Bangalore- Defence Conservancy Staff Union (18-6-53, Sanitary Service, 210); Bangalore Reshme Mazdoor Sangha (3-12-53; Silk-loom, 210); The Civilian Employees Association (28-6-54, construction, 87); H.M.T. Employees Association, (25-8-55, Machine Tools, 298); Karnataka Union of Working Journalists (3.3.56,-,341); MICO Employees Association (26-5-56, Engineering, 5,620); B.E.L. Employees Union (17-6-56, Electronics, 8,543); Insurance Corporation Employees Union, Bangalore Division (19-11-56, Insurance, 1,128) and Indian Bank Employees Union (19-11-56, Banking, 125) all in Bangalore. By the end of the year 1986 there were 1,125 trade unions in the district and the number of unions registered during that year was 65 and during 1987, 78 trade unions were registered four were amalgamated, one was dissolved, and two names of the unions were changed and by the end of 1987 there were 1,198 unions and the following were the existing unions having a membership of 500 and above. The date of registration, the nature of the industry and the number of members are given in the brackets and wherever such informations are not available, it is given as N.A.

Punjab National Bank (Karnataka) Employees Union (10-5-57, Bank, 750); Mysore Government Press Employees Association (16-1-58, Printing & Publishing, 1,414); Air Force Employees Union (11-1-59, Defence Service, 540) H.M.T. Karmika Sangha (9-6-59, Machine Tools, 2,529); Guest Keen Williams Shankey Division Employees Association (2-10-60, Metal products, 960); State Bank of Mysore Employees Union (3-1-61, Bank, 3,495); Mysore State Electricity Board Employees Union (18-7-64, Electricity, 25,490); Syndicate Bank Staff Association (13-10-64, Banking, 2,024); The Vysya Bank Employees Union (20-11-64, Bank 825); REMCO Ltd., Employees Association (4-6-64, Engineering, (19-3-65, General, 1,790); Mysore Textile Workers Federation (24-4-1965, Federation Union, 825); International Instruments Employees Union (29-7-65, Engng, 795); Binny Mills Labour Association (13-4-66, Textile, 4,036); Bangalore District Corporation and Local Boards Employees Union (6-10-66, Local Bodies, 846); N.G.E.F. Workers Union (25-11-66, Engng., 2,942); Vijaya Bank Employees Association (27-9-67., Banking, 4,203); Agarbathi Workers Union (22-6-67, 965); Hindustan Machine Tools Officers Association (27-6-68, Machine Tools., 686); H.M.T. Mazdoor Sangha (10-9-68, Machine Tools, 560); The Southern Region Military Employees Service Employees Union (1-12-69, Engng, 3,632); Mysore Tobacco Company Limited Labour Association (12-8-70, Tobacco, 568); Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Employees Association (26-12-70, Water Supply, 1,156); Cinema Workers Union (12-2-71, Motion Film Projects, 1,721); Simpson and Group Companies Workers and Staff Union (17-11-71, Retail trade, 625); Textile Labour Association (10-5-71, Textiles, 1,060); Engineering and General workers Union (29-4-72, NA, 2,046); Mysore State Electricity Board, Diploma Engineers Association (13-1-72, Electricity Supply, 1,165); L.I.C. Employees Union (13.11.72, Insurance, 755); N.G.E.F. Employees Association (9-10-72, Engng., 1610), H.M.T. Watch Factory Employees (27.10.73, NA, 2,096); Bangalore Newspaper Employees Union (11-12-73, NA, 503); Bangalore District Textile Labour Union (15-10-74, NA, 719); Central Bank of India Employees Union (9-3-76, Banking, 593) LRDE Workers Union (10-11-76, Electronics Research Service, 711); Bharath Electronics Workers Unity Forum (1-7-77, Electronics, 9,815); I.T.C. Workers Union (6-4-77, NA, 1,928); Akhila Karnataka Cine Chitramandiragala Karmikara Sangha (14-2-77, NA, 1,165); Bharath Electronics Employees Association (6-3-1978, NA, 600); Khoday Group of Industries Employees Union (21-10-80, Wines, 500); The Khoday & R.C.A. and other Industries Employees Association (27-11-81, General, 1,069); Karnataka Milk Producing Co-operative Society (3-9-82, NA, 900); I.T.I. Mazdoor Sangha (2-3-82, Telephone, 1,000); I.T.I. Workers Association (20-4-82, Telephone, 1,500); Hindustan Aeronautics Employees Union (20-4-82, Aeronautics, 1,500); Federation of Canara Bank Employees Congress (27-7-82, Banking, 1,450); C.I.L. Civilian Employees Union (27.3.85, Defence Service, 581); The Mysore Electrical,

Mechanical and General Engineering Employees Trade Union (23-12-85, Engng-999); Karnataka Sugar Works Federation (3-1-87, Sugar, 750); Karnataka Raja Lokopayogi Mattu Neeravari Kelasagarara Federation (17-6-87, Lokopayogi, 750) B.E.L. Mazdoor Sangh (NA, Engineering, 2,008), Guest Keen William Precision Pressing Division (NA, NA, 960), K.S.R.T.C. Staff Workers Federation (NA, Transport, 7,084); The Mysore Sales International Employees Union (NA, NA, 1,138); K.S.R.T.C. Employees Union (NA, Transport, 1,335); K.S.R.T.C. Regional Workers Union, (NA, Transport, 520); Hindustan Aeronautics Employees Association (NA, Engng, 12,921); Government Electric Factory, Labour Union (NA, Engng, 540); Alembic Glass and General Workers Union, (NA, Glass, 627).

(List supplied by the Commissioner of Labour; unions whose membership strength is not mentioned in the list are also not included here).

E.S.I. Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952 as per the ESI Act, 1948 and rules and regulations framed thereunder and the scheme was introduced for Bangalore City on 7-7-1958 and was extended to Bangalore suburbs during November 1958. Subsequently it was extended to Kadugondanahalli and White Field during 1971, Kengeri, Sarakki and Dyavasandra during 1975; Kumbalagodu during 1976; Hoodi during 1977; Tumkur Road, Bommasandra and Byatarayanapura during 1986. The scheme provides protection against loss of wages due to inability to work on account of sickness, confinement, disablement, dependant and funeral benefit in case of death due to employment/injury and it also provides medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members. The scheme covers non-seasonal factories where power is used employing 10-19 persons or more. Under the New Sectors of Establishment, Employees 20, or more in Hotels, Restaurants and Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments, Road Transport Organisations, Newspaper Establishments have been brought under the ESI scheme and the scheme is applicable to employees where monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,600. During 1989 there were fourteen local offices in the district located at Binnypet, Dooravaninagar, HAL Township, Jalahalli, Majestic, Malleswaram, Mysore Road, Rajajinagar, Seshadripuram, Rajajinagar II, Shivajinagar, Sirsi Circle, Sriramapuram, Wilson Gardens, (Hombe Gowdanagara) and Yeshwanthpur, all in Bangalore; two E.S.I. Hospitals, one at Rajajinagar and another at Indiranagar; 41 ESI dispensaries in Bangalore, three part-time Dispensaries situated at Varthur in Bangalore South taluk and Jigani in Anekal taluk and one ESI Dispensary at Yelahanka in Bangalore North taluk, two Ayurvedic dispensaries situated at ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar and ESI Hospital, Indiranagar and five Employer's facility dispensary located at B.E.L., H.A.L. H.M.T. Ltd., I.T.I. Ltd. and Jindal in Bangalore. The details of number of payments and amount paid to beneficiaries under various schemes during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

Sl. No.	Nature of benefit	1987-88		1988-89	
		No. of payments	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.	No. of payments	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
1.	Sickness benefit	1,02,673	94.07	76,510	72.16
2.	Extended sickness benefit	1,284	4.26	1,259	4.76
3.	Temporary disablement benefit.	10,176	102.67	9,330	19.10
4.	Permanent disablement benefit.	13,501	20.46	14,610	24.46
5.	Commutation of permanent disablement benefit.	359	25.66	332	18.31
6.	Dependant's benefit	7,247	14.44	7,276	13.62
7.	Maternity benefit	4,985	25.01	5,159	43.44
8.	Funeral benefit	247	1.12	271	1.31
9.	Miscellaneous	777	0.38	1,719	0.55

The Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was created by the Government of Karnataka in 1977 with the main objectives of assuring industrial safety and occupational health and earlier to this, it was attached to the Department of Labour. Under the departmental head Inspector of Factories are working at the divisional level and Bangalore district is covered under six divisions, namely Divisions I, II, III, IV, V and VI (Divisions III and V have jurisdiction over Bangalore City area only) and the following Acts and Rules thereunder are enforced by the Department in the District. Indian Boilers Act, 1923; Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936); Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948); Indian Boiler Regulations 1950; Karnataka Economisers Rules 1959; Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules 1959; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Central Act 53 of 1961); Karnataka Boiler Attendants Rules 1962; Karnataka Payment of Wages Rules 1963; Karnataka Maternity Benefit Rules 1966; Karnataka Factories Rules 1969; and Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982. The total number of registered factories in the district was 4,644 during 1988-89 as against 4,480 during 1987-88 and 4,372 during 1986-87 and the total number of employees in these factories during these three years was 3,62,809, 3,52,249 and 3,41,647 respectively and the estimated number of women employees during these three years was 50,700, 47,500 and 44,400 respectively. The total number of fatal accidents was nine during 1988-89 as against eight during 1987-88 and eighteen during 1986-87 and the rate per thousand workers during these three years was 0.025, 0.023 and 0.053 respectively.

In Bangalore district a Senior Inspector of Boilers and an Inspector of Boilers are in charge of the inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipe lines, detection of unregistered and uncertified factory boilers and conducting enquiries of accidents caused by boilers and steam pipe lines. The number of certified boilers

in the district was 418 during 1988-89 as against 405 during 1987-88 and 391 during 1986-87 and the number of economisers during each of these three years was eight.

The Karnataka State Safety Institute is functioning in the department since 1984 and it conducts regular training classes to workers, middle management and top management on the issues relating to provisions of the Factories Act, improvement of working conditions and other related matters.

For the effective implementation of the safety precautions in the factories, especially in factories dealing with hazardous chemicals, an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established in the department during 1986. In order to control major industrial accidents which would occur in factories but also to see that the managements of hazardous factories take interest in preparing and following safety policies, Central Safety Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Department during 1988.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Welfare movement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was initiated in the district even much earlier to independence by the then Government and by many social workers and institutions.

In the year 1889-90, a Government School was opened for the 'Holeyas' at Huskur and during the next year a mission school was started at Anekal. R. Goplaswamy Iyer, a Theosophist did outstanding work for the upliftment of the untouchables. He was nick-named 'Panchama' Gopaldaswamy Iyer. He was nominated as the representative of the Panchamas in the Mysore Representative Assembly. He was issued a free railway pass by the Government to travel in the State, taking his bicycle too with him in view of his campaign for the cause. The Arya Samaj which started its activities in Bangalore in 1894 gradually took the form of a reformist body and among the active workers of the Samaj M. Aryamurthy and his wife H. Saraswathamma involved themselves in various social reform activities like the upliftment of the untouchables. In 1915, the then Government of Mysore passed an order to admit untouchables in all the public schools. In 1922, the Government started a Panchama Boarding Home at Bangalore to provide boarding and lodging arrangements for Panchama students and later it was named as Sri Narasimharaja Hostel after the then Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sri Narasimharaja Wodeyar. Mahathma Gandhi visited Bangalore in 1927 to collect funds for Khadi work and he also carried the message of the welfare of the untouchables. He travelled the State again in 1934 to propagate against the practice of untouchability called as Harijan tour. Earlier his fast at Pune in 1932 saw many programmes including opening of temples and wells to Harijans and programmes to propagate against the practice of untouchability. Gandhiji in 1934 visited many Harijan houses in Bangalore and appealed to the people to put an end to the practice of untouchability and to improve the conditions of the Harijans. (See Chapter II also).

He started the branch of the All India Harijana Sevak Sangha at Bangalore and former Dewan V.P. Madhav Rao was its first President.

T. Ramachandra popularly known as Brahmachari Ramachandra put forth his ceaseless effort to organise the Harijan Sevak Sangha throughout the then Mysore State and the establishment of the Deena Seva Sangha at Bangalore and the Gurukulashrama at Kengeri are some of his great achievements. The Bapuji Vidyarthi Nilaya in Magadi Road and the R. Gopalaswamy Iyer's Hostel in Srirampuram were started during the years 1930 and 1932 respectively.

An Advisory Committee for the welfare of the Depressed Classes consisting of members of the Depressed Classes and others was constituted in 1935, with the Director of Public Instruction as Chairman. It gave suggestions on all questions of policy and development in respect of Depressed Classes education in the State which covers the present Bangalore district also.

In 1936, Mahathma Gandhi came to Bangalore again and participated in the Conference of South Indian Harijan Sevakas held at the Gurukulashrama, Kengeri. K.P. Puttanna Chetty, a noted social worker took up many social reform activities like the welfare of Panchamas and women's education in Bangalore.

To promote 'brotherhood' and 'we-feeling'. The Bangalore International Fellowship was organising lectures and social functions wherein people of all status and communities were taking active participation without the discrimination of caste, creed and religion.

In order to enable the Panchama students to mix freely with the students of other castes and in continuation of the order passed by the Government in 1915 to admit untouchables in all the public schools in the State with the principle that none should be denied admission to schools run by the public funds. All the Panchama Schools were closed down by 1939 and the Depressed Class students were freely admitted to general schools meant for all.

After independence, various programmes for the education and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Depressed Classes have been taken up by the Government and before Re-organisation of the State these programmes were implemented by the Department of Education and the Commissioner for Depressed Classes and after Re-organisation of the State, to take up these programmes in a more systematic and organised way a separate department which is now called the Department of Social Welfare has been established in the State. Accordingly these programmes are covered under three broad-headings, namely Education, Economic upliftment and Housing and other welfare measures. Besides all local bodies are expected to spend 18% of their budget every year for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

According to 1981 census the percentage of literacy in the Scheduled Castes population was 47.05 among males and 29.7 among females and that of the Scheduled Tribes population it was 56.1 among males and 36.4 among females in the district under the then set up of the taluks. The percentage of literacy among the Urban and Rural Scheduled castes population was 52.44 among males and 35.89 among females in the urban areas and 29.55 among males and 9.90 among females in the rural areas and among the scheduled tribes population it was 61.19 among males and 42.57 among females in the urban areas and 36.94 among males and 14.08 among females in the rural areas of the district. (Percentage is worked out in this office). The scheme of Nursery- cum-Women welfare centres was initiated during 1958 to cultivate school-going habit among the children of the scheduled castes of the age group three to six years and subsequently this facility was extended to the children of scheduled tribes also. In these centres, women are taught various crafts like sewing, tailoring, knitting, needle work etc., and during 1988-89 there were 45 such centres, five in Anekal taluk, ten in Bangalore North taluk, 14 in Bangalore South taluk and 16 in Bangalore city in the district. Three residential schools, two in Bangalore South taluk and one in Bangalore City and one Ashram School in Anekal taluk were functioning in the district during 1988-89 to provide free primary education from I to IV standard with free board and lodging facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. The Government has established pre-matric hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children studying from V standard to X standard and it provides free boarding and lodging together with other amenities like supply of dress, text books, writing materials, etc.

During 1975, the rate of boarding charges met by the Government was Rs. 50 per month per boarder and subsequently it was enhanced from time to time and since 1983 it is Rs. 100 per month per boarder. During 1980, there were 22 pre-matric hostels, 17 for boys and five for girls in the district and during 1988-89 there were 18 boys' hostels, 4 in Anekal taluk, three each in Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks and eight in Bangalore City and five girls' hostels, one each in Anekal, Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks and two in Bangalore City. Besides there were twelve grant-in-aid hostels. The Government has also established post-matric hostels for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes whose parents or guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 1000 per month and earlier it was Rs. 750 per month from all source under the scheme of Government of India scholarship which varies for boys and girls and also according to the nature of the course which was varying from Rs. 70 to Rs. 135 per month during 1974-75 and this was enhanced during 1981, ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 195 and the extra boarding and lodging charges not exceeding Rs. 150 per month per boarder including the Government of India scholarship will be met by the State Government. During 1985 there were two post-matric boys' hostels in the district both in Bangalore City and during 1989 there were four post-matric boys' hostels

and the post matric girls' hostel, all in Bangalore City. Pre-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying from V to X standard and who are not residing in the hostel will be awarded by the State Government and Post-matric scholarships will be awarded by the Central Govt. The rate of pre-matric scholarship during 1969 was Rs. 50 per annum for students studying from V standard to VII standard and Rs. 75 per annum for students studying from VIII standard to X standard and during 1983 this was enhanced to Rs. 75 per month and Rs. 100 per month respectively.

The rate of post-matric scholarship under the Government of India scheme was varying from Rs. 40 per month to Rs. 90 per month during 1974-75 and this was enhanced during 1981 and accordingly it varies from Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 120 per month. Those who do not get post-matric Government of India Scholarship will be awarded scholarship by the State Government and it varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month.

The Scheme of Merit-Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students was introduced during the third plan period and according to the scheme students studying from Vth Standard to VIIth Standard and scoring 50 to 60 percent marks will get Rs. 50 per annum and those who score 60 percent and above and students studying from VIIIth standard to Xth Standard scoring 50 to 60 percent marks will get Rs. 75 per annum and students studying from VIIIth standard to Xth standard and score 60 percent and above will get Rs. 100 per annum.

Besides, other educational benefits like award of prize money for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who secure first class in first attempt in various Public examinations like S.S.L.C., P.U.C. degree and professional courses, awarding gold medal to rank holders, special coaching for students studying in engineering and medical courses, pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation etc. have also been provided to promote education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. The details of beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Details of Beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88		1988-89	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres.	1,823	5.70	2,210	5.78
2.	Residential (Ashram) schools	150	1.42	141	1.26
3.	Pre-matric hostels	1,260	21.86	1,272	22.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Grant-in-aid hostels	805	7.80	845	8.41
5.	Post-matric boys hostel (one)	100	1.50	100	1.50
6.	Pre-matric scholarship	39,077	50.86	48,961	39.51
7.	Post matric scholarship	9,556	88.03	8,795	82.12
8.	Merit scholarship	1,749	1.54	1,934	1.63
9.	Cash awards to SSLC students	212	1.06	222	1.11
10.	Award of prize money to college students	157	1.55	154	1.44
11.	Stipends to TCH/ITI students	137	1.16	144	1.50
12.	Extra boarding and lodging charges	15	0.25	208	1.99
13.	Educational tour	290	1.01	224	0.78
14.	Book Bank scheme for engineering and medical students	N.A.	1.10	N.A.	1.10
15.	Financial assistance to law graduates	4	0.04	9	0.09

Economic Upliftment: The Department maintains tailoring training centres to impart tailoring training for the women of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and during 1988-89 three such centres, one at Anekal taluk and two in Bangalore City were functioning in the district. The intake capacity of the training centre is normally twenty five and the period of training is twelve months during which period each trainee will get a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and those who successfully complete the training will be provided a sewing machine free of cost. During 1988-89, 50 women were benefited for which, the amount spent was Rs. 1,36,918 as against 53 during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,64,273, and the number of women benefited with the supply of sewing machines during these two years was 51 with an expenditure of Rs. 46,750 and 44 with an expenditure of Rs. 26,000 respectively. Under the self-employment scheme six were benefited during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 6,000 as against seven during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 5,500.

Housing and other welfare schemes: The taluk-wise number of beneficiares as on 31-3-1986 under the scheme of distribution of sites and houses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the then set up of the taluk was Anekal (5,685; 2,087); Bangalore North (14,534; 1,845) and Bangalore south (14,911; 1,516) wherein the first figure indicates the number of sites and the second figure is the number of houses distributed. In the present district, the Govt. has distributed 485 housed during 1988-89 as against 510 in 1987-88, and the number of sites distributed during these years was 245 and 51 respectively. Under the Bhagya Jyothi scheme the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes houses electrified as on 31-3-1989 was Anekal (1566 & 134); Bangalore North (1,184 & 251) and Bangalore South (690 & 242) respectively.

The scheme of offering financial assistance to the persons contracting inter-caste marriage either of the parties being a Scheduled Caste has been introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1974 as a part of Removal of Untouchability Programme and when the scheme was introduced the assistance given was Rs. 2,000 and only those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 8,000 were eligible and during 1980 the financial assistance was enhanced to Rs. 5,000 and during 1984 the annual income limit was also raised to Rs. 12,000 and under this scheme 28 were benefited during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,40,000 as against eight during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 37,000.

Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes introduced in the Sixth Plan was implemented in the district during 1980-81 with the main objective of enabling the Scheduled Castes people to cross the poverty line in a phased manner by taking up family oriented programmes primarily in agriculture and allied sectors, where economic activities of the Scheduled Castes people are mainly concentrated. The physical (number of beneficiaries) and financial achievement in lakhs of Rs. under this plan through various departmental activities from its inception till the end of 1986-87 in the district is as follows: Agriculture (18,806; Rs. 60.54); Soil conservation (361; Rs. 0.50); Horticulture (15,782; Rs. 12.72); Sericulture (13,131; Rs. 34.48); Animal Husbandry (302; Rs. 20.53); Co-operation (7,063; Rs. 8.46); Fisheries (72; Rs. 0.61); Industries and Commerce (613; Rs. 3.64); Forest (41,362; Rs. 6.80); Technical Education (67; Rs. 0.66); Khadi and Village Industries (7,345; Rs. 4.54); Adult Education (1,09,027; Rs. 73.07); Drinking Water facility (277 borewells; Rs. 59.49); Irrigation Wells (41 wells; Rs. 6.80); Roads & Bridges (21 km.; Rs. 28.86); and Housing (228 houses; Rs. 10.57).

During 1988-89, the Special Component Plan was implemented in clusters of 12 villages, namely Haniyuru, Kakolu, Marenahalli, Hirekyatanahalli and Sondakoppa in Bangalore North taluk; Rachenahalli and D.B. Chudanahalli in Bangalore South taluk; and Bestamaranahalli, Hulimangala, Guddahatti, Guddanahalli and Huskuru in Anekal taluk; and during the year the physical and financial achievement made till the end of December 1989 under various departments or sectors and programmes including the special central assistance is given in the following table:

Department/Sector	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount spent in Rs.
1	2	3
Adult Education	1,800	28,803
Agricultural Colonies	9 colonies	43,200
Agriculture	505	1,70,719
Animal Husbandry	25	2,20,500

1	2	3
Bullocks & bullock carts	27	50,000
Co-operation	1,987	23,000
Forest	18	NA
Horticulture	480	1,17,090
Irrigation borewells	58 borewells	7,50,000
Roads and bridges	4 km	5,25,875
Rural housing	192 houses	5,15,965
Rural Water Supply	8 villages	4,86,379
Sericulture	66	76,490
Small scale industries.	136	3,21,000
Soil conservation	330	3,30,000
I.R.D.P.	567	10,07,200
Jawahar Yojane.	*1,24,540	21,98,700
Anthyodaya	3	3,000
Small & Marginal Farmers	6	31,100

The Tribal Sub-Plan

Realising the importance of the all-round development of the tribal people through general sector programmes, Tribal Sub-Plans were formulated in the State during the Fifth Plan. The Tribal sub-plan has been initiated in Hakkipikki colony, Bhootanahalli in Anekal taluk in the district and during 1988-89 Rs. 36,000 has been spent for the repairs of the houses of the tribal families which has benefited ten families.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited was established by the State Government during 1975 with the main object of improving the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing margin money loan for starting agricultural, industrial and other enterprises in collaboration with the nationalised banks or Grameena banks. During 1986, it has also introduced subsidy-cum-margin money loan scheme. Accordingly, the Corporation gives 25% margin money loan at 4% interest and 25% subsidy against the loan sanctioned by the bank for the total cost of the project not exceeding Rs. 12,000. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1987-88, and 1988-89 was Bangalore North (468; 191); Bangalore South (367; 198) and Anekal (156; 159) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of beneficiaries during 1987-88 and that of the second figure for 1988-89 and the total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 13.36 lakhs each for margin money loan and amount of subsidy and Rs. 7.12 lakhs each for margin money loan and amount of subsidy respectively.

Pre-Examination Training Centre for SCs and STs: With a view to train the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates whose parental annual income

is less than Rs. 12,000 and seeking employment through various recruitment bodies like the Staff Selection Commission, Public Service Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Board and Railway Service Commission, two pre-examination training centres are functioning in Bangalore. Students who attend coaching classes from outside Bangalore will get an allowance of Rs. 150 per month and Rs. 50 towards incidental charges like purchase of books, etc. and the local candidates will be given incidental charges of Rs. 50 and the Centre has also provided library facility for the students. During 1988-89, 61 SCs and one ST in the district were benefited from the centre for which it has spent Rs. 6,874 as against 46 SCs and nine STs during 1987-88 for which the total amount spent was Rs. 7,658.

The Government of India, under the Ministry of Labour has established a Coaching-Cum-Guidance Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1983 and it is one among eighteen such centres that have been set up in the country. Some of its main functions are to provide vocational guidance and disseminate career information to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job seekers, to organise and conduct job development programme, to organise Pre-recruitment training for clerical Grade examination in collaboration with different institutions and to organise career talks by the experts and at present the centre is functioning at No. 76/1, Mission Road.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The educated backward Communities in the then Mysore State demanded better job opportunities during the end of the 19th century wherein the present Bangalore district was also included. The first reaction to this demand appears to be the Government order of 1874 in old Mysore that in recruitments to Police Department eight of every 10 must be non-brahmins and later this order was revived by Dewan V.P. Madhav Rao. Formation of Sectional and Communal associations during the years 1904 to 1909 like the Veerashiava Mahasabha, Vokkaligara Sangha, Kurubara Sangha and the Central Mohammedan Association mobilised the strength of the backward classes. The Vokkaligara Sangha was founded in 1906 at Bangalore with the main object of diffusion of knowledge among the Vokkaliga Community and to provide them educational opportunities. B. Puttiah started the "Vokkaligara Patrike" in 1907 and he was its first editor. The Central Mohammedan Association which was founded in 1909 appealed to the Government for providing increased opportunities to the backward classes in Government Service. The expansion of education as result of abolishing school fees and introduction of compulsory primary education in 1913 have all helped to awaken the masses and thereby to encourage the movement in the State. As a consequence of this, the entry qualifications for the posts of Sheikdars and Amildars was lowered in 1914 and reservation of one third of the posts of revenue probationers to duly qualified non-brahmins. In 1917 Sir M. Visweswaraya, the then Dewan of Mysore introduced the scheme of Backward Class scholarship with budget provision of Rs. one lakh. The Praja Mitra Mandali which was started in 1917 strongly agitated for granting better representation to backward classes in

government service. The leaders of the non-brahmins met the Maharaja in June 1918 explaining their grievances and therefore in the same year a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Miller, the Chief Justice of the Chief Court. The Committee included all castes with less than five per cent literacy as enumerated in the 1911 census under Backward Communities and recommended to fill half of the higher position and two thirds of the subordinate appointments for a period of seven years by such community candidates. The Government order on the report was passed during 1921.

After independence, the Government of India issued instructions to the State Governments to have their own commissions for the Welfare of Backward Classes. In 1960, the State Government appointed the Mysore Backward Classes committee under the chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagangowda and the Government Order of 1962 based on the recommendations of this committee was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1963. This led to the appointment of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission during 1972 under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur and its recommendations were accepted by the Government and as a result the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities came into existence in 1977. Since then, the welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is vested with the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities and earlier to this it was looked after by the Social Welfare Department.

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979 against the recommendation of earlier Commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B. Venkataswamy which has submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This was not accepted by the State Government, as the Commission did not have the benefit of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India at the time of formulating the indicators for determining backwardness. There were severe agitations against its recommendations. Therefore, the State Government decided to constitute a new commission and Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy's one-man commission has been appointed. (The Commission has submitted its report in March 1990). During the interim period, not exceeding three years, the Backward Classes have been classified under five groups as per Government Order dated 13th October 1986, and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution are as follows:

Sl. No.	Backward Classes	Family Income per annum from all sources.	Percentage of Reservation under Articles	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group A	No. income limit	5%	5%
2.	Group B	Below Rs. 10,000	15%	13%
3.	Group C	Below Rs. 10,000	16%	16%
4.	Group D	Below Rs. 10,000	9%	11%
5.	Group E (Backward Special Group.)	Below Rs. 8,000	5%	5%

Welfare Measures: The various welfare programmes implemented in the district for the educational and economic advancement of the Backward classes and tribes are the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels, Grant-in-Aid Hostels, Orphanages, construction of hostel buildings, pre-matric and post-matric scholarships etc. In addition, many of the schemes meant for the De-notified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred from the Department of Social Welfare to this department during April 1981.

During 1980, there were four pre-matric boys' hostels in the district, two in Bangalore South taluk and one each in Bangalore North and Anekal taluks and three post-matric hostels, two for boys and one for girls, all in Bangalore City and by 1989 there were eleven pre-matric boys' hostels, two each in Bangalore South and Anekal taluks, five in Bangalore North taluk and two in Bangalore City, one pre-matric girls' hostel in Bangalore City and four post-matric hostels three for boys and one for girls all in Bangalore City. In addition, three Ashram schools, two in Anekal taluk and one in Bangalore South taluk, and one Government Boys' Orphanage and one Government Girls' Orphanage both in Bangalore City were also functioning in the district during 1989. The rate of boarding charges paid by the Government during 1977 was Rs. 50 per month per boarder in pre-matric hostels and Rs. 125 per month per boarder in post-matric hostels and subsequently the rates were enhanced and the present rates are Rs. 100 per month per boarder in pre-matric hostels and Rs. 150 per month in post-matric hostels. The rate of pre-matric scholarship which was Rs. 50 per academic year (for ten months) for higher primary students and Rs. 75 per academic year for high school students during 1977 was raised to Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 respectively during 1984. The rate of post-matric scholarship ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per academic year (for 10 months), depending upon the nature of the course. The rate of boarding charges in Ashram schools and orphanages was initially Rs. 30 per month per boarder and this has been enhanced from time to time, and at present it is Rs. 75 per month per boarder for ten months in Ashram Schools and Rs. 50 per month per boarder for twelve months in orphanages. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes in the district for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Details of Beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes in the district during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88		1988-89	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.
1.	Award of pre-matric scholarships	15,988	13.9	15,218	13.25
2.	Award of post-matric scholarships	4,125	16.5	4,936	17.63
3.	Maintenance of pre-matric scholarships	485	13.50	528	9.00
4.	Maintenance of post-matric hostels	146	6.28	152	3.40
5.	Supply of sports materials for hostels	--	0.59	--	0.03
6.	Grants to private hostels	50	0.42	50	0.45
7.	Extra board and lodging charges	64	0.71	116	1.05
8.	Incentives to hosteliars	45	0.09	34	0.065
9.	Cash awards to merit students	6	0.15	5	0.125
10.	Stipends to trainees in typewriting and shorthand.	32	0.14	44	0.16
11.	Maintenance of orphanages.	135	2.75	116	2.35
12.	Grants to private orphanages	268	5.00	294	5.19
13.	Establishment of new pre-matric hostels	50	0.19	NA	NA
14.	Reimbursement of fees	34,850	32.10	42,709	37.14
15.	Establishment of book banks	NA	0.30	NA	0.30
16.	Ashram Schools	122	2.46	127	1.37

The Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation was started during 1977 to uplift the economic condition of the backward classes and minorities through its various schemes and during 1986 a separate corporation has been established for the welfare of the Minorities. The Corporation has introduced Margin Money Loan Scheme, called 'Chaitanya Scheme' to render financial assistance for the Backward Class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries. Besides it also helps the unemployed youth to undergo motor vehicles driving at its cost for a period of one month under 'Self-Employment Scheme' and it has also formulated a crash programme for the Backward class rural artisans. The total number of beneficiaries in the district during 1988-89 was 63 under Margin Money Loan Scheme, six under Self-Employment Scheme and 27

under the crash programme for the Rural artisans as against 24 under Margin Money Loan Scheme and ten under Self-Employment Scheme during 1987-88 for which the total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 1,95,761 and Rs. 79,385 respectively.

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was started during 1986 with a view to improve the economic condition of the religious minorities, namely Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, etc. in the State by providing financial assistance to the artisans, petty businessmen, persons running small scale and cottage industries, agriculturists etc., whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum through Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme. The percentage of Margin Money to the total loan is 50% upto Rs. 5,000; 30% from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; and 20% from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000; at a rate of interest of 4% per annum. Besides, it also provides financial assistance to the youths of religious minorities of the age group between 18 and 35 years who have passed atleast VIII standard and unemployed to get motor vehicle training in a licensed driving school and also assists persons who undergo training at Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes. The total number of beneficiaries in the district during 1988-89 was 229 under Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme, 11 under Motor Vehicles Training and 10 were trained at Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institute as against 182 under Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme and 10 under Motor Vehicles training during 1987-88, for which the total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 9,84,900 and Rs. 7,20,650 respectively.

The Coaching Centre for Backward Classes, Bangalore, was started in 1983 with the objective of giving training to the candidates belonging to Backward Classes for various competitive examinations conducted by different recruiting bodies. The duration of training is normally four months and the maximum intake per batch is 50 of which 40 will be selected from the rural areas. Each trainee coming from outside places will be paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month and an incidental charge of Rs. 20 per month and the local candidates will be paid an incidental charge of Rs. 40 per month. During the year of establishing the coaching centre 21 candidates from the district have been benefited and the amount spent was Rs. 1,240 and during 1988-89, 24 made use of this programme, the amount spent on them being Rs. 1,052 as against 19 during 1987-88 and 74 during 1986-87 and the amount spent during these two years was Rs. 1,051 and Rs. 3,153 respectively.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE

Many notable efforts have been made in the district for the cause of women and children even earlier to independence. The Brahma Samaj through its comprehensive programme of social reforms influenced many people in Bangalore. The members of the Samaj established a Girls' High School in 1872 in Ulsoor area where the girls were taught Tamil, Telugu and needle work and in 1877 it published

a Telugu book stressing the importance of female education. Appavu Pillay, a retired Subedar Major who was the president of the Samaj donated a building for a Girls' Primary School in Blackpalli, the present Shivajinagar area in 1878. Several meetings were conducted in Bangalore under the auspices of the Literary Union wherein M. Venkatakrishniah initiated the problem of *nautch* girls in temple and the havoc caused by these licensed prostitutes for discussion and whether the system should be changed by a government legislation or by change in public opinion became a debatable question which was opened up by P. Singachar, the then Munsiff of Bangalore and later the Government banned the *tape* service in temple, but the allowance payable to them was continued during their life time. During 1894, The Maharaja of Mysore gave a striking lead with a modest measure prohibiting marriages of girls before the age of eight and unequal marriages where the bridegroom was above 50 and the bride below fourteen years of age and B. Hanumappa, G. Rachappa and Siddaveerappa of Bangalore insisted that the age of marriage of girls should be raised to 10. The Arya Samaj started its activities in Bangalore as early as 1894 and it opened many orphanages. In 1903, C. Venkata Varada Iyengar founded Deshabhyudaya Sangha or the Indian Progressive Union to inculcate the spirit of free thinking, to encourage female education and widow marriage and to promote social welfare. A monthly magazine *Hitavadi* was also published by the Sangha. The visit of Mrs. Annie Besant to Bangalore in 1909 gave a fillip to the welfare of women and children. In 1910 the first widow marriage was performed in Bangalore by the noted Social reformer from Andhra, Veeresalingam Pantulu and in the same year C. Venkatavarada Iyengar founded the Abalashrama in Bangalore. Many ladies association like The Mahila Seva Samaj (1913), The Sharada Stree Samaj (1914), The Ladies Club (1916) and the Malleswaram Ladies Association (1927) started functioning in Bangalore. They helped widows and destitutes to be self-reliant by teaching them crafts and sewing and promoted the cause of female education and emancipation of women. A deputation of ladies met the then Dewan M. Kantharaj Urs and urged him to remove the sex qualification in the matter of voting for election to the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and local and Municipal bodies and the Government appointed a committee to settle this issue which submitted its report in favour of them. The Government accepted this and it was a major victory for the women in Bangalore towards the fight against discrimination. Women were thus enfranchised in 1923. Mrs. Kamala Dasappa, a member of the Representative Assembly claimed equal rights for women in the matter of inheritance. The Mysore Hindu Remarriage Act was passed in 1938. Many women of Bangalore actively participated in the activities connected with freedom movement including picketing and processions from 1938, and even went to jail. R. Kalyanamma started a monthly, *Saraswathi* (1921) to project the ideas of emancipation of women, and she also started Makkal Koota. The girls guide movement also helped the girls to develop in them the spirit of

leadership and public work. (On womens education see chapter XV) Vimochana, Manini etc. are some feminist organisation in Bangalore now.

Women Welfare Programmes

The welfare measures of women and children are now looked after by the Department of Women and Children Welfare and earlier to 18th July 1987 it was called Social Welfare Department and the district office is headed by an Assistant Director. The Welfare measures can be classified under two broad groups, namely social defence and social welfare. Under social defence various social legislations like the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, Probation of Offenders Act 1958, Karnataka Children's Act 1964, Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act 1986 and the Dowry Prohibition Act 1986 and rules thereunder have been implemented in the district. The Government in its order dated 8th December 1987 has appointed Assistant Directors of Women and Children Welfare, Circle Inspectors of Police and Thasildars as Dowry Probation Officers within their respective jurisdiction. The Remand Home, Certified Schools, Fit Person Institutions, State Home and the Reception Centre are functioning in the district under the purview of various social legislations.

The Remand Home was started in Bangalore in 1958 and it is a short stay home where the neglected, victimised and uncontrollable types of children and juvenile offenders are detained under the Children's Act for observation and for conducting detailed enquiries in respect of their behaviour, conduct and antecedents. The probation officers submit their reports to the juvenile court which decides about the future rehabilitation of these children. During 1988-89, the number of cases admitted was 59 as against 69 during 1987-88 and 71 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent during these three years was Rs. 3.85 lakhs, Rs. 3.82 lakhs and Rs. 3.37 lakhs respectively.

The Certified Schools admit the court committed children for their future rehabilitation. These schools provide general education upto VII standard in the School itself and also vocational training. The certified school for Boys in 1958 and for girls in 1972 were started in Bangalore. Besides to rehabilitate the court committed children who are mentally feeble, an institution has been established in Bangalore in 1972. The number of children admitted to these schools during 1988-89 was 425 boys, 175 girls and 76 mentally feeble as against 397 boys, 168 girls and 87 metally feeble during 1987-88 and 319 boys, 138 girls and 67 mentally feeble during 1986-87 for which the total expenditure incurred during these three years was Rs. 26.55 lakhs, 25.31 lakhs and Rs. 20.71 lakhs respectively.

The Fit person Institutions receive orphans, destitutes and Court Committed children for their education, training and rehabilitation and are generally managed by voluntary organisations. During 1988-89 two such institutions, namely Anatha

Shishunivasa, N.R. Colony and Canara Relief Fund Welfare (Mathruchhaya), Banashankari II Stage were functioning in Bangalore and they receive grants from the Government at the rate of Rs. 100 per month towards the maintenance of children and 75 per cent of the total amount spent on other items like clothing, bedding, education and medical assistance. During 1988-89 there were 84 children in these institutions for which the grant released was Rs. 1.69 lakhs as against 85 during 1987-88 and 84 during 1986-87 for which the amount of grant sanctioned was 1.89 lakhs and 0.87 lakhs respectively.

The District Shelter for Men, Bangalore is functioning with the main objective of providing aftercare assistance to the inmates who are transferred from Certified Schools and Fit Person Institutions and who have no parents or guardians or who cannot be restored back to them. The institution provides food, clothing, shelter, educational facility and vocational training so that they could seek employment after their completion of the course or training. During 1988-89 there were 25 inmates for which the amount spent was Rs. 0.40 lakhs as against 30 during 1987-88 and 24 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 0.46 lakhs and Rs. 0.42 lakhs respectively.

State Home for Women and Reception Centre: Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, for the training and rehabilitation of women and girls, a Reception Centre was established in Bangalore in 1958 and in 1968 a State Home for Women was also established in Bangalore and they receive voluntarily the women and girls in distress, neglected and deserted unmarried mothers and also women found in moral danger. The State Home for Women also rehabilitates the girls from the Certified Schools and Reception Centres who are more than 18 years of age and whose parents or guardians do not come forward to take them back after their enquiries. The Reception Centre is offering training in soap making and the State Home is providing educational and vocational training to make them to earn their livelihood and to be self-reliant. During 1988-89, the number of admissions made in the State Home for Women was committed-5, Remand-383 and Safe custody-2,792 as against 3, 189 and 2,969 during 1987-88 and 8,113 and 3,101 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent during these three years was Rs. 0.62 lakhs, 0.54 lakhs and 0.59 lakhs respectively. The number of admissions made in the Reception Centre was 35 during 1988-89 as against 43 during 1987-88 and 49 during 1986-87 and the expenditure incurred during these three years was Rs. 0.78 lakhs, 0.71 lakhs and 0.99 lakhs respectively.

The Juvenile Service Bureau, functioning in Bangalore offers guidance and counselling service mainly to the problematic children coming from the urban slums to arrest juvenile delinquency by providing health, recreation and supplementary nutrition programme through play centres. There were 15 play centres during 1988-89 and each centre is looked after by a Physical Education Teacher.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme was introduced in Bangalore City during 1980-81, in Anekal Taluk during 1982-83 and just started in Bangalore North Taluk during 1989-90. The scheme covers Supplementary Nutrition Programme for children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers, conducting pre-school activities to children of the age group 3-6 years, providing referral services to the children who require special treatment, providing immunisation against tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio etc., and health check up. The total number of beneficiaries in the district under this scheme was 30,715 during 1988-89 as against 30,679 during 1987-88 and 28,680 during 1986-87 for which the total amount spent during these three years was Rs. 99.99 lakhs, Rs. 64.37 lakhs and Rs. 100.28 lakhs respectively.

Special Nutrition Programme

The Special Nutrition Programme aims to provide special nutritious food for children who are below six years of age; pregnant women and lactating mothers coming from urban slums who are economically backward. In Bangalore district, this programme is taken up by the Integrated Child Development Programme both under the Central Scheme and under the State Scheme and also by the Juvenile Service Bureau. During 1988-89, 112 Centres under the Central Scheme, 108 Centres under the State Scheme and 222 centres under the Juvenile Service Bureau were functioning in the district to provide energy food under special nutrition programme. During 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the district was 39,326 as against 51,552 during 1987-88 and 53,188 during 1986-87 for which the total amount spent during these three years was Rs. 69.69 lakhs, Rs. 70.50 lakhs and Rs. 76.65 lakhs respectively.

The scheme of Home for Destitute and Orphan Children provides education and rehabilitation for the orphan and destitute children of the age group five to twelve years. Under this scheme, the Government provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 per child per month, Rs. 40 per month as building rent and staff salary to the voluntary organisation which takes up this programme. During 1988-89 there were nineteen cottages under the State Scheme and eleven cottages under the Central Scheme in the district which were covered under thirteen voluntary organisations and in each cottage there were 25 children and the total number of beneficiaries being 750. The thirteen organisations were the Sumangali Sevashrama, House Wives Association, Rukmini Matha Vidya Mandir, Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association, Arya Sevashrama, Universal Cultural Association, Bharateeya Grameena Mahila Sangha, Gokulam Education Centre, Boromiya Society, Saint Mary's Orphanage, Akkamahadevi Seva Sangha and the G.K.M. Educational Institutions all in Bangalore and BIRDS, Chandapura in Anekal Taluk. The total amount of financial aid given by the Government towards this

during 1988-89 was Rs. 11.70 lakhs as against Rs. 11.42 lakhs during 1987-88 and Rs. 12.82 lakhs during 1986-87 respectively.

Maintenance of Creches: The department is providing grants to registered voluntary organisations to run creches for the children of working mothers like agricultural labourers and daily wages workers below three years of age who are economically backward to facilitate the children for healthy growing with good environment and under this scheme there were fourteen creches functioning in the district (all in Bangalore) during 1988-89 and in each creche, the number of beneficiaries was 25. The fourteen organisations were J.K.M. Educational Institution; Mohammad Arafath Education Society, Safari Education Society, Gayithri Mahila Sangha, Dalitha Rural Development Association, Indira Nehru Social Society, Karnataka Youth Welfare Forum, Manjunatha Educational Society, Karnataka Youth Welfare Federation, Ganashree Mahila Sangha, Basaveswara Little Flower, Ashraya Sight Creches, Vani Mitra Kendra and Mahendra Educational Society. The amount spent on this was Rs. 82,700 during 1988-89 as against Rs. 76,361 during 1987-88 and Rs. 1,34,692 during 1986-87. During each of the three years, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the Department has released a grant of Rs. 15,000 to Makkala Kshemabhivruddhi Samsthe, Bangalore for the celebration of children's day.

Financial assistance is provided by the Government to the registered voluntary organisations which impart vocational training for destitute women of the age group 18 to 45 years to promote their welfare. The duration of the training will be of six months during which period each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and after the completion of the training a sum of Rs. 500 is paid as financial assistance for their further rehabilitation. During 1988-89 there were twenty four such voluntary organisations in the district and the amount spent on this was Rs. 5.61 lakhs during 1988-89 as against Rs. 6.53 lakhs during 1987-88 and Rs. 6.43 lakhs during 1986-87. The organisations were: Karnataka Children Welfare, Yelachenahalli, Vani Mitra Kendra, Thavarekere, Vividhodesha Co-operative Society, Bagaluru Layout, Veena Mahila Mandali, T. Dasarahalli, Bhavani Educational Cultural Society, Karnataka Youth Welfare Federation, Indira Nehru Social Service Society, Venus Mahila Samaj, Ramachandrapuram, Vanamali, Chamarajapet, Bapuji Nursery Primary Training Institute, Ganashree Cultural Education Society, G.K.M. Educational Society, I.N.S. Society, N.R. Colony, Vishwa Needum Trust (Magadi Road), Mysore Pradesha Graduates Association, Bangalore District Youth Welfare Association, Sanjaya Gandhi Youths Association, Gowri Cultural Association, Rajiv Youth Front, Uma Tantrika and Tarabethi Vidya Samsthe, Karnataka Rural Poor and Women's Development Society and K.S.R.T.C. Punarvasathi Kendra all in Bangalore and BIRDS, Chandapura in Anekal Taluk.

Grihakalyana Scheme: This scheme provides financial assistance in the form of loans to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 through nationalised and Grameena Banks to the women belonging to economically weaker section of the Society to start their own industry, business or any other income generating activity which will supplement their family income. Under this Scheme 25% of the loan sanctioned by the bank is met by the department as subsidy. The total number of beneficiaries in the district under this scheme was 22 during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 22,000 as against 55 during 1987-88 and 120 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 62,723 and Rs. 85,971 respectively.

Financial Assistance to Needy Women: Financial Assistance to an extent of Rs. 500 per year is given to women of the age group 18 to 45 years whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 with a minimum qualification of VII standard and undergoing short term courses like doll making, saree printing and dyeing, typewriting, shorthand, etc. During the year 1988-89 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was five for which the amount spent was Rs. 2,250 as against eight during 1987-88 and seven during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,500 respectively.

The payment of Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless women was introduced by the Karnataka Government on 1st April 1984 and these rules shall apply to such of agricultural landless women labourers who are engaged in agricultural operations on daily wages or on contract basis and the amount of maternity allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month will be payable for a period of three months in all, covering pre-natal and post-natal periods and this allowance is payable for the first and second issues only and the applicant's husband shall be a resident of Karnataka by birth or domicile for a continuous period of not less than three years. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during 1987- 88 and during 1988-89 was Bangalore North, 720 & 468, Bangalore South 998 & 755 and Anekal 78 & 420 respectively for which the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,50,300 during 1987-88 and Rs. 4,92,900 during 1988-89.

Mahila Mandals: Establishment of Mahila Mandals in all the Villages of Population of 500 and above is taken up by the State Government in order to encourage the women to participate in the developmental activities, to take part in the family welfare programmes and in various socio-economic programmes. Registered Mahila Mandals which are involved in such developmental activities will be given an annual grant of not more than Rs. 1,000. These Mahila Mandal Federations to work unitedly in the developmental activities and welfare schemes for which a grant of not more than Rs. 7,500 is released by the department. During 1988-89 there were 198 Mahila Mandals and two Mahila Mandal Federations in the district.

Working Women's Hostel: The Government of India provides financial assistance for the construction or expansion of Working Women's Hostels to a registered voluntary organisation working for the welfare of women, to the extent of 75 per cent of the estimated cost and the State Government pays 12½ per cent of the estimated cost and this scheme is applicable to towns and cities and the minimum strength of the hostel is 25. The State Government has released grants to two such voluntary organisations, namely Basava Samithi, Bangalore and Vishala Education Society, Bangalore and the amount of grant released Rs. 2,62,500 and Rs. 1,84,849 respectively. In each of the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the department has extended a grant of Rs. 12,000 to an unwedded mothers' hostel run by St. Michael's Home, Bangalore.

The Health Association in India, Bangalore, has taken up programmes of Public Co-operation and Family Life for which the department has extended a grant of Rs. 33,786 during 1988-89 and Rs. 30,000 during each of the years 1987-88 and 1986-87.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1984 to render financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence. According to this scheme, a widow who is above 18 years of age and in distress will be granted a pension of Rs. 50 per month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment resulting in an income exceeding Rs.1,500 a year and those who are getting the maintenance allowance for the physically handicapped are not eligible to draw this pension. During the year of commencement, there were 1,662 beneficiaries in the district for which the amount spent was Rs. 10,047 and during the year 1988-89 there were 11,353 beneficiaries as against 10,329 during 1987-88 and the amount spent during these two years was Rs. 56,50,400 and Rs. 46,27,903 respectively.

The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation Limited started functioning in 1988 with the main intention of promoting schemes for sustained income generating activities among women's groups and women from the weaker sections of the society. Besides, it also takes up activities to promote and strengthen women co-operatives and arranges training classes in various trade, project formulation and financial management through the existing institutions like women's polytechnics and Industrial training institutes. During 1988-89, 100 women were benefited in the district through Mahila Samajas and nine through Karnataka Rural Poor Women and Physically Handicapped Women Development Society, Bangalore, under various schemes for which the total amount spent was Rs. 1,10,800.

Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board was established in Bangalore in 1954 with the main objective of providing technical and financial assistance to voluntary agencies doing welfare services for women, aged, children and the handicapped and also to start various socio-economic programmes like agro-based

industries, self-employment schemes, family counselling centres and to conduct Awareness Generation Project for Rural Women. The grants for this purpose will be released by the Central Social Welfare Board and this Board is mainly a funding agency. The amount sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries under various programmes during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

Sl. No. of the Programme.	No. of Units/ Camps.	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount Sanctioned.	
			87-88	88-89
	1987-88	1988-89	87-88	88-89

1. New Balwadis	10	10	490	490	0.99	0.99	2.65
2. Creches	22	21	550	525	2.50	2.50	0.99
3. Holiday Home	1	--	50	-	0.10	0.10	--
4. Working Women's Camp	3	2	160	113	0.19	0.19	0.16
5. Hostels	2	3	50	75	0.37	0.37	0.62
6. Condensed Course	4	2	100	50	0.58	0.58	0.28
7. Vocational Training Programmes	8	4	200	50	0.64	0.58	0.28
8. Awareness Generation Project	1	1	158	104	0.37	0.37	4.41
9. Family Counselling Centre	1	1	158	104	0.37	0.37	4.41
9. Socio Economic Programme	1	4	34	75	1.00	1.00	3.13
10. D.P. Balwadi, Ankal Tq.	18	18	714	700	3.63	3.63	4.18

Some of the early voluntary associations established to promote women and children welfare are the following:

The Ladies' Club was started by a group of enthusiastic ladies in Bangalore in 1916 to provide sports and recreational facilities for the ladies and initially it had 40 members and gradually the club was developed on social lines. Lady Banerji was its first President and in 1926 Lady Mirza Ismail became its President and during her Presidentship the Club made a remarkable progress.

The Mysore Civil and Social Progress Association, Bangalore was established in 1917 under the Presidentship of Sir K.P. Putanna Chetty with the main objective of taking up many social reform activities in the State. It organised conferences and exhibitions for the benefit of women and children welfare and for the upliftment of Harijans. It started a number of night schools for the benefit of juveniles.

Besides it has helped many social welfare institutions like the Asaktha Poshaka Sabha, the Seva Ashram etc.

The Malleswaram Ladies' Association (1927) is a registered voluntary organisation entirely run by ladies, founded with the main objective of creating opportunities for the members for their social betterment and development of personality. The association imparts various vocational training like tailoring, typewriting, music, etc. and it is also conducting classes in drawing, painting, yoga, Bharatanatyam, etc. It established a primary school in 1934 and today the association has a student strength of about 2,500 at different educational levels from nursery to degree college and it has also been providing employment to a number of needy and deserving ladies in various fields.

The Sheshadripuram Stree Samaj was established (1930) by the efforts of Seethamma and other few women of that locality in the residence of Seethamma's father Narayana Swamy Iyengar. Initially it was conducting music, tailoring, embroidery, basket making, weaving and other craft classes and frequently it was organising an exhibition to exhibit and sell various articles made by its members. Since the children of that locality were going to distant places for their school education, the Samaj established a primary and middle school in 1936 and a high school in 1939. Today it has developed as a big educational institution having various educational courses.

Mahila Vidya Peetha: A Vidya Peetha was started during 1957 in Kengeri, Bangalore South taluk with the main objective of providing training in cattle and sheep rearing, poultry farming and tailoring and to develop various social qualities like leadership and co-operation for the rural youths who discontinued their education. During 1973 this was converted to Mahila Vidya Peetha and since then till the end of 1989, 864 women were imparted training to earn their livelihood. The Institute is functioning under the auspices of the State Adult Education Council, Mysore.

A brief note on some of the orphanages and destitute homes functioning in the district are given below:

The Muslim Orphanage, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, was established in 1892 to provide free boarding, lodging and educational facilities for orphan children and when it was started there were only thirteen orphan children and during 1989-90 the strength was 125 boys and 151 girls of the age group seven to eighteen. The orphanage has also established a primary school, a Girls' High School and an Industrial training institute affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training. During 1988-89 it has received grants of Rs. 59,687 as against Rs. 90,440 during 1987-88.

The Ashaktha Poshaka Sabha (Visweshwarapuram) was established in 1923 by the efforts of O. Sitapathy Rao, M. Ramachandra Rao, S.K. Bhimasena Rao and others with the main intention of providing free food, clothing and shelter to the aged and disabled destitutes. Now it is also encouraging destitute boys and girls

and providing them education till X standard. The income to run the institution is derived from the donations, endowments and payments made towards feeding of the inmates as also from the interest received on the investments. Besides it is also getting grants from the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities, Social Welfare Board and Corporation. During 1988-89 it had 70 aged destitutes, 44 destitute boys and 57 destitute girls for which the total amount spent was Rs. 4.57 lakhs.

The Deena Seva Sangha was established in 1930 to promote the moral and material well-being of the masses and to educate them and their children by conducting settlements, schools, orphanages, etc. During the beginning, it was conducting adult education classes and propagating against social evils and practices like drinking, untouchability, etc. Today it has grown up as one of the largest welfare bodies in Bangalore catering to the needs of the economically weaker and socially handicapped sections of the community. Under the auspices of the Sangha, educational institutions, students' hostel, children's home, dispensaries, programme etc. are functioning. During 1988-89 there were about 6,000 beneficiaries by way of education, training etc. in all, and out of them nearly 4,000 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is getting grants from the Education Department, Health Department, Corporation of Bangalore, Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Department of Library and also public donations. The approximate grant received in total during 1988-89 was Rs. 20 lakhs as against Rs. 15 lakhs during 1987-88.

The Seva Sadan, an orphanage and destitute home for girls and women, Malleswaram, Bangalore, was started in 1936 by Shiva Rao and his wife, a couple dedicated to social welfare with just three inmates and today the strength stands and average of 110. The Sadan admits girls of five years and above who have lost both or one of their parents and provides food, clothing, shelter and schooling upto school final. Exceptionally intelligent girls are sent for higher education in colleges or for vocational training like typewriting, nursing, teachers' training etc. and wherever possible assistance is given for the inmates to find jobs. Besides, marriages are also arranged. Women deserted by husbands or children are admitted and trained in crafts like tailoring and weaving and some of them are given jobs like helpers in the institution itself. The institution is managed by grants received from the State Government, donors and monthly subscriptions from the public. During 1988-89, it had a strength of 115 and it received grants at Rs. 50 per month per inmate for 68 inmates from the State Government and Rs. 150 per month from Bangalore City Corporation.

The Arya Sevashrama Trust, Bangalore, a home for homeless children was established during 1958 by the effort of social workers M. Arya Murthy and his wife Saraswathamma. It provides free food, shelter, clothing and suitable education to children of the age group 5 to 18 years to enable them to stand on their own legs.

It is functioning by public donations and also received grants for a few students. During the year 1988-89, there were 75 inmates as against 89 during 1987-88 and the amount of grant received during these two years was Rs. 85,866 and Rs. 56,302 respectively.

Under the auspices of Sri Raghavendra Go-ashram trust an old age Home was established in Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore, during 1979. It is a voluntary organisation and it is providing free boarding, lodging and medical facilities to old and destitute men and women of sixty years and above and during 1989 eleven men and fifteen women have benefited from this.

Sri Shankaracharya Vidya Peetha, a voluntary Social Service Organisation was started in Kengeri Satellite Town during 1979 and during 1983 it has started an orphanage to provide free boarding, lodging, clothing and educational facilities upto X standard to orphan children. During the year of commencement it had a strength of five and during 1989 the strength rose to 50. It is functioning by public contributions and since 1988-89 it is also getting financial aid from the State Government.

Maria Niketan was started with St. Mary's Orphanage about 100 years ago at Shivajinagar, Bangalore. Today it has developed into a huge complex, consisting of an orphanage, educational institutions, an institute of commerce and it is also conducting various vocational training courses and it is functioning in its own building in St. Mary's Town. The Orphanage admits orphan and destitute children and provide them free food, shelter, clothing and education and during 1988-89, there were about 350 children. It receives grant from the Government and also from Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board. *Anatha Sishu Nivasa*, N.R. Colony, Bangalore, was established in 1942 to provide basic amenities for destitute children; children in distress and also children sent by the Juvenile Court and they will be taken care till they attain the age of 10 years. The children will be provided food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care and also sports and library facilities together with various cultural activities. During 1988-89 it had 40 inmates for which the amount of grant received was Rs. 74,037. *Sri Srinivasa Mandiram Charities* was established in 1883 in Balepet, Bangalore by Janopakari A. Gopalacharlu and his wife A. Singamma who devoted their lives for the service of the Lord and Humanity. Under the auspices of the charities they established an orphanage for the protection, education and well being of orphan boys and girls, free reading room, a well equipped library and ladies section for the elevation of women. The Centenary celebrations of the charities was held during January 1988.

The Servite Creche, Thomas Town, Bangalore, was established during 1976 to take care of the under nourished children of the locality from morning till evening coming from the family of the under privileged class. The children are provided food free of cost and it receives grants from the State Government. In each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 25 children were benefitted from this. *The Little Sisters of the Poor* was established in 1900 with the main objective of taking care of the

aged people who have no means of support and it is now functioning in Hosur Road. It provides food, shelter and medical facilities free of cost. The institution is functioning solely on public charity and the number of beneficiaries at present is 200. *Sri Kusumahara Mahila Samajam*, Ibrahim Sahib Street, Bangalore, was established in 1953 to provide shelter for the needy women. It also conducts various craft classes. The Samaj distributes text books, note books and other writing materials free of cost to the poor students.

The Abalashrama was founded by Smt. Krishnamma, widow of Venkata Varada Iyengar in 1906 and it is functioning in D.V. Gundappa Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, for which the land was donated by the then Mysore Government. Later persons like A.R. Nageswara Iyer, D.V. Gundappa and Dr. B.K. Narayan Rao gave their support for its development. The institution was registered under Mysore Societies Act in 1926. The Ashrama provides free boarding, lodging, clothing, educational facilities and vocational training for poor and destitute girls and women. Besides public contributions, the Ashram is receiving a grant of about Rs. 8,000 annually from the State Government and a grant of about Rs. 5,000 every year from the Central Government and its present strength is 42.

The Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, is a registered voluntary organisation affiliated to the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi. It was started in Bangalore during 1955 and at present it is situated in Jayamahal, Bangalore. Some of the major services rendered by the Council are the maintenance of creches and Balwadis for 'under five' children of working mothers and mothers in distress, programme for non-school going children and training of child welfare workers like Balasevikas and Anganwadi teachers. Besides it organises seminars, conferences and workshops particularly on child and family welfare. During 1988-89 persons benefited were 2,950 under the Anganwadi training programme and 174 under Balasevika training programme as against 2,078 and 167 respectively during 1987-88 and the amount of grant received during these two years was Rs. 30.99 lakhs and Rs. 22.11 lakhs respectively.

National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, an autonomous body of Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has started its Regional Centre at Bangalore in 1980 and at present it is in Jayanagar eighth block. The main activities of this Regional Centre are divided into three broad divisions, namely Public Co-operation Division, Child Development Division and Training Division. The Public Co-operation Division organises training programmes mostly for officials and representatives of voluntary organisations in the Southern region engaged in various fields of social development like Social Welfare, Women and Family Welfare, Rural and Urban development and welfare of weaker sections of the society. The Child Development Division conducts training programme for Child Development Project officers of southern Region,

Supervisors and Instructors of Anganwadi Training Centre in Karnataka and also Refresher Courses for Child Development Project Officers and Supervisors. The training division co-ordinates the training of ICDS functionaries.

WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

Welfare of the handicapped, both physical and mental is gaining more and more importance in recent times. Any rehabilitative measure requires education and training in the trade in which the individual has interest and ability of getting training subject to limitations of the defect or deformity of the organ. The Central and the State Governments and the voluntary organisations have taken up various measures to promote their welfare. An attempt has been made in 1981 census to collect data about the disabled population which had been discontinued from 1941 due to various reasons. The following table gives the taluk-wise provisional figures of the physically handicapped persons as per the 1981 census report under the then existing set up of the taluks in the district.

Sl. No.	Taluk/Urban Agglomeration.	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1.	Bangalore City Urban Agglomeration	481	963	415
2.	Bangalore North Taluk	441	956	420
3.	Bangalore South Taluk	109	126	94
4.	Anekal Taluk	72	112	79

The Department of Women and Children Welfare of the State Government was administering and implementing the various welfare programmes for the physically handicapped and on 2nd May 1987 a separate department was sanctioned by the Government which started functioning during the year 1988-89 and now it is named as the Department of Disabled Welfare.

The Physically handicapped students studying from I standard to VIII Standard, undergoing training in various courses like music, drawing, painting and such other fine arts and whose family annual income is less than Rs. 10,000 will be awarded scholarships from the State Government which is Rs. 25 per month upto V standard and Rs. 35 per month for those studying in VI and VIII standard. Students studying in IX standard and onwards are awarded scholarship by the Central Government which varies from Rs. 85 per month to Rs. 170 per month for day scholars and Rs. 140 per month to Rs. 240 per month for hostelers depending upon the educational course. In addition to scholarship, the blind students get reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped students coming from places where there is no educational facility gets transportation allowance as per

rules. Two hostels one for disabled men and another for disabled women are functioning in Bangalore. Besides, financial assistance is provided for the purchase of aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel charis, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids and braille watches etc. to an extent of 100 per cent of the cost of those whose family annual income is Rs. 8000 and below and to an extent of 75 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is between Rs. 8,001 and Rs. 12,000.

The Government is extending financial assistance through Karnataka State Financial Corporation to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and 25% of the loan is met by the Government as subsidy. A special Employment Exchange was started for the physically handicapped in Bangalore in 1975 to provide job opportunities for them.

The scheme of sanctioning maintenance allowance to the disabled persons was introduced by the State Government during 1977 and according to it the physically handicapped persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum (initially it was Rs. 3,600 per annum) are eligible to draw this pension. The rate of pension was Rs. 40 per month and with effect from 1.4.1983 it has been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month and during 1978 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 1,044. Both the Central and State Governments are expending grants on certain norms to the voluntary organisations which are functioning for the welfare of the handicapped and the organisations are: The Association for the Physically Handicapped-Lingarajapura, Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association for the Deaf-Jeevan Bhimanagar, Association for the Mentally Handicapped-Byrasandra, Nava Jyothi Trust- Spencer Road, National Association for the Blind-Indiranagar, Technical Training Centre for the Deaf-New Bamboo Bazar Road, Institute of Speech and Hearing-Hennur Road, Spastic Society- Indiranagar, Seva in Action (Hindu Seva Society)-Jayanagar, Bala Manovikasa Centre-Malleswaram, Karnataka Welfare Association for the Blind-Nehrunagara, Sophia Opportunity School-Palace Road, Hamsadhawani-Edward Road, Divine Light Trust for the Blind-White Field, Marthoma Welfare Association-Primrose Road, Friend in Need Society-Colonel Hill Road, Shree Ramana Maharshi Academi for the Blind-Sarakki and the Shila Kothwala Institute for the Deaf- H.A.L. Road, all in Bangalore. In order to provide free boarding and lodging facilities for the aged and infirm persons the Government has established a Social Service complex at Bangalore in 1979. Besides, the Central and the State Governments and Public Sector undertakings have reserved a certain percentage of vacancies for the physically handicapped candidates. The total number of beneficiaries in the district under various schemes and the amount spent during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Name of the Scheme.	No. of beneficiaries.		Amount spent in lakhs of Rupees.	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
State Govt. scholarship	2,961	3,003	13.87	12.49
Central Govt. scholarship	412	410	3.91	2.60
Hostels for men	25	23	1.09	1.17
Hostels for women	22	23	1.18	1.04
Purchase of aids and gadgets	--	02	--	0.08
Self-Employment Scheme	09	03	0.51	0.19
Maintenance allowance to physically handicapped	9,519	10,043	47.76	43.28
Govt. of India grants to voluntary organisations	N.A	N.A	33.00	34.78
Govt. of Karnataka grants to voluntary organisations	N.A	N.A	10.56	23.31
Social Service Complex	44	54	3.77	4.38

Many voluntary organisations are functioning in the district for the cause of the disabled. A few of them are the following.

The Divine Light Trust for the Blind, White Field, Bangalore, was started in 1958 with the main objective of providing education rehabilitation etc., for the visually impaired and low-visioned and recently it has started to entertain cases with multiple handicaps like orthopaedic disability with blindness and blindness with mental retardation. It provides preparatory education for those aged below 10 years, Teacher Training Course and also school and hostel facilities for the visually impaired. Besides it conducts one year Diploma Course for Resource Teacher for the disabled. The total number of beneficiaries during 1988-89 was 86 as against 83 during 1987-88. It receives grant from Central Government, State Government, Central Social Welfare Board, etc. and besides it gets contributions from the public.

The Association of the Physically Handicapped was started in Bangalore in 1959 to provide various facilities for the handicapped persons. During the beginning it started conventional income generation activities which benefited ten persons. Gradually it has introduced many other schemes like integrated school programme upto VII standard, training in various industrial trades like welding, fitting, etc., and horticultural training and the duration of the training varies from six months to two years depending upon the nature of the course for which a monthly stipend of Rs. 90 is paid. During the year 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries was 666 as against 547 during 1987-88 and the amount of grants received during these two years was Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 2,75,068 respectively by the State Government and Rs. 50,000 in each of these two years by the Central Government. *Cheshire Homes*

India, Bangalore Unit, H.A.L. Road, was started in 1961. It is rehabilitating destitute and the poor physically handicapped girls and women and also providing education for children and medical care for all. It receives grant from Central Social Welfare Board. During 1988-89, 62 girls and women of the age group 4 to 78 years were benefited. *The Navajyothi Trust* was established in Bangalore during 1963 to impart pre-vocational and vocational training for the mentally retarded males and it also provides necessary aids to them. The number of beneficiaries during 1988-89 was twelve as against ten during 1987-88 and twelve during 1986-87 and during these three years it has received a grant of Rs. 74,000, Rs. 72,770 and Rs. 71,901 respectively from Government of India.

A *Mental Health Clinic* was established in K.C. General Hospital, Bangalore by NIMHANS during the year 1977-78 for the welfare of psychiatric patients. During 1988-89 the number of cases treated was 3,922 follow up cases and 1,126 new cases and the corresponding figures for the year 1987-88 were 3,982 and 1,165 respectively. *The Medico Pastoral Association*, Pottery Road, Bangalore, was founded in 1964 and the main activities of the association are to rehabilitate the mentally disturbed, a programme of independent living for recovered mentally disturbed, mental health programme for schools and the community and training programmes in psychotherapy. *The National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped (NASEOH)*, Nrupathunga Road, Bangalore, a registered body was established in 1974. It has taken up various activities like vocational rehabilitation, industrial placement service, information service, distribution of aids and appliances and miscellaneous help for the disabled. During the year 1988-89, the number of persons benefited was 72 under placement service, 22 under the scheme of distribution of aids and appliances and 11 under miscellaneous help. It receives grants from the Social Welfare Department and from Bangalore City Corporation.

The Bangalore Chapter of the *Spastics Society of India* was established in 1979 and as a major activity of the society a centre for special education was established in 1982 for specialised treatment and education with the main objectives of extending services related to education, treatment, management and training of spastic children, training of teachers, therapists and parents of handicapped children and conducting research in prevention of disability. At present, it is providing education, physiotherapy and vocational training for spastic children and demonstration and counselling for the parents of the spastic children for their treatment at home. Besides, it is also rendering clinical service and conducting public awareness campaign to educate the public on the conditions, treatment and prevention of cerebral palsy. It is extending its services to rural areas in co-operation with the various rural developmental agencies and hospitals. During the beginning of the Centre, seven children were benefited and during 1988-89, 78 children were benefited and the amount of grant received was Rs. 3.45 lakhs.

All India Catholic Federation of the Blind, Huskur Cross Road, Hebbagodi Post (Anekal taluk) was started in 1989. Some of its objectives are to co-ordinate

and promote the prevention and care of blind and disabled persons, to co-ordinate the education and rehabilitation of blind and disabled persons and to co-ordinate the institutional and non-institutional activities for their welfare including starting a braille library, a cassette library, etc. Rev. A. Antony, a blind Catholic priest hailing from Tiruchirappally is its president. *Shella Kohavala Institute for the Deaf*, H.A.L. Road, sponsored by the Deaf Aid Society, Bangalore was started in 1967 to provide special school education from Kindergarten classes to Xth Standard and also pre-vocational training to deaf children and to rehabilitate them. During the year of commencement, there were only nine students for which the amount spent was Rs. 16,900. During 1988-89 there were 207 students as against 200 during each of the years 1987-88 and 1986-87 and during these three years it has received a grant of Rs. 1.79 lakhs, 1.21 lakhs and 1.37 lakhs respectively from the State Government.

The Karnataka Welfare Association for the Blind, Nehrunagar, Bangalore, affiliated to All India Confederation of the Blind, Delhi was established in 1967 with the main objective of promoting education and economic security for the blind persons and wherever possible the other disabled persons to make them self reliant and to fulfil this objective, the association has taken up a number of projects both by the assistance of the State Government and by the assistance of the Central Government.

The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under various projects during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Projects	1987-88		1988-89	
	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
I. Under State Govt. Assistance.				
Home Teaching.	54	0.24	74	0.25
Physical Education	425	0.54	67	0.25
Braille Library	914	0.20	1165	0.26
Placement Project	92	0.23	95	0.35
Recaning project	18	0.43	20	0.68
Community based Rehabilitation	20	0.01	234	0.04
Community based Rehabilitation programme (Agencies)	06	0.47	-	--
II. Under Central Govt. Assistance				
Integrated Education Scheme.	232	0.54	361	5.65

Sree Ramana Maharshi Academy for the Blind, Bangalore, was started during 1969 with the main objective of providing and rehabilitating the visually impaired, educationally and culturally by imparting education and vocational training and to make them independent citizens of the society and it is now functioning in its own building in Jayaprakashnagar. It made an humble beginning with a donation of Rs. 62 received from four people and with a lone child as its strength and today it is catering to the needs of over 300 disabled students. *Bala Mano Vikasa Kendra*, Bangalore, a school for mentally retarded was started in 1972 to educate the slow learners of the age group 6 to 16 years and also to train them in pre-vocational training according to their ability. During each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 there were 38 children in the institution for which it has received a grant of Rs. 74,058 and Rs. 73,838 respectively.

The Institute of Speech and Hearing was established in Bangalore, during 1977 to provide corrective and rehabilitative services to those suffering from speech and hearing impediments. The Institute has taken up various programme like clinical work, free distribution of hearing aids, conducting camps in rural areas and integrated school programme. During the beginning of the year it had registered 1,013 cases. During the year 1988-89 the Institute has examined a very large number of cases, issued 175 hearing aids free of cost and 258 hearing aids at concessional rates with the assistance of the Government, conducted four camps in rural areas and tested 850 cases and 55 students were covered under integrated school programme. The Institute has also started pre-school training programme and a Kannada School for the deaf and diploma course for training teachers of the deaf which has been recognised by the State Government. *The National Association for the Blind* has established its Karnataka branch in Bangalore during 1977. The main objectives of the association are to amalgamate, reconstruct and bring together various institutions or persons working for the upliftment and welfare of the blind in Karnataka and to promote co-operation and co-ordination amongst them. It has taken up various programmes like the Integrated Education Development and Rural Settlement, eye care for children; technical training for the blind, self-employment and placement service. Besides raising donations from the public, the association receives grants from the State and Central Governments and Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (UK) through National Association for the Blind (India). The total amount of grants received during 1988-89 was Rs. 6,23,447 as against Rs. 6,96,110 during 1987-88.

Hamsadhvani NASEOHS School for speech impaired and multiple handicapped children was started in 1980 to facilitate the deaf, mute and multiple handicapped children coming from poor and depressed class families with regular school programme from I Standard to X Standard. During the year 1988-89, the total number of beneficiaries was 149 as against 140 during 1987-88 for which the amount spent during these two years was Rs. 1.67 lakhs and Rs. 1.20 lakhs respectively.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped was established in Bangalore during 1980 and it started functioning during 1981. The basic objective of the centre is to find out the suitability of the handicapped of different categories with varying degrees of the handicap and to provide various rehabilitation services like the referral services, skill training, placement services and also to motivate and to assist them to take up self-employment. At the initial stage, only the orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and blind were admitted for vocational rehabilitation and later, persons who have been cured of leprosy and declared negative and mild mentally retarded (I.Q. 51-70) were also brought into the fold. In order to extend the service to the mofussil and rural handicapped who are unable to come to this Centre, the Centre periodically organises mobile camps in various districts and blocks. The Centre has received the National award during 1984 as the best employer of the handicapped. *Seva-in-Action*, Bangalore, an association sponsored by Action Aid India was started during 1985. It has taken up an integrated and community based rehabilitation programme for disabled children of rural areas. It renders preparatory services, integrated education in ordinary schools, vocational training and rehabilitation, medical rehabilitation and counselling and guidance support for the orthopaedically, mentally, visually and hearing disabled children. It has implemented these programmes at Attibele, Channenahalli, Dommasandra, Giddenahalli, Puttenahalli, Sarjapura, Somanahalli and Varthur in Bangalore District.

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme for grant of political pension to Freedom Fighters and widows of Freedom Fighters was introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighters' Welfare Rules 1967 which was later revised in 1969. The amount of pension was Rs. 50 per month initially and it was subsequently revised to 75 Rs. per month during 1971; Rs. 90 during June 1978; Rs. 125 during Sept. 1978; Rs. 150 during 1986; Rs. 200 during 1987; and Rs. 300 per month with effect from 1-7-1989 uniformly to all Freedom Fighters and the widows and dependents of Freedom Fighters receiving State honorarium. The Government of India introduced political pension on 15th August 1972 to living Freedom Fighters, to their families in the case of the deceased and the families of martyrs not more than one member of a family and initially the amount of pension was Rs. 200 per month. The conditions for the eligibility to draw the pension were liberalised during 1980 and it was renamed as 'Swatantrata Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme' and the amount of pension was also raised to Rs. 300 per month for living freedom fighters and Rs. 200 per month for the widows of freedom fighters with provision of Rs. 50 per month each to the unmarried dependent daughters upto the ceiling of Rs. 300 per month in all and with effect from 1st June 1985 the rate of pension was

enhanced to Rs. 500 per month uniformly to all, that is to the living freedom fighters and to the widows of the deceased freedom fighters and the payment of monthly pension to the unmarried daughters of the deceased freedom fighters has been discontinued. With effect from 14-11-1988 the amount of pension is enhanced to Rs. 750 per month. During the year 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 1,307 under the State scheme and 559 under the Central Scheme for which the total amount spent was Rs. 30,88,894 by the State Government and Rs. 32,29,325 by the Central Government as against 1,260 beneficiaries under the State Scheme and 539 under the Central Scheme during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 27,95,532 and Rs. 26,66,638 respectively. Travel concession by bus by the State and railway by the Centre have also been extended to these beneficiaries.

Old Age Pension Scheme

The Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension Scheme on 1st January 1965 to those who have crossed the age of 70 years, having no source of income or persons to take care of them and the age limit was relaxed by five years in the case of the physically handicapped. During 1972 the minimum age limit was reduced to 65 years for destitutes and 60 years for the handicapped and subsequently the age limit was reduced for the physically handicapped to 45 years during 1974, 16 years during 1977 and it was totally removed during 1979 and the mentally retarded persons also came to have the benefit. During the beginning, to award the pension for the physically handicapped the family income was limited to Rs. 3,600 per annum and later this limit has been enhanced to Rs. 6,000 per annum. Initially the amount of pension was Rs. 15 per month and it was raised to Rs. 30 and then on to Rs. 40 during 1975 and since 1st April 1983 it has been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month. During the beginning of the scheme 3,923 were benefited in the district and the amount spent on this was Rs. 83,905 and during the year 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 55,019 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.91 crores as against 55,583 during 1987-88 and 55,261 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 3.07 crores and Rs. 4.46 crores respectively.

Green Card benefits: The Karnataka Government introduced the scheme of issuing Green Cards on 1st November 1985 with a view to distribute rations at reduced rates for extremely poor rural people identified on certain norms and this benefit was extended to landless agricultural labourers also during December 1985. the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district by the end of October 1989 was Anekal (16,841), Bangalore North (28,939) and Bangalore South (30,823).

Distribution of Clothes at Reduced Rates: The Government of Karnataka introduced the scheme of distributing sarees, blouse pieces, dhoties and shirting among women and men of the weaker sections below poverty line of the rural areas in the age group of 19 years and above and the criteria for selection of beneficiaries under this programme would be identical to that adopted in the I.R.D.P.

programme. According to this scheme the distribution will be one pair of sarees and one pair of blouse pieces to each woman for Rs. 25 and one pair of dhoties and one piece of shirt to each man for Rs. 25. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district by the end of March 1989 was Anekal (7,600; 6,600); Bangalore North (12,500; 1,600) and Bangalore South (7,500; 7,000), wherein the first figure in the brackets indicates the number of men and the second figure the number of women.

Beggar Relief

As early as 1944 the problem of beggary was taken note of by the Mysore Govt by enacting the Mysore Prohibition of Beggary Act which was applicable to the then Municipal limits of Bangalore also. Subsequently this Act was changed and in 1975 the Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary Act came into force. The Act, with certain amendment in 1981 covers the Corporation area of Bangalore. Accordingly the Central Relief Committee, Bangalore, was constituted for the custody, trial and punishment of Beggary offenders and for the relief and rehabilitation of such persons in the State of Karnataka. The Local Relief Committee, Bangalore started functioning since July 1948 and under Beggary Relief Programme a relief centre is functioning in Bangalore. In the Rehabilitation Centre at Bangalore the Beggars are trained in some useful craft. Training in Agarbathi making will be imparted usually for the female physically handicapped, mentally retarded and old inmates. Beggary cess will be collected from Bangalore City Corporation and from Bangalore Development Authority. During 1988-89, the number of beggars arrested in the Corporation limits of Bangalore was 2,584 as against 1,081 during 1987-88, and the number of inmates remained in the centre during the end of these two years was 392 and 297 respectively.

Prohibition: Tipu Sultan had prohibited the sale of arrack and *ganja* throughout his dominions in a phased manner between 1786 and 1788 which included the present Bangalore district also. During the freedom movement picketing of liquor shops was accepted as a part of the programme. Social Service organisations like the Deena Seva Sangha, Bangalore, took up various activities for the eradication of the drink-evil. The present Bangalore district was neither covered under the Mysore Prohibition Act of 1948 nor under the Karnataka Prohibition Act of 1961. Despite of this situation, illicit distillation and sale of illicit liquors have been continuing in the district. During 1981 a tragedy of mass death took place in Bangalore due to drinking of poisonous illicit liquors the total quantity of illicit liquor seized in Bangalore District during 1987-88 and 1988-89 was wash destroyed- 51,850 lts. and 46,158 lts., and illicit distilled liquor 44,516 lts. and 19,973 lts. respectively. During 1987 there were 1,221 cases pending and during 1987-88 1,234 cases were detected and 1,292 cases were disposed off and during 1988-89, there were 1,163 cases pending and 748 cases were detected and the total number of cases disposed off was 1,156.

Muzrai Institutions

In 1927, the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act came into force in the then princely State of Mysore which includes the present Bangalore district also. The Muzrai Institutions in the district coming under the purview of this act have been classified as Major, Minor and Village institutions. Major institutions are those having a total annual income of more than Rs. 1,000, minor institutions are those whose annual income ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 and the village institutions are those having an annual income of less than Rs. 100. In 1956, the Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments headed by a Commissioner was formed. The department has an Engineering section to help the Commissioner in matters of construction and repairs of buildings and temples, an Agama section to give advise to the department in matters of worship, installation of statues etc. and there are supporting staff to carry on the administration. The Special Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Tahasildars are in charge of Muzrai Institutions in their respective jurisdictions. The taluk-wise number of minor and village institutions in the district is Anekal taluk (21; 284); Bangalore City Corporation area (5; nil); Bangalore North taluk (23; 306) and Bangalore South taluk (39; 341) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of minor institutions and the second figure in the bracket indicates the number of village institutions. The list of major institutions in the district are Sri Champakadhama Swamy, Bannerughatta, Sri Karagada Devaru, Bidaraguppe, Sri Anjaneya Swamy, Indlabele, Sri Ramadevaru, Narayanaghatta, Sri Bhavani Shankaraswamy, Anekal, Sri Karagada Devaru, Samandur and Sri Venugopala Swamy, Mahal Chowdadenahalli in Anekal Taluk; Pralayakalada Veerabhadra Swamy, Kashi Vishveswaraswamy, Alasuru Someshwara (2.05), Nagartharapete Venkataramana, Laldas Venkataramana, Balepete Lakshminarasimha, Dodda Ganapathy (1.97), Karanji Anjaneya (1.03), Dharmarayaswamy, Shadakshara Shiva Subramanya, Bandi Sheshamma Chatra, Chowbini Subba Rao Charities, Sundara Anjaneya, Kote Anjaneya, Ranganathaswamy, Sugriva Venkataramana, Raya Raya Chatra (2.62), Kareekal Anjaneya, Rameswara Kalyana Mantapa (1.54), Sampangiramaswamy, Ramanjaneya Swamy, Kote Venkataramana (1.32), Kumaraswamy (5.25), Rameshwari Chowdeswari, Sultanpete Ganapathy, Dattatreya, Kadu Malleswara, Raghavendra Anjaneya (1.32), Maha Ganapathy (3.45), Lakshminarasimha, Venu Gopaldaswamy, Yelahanka Gate Anjaneya, Alasuru Anjaneya, Gavi Gangadhara, Alasuru Subramanya, Dodda Basavanna, Rameswara temple (3.20), Siddapura Someswara, Kalika Kamateswari, Mahisha Mardhini, Prasanna Gangadhara, Basavanna, Patalamma, Godhuraya Matha, Jalakantheswara, Anjaneya Swamy, Minto Anjaneya, Komatipete Venkataramana and Prasanna Gangadhara in Bangalore City Corporation area, Sri Bheemeswara Swamy temple, Makali, Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy temple, Kamasandra, Sri Chandramouleswara Swamy Temple and Sri Narasimha Swamy temple in Hesaraghatta, Sri Lakshmi Venkataramanaswamy temple, Maralakunte and Sri Venugopala Swamy temple, Yelahanka in Bangalore North taluk and Sri Banashankari Devaru temple,

Sarabandepalya (5.78), Sri Anjaneya Swamy temple, Banaswadi (2.50), Sri Vallabharaya Swamy temple, Vasanthapura and Anjaneya Swamy and Muthuraya Swamy temple, Yadiyur in Bangalore South taluk and wherever the institutions have an annual income of more than Rs. one lakh, it is given in brackets in lakh Rs. The total annual income and expenditure of the, major institutions during 1988-89 in the taluks were Anekal (0.85; 0.85); Bangalore North taluk (0.07, 0.004); Bangalore South taluk (9.01, 3.19) and Bangalore City Corporation area (36.37, 29.02) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the income and that of the second figure indicates the expenditure in lakhs of rupees.

Wakf Institutions

The Wakf Institutions in the district are governed by the Central Wakf Act, 1954, which was subsequently amended during the years 1959, 1964 and 1968 and prior to this act the Muslim Muzrai Institutions of the district were governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927. There is a District Wakf Committee to look after the administration of the Wakf property in the district under the direction of the Karnataka Board of Wakfs; at present the committee is functioning under an administrator. There are 30 Wakf institutions whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,000 and the following 119 institutions in the district have an annual income of more than Rs. 1,000.

Jamia Masjid (Sunni), Gowripalya, Mirza Ali Raza Wakf Shia, Richmond Town, Masjid-e-Nilasandra, Central Muslim Association, Bangalore 2., Sir Khazi Mosque, Sultanpet, Dargah Hazrath Khawaja, Sharfuddin Shaheed, OTC Road, Ulsoor Mosque, Jaly Mohalla Mosque, Madrasa-e-Mahamoodia, New Market Road, Sangeen Jamia Masjid, Taramandalpet, Bismilla Sha Khadri Mosque, Cockburn Road, Astan-e-Khaderia, Jayamahar Road, Masjid-e-Ahle, Parvathipuram, Modi Mosque, Tasker Town, Basith Sarai & Shadi Mahal, Mysore Road, Varthur Mosque, Central Muslim Association, Bangalore 2 (Unit: Mahamood Shariff Educational Trust, Yeshwanthapur), Jamia Masjid, Yelhanka, F. Peer Ahmed and Janab Mahboobi Saheb Trust, Armstrong Road, Masjid-e-Jamath-e-Patwegar, Avenue Road, Ashoor Khana, Jumma Masjid Road, Masjid-e-Munnawar Ahle Sunnathul Jamath, Aga Abdul Hussain Private Shia Wakf, Richmond Town, Arab Line Mosque, Richmond Road, Masjid-e-Lababeen, New Tharagupet, Magadi Road Mosque, Lababeen Masjid, Devarjeevanahalli, Masjid-e- Bilal, Langford Road, Mohammedan Block Mosque, Mavalli Mosque, Masjid-e-Mahmoodia, Mothinagar, Byrasandra Mosque, Masjid-e-Beoparians, Jumma Masjid Road, Beef Butcher Community Wakf, Old Bamboo Bazaar Road, Masjid-e-Mamath-e-Lababeen, Avenue Road, Muslim Orphanage, Bangalore Gulistan Shadi Mahal Trust, Infantry Road, Masjid-e-Khazi Mohalla, Narayanapillai Street, Barline Mosque, Mysore Road, Masjid-e-Ibrahim Shah, Kumbarpet, Jamia Masjid Trust Board, Jumma Masjid Road, Dargah Haz. Mazakar Ali Shah & Roshan Mosque, Byatrayanapura, Mysore Road, Aga Ali Askar Wakf Shia, Richmond Town, Guntroop Mosque, Gowthampuram, Masjid- E-Nalbandwadi, Jamia Masjid,

Munireddypalyam, Masjid-e-Pension Mohalla, Shivajinagar, Masjid-e-Mouzam, Chandni Chowk Road, Masjid-e-Quba, Vasanthanagar, Dargah Hazrath Maqbool Shah Khadri, Avenue Road, Astana-e-Haz-Nawab Mohammed Ibrahim, Ali Shah Shutari, Kumbarpet. Dargah Haz. Kambalposh Khadri, H.K.P. Road, Syed, Sultan Shah Qadri Dargah, Hospital Road, Muslim Welfare Association and Jamia Mosque, Rajajinagar, Masjid-e-Falqaria, Shrirampur, Haz. Yakeen Sha Vali Dargah, Palace Road, Madina Mosque, K.R. Puram, Haz. Southe Shah Dargah, Haz. Manick Shah Dargah, Raja Hussain Bag Sawar, Balepet, Haz. Safdar Ali Shah and Kaske Peer, Tipu Sultan Palace, Awakaf Abdul Qayum, Old Madras Road, Bhoopasandra Mosque, Jamia Masjid, Palace Gutahalli, Masjid-e-Kalasipalyam, Dargah Haz. Maqbool Ali Shah Chisty, S.G. Road, Kengeri Mosque, Masjid-e-Farooqia, Kodihalli, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Banashankari, Dargah Haz. Attaulla Shah & Nabi Shah, Bada Makan (Siddaiah Road), Masjid-e-Ammar, Jayanagar IVth Block, Masjid-e-Ummal Hussain, Indiranagar, Meenar Masjid, Jayanagar Vth Block, Dargah Haz. Mastani Amma, Tannery Road, Vijinapura Mosque, K.R. Puram Hobli, Jamia Masjid, Gangenahalli, Old Sawarline Mosque, S.C. Road, Masjid-e-Akberi, Ramachandrapuram, Masjid- & Madrasa Arbia Kashiful Uloom (Vidyaramaiah Nagar), Vijayanagar, Alhaj Mohd. Rasool Shadi Mahal, Munireddypalya, Hazrath Syed Pacha Shaheed Dargah, S.J.P. Road, Nabi Saria, O.T.C. Road, Ibadath Khana Ahle Islam Jamia Maroof Lal Masjid, Hazrath Sydani Bi Dargah Opp. K.R. Market, Ghousia Sarai, O.T.C. Road, Islami Baithul Mal Shadi Mahal, Charminar Road, Masjid-e-Umar-e-Farooq, Shoolay (Ashok Nagar), Okalipuram Mosque, Masjid-e-Bilal, K.M. Colony, Siddapur, Jayanagar Ist Blodk, Jamia Masjid, Ilyasnagar, Idgah-e-Jadeed, Tannery Road, Shaji Mosque, Padarayanapura, Masjid-e-Islamia, Masjid-e-Rahamania, Padrayanapura, Majlis-e-Millia, Millia Bldg., N.R. Road, Jamia Mosque & Muslim Charitable Institution, S.J.P. Road, Dargah Haz. Sydani Bi, Opp. Basith Sarai, Mysore Road, Masjid-e-Lababeen Saheban, Labbe Masjid St., (Ibrahim Saheb St.), Mosque, Haji Sir Ismail Sait, Mosque Trust Board, Frazer Town, Jumma Mosque, Anekal Town, Majlis-e-Muntazima, Masjid-e-New Town, Anekal, Sondekoppa Mosque, Idgah & Khabrasthan, Kadugodi, Jumma Masjid, Dommasandra, Mosque, in Hazrath Yakeen Shah Wali Dargah compound Palace Road, Dargh Hazrath Tawakkal Martan OTC Road, Yajuman Mohd. Ali Charity Wakf, Veerapillay Street, Alhaj Attar Syed Hussain Wakf, Veerapillai Street, Mosque in Haz. Yakeen Shah Vali Dargah Compound, Palace Road, Dargah Haz. Tawakkal Mastan, O.T.C. Road, Masjid-e-Azam, Jumma Masjid Road, Old Policeline Masjid and Makan, Nav Bahar Shah, Makan Road, Masjid-e-Islamabad, Mohammedan Block, Basavanagudi, Muslim Baid Association, Armstrong Road, Baidwadi, Madina Masjid, New Bamboo Bazar, Civil Area, Gulistan Shadi Mahal Trust, Irfantry Road, Masjid-e-Aala, Chinnaihanpalya, Dargah Haz. Syed Shah Md. Mir Sawad, Albert Victor Road, Madrasa, Albert Victor Road, Hyder Ali Makan, Sampangi Ramanagar, Wakf Alal Aulad, Meenakshi Koil Street.

The Wakf contribution collected from the Wakf Institutions in the district was Rs. 5.25 lakhs during 1988-89 as against Rs. 5.01 lakhs during 1987-88 and the amount spent for the improvement of Wakf Institutions during these two years was Rs. 2.20 lakhs and Rs. 1.15 lakhs respectively.

The Karnataka State Haj Committee was first constituted during 1965 for a period of three years under the then Deputy Minister for Finance and Wakfs as Chairman and seven members. The present committee was constituted during 1989 for a period of three years or until further orders whichever is earlier with the minister for Revenue and Wakfs as Chairman and 33 members and one additional member and the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (Wakfs) and Secretary, Karnataka State Haj Committee as its Member-Secretary. Its main function is to look after the welfare and needs of Haj pilgrims of the State like providing useful information, to appoint Haj volunteers in Mecca and Madina and to negotiate and co-ordinate with the railway authorities for providing travelling facilities. The Committee has also taken up a project of constructing a Sadaath Haj House at Richmond Road, Bangalore for the benefit of the pilgrims of Karnataka. It functions in close collaboration with the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs (Haj), New Delhi, Central Haj Committee, Bombay and Shipping Corporation of India, Ltd., Bombay.

Karnataka Wakf Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, was established in 1978 with the main objectives of improving the Wakf properties in the state by financing the Wakf institutions, assisting the Wakf institutions to set up small scale industries, to establish and to develop educational institutions, to start co-operatives like consumer co-operatives, industrial co-operatives and housing co-operatives, etc. Some of the institutions of the district for which the Corporation has extended financial assistance are The Muslim Orphanage; Madina Masjid, K.R. Puram, Madrasa-E-Hidayathul Islam, Motappapalyam and Al-Khatibi Educational Society, Cottonpet, all in Bangalore.