

## CHAPTER XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

**T**he government, particularly in a democratic set-up, has to take up various welfare measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of various classes of people like the labour class, backward class, minorities and weaker sections etc. The welfare measures taken up in Belgaum district both by the Government of Karnataka and also by voluntary organisations are discussed here.

#### **Labour Welfare**

The labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are regulated and managed by the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Belgaum Region, Belgaum who is assisted by two Assistant Labour Commissioners, the Labour Officer, who is the district-level officer and four Senior Labour Inspectors and five Labour Inspectors. The following Central and State Labour Laws and Rules framed thereunder are administered by the department : Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, Indian Boilers Act 1923, Trade Unions Act 1926, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Employment of Children Act 1938, Weekly Holidays Act 1942, Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Employees Provident Fund Act 1952, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, Karnataka Shops and Establishments Act 1961, Payment of Bonus Act 1965, Beedi, Cigar Workers Act 1966, Contract Labour Act 1970 and Equal Remuneration Act 1976 and amendments thereon.

During 1985-86, there were 23 disputes, 2 lock-outs, 5 strikes, one lay-off and 71 retrenchments, affecting 3,300 employees and the total number of man-days lost was 82,800 as against 24 disputes, two retrenchments and one lay-off during 1984-85 and the number of

disputes settled was 22 during 1985-86 as against 17 during 1984-85 in the district. During 1985-86, Rs 59,202 were realised from registrations and renewals of shops and commercial establishments as against Rs 35,556 during 1984-85 and Rs 67,863 during 1983-84 and during 1984-85, 28 prosecutions were launched and all of them were disposed off as against 51 cases during 1983-84, of which, 21 were disposed off.

As on 31st December 1985, there were 11,744 shops and commercial establishments with the total number of employees of 14,231 and under the Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, there were 21 registered principal employers in the district covering 7,189 labourers. The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security measures among the workers of unorganised sectors. During 1985-86, there were 2,630 industrial units under the Minimum Wages Act covering 15,002 workers as against 3,036 units covering 16,879 workers during 1984-85 and 4,343 units covering 14,619 workers during 1983-84.

The Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is administering the following Acts and Rules thereunder in the district: Indian Boilers Act 1923, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Factories Act 1948, The Indian Boilers Regulations 1950 (Central Enactment), Karnataka Economisers Rules 1959, Karnataka Boilers Operation Engineers Rules 1959, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Karnataka Boilers Attendants Rules 1962 and the Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982. In Belgaum district there are two Inspectors of Factories, one for each division, and there is one Inspector of Boilers. The rate of fatal accidents was 0.23 per 1,000 workers during 1983-84 and 1984-85. The rate of non-fatal accidents was 59 per 1,000 workers during 1984-85 as against 79 per 1,000 workers during 1983-84. During the year 1985, there were 19 complaints filed, of which, six were convicted for violations of Acts and 13 were pending, as against this 14 complaints were filed, of which, nine were convicted and five were pending during the year 1984. The number of boilers in the district as on 31st December 1985 was 75 and the number of economisers on that date was four. Under the Indian Boilers Regulations 1950, Ashoka Iron Works Private Limited, Belgaum was authorised to manufacture castings for boiler mountings and steam line accessories.

**Labour Welfare Fund**

The Government of Karnataka has enacted a legislation namely, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act in 1965 to improve the living conditions of the labourers. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body is vested with the duties of implementation of various labour welfare schemes in the State. The sources of the fund are 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 in the district was Rs 1,05,432 during the year 1985-86 as against Rs 71,059 during 1984-85. At present the fund is utilised for the functioning of labour welfare centres and providing scholarships to the children of the workers studying in eighth standard and above, including professional courses. At present four labour welfare centres are functioning in the district located at Belgaum, Chikodi, Sankeshwar and Ugar Khurd and 173 students were given scholarships during the year 1985-86 as against 78 students during 1984-85 and the amount spent on this was Rs 59,920 during 1985-86 as against Rs 34,800 during 1984-85.

**Trade Unions**

The trade union movement in Belgaum district was existing even before the Trade Union Act (1926). Some of the earliest trade unions as per the available sources were the Belgaum Divisional Postal Union (1920), the Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (1925) affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union, (1918). Subsequently, the Gokak Mills Employees Union, Gokak Falls (July 1936) and The Press Workers Union (September 1936) came into existence and however, these two unions were closed by 1940. By the end of 1946, two unions viz. The Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Sangh, Chikodi and Hamal Union, Bailhongal and in 1947, the Belgaum District Motor Drivers, Conductors and Cleaners Union were started and by October 1948, there were five registered unions with a membership of 3,444 and three unregistered unions with a membership of 161 in the district. Followed by this, the Nipani Bidi Karkhanedar Sangh, Nipani, an employers union was started in 1949. By the year 1954 following trade unions existed in the district, namely, Belgaum District Motor Drivers, Conductors and Cleaners Union, Belgaum (1948); Nipani Bidi Karkhanedar Sangh, Nipani (1949); The Central Bank of India Limited Employees Union, Karnataka Group, Belgaum

(1950); Belgaum Cantonment Board Kamagar Sangh, Belgaum (1951); The Motor Owners Mutual Insurance Company Limited Employees Union, Belgaum (1952); Sugar Mill Karmika Sangh, Ugar Khurd (1953); State Transport Workers Union (Belgaum Division), Belgaum (1953) and Government Farm Labour Union, Saundalga (1953). The registration of two unions was cancelled in 1954. As on the last day of December 1980, there were 81 trade unions in the district and this number rose to 104 by the end of 1982 and by the end of December 1984, the following 124 trade unions were existing. The Gokak Girani Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangha, Gokak Falls, Gokak (1948, Textile, 3,528);\* Belgaum Cantonment Board Kamagar Sangh, Belgaum (1951, Defence, 1,261); Brooke Bond Employees Union, Belgaum (1956, Tea, 53); The Khanapur Potteries Workers Union, Khanapur (1958, Potteries, 483); Municipal Kamagar Union, Nipani (1958, Local Authority, 100); Municipal Kamagar Union, Athani (1960, Local Authority, 52); Hira Sugar Mazdoor Sangha, Sankeshwar (1965, Sugar, 716); Belgaum District Kamagar Union, Gokak (1965, Textiles, 40); The Military Dairy Kamagar Union, Belgaum (1985, Dairy, 21); The New Bemco Engineering Kamagar Union, Belgaum (1966, Engineering, 251); Sugar Mazdoor Union, Ugar Khurd (1967, Sugar, 217); Girani Kamagar Sangh, Gokak Falls (1967-68, Textile, 6,842); Belgaum Workers Union, Belgaum (1968, Local Authority, 104); Nipani Veej Kamagar Sabha (1968, Electricity, 20); Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank Union, Belgaum (1968, Banking, 82); Bank Employees Association, Belgaum (1969, Banking, 445); S T Employees Union, Belgaum Division, Belgaum (1969, Transport, 1,917); The Town Panchayat Committee Employees Union, Sankeshwar (1970, Local Authority, 95); The Gokak Mills Employees Union, Gokak Falls (1970, Textile, 2,000); The Belgaum Mazdoor Sabha, Belgaum (1971, Local Authority, 329); The Belgaum District Road Workers (PWD) Union, Nandagad (1971, PWD, 267); The Tyre Remoulding Workers Union, Belgaum (1972, Miscellaneous, 21); Co-operative Urban Bank Employees Union, Nipani (1972, Banking, 16); The Indian Aluminium Company Workers Union, Belgaum (1972, Aluminium, 850); The Indian Aluminium Company Staff Union, Belgaum (1972, Aluminium, 77); Nipani Karkun Mandal Sakarwadi, Nipani (1973, Local Authority, 87); The Indian Aluminium Company Canteen Workers Union, Belgaum (1974,

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\* Subjects in brackets are year of establishment, nature of industry and number of members.

Hotel, 53); The Karnataka Motor Transport Workers Union, Belgaum (1974, Transport, 40); New Bemco Engineering Products Employees Union, Belgaum (1974, Engineering, 129); The Mudalgi General Workers Union, Mudalgi (1974, Local Authority, 38); Rashtriya Nekar Kamagar Sangha, Belgaum (1974, Weaving, 571); Malaprabha Sakkare Karkhane, M K Hubli (1974, Sugar, 380); J G Co-operative Hospital Employees Union, Ghataprabha (1975, Hospital, 20); Ganga Sugar Employees Union, Chikodi (1975, Sugar, 287); Powerloom Workers Union, Belgaum (1975, Powerloom, 40); The Hukeri Taluk Co-operative Rural Electricity Society Employees Association, Hukeri (1975, Electricity, 98); Kulikar and Nekar Sangha, Sulebhavi (1975, Textiles, 60); Beedi Mazdoor Sangha, Nipani (1975, Beedi, 600); Chikodi Town Municipal Employees Union, Chikodi (1975, Local Authority 50); Bailhongal Karmika Sangha, Bailhongal (1975, Miscellaneous, 110); Hotel Workers Union, Belgaum (1975, Hotel, 98); Manikbag Workers Union, Belgaum (1976, Automobiles, 880); The Hiranyakeshi Sugar Factory Employees Association, Sankeshwar (1976, Sugar, 80); Karnataka Arogyadhama Karmika Sangha, Ghataprabha (1976, Hospital, 108); Belgaum Cinema Workers Union, Belgaum (1976, Cinema, 75); Cantonment Board Employees Union, Belgaum (1976, Defence, 161); The Karnataka State Transport Workers Union, Belgaum Division, Belgaum (1976, Transport, 974); Belgaum District K S R T C Canteen Workers Union, Gokak (1976, Hotel, 18); Belgaum Zilla Beedi Kamagar Union, Nipani (1976, Beedi, 80); The Indian Aluminium Company Mazdoor Workers Union, (1976, Aluminium, 85); The Indian Aluminium Company Mechanical Workers Union, (1977, Aluminium, 70); Shramik Shakti Sanghathan, Belgaum (1978, General, 70); Bharatiya Mazdoor Union, Gokak Falls (1978, Textiles, 100); The Kobay Silk Mills Kelasagarara Sangha, Modga (1978, Silk, 166); Belgaum Civil Hospital Fourth Class Servants Union, Belgaum (1978, Hospital, 175); The Malaprabha Project Daily Wages Employees Union, Saundatti (1978, Project, 60); Lalbavta Girani Kamagar Union, Gokak Falls, Belgaum (1979, Textiles, 90); Ray Sugar Employees Union Raybag (1979, Sugar, 130); Raybag Sugar Factory Workers Union, Raybag (1979, Sugar, 90); Indal Pot Room Workers Union, (1979, Aluminium, 380); Gokak Mills Staff Union, Gokak Falls (1979, Textiles, 95); Gargatti Metal Workers Union, Belgaum (1979, Engineering, 70); Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Staff Union, Belgaum (1979, Health, 60); The Saundatti Taluk General Workers Union, Saundatti (1980,

General, 54); The Saundatti Taluka Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Belgaum (1980, Co-operative Society, 54); The Bailhongal Taluka Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Bailhongal (1980, Co-operative Society, 50); The Malaprabha Sugar Factory Employees Trade Union, M K Hubli (1980, Sugar, 70); The Talavaticer Carbon Workers Union, Belgaum (1980, Carbon, 74); N E Teachers Association, J N Medical College, Belgaum (1980, Education, 40); Gokak Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Gokak Falls (1980, Textiles, 300); Karnataka Jawali Girani Karmika Sangha (1980, Textiles, 1980); Vanijya Gumastara Sangh (1980, General, 70); Belgaum Hawkers Union, Belgaum (1980, General, 65); The Raybag Taluk Sahakari Sanghagala Noukarara Sangha, Raybag (1980, Co-operative Society, 80); Defence Services Civilian Karmachari Sabha, Belgaum (1980, Defence, 85); The Press Kamagar Union, Nipani (1980, Printing Press, 70); The Gardersh Co-operative Society Kamgar Union, Belgaum (1980, Co-operative Society, 75); Belgaum District Tambaku General Workers Sangh, Nipani (1980, Tobacco, 70); The Ramdurg Taluk Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies Secretaries and Employees Union, Ramdurg (1980, Co-operative Society, 90); SDVS Sangh's Employees Association (Union), Sankeshwar (1980, Education, 70); Prabha Sugar Employees Union, Gokak (1981, Sugar, 700); Ghataprabha Paper and Board Mills Karmikara Sangh, Naganur (1981, Paper, 110); Gokak Taluk General Workers Union, Gokak (1981, General, 80); The Belgaum District Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Belgaum (1981, Co-operative Society, 60); Doodaganga Kamgar Sangh, Chikodi (1981, Sugar, 80); Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Conductors Union, Belgaum (1981, Transport, 95); The Steel Authority of India Limited Employees Association, Belgaum (1981, Steel, 85); Chikodi Taluk Primary Co-operative Employees Union, Chikodi (1981, Co-operative Society, 70); The Gokak Taluk Primary Co-operative Society Employees Union, Gokak (1981, Co-operative Society, 70); The Hukeri Taluk Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Hukeri (1981, Co-operative Society, 70); Karnataka Electricity Board Officers and Engineers Association, Belgaum (1981, Electricity, 80); The Belgaum Taluk Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Belgaum (1981, Co-operative Society, 75); Chikodi Taluk Kamgar Mahasangh, Nipani (1981, General, 85); The Cinema Employees Union, Belgaum (1981, Cinema, 60); Namabadda Noukarar Sangh, Gokak (1981, General, 65); The Uttar Karnataka Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Workers Union, Kokatanur (1981,

Veterinary Services, 70); Hukeri Taluka Vidyuth Karmikara Sangh, Hukeri (1981, Electricity, 85); The Belgaum City Corporation Scheduled Caste and Tribes Workers Union, Belgaum (1982, Local Authority, 65); The Athani Taluka Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Athani (1982, Co-operative Society, 80); Bashiban Education Societies Employees Association, Belgaum (1982, Education, 60), Mudalagi Labour Union, Mudalagi (1982, General, 30), The Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Kharkhane Karmikar Sangh, Gokak (1982, Sugar, 65); The Hukeri Town Municipal Poura Karmikar Union, Hukeri (1982, Local Authority, 75); Arun Group of Industries Mazdoor Sabha, Belgaum (1983, General); Maratha Co-operative Bank Employees Association, Belgaum (1983, Co-operative Bank); Belgaum Arrack Vendors Union, Belgaum (1983, Toddy); Karnataka State Road Transport Kamagar Kalyan Union, Belgaum (1983, Transport); Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Sub-Division No. 3; Kankanawadi Daily Wages Workers Union, Gurlapur (1983, PWD); Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Daily Wages employees Union, Banadurg, Belgaum (1983); Military Dairy Kamgar Union (1983); KSRTC Central Bus Stand, Karwar Bus Stand and Parcel Office Porters Union, Belgaum (1980, Transport); Karnataka General Workers Union, Gokak (1984, General, 500), Karnataka General Workers Union, Belgaum (General); Maratha Co-operative Bank Employees Association (1984, Co-operative Bank); Gokak Noolina Girani Koolikar Sangha, Gokak Falls (1984, Textiles); Ugar Sugar Workers Union, Ugarkhurd (1984, Sugar), Autorikshaw Drivers Union, Belgaum (1984, Transport); Phal Bhaji Pheriwala Union, Belgaum (1984, General); New Municipal Market Traders Union, Belgaum (1984); Khadi Mattu Gramodyoga Sahakari Utpadaka Sangha Niyamit Hudali Samstheya Kelasagarar Union, Belgaum (1984, Khadi, 311); Halasiddanatha Kamagar Sangha, Nipani (1984); Mahant Oil Industries and the Belgaum District General Workers Union, Belgaum (1984, Oil industry); Gogate Textile Workers Union, Belgaum (1984, Textiles).

The trade unions which came into existence after December 1984 and existing as on 2nd May 1986 were the following: Belgaum Zilla Khadi Gramodyoga Samsthegala Naukarara Sangha, Belgaum (1985, Textiles), Textile Labour Union, Gokak Falls (1985, Textiles); Indal Employees Staff Association, Belgaum (1985, Aluminium); Belgaum District Idigara Sangha, Arabhavi (1985, Others); Belgaum Workers Union, Belgaum (1985, Others); Belgaum City Corporation Employees Union, Belgaum (1985, Others); Belspin Employees Union,

Panta Balekundri (1985, Textiles); Shoshan Mukti Dal. Belgaum (1985, Others), Belgaum Spinning Mill Workers Union; Panta Balekundri (1985, Textiles, 650); Community Health Guides Association, Belgaum (1985, Others); Chikodi Taluk Flour Mills Owners Association, Chikodi (1986, Others), Indal Mazdoor Sangh, Belgaum (1986, Aluminium); Gokak Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Gokak Falls (1986, Textiles) and Javali Karmikar Sarvodaya Sangh, Gokak Falls (1986, Textiles, 1350).

### ESI Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952 as per the ESI Act, 1948 and the ESI local office in the district was started in Gokak in January 1964 and in Belgaum in April 1971. Section 1 (3) of the ESI Act was implemented in the district on 31-3-1963 (a) covering the Municipal/Corporation limits of Belgaum and inclusive of some areas in and around it and subsequently extended, (b) in March 1964 in some areas of Gokak, (c) in March 1980 in some parts of Gokak Municipal limits, and so on. As in August 1986 there were nine ESI dispensaries in the district located at Anandwadi, Udyambagh (Anagol), KSRTC Block and at the premises of Indian Aluminium Company in Belgaum, Konnur village; Shindi Kurbet and Mardimath in Gokak taluk; PJ ESI Dispensary in Gokak town; and Employer Facility Dispensary, Gokak Mills Hospital, Gokak Falls. The total number of factories/establishments covered was 170 (13,200) during 1985 as against 161 (15,400) during 1984 and 153 (15,200) during 1983, the figures in the brackets indicating the number of employees. During 1985-86 the number of cases treated was 4,54,217 as against 6,15,817 during 1984-85. At present the scheme is applicable only to those employees whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs 1,600 and it offers benefits like wages during sickness, disablement, maternity, funeral, etc. The total number of beneficiaries under various schemes and amount paid during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the table on page 786.

### Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Facilities for educating the depressed classes was very poor in the latter half of the 19th century. The national movement made efforts to eradicate this social evil. In 1918, a resolution to work for eradication of untouchability was passed at the District Political Conference at Athani. During the Gandhian Era, special efforts were made to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes called as



<i>Nature of the benefit</i>	<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount spent in lakhs</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount spent in lakhs</i>
Sickness benefit	31,228	23.67	23,652	19.52
Temporary disablement benefit	3,499	44.9	2,575	3.74
Permanent disablement benefit	726	2.81	830	2.17
Dependent benefit	503	0.70	563	0.66
Extended sickness benefit	1,278	2.34	517	1.19
Maternity benefit	13	0.04	13	0.08
Funeral benefit	19	0.02	17	0.02
Other benefits	72	0.02	72	0.02

Harijan by Mahatma Gandhi, and Gandhiji also conducted Harijan tour in the district in January 1934 (see page 149). Veerangauda Patil had started a hostel for Harijan boys in Belgaum in the 1920s before his joining Congress. The Harijan Sevak Sangh took initiative to open hostels and extended educational and other facilities.

A few years before Independence a few special schools were started to educate them and private hostels were aided by the Government to promote their welfare. By 1946-47, there were as many as 18 recognised and aided hostels in Belgaum division area and the students were encouraged by the award of free-studentships, scholarships, free distribution of books and other materials and reserving seats in government high schools and colleges. It was only after Independence that concrete measures were taken to educate the depressed class people and also to promote their welfare. A scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to students of backward classes was sanctioned by the Government of erstwhile Bombay Presidency in 1948-49 and during 1953-54 a hostel was also opened at Khanapur in Belgaum district. Before Reorganisation of States, the Department of Education was in charge of the programmes for the education and development of the depressed classes and other schemes like the economic upliftment, health, housing, etc were implemented by the

Commissioner for Depressed Classes assisted by the Special Officer for Depressed Classes at the district level and Special Revenue Inspectors at the taluk level. After Re-organisation and by the establishment of a separate Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, welfare programmes have been strengthened and streamlined under three broad headings, viz, Education, Economic Upliftment and Health, Housing and other measures.

*Education:* According to 1981 census, there were 3,12,723 Scheduled Caste and 1,16,353 Scheduled Tribe population in the district. During 1984-85, the number of Scheduled Caste children attending schools was 58,042 (47,989 in primary schools, 7,148 in high schools and 2,905 in colleges) and that number of children of Scheduled Tribes was 3,909 (3,375 in primary schools, 509 in high schools and 25 in colleges). There were 31 nursery-cum-women welfare centres functioning at various places in the district. There were 18 pre-matric boys' hostels at Athani, Belgaum, Gokak, Urubinhatti, Hukeri, Kanagale, Daddi, Bailhongal, Kittur, Saundatti, Manoli, Ramdurg, Khanapur, Itagi, Raybag, Chikodi, Bedkihal and Kabbur, 10 pre-matric girls hostels at Belgaum, Athani, Chikodi, Hukeri, Gokak, Bailhongal, Raybag, Khanapur, Ramdurg and Saundatti, two residential schools at Belgaum and Muchandi in Belgaum taluk, one Ashram school at Kudachi in Raybag taluk and 12 grant-in-aid hostels, one in Athani taluk, three in Belgaum taluk, two in Chikodi taluk, three in Paragsad taluk, two in Raybag taluk and one in Sampgaon taluk were functioning. The Government is offering various educational facilities like hostels both for pre-matric and post-matric students, stipends to trainees in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, book bank facilities for post-matric students, award of prize money to SSLC and college students, merit scholarships, grant to private hostels, special coaching classes for medical and engineering students, etc. The details of amount spent and the number of beneficiaries on different schemes for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the following table.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount spent in Rs</i>		<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Nursery-cum-women welfare centres	5,12,806	3,93,057	1,550	1,542

1	2	3	4	5
Residential schools	1,61,603	1,18,345	140	150
Hostels	17,70,528	13,77,373	1,142	1,149
Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITC	7,642	5,864	12	8
Book bank and equipment sets for post-matric students	25,899	10,000	41	1 (college)
Award of prize money to SSLC & college students	1,03,750	61,250	199	115
Payment of extra study tour charges	1,000	1,800	10	4
Special coaching classes for medical and engineering students	2,500	—	1	—
Supply of sports materials	1,000	—	2	—
Pre-matric scholarships	10,23,000	13,03,000	15,001	1,411
Post-matric scholarships (both Govt of India and State Govt)	35,53,085	35,39,990	4,048	3,814
Merit scholarships	91,825	75,000	1,078	355
Pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation	4,350	5,800	3	5
Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges	2,60,813	2,22,419	1,227	736
Grant-in-aid to private hostels	5,67,052	6,53,564	630	652
Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostel buildings	1,08,250	1,48,000	1	1
TCH training for girls	1,000	1,000	4	4
Supply of books and dresses to students other than those in hostels	35,600	—	242	—
Amenities to boarders in private hostels	65,000	—	583	—

*Economic Upliftment* : The local bodies beginning from the village panchayats are expected to spend 18% of the annual budget for ameliorative measures of the SCs and STs. The Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes maintains four tailoring centres in the district located at Belgaum, Sambra, Ugar Khurd and Chikodi where 80 persons were trained during each of the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 at a cost of Rs 67,423 and Rs 71,891 respectively. During 1984-85, three agricultural colonies were formed at Surapur and Karikatti in Khanapur taluk and Shahupark in Raybag taluk and Rs 1,50,000 was spent on these colonies and during the same year, Rs 90,690 was spent on one tailoring production unit, Belgaum Headquarters to benefit 30 persons.

*Other Schemes* : The number of houseless and siteless Scheduled Caste families was 19,876 and that of Scheduled Tribe families was 165 during 1984-85 and it was 20,517 and 167 respectively during the year 1985-86. The total number of Scheduled Caste families provided with sites was 19,266 and Scheduled Tribe families was 153 during 1984-85 and it was 20,002 and 167 respectively during 1985-86 and the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families who have been benefited with houses under various schemes as on 31-3-1985 was 6,633 (SC) and 185 (ST) under HUDCO Scheme; and 2,883 (SC) and 612 (ST) under Low Cost Housing Scheme and correspondingly it was 8,059 (SC) and 347 (ST) under HUDCO Scheme and 3,655 (SC) and 628 (ST) under Low Cost Housing Scheme as on 31-3-1986. Besides, as on 31-3-1983, 2,379 (SC) and 121 (ST) families were benefited with houses under bank assistance and this scheme was discontinued later. The total number of houses electrified till the end of March 1986 was 293 (SC) and 82 (ST) by the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; 1,611 (SC) by Taluk Development Boards, 536 (SC) and 20 (ST) by Town Municipal Councils, 457 (SC) by Village Panchayats and 9,814 (SC) and 3,564 (ST) under Bhagya Jyohti Scheme. In each of the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 one person was given legal assistance at a cost of Rs 4,415 and Rs 3,000 respectively and Rs 15,000 was spent on the scheme for the removal of untouchability benefiting six persons during 1984-85 and Rs 10,350 was spent for the same to benefit two persons during the year 1985-86 and Rs 12,000 were spent to provide electricity to 24 houses during 1984-85 and Rs 5,000 for the same during 1985-86 for ten houses and during 1984-85, Rs 7,500 was spent in giving subsidy for the construction of houses to sweepers and scavengers wherein the number of beneficiaries was three. Some

civic bodies have provided quarters to the Paura Karmikas. (See also chapter X, p 683).

### Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation started functioning in 1979 and has implemented the Margin Money Loan Scheme to give financial assistance to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to take up various developmental activities like agriculture, bee-keeping, poultry farming, carpentry, leather industry, petty business, basket-making, providing autorickshaws, fair price depots, etc. During 1985-86, the number of beneficiaries was 1,910 as against 1,671 during 1984-85. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries and the total expenditure incurred on them is as follows :

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>		<i>Expenditure on Margin Money Assistance</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1984-85</i> <i>Rs</i>	<i>1985-86</i> <i>Rs</i>
Athani	210	146	2,19,494	1,60,050
Belgaum	115	202	80,375	1,44,220
Chikodi	353	393	3,63,860	3,55,180
Gokak	347	251	2,05,563	1,90,786
Hukeri	153	185	1,44,778	1,40,935
Khanapur	38	110	27,880	68,504
Parasgad	103	131	57,109	96,575
Ramdurg	45	60	47,417	54,643
Raybag	184	161	1,97,567	1,79,280
Sampgaon	123	271	76,473	1,86,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>14,20,516</b>	<b>15,77,030</b>

### Welfare of Backward Classes

The Backward Class Movement in Bombay Presidency was initiated by Jyotirao Phule (1827-1890) of Pune. In Belgaum division area the Backward Classes Department came into existence in 1931 as a result of the recommendations made in 1930 by the Depressed Class and Aboriginal Tribes Committee. The classification recommended

by the committee and adopted by the Government included untouchables now classified as Scheduled Castes, Aboriginal Hill Tribes now called as Scheduled Tribes and such other classes of persons the government might classify as other Backward Classes. After Independence, the Constitution of India made specific provisions to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government of India issued instructions to State Governments to have their own commissions. The Karnataka Backward Classes Commission was appointed in August 1972 under the Chairmanship of L G Havanur and the government accepted its recommendations and formed the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities in the year 1977. Prior to this, the welfare of the Backward Classes was looked after by the Social Welfare Department. Since 1977, the welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is vested with the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities which comes under the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities.

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979, against the recommendations of earlier commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B Venkataswamy which submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This could not be 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. Therefore, the State Government has decided to constitute a new commission and pending the receipt of the report of the new commission for a period not exceeding three years, it has classified Backward Classes under five groups as per the Government Order dated 13th October 1986 and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution are as follows :

<i>Backward Classes</i>	<i>Family income per annum from all sources</i>	<i>Percentage of reservation under Articles :</i>	
		<i>15 (4)</i>	<i>16 (4)</i>
Group A	No income limit	5%	5%
Group B	Below Rs 10,000	15%	13%
Group C	Below Rs 10,000	16%	16%
Group D	Below Rs 10,000	9%	11%
Group E (Backward special group)	Below Rs 8,000	5%	5%

*Welfare Measures:* The various welfare programmes implemented in the district are the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels for Backward Classes and Backward Tribes, Grant-in-Aid to hostels run by private agencies, scholarships, fee concessions, etc. Besides, many of the schemes meant for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred from the Department of Social Welfare during April 1981. The Department is maintaining 39 Pre-matric Backward Classes Boys Hostels (eight in Athani taluk, two in Belgaum taluk, four in Chikodi taluk, five in Gokak taluk, six in Hukeri taluk, two in Khanapur taluk, six in Parasgad taluk, three in Ramdurg taluk and three in Sampgaon taluk), two Backward Classes Girls Hostels (one each in Nipani and Sankeshwar), two post-matric Backward Classes Boys Hostels (one each in Belgaum and Ramdurg), one post-matric Backward Classes Girls Hostel in Belgaum and one Backward Classes Girls Hostel at Saundatti in the district. Besides, there are 29 Grant-in-Aid Hostels (five in Athani taluk; one in Belgaum taluk; four in Gokak taluk; one in Khanapur taluk; seven in Parasgad taluk; four in Ramdurg taluk; six in Raybag and one in Sampgaon taluk), eight De-notified Tribes Hostels (one each at Ankalgi, Mamadapur, Gokak, Halashi, Yaragatti, Raybag, Nesargi and Bailhongal), seven Ashram schools (one each at Benakanahalli and Hudali in Belgaum taluk; Itagi in Khanapur taluk; Kadabi, Yaragatti and Murgod in Parasgad taluk and Shahupark in Raybag taluk), seven women welfare centres for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes (one each at Benakanahalli in Belgaum taluk, Gokak, Saundatti, Kalamad Dodda Tanda in Ramdurg taluk, Mugulkhod and Siddapur in Raybag taluk and Bailhongal), and two tailoring centres for De-notified Tribes (one each at the Gokak Falls, and Nesargi). The expenditure made and the physical target achieved by the Department on various schemes for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the following table.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Achievement</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1984-84</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Post-matric hostels	2,79,960	2,24,100	200	200
Pre-matric hostels	19,46,338	19,34,800	1,250	1,630

1	2	3	4	5
Denotified Tribes hostels	4,81,924	4,37,700	348	348
Post-matric scholarships to B T students	1,10,650	87,000	368	306
Post-matric scholarships to BC students	7,13,525	7,12,500	2,378	2,452
Pre-matric scholarships to BT students	2,19,218	62,300	3,755	831
Pre-matric scholarships to BC students	8,11,200	8,39,900	10,820	14,772
Award of incentives to hosteliars	1,800	2,000	14	15
Grant-in-Aid to orphanages	1,61,550	1,32,000	480	265
Aid to private hostels	5,86,980	5,01,300	1,049	1,124
Supply of sports materials	4,000	14,000	100	350
Supply of books and equipments to BCs	12,500	12,000	464	295
Stipends to trainees in Type-writing and Stenography	11,900	11,000	25	22
Extra board and lodging charges to BTs	1,11,114	1,63,800	163	217
Women welfare centres for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	46,638	52,000	200	250
Women welfare centres for Denotified Tribes	24,304	24,100	100	100
Tailoring centres	31,650	33,800	40	40
Ashram schools for Denotified Tribes	1,93,304	1,47,400	325	275
Ashram schools for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	27,467	34,200	50	50
Fee concessions	20,77,528	14,68,700	12,180	12,743

### Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation

The Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation



which came into existence in the State in 1977 on the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission started functioning in the district since 31-7-1979. The Corporation has introduced Chaitanya Scheme with the help of nationalised banks to help the poor Backward Class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries. Besides, it also distributed the necessary tools and equipment free of cost for the carpenters, pottery makers, blacksmiths, etc. During 1985-86, 96 persons were benefited under Chaitanya Scheme and the margin money sanctioned through the Corporation was Rs 6,23,232 as against the total number of 325 beneficiaries during 1984-85 and 380 during 1983-84 for which the margin money sanctioned was Rs 3,95,344 and Rs 1,85,250 respectively. The taluk-wise beneficiaries of 1985-86 were Athani (2), Belgaum (21), Chikodi (14), Gokak (35), Hukeri (17), Khanapur (2), Parasgad (nil), Ramdurg (4), Raybag (nil), and Sampgaon (1). Besides, under the training programme for the unemployed youth of the backward classes in self-employment programme, 17 persons were given training in driving auto, light and heavy vehicles during 1985-86, as against 15 during 1984-85.

#### **Women and Children Welfare**

Women and Children Welfare movement was initiated in Belgaum district even before Independence. Divine Providence Orphanage was started in Belgaum in 1921 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children below 18 years. In 1930, a Bhagini Mandali was started in Belgaum with an intention to encourage women to take active participation in the freedom movement and also to promote the welfare of women folk in educating them. The women and children welfare is now vested with the Social Welfare Department (earlier to 1983-84, it was under Women and Children's Welfare Department) and various measures have been taken up by the department for their social defence and social welfare. The following Acts and Rules for the social defence of women and children are in force in the district: The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, the Probation of Offenders Act 1958, the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964 the Dowry Prohibition Act 1964 and the Devadasi Dedication (Prevention) Act 1982.

*Mini Cell:* A mini cell attached to the Assistant Director of Social Welfare is functioning in Belgaum since 1984-85 to enforce the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Prohibition of Dowry Act 1961 and the Karnataka Devadasis Dedication (Prohibition) Act 1982

in Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur and during the year, a survey of Devadasi women in the Belgaum district was conducted and according to its report, there were more than 4,000 Devadasis and 15,000 Devadasi born children in the district. To prevent dowry system, Devadasi system and child marriages, the cell has organised many exhibitions, film shows, talks, seminars and symposia throughout the district and three public meetings were organised in Harijankeries and some of Devadasi women had taken oath before goddess that they would come to normal social life through rehabilitation.

*Rehabilitation of Devadasis:* A State Home for Women for rehabilitating Devadasi women was started by the government at Athani during 1982-83 which was started functioning during 1984-85. Devadasi women of above 18 years of age will be given free boarding and lodging, medical care and vocational training like embroidery, knitting, tailoring, leather-work, etc, so that after their discharge, they would be able to earn their living. Besides, they would be given the required equipments to take up the craft at the time of their discharge. Adult education classes are also being conducted in the centre. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs 2,39,101 was spent to benefit 59 inmates as against Rs 1,57,500 during 1984-85 to benefit 26 inmates.

*The Certified School for Girls, Saundatti* was started by the government during 1982-83 to provide free boarding and lodging, medical facilities and education from primary to higher primary level to girls born to Devadasi women and admission will be made under Karnataka Children's Act 1964. It aims to eradicate the practice of Devadasi system by providing sound education. During 1985-86, Rs 2,20,000 was spent to benefit 48 inmates as against Rs 1,80,000 to benefit 29 inmates during 1984-85.

The Karnataka Government has introduced a scheme during 1983 to sanction financial assistance of Rs 3,000 for each Devadasi woman for her marriage as a rehabilitation programme. During 1985-86, three Devadasi women were benefited under this scheme in the district and during the same year, one widow was also sanctioned Rs 3,000 for her remarriage. Two registered voluntary organisations one each at Athani and another at Nipani in Chikodi taluk are also functioning to rehabilitate Devadasi women.

*Vimochana*, the Devadasi Punarvasathi Sangha, Athani was

started during March 1985 with the main objective of rehabilitating Devadasis in two phases, firstly by educating the illiterate Devadasis and secondly to take up various rehabilitation projects. During 1985-86, seven Devadasis were rehabilitated by arranging marriages which were duly registered at Sub-registrar of Marriages, Athani and out of these, two couples were given an assistance of Rs 3,000 each by Government and two couples were given an assistance of Rs 2,000 each under Griha Kalyan Programme of Karnataka. Christian Children Fund Inc, Bangalore, an international child care institution has come forward to assist the organisation to educate 500 Devadasi children of the age group 2 to 12 years upto secondary education level by granting a financial assistance of Rs 90 to Rs 100 per month per child.

*Savali a Devadasi Punarvasathi Sangha, Nipani* is functioning to eradicate Devadasi system and is getting the assistance from Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board and it has prevented 60 girls in dedicating themselves to Goddess Renuka to become Devadasi women. Dr Ambedkar Youth Club, Kanagale, Hukeri taluk is organising community programmes to prevent Devadasi system. One more rehabilitation centre has been just started at Manoli. The Tata Institute of Social Science Research, Bombay has conducted a survey over their problems recently.

*Dowry Cases:* During 1985-86, as per the provisions of Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, authorisation has been issued in four cases to prosecute the accused involved in dowry deaths.

#### **The Karnataka Children's Act 1964**

This Act is enforced to protect and rehabilitate the destitute and neglected children and also juvenile delinquents. There is one Remand Home, one Certified School and three Fit Person Institutions functioning in the district under the purview of this Act.

*Remand Home, Belgaum:* The Remand Home at Belgaum was started in 1932 under a private management called the District Association which was later renamed as the Belgaum District Probation and After Care Association and it was taken over by the Government on 28-4-1984. The expenditure incurred on this during 1984-85 was Rs 31,723 and during 1985-86 was Rs 51,878. As on 1-4-1984, two cases were pending and 77 cases were admitted during

1984-85 and of this, 69 were boys and eight were girls. As on 1-4-1985, there were five pending cases and during 1985-86, number of cases admitted was 131 and of this, 113 were boys and 18 were girls.

*The Government Certified School for Boys, Khanapur* established in 1958, is now under the Karnataka Children's Act 1964 with a view to provide long term treatment to the deserving neglected, orphan, destitute, uncontrollable, victimised and juvenile offenders below the age of 16 years. Under the various constructive provisions of the Act, the school provides protection, shelter and care to them committed by the Juvenile Magistrate. During their stay, they will be given educational and vocational training in various fields like agriculture, dairying, tailoring, etc. At present (1986), there are 72 children in the school. During 1985-86, the strength was 114 as against 146 during 1984-85 and 131 during 1983-84.

*Fit Person Institutions* receive court committed children for their education, training and rehabilitation and three voluntary organisations are managing these activities in the district. *Divine Providence Orphanage, Belgaum* was started in 1912 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children of all communities below 18 years and the children were given free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities. During the commencement of the year, there were 60 children in the institution. In 1922, it was recognised by the then government and in 1949, it was converted to Fit Person Institution. Presently, the institution is providing shelter to orphans, providing creches and admitting court committed children and imparts general education upto tenth standard and also giving training in needle work, drawing, typing, etc. During 1985-86, there were 46 inmates as against 43 during 1984-85 and 49 during 1983-84 for which, the government has spent Rs 54,575 during 1985-86 as against Rs 49,745 during 1984-85 and Rs 27,641 during 1983-84. In the *Orphanage Centre* of the Institution there were 62 inmates during 1985-86 as against 60 during 1984-85 and 47 during 1983-84 for which the government has spent Rs 35,935 during 1985-86 as against Rs 34,300 during 1984-85 and Rs 26,450 during 1983-84. The number of beneficiaries in creches was 25 in each of the years, for which the institution has received Rs 9,000 as grants from the Central Social Welfare Board in each of the three years.

*St Joseph's Orphanage Centre*, Belgaum was established in October 1947 and it was recognised during 1951 as a Fit Person Institution. In 1970, it was recognised by the State Social Welfare Department. Besides, two destitute cottages during 1975 and one destitute cottage during 1979 under the Central Scheme with a maximum accommodation of 25 inmates in each cottage are functioning. The number of inmates in the Fit Person Institution was 62 boys and 51 girls during 1985-86 as against 65 boys and 50 girls during 1984-85 and 66 boys and 46 girls during 1983-84 and the government grant received by the institution was Rs 1,38,200 during 1985-86 as against Rs 1,13,432 during 1984-85 and Rs 1,14,093 during 1983-84. The number of inmates in the Destitute Cottages was 50 boys and 25 girls during 1985-86 as against 56 boys and 19 girls during 1984-85 and 59 boys and 16 girls during 1983-84 for which it has received the government grant of Rs 51,535 during 1985-86 as against Rs 1,90,773 during 1984-85 and Rs 1,04,087 during 1983-84.

*The Fit Person Institution*, Nirmalanagar was started in 1952 at Panth Balekundri as a private boarding under the name Nishkalanka Orphanage and in 1964, it was named as Fit Person Institution and was shifted to Nirmalanagar, the present premises. During 1985-86, the strength of the institution was 75 as against 73 during 1984-85 and 77 during 1983-84 and the grants received from the State Government was Rs 1,02,165 during 1985-86 as against Rs 88,188 during 1984-85 and Rs 42,699 during 1983-84.

### **Reception Centre**

The Reception Centre was started in Belgaum with effect from 10-12-1962 with an intake capacity of 40. This is a short stay home which shelters women and girls on voluntary cases, committed and safe custody cases under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (SITA) for training and rehabilitation. The destitute women, unmarried mothers, widows, deserted wives and those who easily become victims of circumstances are usually admitted. Food and clothing are provided to the inmates. Literary classes are being conducted and some inmates are engaged in tailoring and basket making and the rest in gardening, etc. During 1985-86, there were 104 inmates, of which, 59 were voluntary cases and 45 were Remand cases under SITA as against 39 (15 voluntary and 24 Remand cases under SITA) during 1984-85 and 29 voluntary cases during 1983-84 and the expenditure

during the year 1985-86 was Rs 1,14,277 as against Rs 98,837 during 1984-85 and Rs 66,529 during 1983-84.

### The Juvenile Service Bureau

The Juvenile Service Bureau, Belgaum coming under the Social Welfare Department started functioning from January 1977 with the main objective of providing non-institutional services to prevent juvenile delinquency and vagrancy particularly, among children coming from the slum areas for which four play centres are functioning at Maligalli, Ganpatgalli, Kaliambrai and Sadashivanagar and in these centres, the children will be engaged during the evenings in the indoor and outdoor games, moral lessons and personal and social guidance. Besides, the Bureau is taking up the guidance services for the problematic cases of school going children. The Bureau has also taken up the Special Nutrition Programme for the children below six years, pregnant women and nursing mothers coming from the families whose annual income is below Rs 2,400 and provide them energy food. The problematic cases received during 1984-85 were 380 from play centres, 204 from schools and three from parents and out of which 51 cases of the play centres and 14 cases of the schools were solved and for the year 1985-86 there were 329 cases from play centres, 192 cases from schools and three cases from the parents and out of which 40 cases of the play centres were solved. The details of the number of beneficiaries and the total expenditure of the Special Nutrition Programme is given in the following table. (See below).

*Probation of Offenders Act 1958:* The Probation of Offenders Act 1958 was enforced in Belgaum District in 1960. During 1984-85, there were 58 cases under the Act and 60 cases under other Social Legislations. In 1985-86, upto December 1985, the cases under the Act were 11 and 80 under other Social Legislations and five cases were pending. During 1985-86 upto the end of December 1985 Rs 5,197 were spent as against Rs 9,742 during 1984-85.

Place	Number of Beneficiaries				Total Expenditure in lakhs of Rupees	
	Children		Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers		1984-85	1985-86
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Athani (M)	664	639	56	54	0.84	0.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bailhongal (M)	1,432	1,190	154	132	1.72	1.44
Belgaum (C)	4,559	2,116	382	123	4.10	2.25
Belgaum (R)	1,441	1,731	212	236	1.98	2.06
Chikodi (M)	1,402	2,111	198	137	2.34	2.19
Gokak (M)	762	1,131	64	89	1.05	1.14
Gokak (R)	749	682	105	86	1.17	0.81
Hukeri (R)	821	2,297	117	380	1.10	2.30
Khanapur (R)	221	216	37	44	0.25	0.27
Nipani (M)	2,117	2,467	194	11	1.15	2.53
Ramdurg (M)	1,658	2,650	144	186	2.56	2.73
Samgaon (R)	903	1,453	116	274	1.20	1.61
Sankeshwar (M)	1,319	1,926	69	155	1.91	1.98
Saundatti (M)**	1,964	—	184	—	0.74	—

\*\*During 1985-86, Saundatti has been included in ICDS Project under saturation programme.

M—Municipal, C—Corporation, R—Rural

### District Shelter for Men

The District Shelter for Men was established in Belgaum during the year 1958 under the scheme sponsored by the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme with a view to provide shelter with educational and training facilities to the inmates, who have no place to go to after their discharge from both the Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions for short term treatment pending their further rehabilitation and subsequent transfers to State Homes who need long term treatment for their rehabilitation. During 1985-86, there were 74 inmates and 12 were discharged (3 of them were sent back to parents and 9 of them secured jobs) as against 45 inmates during 1984-85 of whom 12 were discharged by securing jobs. The total expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 2,27,467 as against Rs 1,92,583 during 1984-85.

*Grihakalyana Scheme:* The Government of Karnataka has introduced "Grihakalyana Scheme" to promote income generating

activities among women of urban and semi-urban areas by providing 25 per cent subsidy loan from the Social Welfare Department and the remaining 75 per cent by the bank and in Belgaum district the scheme is functioning in Athani, Parasgad and Raybag taluks. During 1985-86, the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries were Athani (14), Parasgad (59) and Raybag (13) and the subsidised amount was Rs 5,000, Rs 30,058 and Rs 6,250 respectively in each of the above taluks as against Athani (13), Parasgad (83) and Raybag (6) during the year 1984-85 for which the subsidised amount was Rs 6,363, Rs 40,213 and Rs 2,750 respectively in each of the above taluks.

*Grant to Women Organisations :* Twelve Mahila Mandals engaged in women welfare activities have received a total of Rs 2,064 as grants during 1985-86 from Social Welfare Department. Besides Rs 7,500 was granted to each of the three Mahila Mandal Federations of Athani, Raybag and Saundatti. The Belgaum Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum is running a working women's hostel and receiving grants from the Central Government.

*Anganawadi Training Centre :* The Anganawadi Training Centre, Belgaum functioning under S S Education Trust was established in 1982 with the objective of giving training to Anganawadi workers. The duration of the training is four months and normally 50 trainees are given training at a time, in health and nutrition programme of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, teaching to pre-primary children and administering Anganawadis. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month. During the year of commencement, two training camps were conducted and 95 persons were trained. During 1985-86, 105 persons were trained in two batches as against 98 persons in two batches in 1984-85. During the year 1985-86, the centre received a sum of Rs 1,61,723 in the form of grants as against Rs 1,36,300 during the year 1984-85.

*Integrated Child Development Services Scheme :* In the district, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was introduced during the year 1978-79 in Raybag taluk under the Central Scheme and there were 100 Anganawadi Centres during that year and later during 1982-83, 100 Anganawadi Centres were started in Athani taluk under the State Scheme and during 1983-84, 100 Anganawadi Centres were started in Paragad taluk under the Central Scheme. The Scheme provides the following package services : (1) Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children of less than six years age, pregnant ladies



and lactating mothers as per the norms operandi of the scheme, (2) Immunisation for all children and pregnant women, (3) Peaceful education for children in the age group of 3 to 6 years, (4) Health Check-up, (5) Referral Services and (6) Health and Nutrition Education Programme. The projects were expanded during 1984-85 under the saturation programme of Government of India and by 1984-85, 100 Anganawadi centres in Athani taluk under the State Scheme, 181 Anganawadi centres in Parasgad taluk and 165 Anganawadi centres in Raybag taluk under the Central Scheme were functioning. The statistical details of the scheme for the year 1984-85 was Anganawadis 446, beneficiaries-children 31,945, pregnant women 3,150 and lactating mothers 3,216 and the total expenditure was Rs 31.29 lakhs. The figures for 1985-86 were-children 29,870, pregnant women 2,109, lactating mothers 2,156 and the total cost was Rs 45.81 lakhs.

*Taliya Bhagya Scheme*: The Taliya Bhagya Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka from 15th August 1985 to enable young men and women belonging to poor families to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure. According to 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. 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. The purchase committee formed at the taluk level under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division is the competent authority to implement the scheme. In Belgaum district, the scheme was introduced during 1985-86 and the total number of beneficiaries during the year was 88 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs 30,801 and during 1986-87 as in June 1986, there were 73 beneficiaries and the total expenditure incurred on it was Rs 25,551.

*Training for needy women*: Financial assistance is given to destitute women or women whose family income is less than Rs 2,400 per year, belonging to the age group of 18 to 45 years with a minimum qualification of VII Standard undergoing training like typewriting, shorthand and short term courses like doll making, saree printing, dyeing, etc conducted by the Industrial Training Institutes. During 1985-86, Rs 5,051 was spent on this to benefit 25 women as against

Rs 11,830 to benefit 38 women during 1984-85 and Rs 8,346 to benefit 36 women during 1983-84.

*Maternity Allowance:* The Karnataka Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless Women Labourers Rules came into force from 1st April 1984 and these rules shall apply to such of those agricultural landless women labourers who do not own any land in their names or in the names of their husbands any where in Karnataka but engaged in agricultural operations on daily wages or on contract basis and the amount of maternity allowance at 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 applicants husband shall be residents of Karnataka by birth or by domicile for a continuous period of not less than three years and the Block Development Officer is the competent authority to sanction it. During 1985-86, the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district was as follows: Chikodi 490, Khanapur 28, Parasgad 88, Sampgaon 176, Belgaum 80, Athani 216, Ramdurg 49, Gokak 286, Hukeri 191 and Raybag 111 and the total expenditure incurred on it during the year was Rs 5,14,500.

*Destitute Widow Pension:* The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka State Government from 1st April 1984 to extend 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 is in distress needing financial help will be granted a pension of Rs 50 a month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment resulting in an income exceeding Rs 1,500 a year. The Tahsildars of the taluks are the competitive authority to sanction the pension. The following table shows the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Taluk	1984-85		1985-86	
	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
Athani	279	60,069	289	2,49,363
Belgaum	1,275	2,22,004	1,982	14,37,155

1	2	3	4	5
Chikodi	424	58,538	467	4,18,595
Gokak	142	2,43,105	2,128	10,11,750
Hukeri	586	1,38,355	455	5,73,222
Khanapur	1,327	2,86,254	591	8,86,484
Parasgad	278	51,113	228	3,16,619
Ramdurg	370	42,991	908	4,80,684
Raybag	426	71,525	479	2,90,985
Sampgaon	1,215	2,16,322	1,625	11,20,562
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>13,90,276</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>67,85,419</b>

*The Women's Welfare Society:* The Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum was started in 1977 with the main objective of taking up various activities to promote women's and children's welfare. It is offering condensed course in SSLC for the adult females of the age group 18 to 35 years and who have left the education in the middle and to encourage the needy, destitute, widow and divorced women to continue education. The Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi usually grants 90% of the total expenditure and the remaining 10% is borne by the society. During 1983-84, there were 23 candidates of which, 17 passed in the SSLC examination and during 1984-85, 16 passed out of 23. During 1984-85, it has received grants of Rs 10,000 towards this. With the help of Adult Education Council, Mysore, the organisation is running two Adult Education Centres, one at Shahpur and another at Karadiguddi, since 1982. Every year, 30 adults are given education through this. Two creches, one at Karadiguddi in Belgaum taluk and another at Shahapur (the former is assisted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the latter is assisted by the State Social Welfare Department) are being maintained by the Society and during 1985-86, Rs 500 has been received as grant by the Social Welfare Board and Rs 2,322 by the Social Welfare Department and there were 25 children in each creche during the year. The Society has also taken up the vocational training programme and 25 ladies in each of the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 were prepared for Diploma in Tailoring and 60% of the trainees

passed. The society has received Rs 17,681 during 1984-85 and Rs 800 during 1985-86 from the Social Welfare Board in the form of grants. With the help of Karnataka State Social Welfare Department, 28 women were given training in making wax candles under Grihakalyan Nidhi programme. Besides the society is also running a printing press with the help of Central Social Welfare Board, to give training for women in printing technology under Social Education Programme and there are 16 trainees during 1985-86 and the grant received during the period was Rs 76,450.

*The Gangamma Chikkumbimath Balakalyana Kendra* a voluntary orphanage centre and a home for destitute children was started in 1982 at Belgaum under the trust of Swami Vivekananda Seva Pratishthan, functioning on public contributions. The intake capacity is 50 and when the centre was started, there were only two children and during August 1986, there were 34 children. The child, right from the moment of its birth will be admitted to the centre and at present, the age group of the children ranges from two months to 15 years. During the year 1985-86, the Centre has spent Rs 50,068 as against Rs 35,380 during 1984-85.

*The St Joseph's Home for Aged Destitutes*, Belgaum was started in 1952 under the conference of "Our Lady Fathima Trust" with the main objective of maintaining the aged destitutes. When it was commenced, there were only three inmates and during August 1986, there were ten inmates (five males and five females) and it is open to all communities and they are fed free of charge.

*The Success Shivan Kalamandir* (1967), Belgaum, is engaged in rehabilitating destitute women and children by providing them education and vocational training such as tailoring. It receives grant from Central and State Social Welfare Boards and the State Social Welfare Department.

### **Welfare of the Handicapped**

Both the State and Central Governments have taken up various welfare measures for the physically handicapped.

According to 1981 census, the taluk-wise figures of the physically handicapped persons are as follows :

<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Totally blind</i>	<i>Totally crippled</i>	<i>Totally dumb</i>
Athani	154	211	171
Belgaum	151	167	140
Chikodi	175	190	174
Gokak	138	157	169
Hukeri	133	167	160
Khanapur	65	98	100
Parasgad	160	140	142
Ramdurg	94	66	96
Raybag	69	101	125
Sampgaon	136	142	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,423</b>

Both the State and Central Governments including public undertakings have reserved a certain percentage of jobs for the physically handicapped.

The physically handicapped children studying from Ist standard to VIII standard, undergoing training in music, photography, physiotherapy, drawing, painting and other fine arts and whose parental annual income is less than Rs 10,000 are given scholarships by the State Government and those who are studying in IX standard and above including Post-Graduate courses and whose parental annual income is less than Rs 24,000 are given scholarships by the Central Government. In addition to scholarships, blind students get reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped children coming to schools and colleges from places where there is no educational facility are given transportation allowance. Besides, financial assistance for the purchase of various aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids, braille watches, etc, are given to an extent of 75 per cent of the cost to those whose family income is between Rs 8,000 and Rs 12,000 and 100 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is less than Rs 8,000. Disabled persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family annual income is less than Rs 3,600 get

maintenance allowance of Rs 50 per month for which the sanctioning authority is the Tahsildar. The total number of State Government scholarship beneficiaries during 1985-86 was 665 for which an amount of Rs 2,94,722 was spent as against 614 during 1984-85 and 545 during 1983-84 for which Rs 2,86,150 and Rs 2,34,270 were spent respectively. The number of Government of India scholarship beneficiaries was 167 during 1985-86 for which Rs 94,462 were spent as against 128 during 1984-85 for which Rs 68,220 were spent. During 1985-86, four persons were given financial assistance for the purchase of aids and gadgets for which Rs 30,200 was spent. Financial Assistance for the disabled persons under Self-Employment Scheme to an extent of 25% subsidy out of the total loan sanctioned by the Karnataka Finance Corporation was also given to two persons during 1985-86 for which an amount of Rs 10,250 was spent as against three persons during 1984-85 for which Rs 14,556 was spent. The taluk-wise maintenance allowance given to the physically handicapped persons is given in the following table.

Name of the taluk	1984-85		1985-86	
	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs)
Athani	110	5,02,022	157	5,50,895
Belgaum	386	7,12,319	577	8,95,994
Chikodi	337	6,62,463	315	8,69,125
Gokak	349	6,70,266	753	9,10,825
Hukeri	165	8,51,541	254	8,31,095
Khanapur	170	2,24,381	197	3,62,295
Parasgad	177	6,25,114	175	7,87,425
Ramdurg	180	3,54,074	197	5,05,769
Raybag	197	2,81,983	241	3,97,864
Sampgaon	357	8,64,778	335	10,56,023

*School for the Blind:* The Maheswari School for the Blind, Belgaum was started in 1978 by the Belgaum District Association for the Blind and the Institution is opened for the blind students of the age group 6 to 10 years and at the time of admission, they will be

put into I standard class whereas in the case of sighted school going children who lose their sight will be admitted to the qualifying class. The school is getting 100 per cent aid for the salary of teaching and non-teaching staff and 50 per cent maintenance grants from the Social Welfare Department. During the year of commencement of the school, only I standard class was started with a strength of 25 and by 1985-86, it had classes upto VIII standard having a strength of 63; of which, 59 were residentials and four were non-residentials. The School offers education both in Kannada and Marathi mediums having 10 teaching staff and five non-teaching staff. Besides grants, the school also gets donations from Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs 99,530 was received in the form of grants and Rs 18,489 by donations as against Rs 99,530 by grants and Rs 16,969 by donations during 1984-85 and Rs 87,276 by grants and Rs 22,531 by donations during 1983-84 and the expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 2,13,111 as against Rs 1,92,307 during 1984-85 and Rs 1,43,958 during 1983-84.

*Government School for Deaf Children:* A Government School for Deaf Children was started in Belgaum during the year 1981 and it is now functioning under the Social Welfare Department and this is the only residential girls school for the deaf in the State and it also admits both boys and girls as non-residents and the age limit is six to 10 years and it is relaxed for children coming from the Juvenile Courts. It imparts school education starting from one year Pre-Primary Class and at present upto VII Standard and year to year as per the approval of the Department. The children coming under the residential category will be provided free food and lodging, clothing, medical facilities and education and the non-residential children will be imparted free education. When the school was started, there were only 22 children and during 1984-85 the strength was 32 residentials and 19 non-residentials and during 1985-86, it was increased to 40 residentials and 26 non-residentials.

*The Aradhana Primary School* for slow learners was started in 1980 in Belgaum by Siddarth Education Society. Its strength in 1986 was 35.

### **Pension to Freedom Fighters**

The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters was introduced by the Government of

Karnataka during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighters, Welfare Rules 1967, which was later revised in 1969. From September 1980, the amount of pension was fixed at Rs 100 per month and the qualifying period of imprisonment was also relaxed by reducing it to less than three months and from November 1980, the income ceiling limit of Rs 2,400 per annum of the recipient was also removed. The Government of India have introduced Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972 and in 1980, it was renamed as Swathantrya Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme. From May 1986, the Pension paid by the State has been Rs 150 and by the Centre from June 1985 has been Rs 500 per month. The number of persons who got State Political Pension was 422 in 1969 and the Central Political Pension was 44 in 1972, and during 1983-84, there were 35 persons who got Central Political Pension and 411 persons who got State Political Pension. During 1985-86, the taluk-wise beneficiaries who got Political Pension under State Government and under Central Government Schemes were as follows, the figure in the brackets indicating the Central Government pension holders: Belgaum 841 (399), Athani 58 (53), Sampgaon 647 (302), Chikodi 208 (146), Gokak 247 (139), Hukeri 191 (145), Khanapur 66 (44), Parasgad 838 (340), Raybag 22 (29) and Ramdurg 138 (64) and the total expenditure incurred on it in the year was Rs 49,44,390 under State Government Scheme and Rs 1,02,86,739 under Central Government Scheme as against Rs 43,18,635 under State and Rs 58,84,677 under Central Government Scheme in 1984-85.

### Old Age Pension Scheme

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka Government in 1965 for those who have crossed 65 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them and the age limit is reduced to 60 years for disabled persons, destitutes and persons suffering from diseases like leprosy, paralysis and mental disorders. The Tahsildar of the taluk is the competent authority for sanctioning the pension. At the time of introduction of the Scheme, the amount of pension was Rs 15 only and subsequently, it was raised to Rs 40 in 1974 and to Rs 50 in 1983. In Belgaum district also, the scheme was introduced in 1965 and the number of persons benefited during that year was only five and by 1983-84, the number increased to 2,766 and subsequently, it raised to 3,339 during 1984-85 and then to 4,200 during 1985-86. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries are given in the following table. The total amount spent in the district was



Rs 1,38,300 in 1983-84, Rs 1,14,55,091 in 1984-85 and Rs 1,27,75,706 in 1985-86.

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>		
	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Athani	167	173	162
Belgaum	340	320	608
Chikodi	292	425	472
Gokak	326	590	773
Hukeri	354	215	188
Khanapur	163	289	293
Parasgad	173	233	335
Ramdurg	179	228	331
Raybag	159	237	265
Sampgaon	613	629	773
Total	2,766	3,339	4,200

### **Green Card Benefits**

The Karnataka Government has introduced the benefit of distribution of rations (rice and other food grains) at reduced rates for the extremely poor people identified on certain fixed norms since 1st November 1985 under Green Card Holders system and since 27th December 1985, the green card benefit was also extended to landless agricultural labourers. As in August 1986, the taluk-wise number of Green Card Beneficiaries was as follows: Athani 29,877, Belgaum 25,062, Chikodi 33,358, Gokak 26,496, Hukeri 22,459, Khanapur 19,779, Parasgad 19,131, Ramdurg 15,402, Raybag 15,013 and Sampgaon 15,402 and the total number of beneficiaries in the district being 2,23,250.

### **Prohibition**

Prohibition was one of the policies of the Indian National Congress. Soon after the Salt Satyagraha Movement, Sriranga Kamath, Abbaiah Charanthimath, Chinmaya Swamy Omkaramath, Ramachandra Wadavi, Ramachandra Dhavale and many other freedom fighters worked in favour of Prohibition in the district. After the

formation of Congress Ministry in the Bombay Province, sale of foreign liquors was banned and was sold to individuals only by permit. In 1947, Prohibition committees were constituted in all the districts. The Education and Publicity Sub-Committees arranged educational activities on Prohibition through folk arts. A Kannada monthly magazine Sanjeevini was started by the Bombay Government in August 1948. Under the Bombay Prohibition Act 1949, complete Prohibition was introduced in the district.

As per the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act 1967, Prohibition was lifted in the district. During 1985-86, 105 cases of possessing illicit liquors, ganja and fenny were registered as against 74 cases during 1984-85 and during 1985-86, nine kgs of ganja, 23 bottle, of spirit, 550 litres of illicit liquor and 225 bottles of fenny were seized as against one kg 19 gms of ganja, and 122 bottles of fenny during 1984-85 in the district.

#### **Public Trusts**

Prior to 1950, the religious and charitable trusts in Belgaum district were governed by various enactments both Central and Provincial, based on religion, viz, the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act of 1920, the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 (as amended by the Bombay Act XVIII of 1935), the Bombay Public Registration Act of 1935, the Parsee Public Registration Act of 1936 and the Religious Endowments Act of 1863. In 1950, a comprehensive legislation called the Bombay Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed which was made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion and it came into effect from 21st January 1952. The Act defines public trusts. The Assistant Charity Commissioner stationed in Belgaum is in charge of the Belgaum region. The work attached to him is administrative and quasi-judicial in nature. During the year 1983-84, 44 new public trusts were registered in the district as against 43 in 1982-83 and 31 in 1981-82. During 1984-85, 66 institutions were registered. The registrations of trusts are classified into six groups, namely, A, B, C, D, E and F. A means, Hindus including Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs, B Muslims, C Parsis, D others (other than A, B and C ie, Christians, Jews, etc); E means Cosmopolitan and F societies registered under the Societies Act of 1860. Since the constitution of the Wakf Board, the Muslim trusts which came under B group have been transferred to the Wakf Board.

As on 20-11-1984, the total number of classified registered institutions in the district were as follows, A/E wise:

Athani 228/34, Belgaum 484/244, Chikodi 456/78, Gokak 204/32, Hukeri 379/31, Khanapur 404/55, Parasgad 385/44, Ramdurg 305/16, Raybag 139/16, Sampgaon 305/45 and the total 3,289/595. Taluk-wise number is not available regarding C(3), D(21) and F(36) and the number given here in brackets is the district's total. The number of Judicial Enquiries that came up before the Assistant Charity Commissioner was 274 during 1985-86 as against 317 during 1984-85 and 137 during 1983-84 and the number of enquiries disposed was 187 during 1985-86 as against 211 during 1984-85 and 100 during 1983-84.

### Special Institutions

*The Yellamma Temple:* At present, the administration of the Sri Renuka Yellamma Devasthanam, Saundatti is governed by the provisions of Renuka Yellamma Devasthanam (Administration) Act 1974. According to the Act, there shall be a Board of Trustees for the administration of the Devasthanam consisting of a chairman and not more than six other members, who shall be persons professing the Hindu religion, appointed by the State Government and every member including the chairman, shall hold office for a period of three years. The powers and duties of the Board shall be to administer the affairs of the Devasthanam, to organise and regulate periodical functions, to fix fees for the performance of *archanas* or any service or ritual or ceremony, etc. The State Government appoints a salaried Executive Officer. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the administration of the Devasthanam shall be subject to the general superintendence and control of the Commissioner, Religious and Charitable Endowments. The funds of the Devasthanam may be utilised for the purposes of managements and maintenance of the temple and providing facilities like shelter, water, sanitation, communication facilities, etc as laid down in the Act.

*Wakf Institutions:* The Karnataka Wakf Board constituted under the Wakf Board Act 1954 of the Central Government is having charge of all the Wakf properties in Belgaum district from the year 1961 and earlier to this, Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 was in force. The present District Wakf Committee was constituted on 14.7. 1986 for a period of two years. During 1985-86, the following were the Wakf institutions in the district. 1) Jumma Masjid Committee,

Kagwad, 2) Idgah, Kokatnur, 3) Sunnathul Muslimia Jamath, Ainapur 4) Muslim Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Ugar Budruk 5) Muslim Jamath, Basapur; 6) Muslim Jamath, Jamia Masjid, Karadga, 7) Ameer Jamath, Jamia Masjid, Committee, Manjari, 8) Sunnathul Muslim Jamath, Sadalga, 9) Bagwan Masjid, Zarigalli, Chikodi, 10) Bumabi Dargah Committee, Mangur 11) Muslim Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Dhonewadi; 12) Jamia Masjid, Ghataprabha; 13) Muslim Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Karguppi and 14) Muslim Sunnath Jamath, Nidsoshi; 15) Muslim Jamath, Mannikatti, 16) Jameel Wakf Committee, Tallur 17) Muslim Jamath, Ugargol, 18) Sunnathul Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Harugeri, 19) Jamma Masjid, Naslapur and 20) Tameen Jamath Muslim Committee, Nipnal. The total approximate value of the Wakf property during 1985-86 was Rs 5,10,000 as against Rs 4,37,500 during 1984-85 and Rs 2,83,000 during 1983-84 and the total amount collected as funds from the institutions was Rs 22,521 during 1985-86 as against Rs 14,437 during 1984-85 and Rs 24,760 during 1983-84 and the total amount spent for repairs by the Board during the year 1985-86 was Rs 3,20,000 as against Rs 3,30,000 during 1984-85 and Rs 10,000 during 1983-84.