


CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

 Other Social Services include various measures taken up to promote the welfare of the socially and economically backward sector of the society like the labour class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the weaker sections, women and children, the disabled etc which comprise an important obligatory activity of the welfare state. An attempt is made in this chapter to discuss various such activities taken up both by the Government and by the voluntary (private) Organisations in Bangalore Rural District.

LABOUR WELFARE

The development of labour activities in the district was very much limited before independence as industrial development itself was very limited then. Though many Central Legislations were in force for the welfare of the workers, no notable efforts were made towards labour welfare. The Labour Department was set up in 1935 in the then Mysore state and earlier to this the labour and allied matters were dealt by the Industries and Revenue departments. Now the Labour welfare activities in Bangalore district as a whole are covered under two divisions headed by the Assistant Labour Commissioners and four sub-divisions headed by the Labour Officers. Bangalore Rural District is covered under sub-divisions I, II and IV and in each taluk there is a Labour Inspector. 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 Dispute Act 1947; The Minimum Wages Act 1948; The Factories Act 1948; The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous) Act 1955; 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 Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965; The Beedi Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966; The Contract Labour (Regulation

and Abolition) Act 1970; The Payments of Gratuity Act 1972; The Equal Remuneration Act 1976; The Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Services) Act 1976; The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979; and the Cine Workers and Cine Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1981.

During 1987-88 there were nine strikes and fourteen lock-outs in the district and the total number of workers involved in it was 3,957 and the total number of mandays lost was 3,00,095 as against nine strikes and four lock-outs involving 2,194 workers during 1986-87 and the total number of mandays lost was 1,40,745. During 1987-88 there were six closures and the number of workers involved in it was 933 as against one closure during 1986-87 involving 63 workers. The details of the industrial disputes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are furnished below:

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88
No. of disputes	23	26
Settled	8	3
Failed	4	13
Pending	11	10

The number of shops and Commercial Establishments registered during 1987-88 was 677 and the amount realised during this year from the registration and renewal of Shops and Commercial Establishments was Rs.8,580 as against 449 during 1986-87 and the amount realised in the year was Rs.3,086. During 1987-88 there were 3,008 Shops and Commercial Establishments in the district having 2,721 employees as against 2,616 during 1986-87 having 2,832 employees. The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security among the workers of unorganised sectors and the total number of industries and sectors covered under this Act was 2,923 with 27,101 workers during 1987-88 as against 2,042 with 23,158 workers during 1986-87. During the calendar year 1987 there were six fatal and two non-fatal accidents and the total amount of compensation paid as per Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 was Rs.3,68,595 as against two fatal accidents during the calendar year 1986 and the total amount of compensation paid was 1,06,329.

The Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was created by the Government of Karnataka during 1977. Bangalore District as a whole comes under the Jurisdiction of six divisional offices having one Inspector of Factories in each division and Bangalore Rural District is covered under four divisional offices namely Bangalore Division I, II, IV and VI. 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 of 1966; Karnataka Factories Rules 1969 and Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982. The total number of registered factories in the district was 475 during 1987-88 as against 458 during 1986-87 and 451 during 1985-86 and the total number of employees was 16,679 during 1987-88 as against 15,473 during 1986-87 and 14,643 during 1985-86 and the estimated number of women employees during these three years was 2,500, 2,325 and 2,200 respectively.

In Bangalore Rural District, 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 are covered under two divisions namely, Bangalore Division I headed by Senior Inspector of Boilers and Bangalore Division II headed by Inspector of Boilers who are working under the Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. During 1987-88 there were 37 certified boilers in the district as against 35 during 1986-87 and during these two years the number of economisers was only one and the number of steam pipe lines was 15. The total revenue realised from the registration and renewal of boilers, steam pipe lines and economisers was Rs.24,050 during 1987-88 as against Rs.19,080 during 1986-87.

Labour Welfare Board: - As per the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes. The labour welfare fund is collected with the annual contribution of Re.1 by the employee, Rs.2 per employee by the employer and Re.1 per employee by the Government. The total amount of contribution collected during the year 1987-88 was Rs.14,916. as against Rs.15,034 during 1986-87. Under the Scheme of scholarship given to the children of workers working in unorganised sectors, 11 students were benefited in the district during 1987-88 for

which the total amount spent was Rs.10,240 as against 17 students during 1986-87 and the amount spent was Rs.9,600.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

There was no significant labour movement in the district before independence. However, according to the available sources it is learnt that the workers of the Mysore Spun Silk Factory, Channapatna struck work on 6-9-1942 demanding higher dearness allowance but the very next day the strike came to an end. During 1988 there were forty three trade unions in the district and most of them were affiliated to the following Central Organisations, namely Indian National Trade Union Congress, All India Trade Union Congress, Central Indian Trade Union, Bharatheeya Mazdoor Sangh and Hind Mazdoor Sangh. The following were the trade unions existing in the district during 1988. Velliappa Textiles Labour Association, Hejjala post, Ramanagaram tq (1970); Church of South India Hostel Employees Association, Ramanagaram (1972); Government Spun Silk Mills Workers Association, Thittamaranahalli post, Channapatna tq (1972); Government Spun Silk Mills Karmikara Sangha, Channapatna (1972), Petty Shop Keepers Union, Channapatna (1973); Dodballapur Spinning Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Dodballapur (1974); Beedi Workers Association, Channapatna (1974); Lekekner Workers Union, Channapatna (1975); Beedi Labour Workers Union, Channapatna (1975); Bangalore Zilla Karmika Sangha, Ramanagaram (1976); Dodballapur Taluk Private Vehicles General Workers Union, Dodballapur (1977); Primary Land Development Board Limited Employees Union, Dodballapur (1977); Government Cocoon Market Employees Association, Ramanagaram (1977); Karnataka Hind Krishi Karmika Mandali, Ramanagaram (1978); Bangalore District Motor Workers and General Workers Union, Ramanagaram; (1978); Ramanagar Municipal employees and Poura Karmikas Union, Ramanagaram (1978); Government Spun Silk Staff Union, Channapatna (1979); Karnataka State Motor Workers and Mazdoor Sangha, Channapatna (1980); Bus Workers Association, Magadi (1980); Government Cocoon Market Employees Association, Channapatna Division, Kanakapura (1981); Kanakapura Silk Industries Corporation Limited Employees Union, Channapatna (1981); Channapatna Taluk Silk Filature Workers Union, Channapatna (1982); Whitley Employees Union, Achalu, Ramanagaram tq (1982); Staff Association, K.S.I.C. Ltd. Union, Kanakapura (1982); Ramanagaram Taluk Beedi Workers Union, Ramanagaram (1983); Lakshmana Aisula Employees Union, Achalu, Ramanagaram tq.(1984); Karnataka Rajya Reshme and General Employees Union, Ramanagaram (1984); Chamundi Textile Silk Mills Employees Union, Ramanagaram (1984); Ramanagaram Cocoon Market Labour and General Workers Union, Ramanagaram (1984); Griha Nirmana Karmikara Sangha, Ramanagaram, Hind Mazdoor Sangha, Ramanagaram

(1985); Sri Velliappa Textile Karmikara Sangha, Hejjala, Ramanagaram taluk (1985); Griha Nirmana Badagi Karmikara Sangha, Ramanagaram (1986); Labour and Staff Association, Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited Unit, Kanakapura (1987); Sri Velliappa Textiles Employees Union, Hejjala, Ramanagaram taluk (1987); Bangalore Zilla Bande Cooli Karmikara Sangha, Kallugoppanahalli, Ramanagaram tq(1987); Kolar Woollen and Textiles Employees Union, Dodballapur (1988); Srishma Employees Union, Dodballapur (1988); Dodballapur Taluk Karmikara Sangha, Basettyhally, D.T.C.Post, Dodballapur tq (1988) and Velliappa Mills Employees Association, Hejjala Post, Ramanagaram tq (1988). (The figures in the bracket indicate the year of Registration of the trade Union).

E.S.I. SCHEME

As per the E.S.I. Act 1948, the Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952. The scheme provides protection against loss of wages due to inability to work on account of sickness, confinement, disablement, dependent and funeral benefit in case of death due to employment injury. The scheme also provides medical care to the insured persons and their family members in three forms, namely (1) Restricted Medical care, i.e., out-patient care with free supply of drugs and dressings entitled to be prescribed by the Insurance Medical Officer. (2) Expanded Medical Care i.e., all facilities except hospitalisation and Full Medical care i.e., all facilities including hospitalisation. The scheme is applied to Factories (Non-seasonal) where power is used employing 10-19 persons or more. Under the new sectors of establishments, employees (20 or more) in Hotels, Restaurant and Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments, Road Transport Organisations and 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. The scheme was introduced in the district during 1972 in Kanakapura and it was implemented in Channapatna during 1973 and in Ramanagaram in 1984. There is neither local office nor an ESI Hospital in the district and these facilities are provided for them in Bangalore. The E.S.I. dispensaries, one each at Channapatna, Kanakapura, Ramanagaram, Nelamangala and Hoskote are functioning in the district. The total number of out-patients treated through the dispensaries was 41,409 during 1987-88 as against 38,340 during 1986-87 and 38,178 during 1985-86.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

The Welfare activities for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes and other depressed classes was initiated in the

district even earlier to independence. Organisations like Theosophical Society and the Congress at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi did pioneering work. The Christian missionaries also took initiative and the London Mission founded a school for girls around 1910 at Vijayapura.

Around 1930 Mulemane Nanjunda Shastri of Kanakapura got free lands to many Lambanis of the taluk by the grace of the then Maharaja of Mysore, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Around the same period, in Channapatna taluk, Aryamurthy, a social worker took some constructive programme for the welfare of the Harijans and also he made an humble attempt to prevent the practice of untouchability. He was associated with Arya Samaj and he founded Abhaya Kuteera, a residential school with night classes for SC and ST children at Channapatna. Now the institution has been merged with Gandhi Smaraka Bhavana. In 1934 Mahatma Gandhi visited Channapatna and other places in the district during his tour to collect funds for Harijan Sevak Sangha. Foundation stone for Harijan hostel at Channapatna was laid by Rajendra Prasad in 1935. Aryamurthy was the first President of the Bangalore District Harijan Sevak Sangh, which engaged itself in many ameliorative activities like training Harijans in respectable professions, opening hostels for them etc. Around 1942 Lokasevaniratha M.Hanumanthiah got many houses for the Scheduled Caste and other Depressed class families in Nelamangala taluk by the co-ordination of the then Dewan of Mysore and with the assistance of the Government he also secured cultivable lands to the landless Harijans and other backward class people. In 1948, Naranappa established a Sevashrama at Belugumba in Magadi taluk to provide informal education for all children and particularly for the children of Harijans. He also established Kuduvakkala Sangha at Belegumba and Baginagere in Magadi taluk and Kumbalagodu in Ramanagaram taluk with an intention of introducing co-operative farming wherein many Harijans were also involved. He also established Gandhighar in Baginagere to take up many Sarvodaya activities. N.Nanjundiah of Dodballapur worked for the cause of Harijans and for long he was the taluk President of Harijan Sevak Sangha. In 1958, Lok Sevaniratha Hanumanthiah established an hostel for the students of Harijan and other backward class communities in Nelamangala with a strength of seventeen and to-day it has grown up to a big Government aided hostel.

After independence and particularly after the reorganisation of States, the Government has streamlined the Welfare programmes in an organised way for the advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Depressed Classes mainly under three headings, namely, Education, Economic upliftment and health and housing schemes

and now the Department of Social Welfare is entrusted with the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, all local bodies are expected to spend 18% of their budget every year for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (see Chapter XIV).

Education: According to the 1981 Census the percentage of literacy in the Scheduled Caste population was 27.2 among male and 8.2 among female and in the Schedules Tribes population it was 30.31 among male and 10.8 among female in the then set-up of the eight taluks of the present Bangalore Rural District. (percentage is worked out at this office).

To cultivate school-going habit among the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the age-group three to six years and also to teach the womenfolk of the locality various crafts like sewing, tailoring, knitting needle work etc., Nursery-cum-Women Welfare centres have been established by the Government and during the year 1987-88 37 such centres, five in Channapatna taluk, six in Devanahalli taluk, three in Dodballapur taluk, two in Hoskote taluk, four in Kanakapura taluk, six in Magadi taluk, four in Nelamangala taluk and seven in Ramanagaram taluk were functioning in the district. Generally it admits fifty children and it provides mid-day meal and two pairs of dresses annually and the centre is managed by a Women Welfare Organiser. In order to provide free primary education from 1st standard to IV standard with free board and lodging facilities except during Dasara and summer vacation, two residential schools, one each in Devanahalli and Hoskote for the benefit of Scheduled Castes children and four Ashram Schools, one each in Kanakapura and Magadi taluk and two in Ramanagaram taluk for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes children were functioning in the district during 1987-88. The Government has established pre-matric hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children studying from Vth standard to Xth standard and it provides various amenities like supply of dress, text books, and writing materials etc. free of cost in addition to free board and lodging facilities. The rate of boarding charges met by the Government was Rs.50 per month per boarder during 1975 and subsequently it was enhanced from time to time and since 1983 it is Rs.100 per month per boarder. During the year 1987-88 there were 22 pre-matric boys hostels, four in Channapatna tq., five in Kanakapura tq., three each in Magadi and Ramanagaram tq., two each in Devanahalli, Hoskote and Nelamangala taluks and one in Dodballapur tq. and nine pre-matric girls hostels, two in Channapatna tq and one each in Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Hoskote, Kanakapura, Magadi, Nelamangala and Ramanagaram taluks and ten Grant-in-Aid hostels, two each in

Dodballapur, Magadi and Ramanagaram taluks, three in Kanakapura tq and one in Nelamangala taluk in the district. The Government has also established post-matric hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students whose parents or guardians income does not exceed Rs.1,000 per month (earlier it was Rs.750 per month) from all sources under the scheme of Government of India Scholarship which varies from boys and girls and also according to the nature of the course. During 1974-75 the rate of scholarship varying from Rs.70 to Rs.135 per month and it was enhanced during 1981 ranging from Rs.75 to Rs.195 and the extra board 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 1987-88 one Government Post-matric hostel for boys at Hoskote and one aided Post-matric boys hostel at Dobbpet in Nelamangala taluk were functioning in the district. Pre-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying from 5th standard to 10th standard and who are not residing in the hostel will be awarded by the State Government and Post-matric scholarships will be awarded under the Government of India scheme. During 1969 the rate of pre-matric scholarship was Rs.5 per month for 10 months for students studying from Vth standard to VII standard and Rs.7.50 per month for 10 months for students studying from VIII standard to Xth standard and these rates were enhanced to 7.50 per month and Rs.10 per month respectively during 1983. The rate of post-matric scholarship under the Government of India Scholarship was varying from Rs.40 per month to Rs.90 per month during 1974-75 and it 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 Scholarships 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 students scoring more than fifty per cent marks in the examinations are eligible for this. During 1961 the rate of scholarship was Rs.5 per month for 10 months for students studying from Vth standard to VIIth standard and Rs.7.50 per month for 10 months for students studying from VIIIth standard to Xth standard and this was revised during 1978. Accordingly students studying from Vth standard to VIIth standard and scoring above sixty per cent and high school students scoring between 50 and 60 per cent of marks are awarded Rs.75 annually and students studying from Vth standard to VII standard scoring between 50 and 60 per cent of marks are awarded Rs.50 per annum and students studying from VIIIth standard to Xth standard scoring 60 per cent of marks in examination are awarded Rs.100 annually.

Award of cash prizes for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who secure first class in the first attempt in various public examinations has been introduced during the Fifth Plan period as an incentive to continue their education and at present the rate is Rs.500 at the S.S.L.C. level, Rs.750 at the P.U.C. level, Rs.1,000 at the degree level, Rs.1,250 at the post-graduate level and Rs.1,500 for professional courses like medicine, engineering etc. Besides other educational schemes like 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 been introduced to promote education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. The details of beneficiaries and the amount spent under various schemes during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the following table.

Schemes	No. of beneficiaries		Amount spent in lakhs.	
	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87 Rs.	1987-88 Rs.
Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres	2,342	1,597	4.26	13.98*
Residential Schools	225	217	1.17	3.52*
Award of Prize-money to S.S.L.C. and College students	31	15	0.07	0.08
Hostels	2,151	1,860	23.43	37.91*
Pre-matric scholarships	17,369	18,954	15.28	14.60
Post-matric scholarships both Govt. of India and State Govt.	1,335	1,403	11.80	11.65
Merit Scholarships	1,189	1,314	0.91	1.16
Pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	7	25	0.11	0.38
Payments of extra board and lodging charges	408	255	0.59	0.96
Grant-in-aid to private hostels	677	574	5.75	5.06

The figure with the * mark in the amount spent column includes staff salary.

Economic upliftment : The Department is maintaining a Coir Training Centre at Kanakapura, a Lacquerware Training Centre at Channapatna and a tailoring training centre at Nelamangala with an objective of imparting vocational training for the women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The intake capacity of the training centre is normally twenty five and the period of training is twelve months during which each trainee will be given a stipend of Rs.75 per month. Those who successfully complete the tailoring training will be provided a sewing machine free of cost. During 1987-88 16 women were trained in lacquerware unit, 25 in the coir unit and 20 in tailoring unit and the total expenditure incurred on it including the staff salary was Rs.3,17,705 as against 30 being trained in lacquerware unit, 28 in coir unit and 25 in tailoring unit during 1986-87 for which the total amount spent excluding the staff salary was Rs.87,701.

Housing Schemes: The number of beneficiaries under the scheme of distribution of sites and house to siteless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes as on 31-3-1986 in the district was Channapatna (1,351, 76); Devanahally (6,787, 226), Dodballapur (5,963, 200), Hoskote (5,717, 44), Kanakapura (4,497, 199) Magadi, (998, 271), Nelamangala (7,847, 311) and Ramanagaram (1,905, 100) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the beneficiaries with sites and that of the second figure represents the houses and these taluk-wise figures were in the existing pattern of the taluks during 1985-86. Besides during 1987-88, the department has given Rs.7,000 as subsidy for the construction of houses under which seven persons have been benefited. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes houses electrified under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme during 1987-88 was Channapatna (49, 5), Devanahalli (32, 5), Dodballapur (160, 38), Hoskote (88,16), Kanakapura (85, 180), Magadi (171, 30), Nelamangala (187, 32) and Ramanagaram (-, 5) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates Scheduled Castes' houses and the second figure Scheduled Tribes' houses.

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES

In order to prevent the practice of untouchability, the Government of Karnataka has introduced two schemes, namely offering financial assistance (a) for inter-caste marriages and (b) to Scheduled Caste people suffering from atrocities. The scheme of offering financial assistance to the persons contracting inter-caste, marriage either of the parties belonging to Scheduled Caste, has been introduced during 1974 and initially the assistance was only Rs.2,000 and only those whose annual income did not exceed Rs.8,000 were eligible and during 1980 the rate of 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 the number of beneficiaries in the district was 5 during 1987-88 as against 11 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs.25,000 and Rs.55,000 respectively. During 1987-88 three persons suffered from atrocity for which the financial assistance given was Rs.9,000 as against four during 1986-87 for which the assistance given was Rs.22,500.

With the assistance of the Central Government, the State Government, has started the Special Component Plan during 1980-81 to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes through developmental programmes. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent on this by various departments under various schemes during 1987-88 are given below.

Sl. No.	Department/Schemes.	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount spent in Lakhs Rs.
1.	Agriculture	2,220	7.95
2.	Aksharasena	17,850	10.104
3.	Soil Conservation	366	7.30
		Hectares	
4.	Forest	12	0.53
		Hectares	
5.	Sericulture	238	3.84
6.	Horticulture	1,518	3.66
7.	Fisheries	24	0.72
8.	Animal Husbandry	44	3.82
9.	Industries and Commerce (Training)	332	7.17
10.	Minor Irrigation	1 Project	0.93
11.	Khadi Gramodyoga Board	46	1.44
12.	Technical Education	27	0.189
13.	Women and Children Welfare (SNP Programme)	7,750	11.30
14.	Co-operation	15,379	7.08
15.	SC and ST Corporation	1,000	15.01
16.	Social Welfare:		
	(a) Distribution of bullocks and carts	26	1.03
	(b) Agricultural colony Development	27	1.10
	(c) Irrigation borewells	86	30.00

In order to improve the economic condition of the tribal people who are below poverty line, Tribal Welfare Programme has been taken up by the Government with the financial assistance of the Central Government. During 1986-87 four tribal colonies, one in Magadi taluk and three in Ramanagaram taluk benefiting 120 families were covered under this programme for which the amount spent was Rs.7,13,700 and during 1987-88 sixteen tribal colonies, eleven in Kanakapura taluk and five in Ramanagaram taluk benefiting 297 families were covered under this programme for which the amount spent was Rs.5,65,095.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was set up by the State Government during 1975 with the main object of improving the socio economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by arranging loans for starting agricultural, industrial and other enterprises in collaboration with the Nationalised Banks or Gramena Banks and the Bangalore Rural District Office was started in 1984. The Corporation was implementing margin money loan scheme upto November 1986 and thereafter it is implementing subsidy-cum-Margin Money Loan Scheme. According to this scheme the Corporation gives 25% margin money 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 during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Channapatna (175, 103); Dodballapur (75, 75); Devanahalli (231, 125); Hoskote (125, 102); Kanakapura (69, 70); Magadi (152, 29); Nelamangala (201, 133) and Ramanagaram (24, 141) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of beneficiaries during 1986-87 and that of the second figure for the year 1987-88. The total amount of margin money and subsidy given during 1987-88 were each equal to Rs.21,04,710 as against the margin money of Rs.12,68,623 and subsidy of Rs.8,43,958 during 1986-87.

Two Pre-examination Training Centres are functioning in Bangalore in order to train the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates whose parental annual income is less than Rs.12,000 and seeking employments through various recruitment bodies like the Public Service Commission, Staff Service Selection Commission, Railway Recruitment Board, Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. The training period varies from two to four months and the out-station candidates will get an allowance of Rs.125 per month and an incidental charge of Rs.50 per month, whereas the local candidates will get an incidental charge of Rs.50 per month. Besides it also provides library facility. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Channapatna (15, 2); Devanahalli (-, 3); Dodballapur (1, 2); Hoskote (4, 3); Kanakapura (12, 2); Magadi (6, 3); Nelamangala (3, 3)

and Ramanagaram (12, 5), the first figure in brackets indicates the beneficiaries during 1986-87 and the second figure for the year 1987-88 and the second figure for the year 1987-88 for which the total amount spent during these two years was Rs.8,049 and Rs.3,442 respectively.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

As early as 1916 both, the then Maharaja of Mysore and Dewan Visvesvaraya were eager to promote education and employment facilities for the backward and depressed classes through various schemes like providing scholarships for the students and reserving certain percentage of some government posts for them in the State which covered the present Bangalore Rural district also.

Around 1936, S.Kariappa started a free hostel for the Vokkaliga community students at Kanakapura with the co-operation of the public for which Gurikar Venkataramana Gowda offered his building.

After independence, the Government of India issued instruction to the State Government to have their own Commissions for the welfare of backward classes. The State Government appointed the Mysore Backward Classes Committee in 1960 under the Chairmanship of Dr.R.Nagangowda and the Government Order of 1962 of this Committee was set aside by The Supreme Court in 1963 which led to the appointment of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission during 1972 under the Chairmanship of L.G.Havanur and the Government accepted its recommendations and formed the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities during 1977 and 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 under the control of Social Welfare Department. The Bangalore Rural district Office was started on 22-12-1977.

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 as 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 agitation against this report. Therefore, the State Government decided to constitute a new Commission and Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy has been appointed as its Chairman. 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%

Some of the Welfare programmes implemented in the district are the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels for Backward Classes and Tribes, Grant-in-Aid hostels run by private agencies, scholarships for pre-matric and post-matric students. etc. Besides, some of the schemes meant for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred to this Department from the Social Welfare Department during April 1981.

In the year 1980 there were eight pre-matric boys' hostels, one each in Channapatna, Devanahalli, Hoskote, Magadi, Nelamangala and Ramanagaram taluks and two in Dodballapur taluk and three pre-matric girls' hostels, two in Kanakapura taluk and one in Ramanagaram taluk, maintained by the department and by the year 1987-1988 the number of pre-matric boys hostels rose to 20, three each in Channapatna, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Kanakapura and Ramanagaram taluks, two each in Hoskote and Nelamangala taluks and one in Magadi taluk; besides there were four grant-in-aid Pre-matric boys hostels, three in Channapatna taluk and one in Magadi tq. in the district. The rate of boarding charges paid by the Government was Rs.50 per month per boarder during 1977 and this was enhanced subsequently and since 1984 it is Rs.100 per month per boarder. The rate of pre-matric scholarship which was Rs.50 per academic year (for 10 months) for higher primary students and Rs.75 per academic year for high school students during 1977 was enhanced to Rs.75 and Rs.100 respectively during 1984.

There is only one post-matric boys hostel in the district which was established at Channapatna during 1977-78 with an intake capacity of 100 and the rate of boarding charges met by the Government was Rs.125 per month per boarder during 1977 and this was enhanced to Rs.150 per month during 1987. The rate of post-matric scholarship ranges from Rs.300 to Rs.500 per academic year (for 10 months) according to the nature of the course. Besides three Ashram Schools, one in Dodballapur tq. and two in Ramanagaram tq. and two tailoring centres one each at Ramanagaram and Hoskote were also functioning in the district during 1987-88. The number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under various schemes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the following table.

Particulars	No. of Beneficiaries		Amount spent in lakhs	
	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
Pre-matric Scholarship to B.C. Students	13,280	14,000	10.81	11.70
Pre-Matric Scholarship to B.T. Students	2,034	1,703	1.77	1.49
Post-Matric Scholarship to B.C. Students	2,303	1,652	11.07	7.96
Pre-Matric Scholarship to B.T. Students	286	633	0.86	1.90
Pre-Matric Girls' Hostel	160	160	3.75	3.75
Pre-Matric Boys' Hostel	800	955	10.84	16.72
Post-Matric Boys' Hostel	100	100	0.98	2.30
Providing Bedding to Existing Hostels	8	-	0.02	-
Incentives to hosteliars on Merit	13	17	0.02	0.03
Stipends to trainees in typewriting & stenography	24	29	0.11	0.09
Additional beneficiaries in the existing hostels	-	100	-	1.64
Supply of Sports materials to post and pre-matric hostels	9	10	0.05	0.05
Grant-in-Aid to Private hostels	175	175	1.26	1.26
Establishment of Book Banks for the benefit of BT students	40	90	0.08	0.18
Tailoring Training Centres	20	40	0.25	0.87
Ashram Schools for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	225	125	1.61	2.92

Backward Class Development Corporations: - The Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation Ltd. was established in the state during 1977 and during 1986 a separate Corporation has been established in the State for the welfare of the Minorities. The Corporation has introduced Margin Money Loan Scheme called 'Chaitanya Scheme' to offer financial assistance for the backward class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries and under this scheme there were seventeen beneficiaries in the district during 1987-88 and the amount spent towards this by the Corporation was Rs.36,300 as against 89 beneficiaries during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs.1,56,474. Besides the Corporation also helps the unemployed youth to undergo training in driving auto or light or heavy vehicles at its cost for a period of one month under 'Self Employment Scheme' and there were nine beneficiaries under this scheme during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs.9,245 as against eleven beneficiaries during 1986-87 and the amount spent being Rs.9,758.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited: - The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited 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 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. During 1987-88 there were 36 beneficiaries in the district under this scheme and the margin money sanctioned was Rs.84,800 and during 1988-89 as on 1st August 1988 there were 58 beneficiaries for which the margin money loan sanctioned was Rs.1,36,426. Under Motor Driving Training Scheme, the Corporation provides assistance to the youths of religious minorities of the age group of 18 to 35 years who have passed at least eighth standard and unemployed for obtaining a driving licence for being trained in a driving school not exceeding Rs.550 to Rs.750 according to the category of vehicle, will be paid by the Corporation. In addition, monthly stipend of Rs.200 per month during the period of training and to and fro bus fare or rail fare whichever is cheaper from the place of residence to the place of training will be paid by the Corporation to the selected candidates. During 1987-88 there were 39 beneficiaries in the district under this scheme.

Coaching Centre for Backward Classes: - The Coaching Centre for Backward Classes, Bangalore was started during the year 1983 to train

candidates belonging to Backward Classes for various competitive examinations conducted by various Recruiting Agencies, like Union and Karnataka Public Service Commissions, Banking Recruitment Board etc. The duration of the course is generally 4 months and the maximum intake is 50 per batch and out of which 40 from mofussil areas. Board and lodging facilities are provided for the mofussil candidates at the rate of Rs.100 per candidate per month and incidental charges at Rs.20 per month will also be paid to them and local candidates will get Rs.40 per month as incidental charges. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 were Channapatna (1, 4); Devanahalli (4, 2); Dodballapur (4, 1); Hoskote (3, -); Kanakapura (2, 1); Magadi (7, 2); Nelamangala (1, -) and Ramanagaram (4, 1) respectively for which the total amount spent was Rs.2,701 during 1986-87 and Rs.1,260 during 1987-88.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE

Many attempts were made in the then princely state of Mysore to promote women and children welfare through various social legislation which covered the present Bangalore Rural District also. Organisations like Theosophical Society and Brahma Samaj contributed their mite in creating consciousness about the disabilities of women and acts towards their emancipation. The Christian Missionaries too toiled in the field, and a destitute shelter, Hepzibah Home had been started by Mrs.Mary Bain Aiman at Dodballapur in 1912. Dewan Sheshadri Iyer passed the Infant Marriage Regulation in 1894 prohibiting the marriage of girls below eight. This Mysore Regulation of 1894 prohibited any man above 50 from marrying a girl below 16. A Widow Marriage Association was founded at Channapatna in 1928. Mahila Samaj was also started by the efforts of H.Saraswathamma in 1928. The then Mysore Government appointed a Committee to examine Women's Right under Hindu Law in 1929 under the Chairmanship of K.S.Chandrashekhara Iyer (a Theosophist) and suitable legislation followed later. The Mysore Hindu Remarriage Act was passed in 1938. Besides some ladies associations were also functioning in the district even earlier to independence to initiate social activities, health and educational programme and also to conduct tailoring and a few other craft classes.

The Women and Children Welfare is now vested with the Women and Children Welfare Department and earlier to 18th July 1987 this was called Social Welfare Department and the District office is headed by an Assistant Director. The welfare measures are classified under two groups, namely Social defence and social welfare activities. Under social defence, various social legislations like the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, The Probation of Offenders Act 1958, The Juvenile

Service Act 1986, Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act 1986, 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 the Tahsildars as Dowry Prohibition officers within their respective jurisdiction.

The following welfare programmes have been implemented by the department in the district.

The Integrated Child Development Programme has been introduced in Kanakapura and Nelamangala taluks. This is a package programme of services of immunisation, health and nutrition for the children of the age group 0-6 years, and expectant and nursing mothers and also non-formal pre-school education for the children of the age group 3-6 years. Besides it provides referral service to the children who require special treatment. Under this scheme, Anganawadi Centres have been established at the rate of one Anganawadi Centres for every one thousand population and the Centre is looked after by an Anganawadi worker assisted by a helper and supervised by a supervisor and the Child Development Project Officer. The Anganawadi worker pays house visits and has close contact with the village women and enlighten them about the importance of health and hygiene, and 272 Anganawadi Centres in Kanakapura taluk and 128 Anganawadi Centres in Nelamangala taluk are functioning in the district. The total number of beneficiaries was 30,178 during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs.24,70,000 as against 30,518 beneficiaries during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs.34,33,015.

The Special Nutrition Programme has been implemented in Channapatna, Dodballapur and Ramanagaram taluks of the district. The Programme covers children of the age group 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, coming mainly from slum areas whose family income is below Rs.250 per month and it provides energy food for them. During the year 1987-88 the total number of beneficiaries was 1,557 in Channapatna taluk; 3,230 in Dodballapur taluk; and 2,689 in Ramanagaram taluk for which the total amount spent was Rs.10,85,247.

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 and Rs.40 per month as building rent to the voluntary organisations which take up this scheme. During 1986-87, there were twelve cottages, two each in Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks, one

in Hoskote; four in Kanakapura and three in Magadi taluk with 25 inmates in each cottage and the total number of beneficiaries during the year was 300 for which the total amount spent was Rs.6,42,981. During 1987-88 the voluntary organisation which had taken up this programme were Sri Nirvana Swamy Anathalaya; Sri Degula Matha, Kanakapura with 4 cottages; Sri Tontadarya Vidya Samsthe, Khanimatha, Doddabelavangala, Dodballapur tq; Sri Mahalingeshwara, Kanchagal Bande Matha, Magadi tq and Swarnamba Gurukulasharma, Shivagange, Nelamangala taluk having two cottages in each and the total number of beneficiaries during the year was 250 for which the total amount spent was Rs.4,00,360.

Maintenance of Creches: In order to facilitate the children of below three years of age of the rural working mothers who are economically backward, for healthy growing with good food and environment, the department is aiding four creches located at Gollarapalya, Hanumapura, Someswarana Gudipalya and Chandurayanahalli (all in Magadi tq) in the district. During the year 1987-88 one hundred children were benefited in this scheme for which the amount spent was Rs.25,357.

Income Generating Scheme: This scheme provides financial facilities of loans to the women of the economically weaker sections through Nationalised and Grameena Banks 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 Government as subsidy. The number of beneficiaries in the district during 1987-88 was 39 for which the amount of subsidy extended was Rs.31,500 as against eight during 1986-87 and the amount of subsidy paid was Rs.7,000.

Taliya Bhagya Scheme: The Taliya Bhagya scheme was introduced in the State from 15th August 1985 to enable young men and women belonging to poor families to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure and as per the scheme, the government provides *tali* or *mangalasutra* of one gram of 22 carat gold or an amount of Rs.200, a pair of sarees and blouses worth Rs.100 for the bride and a pair of dhoties worth Rs.50 for the groom and only such couples where at least one of them is from a family holding the green card issued under the subsidised rice scheme are eligible. The assistance will be available only once in a person's life time. During the year 1987-88 there were 142 beneficiaries in this district and the amount spent was Rs.51,648 as against 65 beneficiaries during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs.20,000. This scheme has been discontinued since 1st April 1988.

Financial Assistance to Needy Women Under this scheme financial assistance to an extent of Rs.500 per year is paid to women whose family annual income is less than Rs.2,400 and are belonging to the age group of 18 to 45 years with a minimum qualification of VIIth standard, and are undergoing short-term courses like doll making, saree printing, dyeing etc and training like typewriting, shorthand etc. During the year 1987-88 there were eight beneficiaries under this scheme for which the department has spent Rs.2,668 as against 22 beneficiaries during 1986-87, the amount spent being Rs.4,720.

Financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations which are offering vocational training for women in distress of the age group 16 to 45 years is given by the department. Under this scheme, the training candidate will be given a stipend of Rs.75 per month and after their successful completion of the training they will be paid a sum of Rs.500 for their rehabilitation. There were four such voluntary organisation two in Kanakapura taluk, one in Magadi taluk and one in Ramanagaram taluk in the district during 1987-88 and the total number of beneficiaries during the year under this scheme was 171 for which the department has spent Rs.1,36,243.

Mahila Mandals In order to encourage the women to participate in the developmental activities, to take part in the family welfare programme and to encourage women to take up socio-economic programmes, the Government is encouraging to establish Mahila Mandals in the village of more than 500 population. Registered Mahila Mandals which are involved in such developmental activities will be given an annual grant of not more than one thousand rupees. These Mahila Mandals are also encouraged to form taluk level Mahila Mandal Federations to work unitedly in the welfare schemes and developmental activities for which a grant of not more than Rs.7,500 is given by the department. During 1987-88 the amount spent on Mahila Mandals was Rs.996 as against Rs.9,552 during 1986-87 and in each of these two years, the department has given a grant of Rs.7,500 on Mahila Mandal Federations formed at Nelamangala during 1986-87 and at Kanakapura during 1987-88.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by Government of Karnataka from 1st April 1984, to provide social and economic security by way of financial assistance to the destitute widows who otherwise have no means of subsistence and 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 eligible to get the maintenance allowance for the physically handicapped are not eligible to draw this pension. The

taluk-wise: number of beneficiaries and the amount spent during the year 1987-88 were Channapatna (4,351; Rs.26,53,920); Devanahally (1,477; Rs.8,22,139); Dodballapur (2,934; Rs.19,80,659); Hoskote (2,667; Rs.16,42,149); Kanakapura (5,223; Rs.31,55,869); Magadi (2,155; Rs.13,74,010), Nelamangala (3,862; Rs.28,93,806); and Ramanagaram (2,308; Rs.15,07,130). The total number of beneficiaries in the district under this scheme as on 31-3-87 was 24,062.

A charitable institution "Snehalaya" Socio-Medical Relief Centre, was started in 1975 at Solur in Magadi taluk with the main aim of rendering medical services to the rural people. Since 1978 it is imparting an all-round training for girls of the age group 18-26 years to become healthy house wives. It trains about 40 girls every year in house-keeping, child-care, cooking, gardening, health and nutrition etc., and the period of training is 9 months. Most of the girls are residentials and the entire expenditure is met by the institution. It also has a child welfare agency wherein it takes care of orphan children and also give them for adoption both in India and abroad. It also has housing scheme and so far it has provided houses for 39 houseless families.

Welfare of the Handicapped: Welfare of the handicapped has assumed greater importance only in recent times. The education and welfare of the handicapped received greater attention only after the 1960s and both the Central and State Governments 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 was discontinued from 1941 due to various reasons and according to it, the following are the taluk-wise figures of the various types of physically handicapped persons under the then existing set-up of the taluks (1981).

Name of the Taluk	Totally blind.	Totally crippled.	Totally dumb.
1. Channapatna	110	151	133
2. Devanahalli	58	81	38
3. Dodballapur	97	173	91
4. Hoskote	79	125	102
5. Kanakapura	126	140	140
6. Magadi	100	134	89
7. Nelamangala	110	240	108
8. Ramanagaram	51	59	91

The Women and Children Welfare Department was administering and implementing the various Welfare Programmes for the physically handicapped and on 2nd May 1987 a separate Department was sanctioned by the Karnataka Government with an intention of taking up the welfare programmes for the handicapped more effectively and on the 12th July 1988, the Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped came into existence.

The Physically Handicapped students studying from 1st standard to VIIIth standard, undergoing training in various courses like music, drawing, painting and such other fine arts and whose family income is less than Rs.10,000 per annum are given scholarships under the State Government Scheme and students studying in IXth standard and above including professional and post-graduate courses and whose parental annual income is less than Rs.24,000 are given scholarships under the Government of India Scheme, and the amount of State Government Scholarship varies from Rs.25 per month to Rs.35 per month and that of the Central Government Scholarship varies from Rs.85 per month to Rs.170 per month which varies for different educational courses. 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. Besides financial assistance is provided for purchase of various aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids and braille watches etc. to an extent of 100 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is Rs.8,000 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.

During the year 1987-88 the total number of scholarship beneficiaries in the district under the State Government scheme was 1,039 and 134 under the Central Government Scheme for which the amount spent was Rs.4,77,190 and Rs.1,17,000 respectively as against 1,436 beneficiaries under the State Government Scheme and 132 under the Central Government Scheme during the year 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs.6,14,840 and Rs.99,250 respectively.

In each of the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 three persons were benefited in the district under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for the purchase of various aids and the amount spent on this during these two years was Rs.1,670 and Rs.2,153 respectively.

The scheme of sanctioning maintenance allowance to disabled persons was introduced in the State during 1977 and according to it

disabled persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family income does not exceed Rs.3,600 per annum are eligible to draw this. At the time of introduction of the scheme the rate of maintenance allowance was Rs.40 per month and with effect from 1-4-1983 this has been enhanced to Rs.50 per month. By the end of March 1987 there were 10,061 beneficiaries in the district under this scheme for which the total amount spent was 27,88,704. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries and the amount spent during 1987-88 was as follows:

Name of the Taluk	No. of Beneficiaries.	Total amount spent. (in Lakhs Rupees)
Channapatna	1,587	9.65
Dodballapur	970	6.30
Devanahalli	612	4.66
Hoskote	921	5.68
Kanakapura	2,075	1.62
Magadi	1,611	8.01
Nelamangala	1,132	6.30
Ramanagaram	785	5.07

Many voluntary organisations are also functioning in the district for the cause of the blind and the disabled children.

Sri B.J. Linge Gowda Academy for the Blind and Disabled, Channapatna after functioning under the purview of Sri Adhichunchanagiri Peetha was started during 1984 with an objective of educating the blind and disabled children and also to make them self-reliant. It is a residential institution and it is offering general education with free board and lodging facilities. During 1988-89 it had classes from 1st standard to 1Vth standard with a total strength of 20 boys and 14 girls. It is getting financial assistance by voluntary contributions and donations and the eligible students are getting scholarship from the Government.

Seva-inAction, a project of Hindu Seva Prathisthana sponsored by ACTION AID INDIA is rendering services to the rural disabled and deprived children. This was established in April 1985 with the main objectives of providing services of detection and intervention of various handicaps at an early stage, to provide special education and rehabilitative services for the children with various handicaps of the age group 0.16 years and to integrate the disabled and deprived children into the mainstream of the society. During 1985 six centres

one each at Channapatna, Dodballapur, Hoskote, Kanakapura, Magadi and Thyamagondlu in Nelamangala taluk for the benefit of disabled children were established and during 1988 the programme was expanded to three villages in Magadi tq. four villages in Dodballapur taluk and two villages in each of the taluks Channapatna, Hoskote, Kanakapura and Nelamangala and to Ramanagarm town and the total number of disabled children covered under this scheme during 1988 was 223.

The Karnataka Welfare Association for the Rehabilitation of the Blind, Vijayapura, was established in August 1985 and the scheme was expanded in March 1986 for the rehabilitation of other categories of disabled persons. This is a Rural Rehabilitation Project having the following main objectives: To identify disabled persons; to diagnose and assess the extent of disability, to conduct medical and functional assessments for the identified disabled persons, to provide educational facilities, to promote economic rehabilitation under various schemes like self-employment and to work for the prevention and cure of disability through various programmes like health and nutrition, immunisation camp, Eye and Blood donations camp etc. During the year 1986-87, it had identified 1,200 disabled persons, blind 123, hearing and speech impaired 256, mentally retarded 37, and motor impaired 784, 27 blind, 3 deaf and 78 orthopaedically handicapped were covered under Integrated Education Programme; 2 blind were taught for VIIth standard district level examination, one blind got open employment and 7 blind and 2 orthopaedically handicapped were covered under the Self-Employment Scheme and during the same year the association had helped 40 persons to secure physically handicapped pension, 4 persons to secure financial assistance for medical treatment and 3 were helped in securing various aids and components. Besides, it has conducted many workshops, Community Development Programmes etc. for the Welfare of the disabled.

Old Age Pension Scheme: - The old age pension scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka on 1st January 1965 for those who have crossed 70 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them and this age limit was reduced to 65 years for destitute and 60 years for the handicapped. The minimum age limit for the physically handicapped was reduced to 45 years during 1974 and subsequently it was reduced to 16 years during 1977, limiting the family income of Rs.3,600 per annum. In October 1979 the age restriction was totally removed in case of the physically handicapped and the mentally retarded persons also came to have the benefit. The amount of pension was Rs.15 per month when the scheme was introduced which was raised to Rs.30 later and then on to Rs.40 from April 1975 and since 1st April 1983 it has been enhanced to Rs.50 per month. The

total number of beneficiaries in the district as on 31-3-87 was 46,137 and the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries and expenditure during 1987-88 was Channapatna (5,258 Rs.33,40,742); Devanahalli (2,707, Rs.16,07,736); Dodballapur (2,067, Rs.16,79,033), Hoskote (4,498, Rs.28,07,294); Kanakapura (15,941, Rs.99,42,693); Magadi (6,765, Rs.32,39,973); Nelamangala (2,478, Rs.16,63,142) and Ramanagaram (4,478, Rs.29,51,427).

Pension Freedom Fighters: - The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters was introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighter's welfare Rules 1967 which were revised in 1969. When the scheme was introduced the amount of pension was Rs.50 per month and it was revised from time to time and in April 1984 it was enhanced to Rs.150 per month and for those drawing the Central Government Swatantrata Sainik Sanman Pension it was Rs.100 per month and with effect from 16-5-1986 it was fixed to Rs.150 per month uniformly to all the freedom fighters and their widows irrespective of the fact whether they get Central pension or not. 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 family and initially the amount of pension was Rs.200 per month. The conditions for eligibility of 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 the 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 dependant daughters upto the ceiling of Rs.300 per month in all and with effect from 1st June 1985 the rate of pension has been 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. (It is proposed to raise it to Rs.750 from 1-4-1989). By the end of March 1987 the number of beneficiaries in the district was 342 under the State Scheme and 19 under the Central scheme. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred on it during 1987-88 is given in the following table

Name of the Taluk	No. of Beneficiaries		Amount spent in Lakhs	
	State Scheme	Central Scheme	State Rs.	Central Rs.
1. Channapatna	50	3	0.94	0.15
2. Dodballapur	75	5	1.37	1.43
3. Devanahalli	10	1	0.23	0.07
4. Hoskote	54	1	1.11	0.08
5. Kanakapura	74	5	1.30	0.33
6. Magadi	16	2	0.32	0.12
7. Nelamangala	33	1	0.61	0.06
8. Ramanagaram	56	1	0.24	0.26

Green Card Benefits: - The scheme of issuing Green Cards was introduced by the Karnataka Government 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 number of beneficiaries in the district taluk-wise as on 31-10-88 was Channapatna 20,150; Devanahalli 10,490; Dodballapur 17,500; Hoskote 15,145; Kanakapura 31,500; Magadi 18,015; Nelamangala 15,421; and Ramanagaram 15,107.

Distribution of Clothes at Reduced Rates:- The Karnataka Government has introduced the scheme on 15th August '85 to distribute sarees, blouse pieces, dhoties and shirt pieces among men and women of the weaker sections below poverty line in the age group of 19 years and above. According to this scheme the distribution will be one pair of sarees and one pair of blouse pieces for Rs.25 and one pair of dhoties and one shirting piece for Rs.25 and this scheme will cover the beneficiaries covered under the subsidised rice supply scheme. Taluk-wise number of units benefited and the quantity of cloth distributed under this scheme during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the following table.

Name of the taluk	Units		Mts. of cloth in Lakhs.	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1. Channapatna	31,900	37,722	1.53	1.07
2. Dodballapur	18,200	30,300	0.83	0.91
3. Devanahalli	18,760	21,100	0.77	0.59

1	2	3	4	5
4. Hoskote	--	54,672	--	2.23
5. Kanakapura	47,600	65,550	2.28	3.13
6. Magadi	--	56,048	--	2.29
7. Nelamangala	14,700	35,200	0.72	1.10
8. Ramanagaram	--	52,953	--	2.65

Source: Bangalore Gramanthara Jilleya Taluku Vikasa Pathrike, published by Karnataka Government, 1988.

Prohibition: - Prohibition was introduced in 1938 on an experimental basis in Ramanagaram and Channapatna taluks and later these two taluks were covered under Mysore Prohibition Act 1948. After the formation of Karnataka these two taluks were brought under the Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961 which was brought into force in 1962. Due to various reasons like loss of revenue to the State, increasing use of illicit country liquors etc, the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967 was introduced in the State which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961, in any specified area of the State. Accordingly Prohibition was relaxed in these two taluks also from October 1967. The quantity of illicit liquors seized during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Non-duty paid liquor (7,069 lts. 35,474 lts); wash (-, 64,786 lts); ganja (50 kgs; 2 kgs) and Indian made liquor (18 lts; 521 lts) the first figures in the bracket are for the year 1986-87 and that of the second figures are for 1987-88. During 1987-88 there were 457 pending cases and 308 new cases were received and out of them 416 cases were settled and the total revenue collected during the year was Rs.6.7 crores.

Muzrai Institutions: The Muzrai institutions in Bangalore Rural district are governed and administered by the rules framed under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927. These institutions 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 100 to 1,000 and village institutions are those having an annual income of less than Rs.100. The taluk-wise number of minor and village institutions is as follows: Channapatna (20, 149); Devanahalli (7, 229); Dodballapur (8, 271); Hoskote (20, 273); Kanakapura (17, 238); Magadi (28, 356); Nelamangala (7, 297) and Ramanagaram (1, 178), the first figure in the brackets indicate the number of minor institutions and the second figure in the brackets the number of village institutions.

The list of major institutions in the district and their annual income and expenditure for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Income Rs. in Lakhs		Expenditure Rs. in Lakhs	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Channapatna tq.					
1.	Sri Kengal Anjaneyaswamy Temple, Vandaraguppe	1.09	1.09	0.77	0.57
2.	Apprameyaswamy Temple, Maluru	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
3.	Nadi Narasimhaswamy Temple Maluru	0.03	0.03	0.027	0.027
4.	Kille Varadarajaswamy Temple, Channapatna	0.03	0.03	0.025	0.026
5.	Janardhanaswamy Temple, Byrapatna	0.018	0.018	0.014	0.014
6.	Rameswara Chowdeswari Temple, Bevuru	0.04	0.04	0.032	0.031
Devanahalli tq:					
1.	Sri Venugopaldaswamy temple	0.048	0.048	0.05	0.049
Dodballapur tq:					
1.	Sri Ghati Subramanya swamy S.S.Ghati, Tubagere	6.91	7.77	1.90	3.77
2.	Vaikunta Janardanaswamy, Dodballapur	--	0.06	--	--
3.	Prasanna Venkataramana-swamy, Dodballapur	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02
Hoskote tq:					
1.	Sri Avimuktheswara swamy Temple, Hoskote	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038
2.	Sri Someswaraswamy Temple, Kannasandra.	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045

1	2	3	4	5	6-
3. Sri Someswaraswamy Temple, Sulibele		0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072
4. Sri Someswaraswamy Temple Harohalli		0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
5. Sri Varadarajaswamy Temple, Ganagalur		0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
Kanakapura tq:					
1. Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple, Kallahalli		0.07	0.07	0.018	0.018
2. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Kanakapura		0.02	0.02	0.015	0.015
3. Kabbalamma Temple, Kabbal		0.64	0.55	0.32	0.32
4. Sri Onkareswaraswamy Temple, Kanakapura		0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05
5. Sri Veerabhadraswamy Temple, Shivanahalli		0.10	0.12	0.03	0.03
6. Sri Basaveswaraswamy Temple, Baradanahalli		0.018	0.018	0.013	0.013
7. Sri Arunachalawamy Temple, Harohalli		0.015	0.015	0.012	0.012
8. Chamundeswari Temple, Harohalli,		0.014	0.014	0.008	0.008
9. Sri Madeswaraswamy Temple, Malagalu		0.04	0.04	0.026	0.026
Magadi taluk					
1. Ranganathaswamy, Tirumalai		0.30	0.39	0.03	0.72
2. Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Sugganahalli		0.31	0.29	0.04	0.009
3. Someswaraswamy Temple, Magadi		0.012	0.002	0.009	0.008
4. Narasimhaswamy Temple, Savanadurga		--	0.09	--	0.26
5. Ranganathawamy, Doddamudigere		0.002	0.003	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nelamangala Taluk					
1. Sri Gangadhareswaraswamy, Shivagange	0.37	0.35	0.27	0.27	
2. Sri Narasimhaswamy, Hale Nijagallu	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	
3. Sri Atmaramaswamy, Narasipura	0.04	0.03	0.014	0.015	
4. Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Mahimapura	0.34	0.35	0.19	0.21	
5. Sri Venkataramanaswamy Basavanahalli	0.035	0.035	0.013	0.014	
6. Sri Bailanjaneyaswamy, Byrasettihalli	0.05	0.05	0.047	0.046	
7. Veerabhadraswamy, Devarahosahalli	0.016	0.016	0.006	0.006	
8. Kashi Visweswaraswamy, Nelamangala	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	
Ramanagaram taluk:					
1. Sri Arkeswaraswamy, Ramanagaram	0.38	0.44	0.19	0.24	
2. Sree Ramadevaru, Hallimala	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.16	
3. Sri Kannikaparameswari, Ramanagaram	0.02	0.013	0.015	0.006	
4. Sree Aralepet Basaveswara Devaru, Ramanagaram	0.03	0.04	0.025	0.04	
5. Sri Ranganathaswamy, Kunagal	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	
6. Sri Revanasiddeswaraswamy, Auverahalli	0.35	0.69	0.28	1.67	

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 they were administered by the Endowments Department and governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927. There is a District Wakf Committee

to look after the administration of Wakf property in the district under the direction of Karnataka Board of Wakfs and the present committee was constituted on 3-12-87. The following Wakf institutions in the district have an annual income of more than Rs.1,000: Anjuman-e-Mahadevia, Channapatna town, Ashoorkhana and School-cum-Shadi Mahal, Syedwadi-Channapatna, Dargah Haz. Aqil Shah, Channapatna; Hazrath Burhanuddin Shavali Makan, Nugenehalli and Jamia Masjid Able-e-Sunnathul-Jamath, Syedwadi in Channapatna taluk; Ashoorkhana, Shia, Dodballapur and Muslim Youth Association, Dodballapur in Dodballapur tq; Jamia Masjid, Vijayapura in Devanahalli tq; Jumma Mosque, Able Hadeas, Hoskote, Jumma Shah Khader Shah Mapani, Hoskote, Mariam Bin Buddhan Shah Makan, Idgah and Khabrasthan, Kadugodi and Masjid-e-Able Sunnathul, Hoskote in Hoskote tq; Jamia Masjid, Kanakapura in Kanakapura tq; Jamia Mosque, Nelamangala in Nelamangala tq and Anjuman-e-Ahmedia Ashoorkhana, Ramanagaram, Anjuman-e-Hamajuthul Islam, Ramanagaram, Dargah Hazrath Peeran Shahvali, Ramanagaram; Khaja Fazal Ali Shah Makan (Bada Makan), Nalbandwadi, Muslim Youth Association, Ramanagaram, Mothi Masjid, Ramanagaram and Sathariya Wakf Alal Aulad, Halimela in Ramanagaram tq.

Taluk-wise figures of the Wakf institutions having an annual income of less than Rs.1,000 are Channapatna (96), Devanahalli (48), Dodballapur (101), Hoskote (125), Kanakapura (80), Magadi (186), Nelamangala (87) and Ramanagaram (83). The taluk-wise amount of Wakf contribution in rupees collected in the district during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Channapatna (304; 3,722); Devanahalli (226; nil); Dodballapur (1,456; 3678); Hoskote (1,136; 1,552); Kanakapura (290; 1054); Magadi (82; 308); Nelamangala (200; 3,181); and Ramanagaram (2,871; 710) wherein the first figure in the brackets for the year 1986-87 and the second figure for the year 1987-88. The grant-in-aid amount sanctioned by the Government for the improvement of the Wakf property in the district during the year 1987-88 was Rs.1,15,000 as against Rs.2,55,000 during 1986-87.
