

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

In India we have chosen the path leading towards the welfare of all irrespective of social or economic status. The socially backward or the economically poor are being provided with legal as well as financial support so as to achieve the objective of Inclusive Growth.

“Welfare of Labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Women and Children, the Disabled and Other Weaker Section are the concerns of a Welfare State.”

Many Acts have been passed by state legislatures as well as the Parliament of India to initiate welfare measures. We in India are also inspired by the happenings at the global level. United Nations Organization and its agencies are providing support. Besides the Government, various Voluntary Organizations and agencies have also come forward in fulfilling this task.

Bidar District was part of the Nizam state of Hyderabad from A.D. 1724 to 1948. The policies followed by the Nizam Government were mostly traditional. During the rule of the early Bahamani kings, starting from 1347 upto 1429, Bidar was a provincial capital. As stated by G. Yazdani in his book Bidar-Its History and Monuments, “Schools for orphans were

established by Muhammad Shah II (A.D.1378-97)". Though the new wave of thinking started in the later part of the nineteenth century, the progress achieved in the field of human welfare was inadequate. The phase of the Industrial development was also very slow. In the fields of education and health some measures were initiated. As stated by G. Yazdani in his work Bidar its History, and Monuments, "under the rule of sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, a new era of Prosperity is dawning in the history of Bidar. It has been linked to Hyderabad by railway; a network of Schools has been established to spread literacy among its people; large sums have been advanced for the improvement of the breed of cattle and the uplift of the general life of the peasantry of the District," Bidar district was included in the New Mysore State (now Karnataka) on November 1,1956.

Bidar district has a low industrial base. It was classified as 'No Industry District' in 1980, for extending concessional package for development of industries. But the situation has not proved much.

The occupational Structure of Bidar district indicates concentration of workers in the agricultural sector. Nearly 62.38 per cent of the main workers are engaged in agriculture.

Other social services like safe guarding the interests of labourers, women, children, physically challenged, old-age people, SCs and STs were initiated 1956 onwards in addition to education and health Services. By that time some measures were already initiated at all India level. In the then Mysore State also some development were initiated. In this background let us consider the situation of Social Services, excluding education and health services, prevailing in Bidar district of Karnataka.

Labour Welfare

To produce various items of day today need and to provide the services of different types for the sustenance and progress of social life, input of labour is essential. Those persons who provide labour for earning their livelihood are termed as labourers. Some of the labour groups are organized but many are unorganized. A welfare state tries to ensure the interest of labour class. India is a welfare state. Since independence many Acts have been passed both by the Union as well as state Government and being implemented to achieve the objective of welfare of all especially weaker sections, backward classes and minorities.

Labour Welfare Activities

In any welfare state protection of the interest of labourers is essential. It helps towards maintenance of industrial peace and harmony in the state. It also helps in preventing strikes and lockouts. When a dispute arises between the management and labourers, conciliation and mediation becomes essential. The laws of the state are to be implemented in just manner. Wages fixed are to be regulated. Training needs of the workers are to be fulfilled. Ensuring the Social and economic justice to the workers of organized and un-organized sectors is the hallmark of a welfare activities on the part of the government of the state and society become essential.

Labour Laws

Almost all sectors of employment have now been brought under the legal provisions of Labour laws. Some of the most important labour laws that are in force in the district are:

- 1.The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;
2. The Trade Unions Act, 1926;
3. The Payment of Wages Act,1936;
4. The Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
5. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- 6.The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
7. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951;
8. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Mis.) Act, 1955;
9. The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958;
10. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
11. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1961;
12. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
13. The Karnataka Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963;
14. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
15. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965;
16. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966;
17. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;
18. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
19. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;

20. The Sales promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976;
21. The Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;
22. The Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;
23. The Karnataka Subsistence Allowance Act, 1988;
24. The Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing Returns and Maintenance of Registers by certain Establishment) Act, 1988;
25. Building and Other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and
26. The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008.

Among the departments of any government the Department of Labour is one maintenance of smooth industrial relations. The activities regarding enforcement of labour laws and promotion of industrial peace are simultaneously carried on. The objectives are the achievement of industrial growth and labour welfare.

Industrial activities were very limited in Bidar district before independence. Hence, activities pertaining to labour welfare were negligible. However in the neighboring district Kalaburgi an organization under the leadership of Magdum Mohioddin had emerged by 1942 in M.S.K. Mill, Kalaburgi. Under the leadership of Swami Ramananda Tirth when the activities of the Indian National Congress were intensified in this areas, labour welfare consciousness started emerging. The Minimum Wages Act came into existence in 1948. 'After the attainment of independence, more such labour welfare laws were enacted and amendments to some of the existing ones were also made so as to make them more beneficial.'

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is in force in Bidar district in minimum respect of some scheduled establishments. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kalaburgi and the Labour Officer, Bidar, have been notified as inspectors of Minimum wages for enforcing the provisions of this Act. They implement the provisions of the Act along with their regular inspection of the establishments under labour enactments. Unlike other enactments, the Minimum Wages Act applies to all establishments falling under the scheduled employment irrespective of the fact whether their life within the town Panchayat or municipal limits or elsewhere.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, deals with prevention and settlement of disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Kalaburgi Division. Kalaburgi is notified as the conciliation officer for Bidar district. Whenever an industrial dispute arise in consequence of demands put forth by workers or strikes or lock-outs, the conciliation officer initiates the proceedings. By the end of 1947, three disputes were referred to the conciliation machinery of which two disputes were disposed of by labour courts. After the introduction of the economic programme in 1975, some significant rules were framed to require the managements Disputes of industries to obtain permission from the Government before resorting to retrenchment, lay-offs and closures. A State level tripartite committee (apex body) has been constituted to review industrial relations Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Excise and Labour. This committee is to watch and advise the industries and trade unions to avoid stoppages of work. A committee consisting of three representatives each from workers and employee has also been constituted to go into the case of layoff, retrenchments and closures.

An amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, effected In 1976 has made obligatory for, industrial establishments employing more than 300 workers to seek prior approval of the Government for lay-offs, retrenchment and closure.

The Inspector of Factories Kalaburgi, has jurisdiction over Bidar district also. He has to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. He is requires to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction follow the statutory obligations imposed under the law. In cases of infringement, he has to bring them before the appropriate court of law.

The matters regarding the health hazards of workers in factories are looked after by the Medical Inspector of Factories, Bengaluru, looks after the welfare of women workers factories in the States. The number of registered factories in Bidar district during 2014-15 shown in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1 Small scale units registered in District Industrial Centre as on 31-3-2015

Sl. No.	Taluku	Automobiles		Electricals and Electronics		Chemicals		Food and Intoxicants		Leather		Paper and Printing	
		No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers
1	Aurad	2	6	0	0	0	0	16	111	16	73	1	4
2	Basavakalyan	2	7	0	0	0	0	34	366	4	24	2	12
3	Bhalki	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	114	8	44	0	0
4	Bidar	18	70	35	154	20	399	77	905	0	0	13	89
5	Humnabad	0	0	0	0	5	247	14	219	3	32	6	166
	Total	22	83	35	154	25	646	151	1715	31	173	22	271

Sl No	Taluku	Rubber and Plastic		Textiles		Wood		Others		Other Service Activities		Total	
		No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers	No.	Total Workers
1	Aurad	0	0	0	0	16	111	16	73	23	87	90	465
2	Basavakalyan	0	0	0	0	34	366	4	24	30	215	110	1014
3	Bhalki	0	0	0	0	10	114	8	44	28	119	64	435
4	Bidar	35	154	20	399	77	905	0	0	204	823	499	3898
5	Humnabad	0	0	5	247	14	219	3	32	12	164	62	1326
	Total	35	154	25	646	151	1715	31	173	297	1408	825	7138

Source: District at a glance 2014-15

“The overall work participation rate” as stated in a base line survey of the Ministry of Minority Affairs (GOI) in 2008, is 37.11 per cent, and only 31 per cent in case of female workers. It is as low as 26.9 per cent in Bidar Taluk. The Proportion of main workers is only 28.3 per cent and the marginal workers are 8.8 per cent of the total population. In all 62.4 per cent of main workers are engaged in agriculture and 37.5 per cent of them are working as casual labourers. Though the work participation rate is high, the availability of employment in dry land agriculture is low. A majority of these workers are casual labourers in the agricultural and in the informal sectors where the wages are low and the availability of employment is also not regular. This indicates the low levels of earnings of the people in the district. For more details see Table 16.2.

Table 16.2 Workers in Bidar District-2011 census

Workers and Non – workers	State		District		
	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	
	Persons	27,872,597	45.62	702,608	41.25
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	Males	18,270,116	59	459,050	52.72
	Females	9,602,481	31.87	243,558	29.25
	Persons	23,397,181	38.3	555,763	32.39
1. Main Workers	Males	16,349,837	52.8	384,430	44.15
	Females	7,047,344	23.39	167,333	20.10
	Persons	4,475,416	7.33	150,845	8.86
2. Marginal Workers	Males	1,920,279	6.2	74,620	8.57
	Females	2,555,137	8.48	76,225	9.15
	Persons	33,222,700	54.38	1,000,692	58.75
3. Non-Workers	Males	12,696,541	41	411,615	47.28
	Females	20,526,159	68.13	589,077	70.75

Category of Workers (Main and Marginal)		Persons	6,580,649	23.61	141,302	20.11
1. Cultivators	Males	4,753,708	26.02	102,112	22.24	
	Females	1,826,941	19.03	39,190	16.09	
2. Agricultural Labourers	Persons	7,155,963	25.67	280,091	39.86	
	Males	3,283,279	17.97	140,518	30.61	
	Females	3,872,684	40.33	139,573	57.31	
3. Workers in Household Industry	Persons	913,227	3.28	18,095	2.58	
	Males	438,983	2.4	11,178	2.44	
	Females	474,244	4.94	6,917	2.84	
4. Other Workers	Persons	13,222,758	47.44	263,120	37.45	
	Males	9,794,146	53.61	205,242	44.71	
	Females	3,428,612	35.71	57,878	23.76	

Source: Census of India

Industrial Scenario –Bidar District

(As stated in the potential Linked Credit Plan 2012-13/Bidar District/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)

Bidar district has labour population of 5 lakh, out of the total population of 15.01 lakh, Out of this, 2,358 are engaged in mining work (laterite bricks), 6,869 in household industries, 9,751 are artisans and 6,994 are construction workers, About 60,000 unemployed are registered with employment exchange.

There are 7,364 registered small/tiny units in the district with an investment Rs. 1,14,683 lakh providing employment to 38,257 persons. As per 2003-04 survey out of 3,328 industries, 1,478 were closed. There are 39 medium and large scale industries with an investment of Rs.19,747 lakh providing employment to 4,934 persons. Most of the industries are concentrated Bidar and Humnabad taluks.

Artisans in Bidar district:

Artisans/Workers	No.
Potters	1084
Mat/Basket Makers	324
Bamboo workers	163
Bidri Craft Artisans	501 of them 214 are active.
Leather artisans	1384
Carpenters	2483
Blacksmiths	745
Stone cutters	414

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan 2012-13/Bidar District/NABARD

Sharada Rudseti (Rural Development Self Employment Training Institute):

Bidar promoted by Bidar DCCB, conducts Training Programmes for unemployed persons. After training follow up activities are carried out by the institute so as to enable the candidates to take up self-employment. Since its inception upto the end of 2011, nearly 6000 unemployed rural youths have taken up different small ventures in different villages of Bidar district some have opted skilled jobs, DIC and other institutions also conduct trainings.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

At the Karnataka State level, the Department of labour is headed by the Minister for Labour and is assisted by the principal Secretary. This Department has four sub-departments directly functioning under the control of the Minister for Labour. At official level, the Principal Secretary to Government, Labour Department, controls and co-ordinates these four sub-Departments. The four sub-Departments are-

- 1.Department of Labour
- 2.Directorate of Employment and Training
- 3.Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health
- 4.Directorate of ESIS (M) Services

The Labour Department is headed by the Labour Commissioner. It is functioning with its head office in Bengaluru. The Regional office under which Bidar district comes is situated at Kalaburgi, the Divisional Head Quarters. The district headed by District Labour Officer.

Activities/Functions of the Department

The functions of the Labour Department can be broadly classified into the following areas:

- a) **Enforcement of labour laws:** The Department of Labour serves as the nodal agency for implementing various Central Labour Enactments and Rules and also the State Labour Laws and Rules except matters relating to Provident Fund, ESI and Factories Act.'
- b) **Settlement of Industrial Disputes:** Whenever industrial disputes arise out of strikes, lockouts, lay-offs, closures etc., to maintain industrial peace and harmony, the department of labour provides conciliation and makes all efforts to settle disputes. The objective is to enable towards the smooth running of industry.
- c) **Quasi- judicial work:** To settle claims and other matters like workmen's compensation and minimum wages, gratuity, etc.,. It exercises quasi-judicial powers vested within and strives to protect the interest of the workers.
- d) Implementation of various schemes of both the union and State Government meant for the welfare of organized and unorganized workers. Initiating labour welfare measures through the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board constituted under the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965.
- e) Dealing with the matters connected with the implementation of policy relating to special target groups such as, child labour and women workers.

The Director of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health, Bengaluru administers the Factories Act, the payment of Minimum Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. Bidar jurisdiction comes under the Senior Assistant Director of Factories, Kalaburgi Division. The Employees provident Fund Act is administered by the Provident Fund Commissioner.

The Regional Office of EPF is set up at Kalaburgi Regional office. In Bidar district as a whole, there were 5,50,673 workers in 2001, which constituted 37.11 per cent of the total population. The work participation rates in rural and urban areas of the district were 40.22 and 26.69 per cent, respectively. Of 5,50,673 if the district workers, 83.49 per cent were

the rural areas and the rest in urban areas. Around 66 Per cent of the total workers were male while the rest were female workers. The chief occupations in the rural areas of the district were agricultural labour and cultivation, while non-agricultural labour dominated in the urban areas.

Worker focused Schemes:

The following schemes are specifically targeted towards workers or have reservation/special provisions for workers in addition to general schemes that the workers can also avail.

As are, Construction workers Welfare scheme, Sandhya Suraksha Yojane, Janashree Bima Yojane, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers-Death and Medical Relief Scheme, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojane, Medical Help programme for Labourers.

Financial assistance to workers in case of accidents:

Under this scheme financial support is provided to workers in case they met with an accident. Labourers in age group of 18 to 60 years who have had contributed to the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund subscription to the committee continuously for 3 years are eligible for financial support.

Benefits and Conditions: Financial support-Minimum Rs,1,000 and Maximum Rs.3,000 depending on nature of accident.

Rural Wage Employment Programmes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- (MGNREGS)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into operation in five districts of Karnataka States w.e.f. 02-02-2006 viz. Bidar, Kalaburgi, Raichur, Davangere and Chitradurga for implementation in the first instance under phase-I Since 2008 the scheme has been extended to all the district of the State.

The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wages employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. If the applicant does not provide the work within fifteen days of the demand for work, then un-employment allowance has to be paid.

MGNREGS programme is demand-based programme and not an allocation based programme. The scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between central and State in the ratio of nearly 90:10 Wage components is fully borne by the Government of India and material component borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund

This Fund is constituted for financing and conducting activities to promote welfare of employees covered under the K LW Act, 1965. Workers with Rs.10,000/- monthly wage (w.e.f 2011-12) and their dependents are provided the benefits which are shown as below:

- 1.(i) Scholarship Benefits to the Worker's children. High School (8th Std. to 10th) Rs.1,000/-, PUC/ITI/Dip./TCH studying-Rs.1,500/- Degree Courses-Rs.1700/-, Post-Graduation Courses- Rs.2,000/- and Engineering/Medical-Rs.2,500/-.

Students must have obtained 40% or more marks and applications are available with Labour officers, Senior/Labour Inspectors in the District and at Head office.

(ii) Incentive money to the meritorious students with 70% and above marks in SSLC and 2nd PUC to 5 students in each course per district Rs 1,000/- and Rs.1,500/- respectively.

2. Lump Sum Medical Assistance to workers and their dependents in the age group 18-60 years., though covered under ESI scheme from minimum of Rs.1,000/-to maximum of Rs.10,000/- for treatment of major ailments viz., Heart operation, Kidney transplantation, Cancer treatment, Angioplasty, Eye, Orthopedist, Uterus operations, Gall bladder problems, Kidney stone removal, Brain hemorrhage and for medical check- up each case Rs.200/- to Rs.600/-.
3. Computer Training for multi- skill development to workers in the age group 18-40 years. With SSLC pass and above can avail free computer basic and tally training one beneficiary at a time (two in a family) in Bengaluru.
4. Rs.20,000/- Financial Assistance for annual medical check – up camps sponsored by Trade Unions/ Associations for workers contributing regularly to the welfare Fund once in a year.

5. Rs. 40,000/- Financial Assistance for annual Sports activity at district-level by registered Trade Unions one time in a year for one district.

Benefits are also made available to workers without age limit

1. Rs. 5,000/- Funeral Expenses for the death of the beneficiary payable to the deceased's dependents.
2. Rs. 5,000/- Benefit for purchase of Tri-cycle between the age group 18-60 years.
3. Rs.1,000/- to Rs.3,000/- Accident Benefit to workers in the age group 18-60 years., application to be sent within 3 months of accident with medical records though covered under ESI Act, 1948.
4. Maximum Rs. 5,000/- Financial Assistance to physically challenged workers to purchase artificial limbs and should not take any benefit under ESI Act,1984 or any other scheme.
5. Rs.5,000/- Financial Benefit to Hemophilia deficiency treatment for workers through Hemophilia Societies at Bengaluru, Manipal and Davangere should have contributed Subscription for a minimum of 3 years.

New Pension Scheme for un-organized workers

This is the on-going scheme taken by the Government of Karnataka. The pension scheme is intended to cover workers of (i) Private Hotels (ii) Bus and Lorry Drivers and Conductors (iii) Auto/Taxi Drivers (iv) Garage and workshop workers (v) Tailors (vi) Washer men (vii) Hamals.

Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

The Board provides certain social security benefits to construction workers such as Coolies, Masons, Carpenters, Painters, Bar benders, Plumbers etc.,. Construction workers can register themselves in the board by paying Rs.25/- registration fees and subscription of Rs.10/- per month. Such registered workers avail the following benefits:-

- ❖ Hospital Assistance: Rs.2,000/-
- ❖ Accident compensation: Rs.1 Lakh
- ❖ Assistance for Major Ailments: Rs.50,000/-
- ❖ Disability Pension: Rs.300/- Per Month
- ❖ Funeral Expenses: Rs.19,000/-
- ❖ Maternity Assistance (Per Year): 8th and 9th stds: Rs.1,000/-,

Passing SSLC Rs,3,000/-, ITI Courses Rs.3,600/-, Diploma Courses Rs.3,600/-.

- ❖ Degree courses Rs. 2,000/-, Post-Graduation courses Rs.10,000/-
- ❖ Engineering and Medical courses: Rs. 5,000/- per semester
- ❖ Marriage Assistance: Rs.10,000/-
- ❖ Purchase of Tools: Interest free loan: Rs.5,000/-
- ❖ Pension: Rs.500/- Per Month
- ❖ Loan for Construction or Purchase of House: Rs.50,000/-
- ❖ Ex-gratia compensation: Rs. 50,000/- to survivors and injured worker: Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/- for unregistered Construction workers.

Shops and Establishments

In Karnataka the regulation of conditions of work and employment in shops and commercial establishments are regulated by the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961. The Act came into effect on March 1, 1962. It applies to the areas notified by the Government. Prior to that the Hyderabad Shops and Establishment Act, 1957 was in force in this area.

The said Act is amended by Acts 36 of 1966, 4 of 1969, 33 of 1982,17 of 1986,25 of 1997,11 of 2001,14 of 2001, 14 of 2002 and 28 of 2005 and provides for the regulation of conditions of work and employment in shops and commercial establishments.

As defined in the said Act, “commercial establishment” means a commercial or trading or banking or insurance establishment, an establishment or administrative service in which persons employed are mainly engaged in office work, a hotel, restaurant, boarding or eating house, a café or any other refreshment house, a theatre or any other place of public amusement or entertainment and includes such establishments as the State Government may by notification declare to be a commercial establishment for the purposes of this Act.

As per the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act,1961 registration of all establishments is compulsory.Fee charged for registration as under:

Number of Employees		Amount of Fee (Rs.)
Shops and Commercial Establishment having		
(i)	No Employee	125
(ii)	1 to 9 Employees	250
(iii)	10 to 19 Employees	2,500
(iv)	20 to 49 Employees	6,250
(v)	50 to 99 Employees	12,500
(vi)	100 and above	25,000

The registration needs to be renewed every five years.

The employment of children below 14 years is prohibited under Section 24 of the Act. There is a restriction on employing young persons and women during night, between 8 pm and 6 am.

It is essential that the name board of every establishment shall be in Kannada and if any other language is used, it should be below the Kannada version. Some Registers to be maintained under the Rules. In case of violation Penalties are prescribed under the Act. The rules prescribed are specified in the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1963.

Compulsory weekly holidays are to be provided to the employees of shops and commercial establishments. The employees have to follow the rules and regarding fixed hours of work. The employees possess the right to appeal. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Kalaburgi Division, Kalaburgi is designated as the appellate authority for hearing and disposing of appeals filed by the employees for wrongful termination of appeals.

It is responsibility of the Labour Inspectors in the district to see whether all the concerned are observing the rules and regulations in force or not. There is a separate office of a Labour Officer, started in 1975, in Bidar District. The Labour Inspectors function under the supervision of the District Labour officer.

Factories and Boilers

The department of Factories and Boilers is assigned with the responsibility of maintaining industrial safety and improvement in the working conditions of industrial labour. It enforces legal provisions connected with the working conditions of workers, identifies hazardous chemicals and

advises industries on their implication and supplies technical information and advice to employers and workers on safety and health promotional activities.

In Karnataka the total number of factories which was 25 in 1971-72 (with 1,820 workers) increased to 209 by 2007 (with 14,035 workers).

The department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health is the functionary of the Labour Secretariat of Government of Karnataka. The main functions of the department is to enforce various Labour and Environmental related legislations viz., Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Indian Boiler Act and the Environment (Protection) Act.

Legislations Enforced by the Directorate of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health, Government of Karnataka are : The Factories Act, 1948, The Karnataka Factories Rules 1969, The Major Accident Hazard Control (Karnataka) Rules 1994, The Chemical Accident (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules 1996, The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules 1989, The Payment of Wages act, 1936, The Karnataka payment of Wages Rules 1963, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

The Karnataka Maternity Benefit Rules 1963, The Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment and conditions of service) Act 1996, The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, The Indian Boiler Regulation, 1950, The Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1982, Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules-2011, Karnataka Boiler Attendance Rules-2011 and Karnataka Economizers Rules,1959. The Factories Act, 1948 and The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969. Objectives of the legislation: An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Regulating Labour in Factories.

The Act is applicable to the premises where in 10 or more workers are employed with use of power, 20 or more workers are employed without the use of Power. Less than 10 workers, if activity is notified by the State Government.

The Factories act 1948 is the act of the union. It is enforced by the State Governments. The State Governments can make the relevant rules to extend scope and objectives of the Act.

Karnataka State has formulated its rules as envisaged under the Act and they are called "The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969" and the Act is applicable to all the factories including State and Central Government.

The area of Bidar district comes under Kalaburgi Circle which is headed by the Assistant Director of Factories.

The inspector of factories, Kalaburgi looks after Bidar district also. The provisions of the Factories Act, the payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are enforced by the Inspector of Factories.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme:

Employment Provident Fund is a Social Security Benefit to employees. It is a compulsory saving by a employee during his employment. As it is meant for old age, this is to be available by the employee concerned on the retirement from service. An employee who contributes to provident Fund is also eligible to receive a matching contribution from his employer. The EPF Scheme takes care of the following needs of the members:

(i) Retirement, (ii) Medical Care, (iii) Housing, (iv) Family obligation (v) Education of Children and (vi) Financing of Insurance Policies.

The Employee's Provident Fund, India

It is governed by the following Acts/ Schemes:

1. Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952
2. Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952
3. Employees Deposit Linked insurance Scheme, 1976
4. Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 (replacing the Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971)

As per amendment-dated 22.9.1997, in there Act, both the employees and employer contribute to the fund at the rate of 12% of the basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any, payable to employees per month. In the case of following establishment the rate of contribution is 10% .

Any covered establishment with less than 20 employees, for establishments cover prior to 22.9.1997.

‘Any sick industrial company as defined in clause (o) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 and which has been declared as such by the Board for Industrial and Financial year accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its entire net worth and Any establishment engaged in manufacturing of (a) jute (b) Breed (c) coir and (d) Guar gum Industries /Factories.’

Regional office of the Employee’s Provident Fund Organization is at Kalaburgi. It is headed by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Employees Provident Fund is set up under the Central Act viz. Employees provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, in the year 1952. It is applicable to almost all establishments falling under the industries/class of establishments; where in 20 persons are employed. In the case of cinema theatre workers, it is applicable to such establishments where in 5 persons are employed. Benefits to an employee are provided through the schemes framed under the ‘Act’.

Provident Fund benefits are provided under the Employee’s Provident Funds Scheme 1952.

Pension benefits are provided under the Employee’s Pension Scheme, 1995.

Insurance Benefits are provided under the Employee’s Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 1976.

An employee who becomes a member of Employee’s Provident Fund is automatically eligible for Pension and Insurance benefits without paying any additional amount of contribution.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

“Employees State Insurance Scheme of India is an integrated social security scheme. Its aim is to provide social protection to workers in the organized sector and their dependents due to an employment injury or occupational disease. The scheme is also tailored to suit health insurance requirements of workers. It has provisions to provide full medical facilities to insured persons and their dependents, as well as, cash benefits to compensate for loss of wages or earning capacity in different contingencies.”

Applicability of the ESI Act-

The ESI Act, (1948) applies to the following categories of factories and establishment in the implemented areas:-

1. Non-seasonal factories using power and employing ten (10) or more persons.
2. Non-seasonal and non-power using factories and establishments employing twenty (20) or more persons.

The “appropriate Government” State or Central is empowered to extend the provisions of the ESI Act to various classes of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise in nature. Under these enabling provisions most of the State Governments including Karnataka, have extended the ESI Act to certain specific classes of establishments such as, shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, preview theatres, motors transport undertakings and newspaper and advertising establishments etc., employing 20 or more persons.

Organization

OBJECTIVE : The objectives of the ESI act is to secure sickness, maternity and medical benefits to employee’s of factories and establishments and dependents benefits to the dependents of such employees.

As provided under the ESI Act, the scheme is administered by a duty constituted corporate body called the Employee’s State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

This is central Government scheme. Its aim is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Those who want to avail the beneficiaries need to pay only Rs.30/- as Registration fee while Central and State Government pays the insurer selected by the State Government on the basis of a competitive bidding. The scheme is managed by the Department of Labour. It applies to BPL-OBC, SCs/STs and General.

Benefits of the Scheme:

Health Insurance up to Rs.30,000 on a floater basis for a house hold registered by paying Rs.30/-as registration fee. The scheme covers five members of the family which includes head of the house hold, Spouse and

upto 3 dependents. Pre-existing diseases are covered from day 1. No age limits. Cashless facility-The insured members can choose between a whole range of both private and public hospitals. Bio metric, smart card is so safe and full proof, ensuring only the beneficiary gets the services. RSBY smart cards be shown at all partner hospitals.

Trade Unions

Trade Unionism is now a universal phenomenon. It is operating in almost every organization-public and private –industry, institution, profession and trade. It is a product of Industrial Revolution. In the beginning it was a sort of instrument mainly to put up ‘a united and collective fight against exploitation of workers by employers in factories. It has since proliferated to all sorts of work places, including office establishments, banks, educational institutions etc.’

“A trade union (British English), labour union (Canadian English) or labour union (American English) is an organization of workers who have banded together to achieve common goals such as protecting the integrity of its trade, achieving higher pay, increasing the number of employees an employer hires and better working conditions. The trade union, through its leadership, bargains with the employer on behalf of union members (rank and file members) and negotiates labour contracts (collective bargaining) with employers. The most common purpose of these associations or unions is “maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment”.

This may include the negotiation of wages, work rules, complaint procedures, rules governing hiring, firing and promotion of workers, benefits, workplace safety and policies. The agreement’s negotiated by the union leaders are binding on the rank and file members and the employer and in some cases on other non-member workers.

In terms of Section 2 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, a “Trade Union means a combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions.” Protection to the Trade Unions as defined in the Act. A Trade Union can be registered

under this Act along with the rules formed by them with regard to its objects, use of funds, maintenance of list of members, manner of appointment of its members and executives, manner of dissolution etc.

No Trade Union of workmen shall be registered unless at least ten per cent or one hundred of the workmen, whichever is less, engaged or employed in the establishment or industry with which it is connected are the members of such Trade Union on the date of making of application for registration.

The office bearers and members of the Trade Unions enjoy immunity from criminal and civil liabilities for their activities undertaken in order to further the objectives of a Trade Union. However, in case of will-full contravention of the provisions of the Act, or fraud or mistake in obtaining registration penal provisions could be invoked and the registration certificate can be withdrawn and cancelled by the Registrar.

The Trade Unions Act that was passed in 1926 at the Centre and was extended to the erstwhile princely state of Mysore in 1941.

Before Independence industries were limited in Bidar district. Hence activities pertaining to labour welfare were very limited. In the neighboring district Kalaburgi however and organization under the leadership of Magdum Mohioddin had emerged by 1942 in M.S.K. Mill Kalaburgi. In 1946-47, labour activities increased. As a result the salaries and other benefits were increased. ACC Labour Association came into existence in 1946. The minimum salary Act was initiated in 1948.

Sl.No.	Names of Trade Unions	Membership
1	Weighmen's Union, Bidar	22
2	Bidar Vanijya Shramika Sangha, Osman Gunj, Bidar	100
3	Bidar Co-operative Sugar Factory Employees Union, Hallikhed, Bidar.	405
4	The Bhalki Gumasta Sangha, Bhalki	15
5	The District Co-operative Central Bank Empolyees Union, Bidar	125
6	Sugar Factories and Khandsari sugar Factories Unions, I.N.T.U.C., (Indian National Trade Union Congress) Bidar.	523
7	The Bidri workers Union, Bidar	60
8	Bidar District Stage Carriage Workers Union, Bidar	60
9	The Indian Air Force Civilian Employees Union, Bidar	120
10	The Lorry Drivers and Cleaners Unions, Basavakalyan	180

11	The Bidar P.W.D. Drivers and Cleaners Union, Bidar	210
12	The Bhalki Taluk Drivers and Cleaners Union, Bhalki Drivers and owners of Autos in Bidar have formed an Association of their own.	64
13	Anganwadi workers Union	-
14	Asha workers union	-
15	Construction workers Union	-
16	All India Bank employees Union	-
17	KSRTC employees union	-
18	Post and Telegraph employees union	-

Prohibition

Intoxicating drinks and drugs which cause addiction affect the society especially the poor and weaker sections. They lead to ill-health and miseries. Therefore use of such substances need to be regulated or even prohibited not only in the interest of the individuals but also in the interest of the society as a whole.

At the time of formation of the New Mysore State (now Karnataka), excepting some districts of old Mysore and Kalaburgi area, Prohibition was in operation in the state under different laws.

After Re-organization of the States on 01.11.1956, there were four different Prohibition Acts in force in the different areas in the New Mysore State, viz., in the Old Mysore Area, Bombay Karnataka Area, Madras Karnataka area and Coorg, respectively as noted below:-

- (1) The Mysore Prohibition Act 1948 (Mysore Act XXVII of 1948).
- (2) The Bombay Prohibition Act 1948 (Bombay Act XXV of 1949).
- (3) The Madras Prohibition Act, 1938 (Madras Act X of 1938).
- (4) The Coorg Prohibition Act, 1956 (Coorg Act 1 of 1956).

There was, however, no Prohibition Act in the Hyderabad Karnataka Area, as the entire area was wet. But, as Prohibition was introduced in Bidar District of Hyderabad Karnataka area from 01.07.1959, the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948, had to be extended to be extended to that area by an ordinance in the first instance and then a regular Bill was got passed in the Legislature and thus the Mysore Prohibition Act is now in force in the Hyderabad Karnataka Area (including Bidar district) also. The Mysore/ Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961 was brought into force throughout the

State in 1962. In 1967, when prohibition was relaxed in some districts of the State; it was also relaxed in Bidar district in June, 1968.

Temperance Board

The Government of Karnataka constituted the Karnataka State Temperance Board in 1971. The intention behind was propagating the ideals of temperance, analyzing the causes and suggesting measures for counter acting drinking menace. The Board arranges awareness programmes and Carries out surveys.

The Excise Enforcement Cell is working with other government departments to create awareness among village residents about the ill-effects of illicit liquor. It has joined hands with the Excise and Drugs Control departments, the Karnataka Temperance Board, among others, to encourage users to kick the habit and those involved in making illicit liquor to take up other jobs.

The Department of Excise enforces the following Acts, Rules and Statutory Government Orders:

The Karnataka Excise Act, 1965.

The Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961.

The Rules framed under the above Acts.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Karnataka) Rules, 1985. Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1985.

Bidar district has a Deputy Commissioner of Excise who also works Under the supervision of the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioners of the Districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Excise discharges statutory responsibilities under the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965 and other statutory Acts and Rules. The enforcement work in the district is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise. Deputy Superintendents function under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise of the District. For more details See Table 16.3 and 16.4.

**Table 16.3 Month wise Excise Revenue Collection-Bidar district
(Period: Apr-2009 to Mar-2010)**

Month	Rs. In Lakh
April-2009	218.50
May-2009	484.57
June-2009	730.74
July-2009	213.80
August-2009	140.80
September-2009	147.32
October-2009	119.82
November-2009	69.24
December-2009	110.57
January-2010	87.51
February-2010	104.02
March-2010	134.55
Total	2561.44

Source: Karnataka State Excise Department

Table 16.4 Excise Shop and Consumption of Liquor 2015-16

Sl.No.	Taluk	Excise shops	Consumption of Liquor (Lakh CB's)		Income from Excise (Rs. in Crores)
			IML Liquor	Beer	
01	Aurad	13	1.22	0.46	0.47
02	Basavakalyan	26	2.06	0.91	4.01
03	Bhalki	17	1.83	0.83	0.73
04	Bidar	49	2.95	1.94	5.05
05	Humnabad	30	2.38	1.01	1.21
Total		135	10.44	5.15	11.47

IML (Indian Made Foreign Liquor) Shops In Bidar district

Sl.No.	Taluk	Year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2015-16
01	Aurad	09	11	13
02	Basavakalyan	20	21	26
03	Bhalki	14	16	17
04	Bidar	42	40	49
05	Humnabad	25	27	30
Total		110	115	135

Source: Bidar District At A Glance

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

During the 12th century social reformer Basaweshwara pleaded and strived for the equality of all. In the 20th century, special efforts were made to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes called as Harijans by Mahatma Gandhi.

In the Constitution of India certain special Constitutional safeguards are provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society so that they could take their rightful place in community. As citizens of the Republic of India, they are fully entitled to certain rights and privileges, which denied to them in the past on the ground of Caste system and the practice of Untouchability. Keeping in view, the Constitutional mandate, the Government of India as well as the State Governments has formulated various programmes and schemes for the up-liftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially for their socio-economic and educational advancement. The Government of Karnataka has also initiate special schemes in this regard.

In Kalaburgi area, the Government made it a policy to allow the private agencies to open special primary schools for the children of the depressed classes with the financial aid from Nizam's government.

The Arya Samaj which started its activities in Bengaluru in 1894 gradually took the form of a reformist body involving many active workers like M. Arya Murthy and his wife H. Saraswathamma. They took up various social reform activities including the upliftment of untouchables. Arya Samaj also played its role in Bidar district.

After Independence and particularly after the reorganization of State, the Government has streamlined the welfare programmes in an organized way for the advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Prior to 1956, Social Welfare Department was called as the Depressed Classes Department. It was headed by the Commissioner for Depressed Classes along with an Additional Development Commissioner. He was in charge of schemes meant for the SCs/STs people De-notified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes and economically backward people. Prior to 1956, the officers at the district level were known as Depressed

Class Officers. In the four districts of the erstwhile Bombay State, they were called as the District Special Backward Classes Officers and in the three districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad Karnataka area; they were called as the Social Officer.

In 1956 the Department was named as Social Welfare Department and in 1959, the district level officers were re-designated as District Social Welfare officers. They were looking after the welfare of SCs/STs, Backward Classes, Minorities, Women and Child Welfare, Physically Handicapped, etc. In the year 1975, the Women and Child Welfare along with Disabled Welfare, was separated into a separate department. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities separated out in the year 1977 and the Department of Tribal Welfare was separated out from this department in 1998.

Today, the Commissionerate of Social Welfare looks after the welfare on Scheduled Caste people only. It is headed by the Commissioner or Social Welfare. Funds are provided by both the Union and State Governments for the implementation of various schemes and programmes. Some of the schemes are funded either wholly or partly by the Central Government through Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. Majority of the schemes are funded and implemented by State Government alone.

The Schemes are implemented broadly at three different levels,-one at State level (Social Welfare Commissionerate), other at District level (Zilla Panchayat) and few at the Taluk Panchayat level. The main priority sectors under these schemes cover Education, Employment, Housing, Irrigation, etc.

For administrative convenience the office of the Commissioner of Social Welfare, Bengaluru, is classified into sections such as Education Section, which monitors and implements Educational Schemes, Employment and Training Section-Monitors and implements Employment and Training Schemes, Special Component Plan-in-charge of monitoring the Special component plan, Co-ordination Section, which co-ordinates the activities of all sections and also implements certain schemes such as compensation to atrocities victims, construction of Ambedkar Bhavan at District and Taluk level, training to law graduates.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was set up under Article 338 of the constitution in 1990 has been split two Commissions namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes after the 89th Constitutional (Amendment) Act,2003. For more details See Table 16.5.

Table 16.5 Scheduled Caste Population and Decadal Change by Residence (2001-2011)

SI No	Taluk	Scheduled Caste Population 2011			Decadal Change 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Aurad	88,683	79,534	9,149	38.06	29.22	241
2	Basavakalyan	75,995	66,712	9,283	28.79	25.91	54.17
3	Bhalki	70,166	59,528	10,638	26.59	23.94	43.77
4	Bidar	88,752	58,281	30,471	45.56	33.95	74.47
5	Humnabad	76,189	66,364	9,825	28.73	27.99	33.98
Total		3,99,785	3,30,419	69,366	167.73	141.01	447.39

Source: As per 2001 and 2011 Census.

In Bidar district Scheduled Castes Constitute 19.89 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 12.13 percent of the population of Bidar district population (state average 16.2 and 6.55 percent respectively).

Organizational Structure of the Department of Social Welfare

The department of Social Welfare was established during the year 1956, vide Govt. order No. SS-4009-SRD-2-56-1 dated 18-10-1956 with the purpose of achieving the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Women and Children. Subsequently, separate department for welfare schemes pertaining to Women and Children, other backward Classes and Minorities and Scheduled Tribes were Started. Presently, the Department of Social Welfare is taking Care of the welfare of Scheduled Castes only.

Special Component Plan

“Karnataka is known to be one of the pioneer States in the implementation of Special Component Plan for the Integrated Development of Scheduled Castes. Special Component Plan is an important and integral part of the planning process intended to ensure the rapid socio-economic development of scheduled Caste.”

Under the Special Component Plan, the resources are directly flown through family and individual oriented programmes aimed at economic development. The resources are also flown to the programmes for Scheduled Castes through provision of services, infrastructure and other facilities.

This Concept Came in to existence from the VI Five-year Plan period. With that the economic upliftment schemes for SC families were increased. The scheme was called Special Component Plan, under which the all-round development of SC community could be achieved. All the development departments were asked to earmark 15% of their total budget allocation for the welfare of the SC people. Except a few departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture all other major departments like Power, Irrigation Public Works etc., earmarked only a notional amount for the welfare of SC's., which was not benefiting the SC's directly. Funds from Various related departments are pooled for the implementation of SC Plan.

Benefits to Scheduled Castes

Benefits to SCs are provided in the form of Educational Aid, Scholarships and Self Employment Schemes.

Hostels: In rural areas students living in remote villages have to travel long distance to attend schools and colleges. It was one of the main causes of dropouts in schools. Due to poverty majority of the SC families are unable to provide required facilities for the education of their children. In order to extend good facilities to the students and to prevent dropouts and also in order to educate and empower SC boys and girls, the Government is running several Pre-Matric and Post-Matric hostels throughout the State. Several voluntary agencies are also encouraged to run hostels where ever necessary. NGOs get only food Charges, building rent and honorarium to the staff. Such hostels are known as Grant-In Aid Hostels. For more information see Table 16.6 and Table 16.7.

Admissions to all hostels are made through a selection committee at the Taluk level. The Taluk level committee is as follows:

Executive Officer of Taluk Panchayat-Chairman

Tahsildar of the Taluk- Member

Block Education Officer-Member

Medical Officer of the local Government Hospital-Member

Taluk Social Welfare Officer-Member Secretary

Table 16.6 Scheduled Caste Students Government Hostels working in Bidar District

Year	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
	Number	Students(No)	Number	Students(No)
2007-08	44	3,275	12	825
2008-09	44	3,405	15	1,301
2009-10	48	3,535	19	1,455
2010-11	44	2,484	21	1,046
2011-12	44	3,335	16	1,280
2015-16	43	3,409	15	1,240

Source: Bidar District At A Glance

Table 16.7 Scheduled Caste Students Aided Hostels- Bidar District

Year	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
	Number	Students(No)	Number	Students(No)
2007-08	08	347	00	00
2008-09	08	NA	00	00
2009-10	07	307	00	00
2010-11	05	175	00	00
2011-12	05	232	-	-
2015-16	05	233	-	-

Source: Bidar District At A Glance

Scholarships

Apart from the educational schemes implemented for the welfare of SC Students Scholarships are also awarded. It constitutes an important aspect of student Scholarships are also awarded. Award of Scholarships serves as an incentive to encourage and facilitate students for further studies. All the SC students are being awarded Scholarships from First Standard till the Completion of their Studies.

Scholarships provided to SC Students include: Incentive Scholarships from I to IV Students, Incentive Scholarships to High School going Girls, Pre Metric Scholarships, Merit Scholarship, Post Metric Scholarships (GOI), Pre Metric Scholarships to the children of those Parents, who are engaged in un-clean occupation, State-Metric Scholarships Cash Prize for Rank holders, Financial Assistance to SC, M.Phil. and Ph.D. Students in Karnataka. Book Bank Schemes, Extra Study Tour Charges. Meritorious

Students are recognized by cash prizes. The Student who are selected by the foreign Universities for Higher Education are Provided Financial Assistance.

Voluntary Organization working for Scheduled Castes get Grant in Aid for the implementation of various Schemes and Programmes aiming at welfare of SCs.

The concerned Ministry also runs various Schemes such as:

Central Sector Scheme of 'Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship' for Providing Scholarships to scheduled Caste Students to Programmes in Higher Education Such as M.Phil and Ph.D (Effective from 01-04-2010), Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana Post-Matric Scholarships for SC Students, Pre-Matric Scholarships for the Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupation, Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students (Effective from June 2007), Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers, Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste sub plan, National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SC) candidates.

Special Education Development Programme for Scheduled Caste Girls, belonging to low Literacy Levels, Up gradation of Merit of Students, Scheme of free Coaching for SC and OBC Students, National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Safai and Karmacharies Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC), Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs), Supporting Project of all India Nature of SC's. There is a National Commission for Safai Karmacharies.

The Karnataka Residential Education Institution Society (KREIS)

It has Started functioning since February 2000. It aims at better Management of residential Schools through the concerned department. Accordingly 343 residential Schools, 1,269 Scheduled castes, 28 of scheduled tribes, four Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. 5 Educational complexes for ST, 101 of backward classes, 43 minorities and 36 established by education department and a managed by this society.

Self- Employment Programmes for SC'S

This Scheme is carved mainly to help unemployed, under employed SC

persons to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities. The corporation providing financial assistance through Banks and financial institutions for setting up self- employment activities.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation

It is wholly owned by the Govt. of Karnataka. This corporation has been implementing various schemes for the economic development of the target group right from its inception in 1975. Karnataka State ST's Corporation has been working separately since 2007-08. This corporation implements various schemes only for Scheduled Castes. For Proper and Effective implementation of the various schemes, the Corporation has been bringing out an "Annual Action Plan" every year.

District Sector Schemes

At the District level the following Schemes/Activities are implemented benefiting SCs.-

1. Encouragement to meritorious SC Student.
2. Post Metric Scholarship,
3. Book Banks in Medical and Engineering Colleges,
4. Pre-Metric Scholarships to the Children's of those Engaged in Unclean Occupation,
5. Observance of Untouchability Week,
6. Removal of Untouchability,
7. Direction and Administration,
8. Construction of SCs/STs Hostel Buildings,
9. Residential Schools,
10. Maintenance of College Hostels for SC Students,
11. Assistance to Meritorious SC Students,
12. Award of Prize Money to College Students,
13. Starting and Implementing of Hostels,
14. Grant in Aid to Private Hostels,
15. New Morarji Desai Residential Scholarship for SC Students,
16. Residential Schools for SC Students,
17. Supply of Sewing Machines,
18. Maintenance of Buildings,
19. Training for Law Graduates,
20. Pre-metric Hostels,
21. Scholarship to SC/ST Students,
22. Payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges,
23. Direction and Administration. (SCP),
24. Infrastructure Development in SC Colonies (SCP) and
25. Assistance to SC families (SCP).

The Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation Limited

The Government of Karnataka vide its order No.SWD:35SDC:07, Bengaluru dated. 31.08.2007 has ordered to set up a new Company under the provision of Companies Act 1956 for the development of Banjara community in Karnataka; It has been incorporated on 23.2.2009 under the

Companies Act of 1956. It is a wholly owned by Government of Karnataka undertaking. The registered and corporate office of this organization is in Bengaluru. This corporation functions under the administrative control of Social Welfare department, Joint Secretary, Social Welfare Dept., Joint Secretary, Finance Dept. Commissioner, Social Welfare Dept., is the Board of Directors. The day to day operations of the corporation are managed by the Managing Director who is appointed from IAS or KAS cadre officers by the Government of Karnataka.

The Focus of the corporation is basically creating necessary infrastructure facilities like road, drinking water, sanitation, street lights, etc. In all the Thandas (smaller than revenue villages) settled in nearby villages, hillocks, remote area of Karnataka etc. As Thandas are lacking in getting basic infrastructure needs, the objective is to bring them on economic mainstream or social inclusion by providing needed amenities.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The newly formed Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare implementing various programmes for the educational, social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. The Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare came into existence as a separate department w.e.f. 07.01.1999. It is empowered to implement various educational socio-economic development programmes for the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the state. At the State level the directorate discharges its administrative powers through District Social Welfare Office at District level and Taluk Social Welfare office at Taluk level.

District Sector Schemes

Various Schemes which are being implemented at the district level for the welfare of ST's include: 1. Post Metric Scholarship to Schedule Tribes, 2. Construction of SC/ST Government Hostel buildings, 3. Book Bank for ST Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges, 4. Scholarships and Financial Assistance, 5. District Tribal Welfare Office, 6. Maintenance of Hostels for ST Students, 7. Morarji Desai Residential Schools, 8. Maintenance Ashrama schools and Hostels, 9. Scholarship to Pre metric ST students, 10. Payment of Extra boarding and Lodging Charges, 11. Hostels – Additions and Alterations, 12. Infrastructure Development in STs Colonies and 13. Assistance to STs families.

The Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

This Karnataka corporation is functioning since February 2007. Its main objective is to bring economic development of the scheduled tribes by implementing several schemes. At present the following schemes are in operation: Self Employment Scheme, Industries Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme, Lift Irrigation Scheme and Individual Irrigation Borewells scheme. For more information see Table 16.8 to 16.10.

Table 16.8 Scheduled Tribe Population and Decadal change by residence 2011(persons)

SI No	Taluk	Scheduled Tribe Population 2011			Decadal Change 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Aurad	30,582	29,150	1,432	41.06	40.38	72.94
2	Basavakalyan	62,810	59,358	3,452	27.47	26.92	37.08
3	Bhalki	29,009	27,106	1,903	29.2	27.11	68.55
4	Bidar	56,488	46,277	10,211	32.85	23.56	101.44
5	Humnabad	56,933	52,868	4,065	22.74	20.63	58.85
Total		2,35,822	2,14,759	21,063	153.32	138.6	338.86

Source: As per 2001 and 2011 census.

Table 16.9 Scheduled Tribe Students Government hostels in Bidar District:

Year	Pre-Matric		Post Matric	
	Number	Students	Number	Students
2007-08	4	250	-	-
2008-09	5	325	0	0
2009-10	4	200	03	150
2010-11	4	89	03	80
2015-16	4	225	05	300

Source : Bidar District at a Glance

Table 16.10 Scheduled Tribe Students Aided Hostels working in Bidar District

Year	Pre-Matric		Post Matric	
	Number	Students	Number	Students
2007-08	1	25	-	-
2008-09	4	NA	-	-
2010-11	1	25	-	-
2015-16	1	25	-	-

Source : Bidar District at a Glance

Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Tribes

In order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the members of ST community and the households ST's, the State Government has been implementing various development programmes. The overall objective is to bring them on mainstream development has been attempted through its two important institutions, the Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and the Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited (KSTDC).

The activities and the progress of some important programmes in this regard are summarized as follows:

1. Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools: The meritorious ST students studying at 5th standard and above are being admitted to the reputed residential or non-residential schools like Ramakrishna Ashrama at Mysuru, of the concern district for their provision of quality education. All fees and maintenance charges for such students are borne by the Department.

2. Pre-metric Scholarships: With a view to encourage the students belonging to ST category for their educational advancement and to mitigate the dropouts from the schools, a Pre-metric scholarship of Rs.75 for the students studying from 1st to 7th class and Rs.100 for the students studying from 8th to 10th class is provided annually.

3. Post-metric Scholarships: To pursue Post-Metric education including professional courses, financial assistance is provided to the ST students

whose family income is less than Rs.1.5 lakh per annum. This is a central sector scheme (CSS). It is meant to encourage the ST students going for college education the state.

4. Provision for Cash Incentives: Under the scheme, a cash incentive of Rs.5,000 is provided to those who secure more than 75% in the SSLC examination. This is an important financial incentive for the ST students for continuation of their college education. This scheme is being implemented since 2009-10.

5. Incentive Scholarship to ST Meritorious Students: Under this scheme, an incentive scholarship of Rs.10,000 per Students is awarded to the first 5 meritorious ST students in each district who have passed II PUC annual examination in the first attempt itself.

6. Construction of Residential Schools Buildings: To provide good residential hostels and other infrastructure facilities to the ST students, financial assistance will be provided for construction of Morarji Desai Residential School and Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential School buildings. The Department is also running Morarji Desai Residential Schools for the children studying from 5th to 10th standard by providing the basic requirements and maintenance.

7. Construction of Hostels and Residential Schools (Ashram Schools): In order to encourage students by providing basic amenities to the inmates of the hostels and Ashram Schools, buildings. This comes under the central sector scheme (CSS).

8. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools: For educational advancement of students belonging to the ST community, Morarji Desai Residential Schools have been sanctioned. To meet the expenditure towards maintenance during the first year of their establishments, financial assistance will be provided.

9. Starting of New Hostels: A scheme to open up new hostels has been implemented with a view to provide hostel facilities for the ST students studying in pre-matric and post-matric courses.

10. Book Banks Scheme : In order to provide costly books of professional courses, the book banks are established in professional colleges like Medical,

Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Law Colleges etc., At the district level this scheme is being implemented by the concerned Zilla Panchayat.

11. Construction of Valmiki Bhavan in 2007-08 and 2008-09: The Government of Karnataka decided to construct Valmiki Bhavan at the cost of Rs. 1.99 crore each. Two Bhavan were sanctioned during 2007-08, six Bhavan during 2008-09 and another Ten Bhavan during 2010-11 and in total 18 Valmiki Bhavanas were sanctioned. The construction work is taken up by the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts.

12. Free Housing for ST Families: To provide free houses for the houseless ST families living below poverty line, constructed house with unit cost of Rs. 50,000 will be provided to the ST BPL households through the Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation.

13. Rationalization of Several Schemes (ZP Sector Plan): The activities which are being implemented by the Zilla Panchayat for the welfare of STs at the district level include.

Creating and maintenance of New Hostels as well as the repairs and improvements of the existing hostel buildings.

Checking the dropout rates among the school going ST girl students and encourage them for continuation of their education. An incentive scholarship of Rs. 100 for the students studying from 5th to 7th class and Rs.500 for the students studying from 8th to 10th class per annum is sanctioned in addition to the pre-matric scholarship.

The ST students doing research in various subjects are provided with financial assistance. The fellowship is being sanctioned for collection of materials for research work. For the M.Phil Course the fellowship amount is Rs.8,000 and for Ph.D. course, it is Rs.10,000 for the entire course.

Apart from this, students who are studying in prestigious institutions like IIT, IIM, IISC, NIT, a sum of Rs.50,000 as one time grant is sanctioned for entire course.

Unemployed Law graduates belonging to ST community are imparted training for the period of 4 years in administration of justice. During the period of training a stipend of Rs.1000 per month is sanctioned.

There are schemes for primitive Tribal Groups-Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. PT Groups are provided Nutritional Food, Houses are Provided for the houseless, Infrastructure facilities like roads, Street lights, drinking water also provided. Arrangements are also being made for mobile health units.

Students of PT Groups are provided with Financial Incentives for their studies. Janashree Bima Yojana is applied to the members of PT Groups.

The Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

The Government of Karnataka a (vide order No.SWD 65 65 SDC 04 (Dated:27.05.2006) has established the Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd., (KSTDC) in 2006. It is implementing various schemes for upliftment of ST community on economic front. The objective is to bring them on mainstream of the society. The Corporation with the authorized share capital of Rs.500.00 lakh has been functioning independently since 2007. Some of the achievements of the ST Corporation are:

Self-employment Schemes

- a) Self-Employment Scheme for unemployed ST Youth:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the unemployed ST youths to take up some self-employment activities such as petty shop, cycle shop, dairy etc., with the unit cost not exceeding Rs.50,000.
- b) Industries Service and Business Scheme:** To enable the unemployed ST youths to take up non-farm activities like small scale industries, passenger stroke goods, transport vehicle, tractor etc., financial assistance is provided. The unit cost may range from Rs.50,000 to Rs.10.00 lakh. The scheme is being implemented through the banks.
- c) Direct Loan:** This scheme is implemented in collaboration with National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi. The Financial assistance under this scheme ranges from Rs.35,000 to Rs.10.00 lakh. In the cases where the unit cost is less than Rs.1.00 lakh, subsidy of Rs.10,000 will be released.
- d) Micro Credit Small Loan Scheme:** To enable the unemployed ST Women beneficiaries in Urban and Rural areas to undertake self-

employment activities in a small scale, financial assistance of Rs.5,000 per beneficiary will be extended through SHGs. Under this scheme, Rs.2,500 will be sanctioned as subsidy and Rs.2,500 will be sanctioned as margin money with the interest rate of 4% per annum.

1.Land Purchase scheme : Under the scheme, one acre of wet/ Garden land or two acres of dry land will be purchased on behalf of the landless women agricultural labourers, limiting the unit cost of Rs.2.50 lakh in each case. The unit cost comprises of 50% subsidy and remaining 50% will be the term loan from NSTFDC New Delhi with 6% interest rate per annum.

2. Ganga Kalyana Scheme : Under this Scheme lift irrigation facility will be provided to the lands of the scheduled tribes utilizing the near by natural water resources, irrigation facilities will be provided by drawing pipe line, erecting pump set and energizing the units at a cost of Rs.2.53 lakh in respect of 8 acres of land and Rs.3.59 lakh in case of 15 acres of land. As per the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances headed by Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa, funds are being released to ESCOMS for providing connections to the borewells drilled in the backward taluks, utilizing the funds released by the State Government out of pooled funds.

Special Development Programme : To develop the backward areas and bring them on par with the developed ones and thereby reducing regional disparity, the Special Development Programme (SDP) has been initiated by the Corporation. The two important components are : Drilling and energizing of the borewells which are mainly implemented in the backward taluks as identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Disparity headed by Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa.

Self-Employed Programmes for STs

Under these programmes three sub schemes are in operation. There are :

1.Self Employment Scheme : The main objective of this scheme is to provide self-employment opportunities to un-employed youths, graduates to encourage them to take up self-employment activities like petty shop, cycle shop, dairy etc., The unit cost should not exceed Rs.50,000. Subsidy exists.

2.Micro Credit Small Loan Scheme : To encourage the unemployed ST

women living in urban and rural so as to take up self-employment activities. Loan is extended to them through Self Help Groups. The rate of interest charged is 4% p.a.

3.Land Purchase Scheme for STs : Under this scheme one acre of wet (garden) land or two acres of dry land is purchased on behalf of the land less women agricultural labourers, restricting the unit cost at 2.50 lakh in each case. The unit cost comprises of 50% subsidy and remaining 50% will be the term loan which carries interest at 6% p.a.

Welfare of Other Tribes

Schemes for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes

In order to improve the socio-economic conditions life of the nomadic and non-nomadic tribes such as Gondali, Bhavaji, Budabudake, Halev, Halakki, Kudubi, etc., various programmes have been implemented by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare in the state. The important programmes include: Assistance for Ganga Kalyana Irrigational Scheme; Self-employment loan facility; Procurement and distribution of land to the landless persons; Providing Houses through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Society; Incentive Scholarships to Students from 5th to 10th Standard; Sanction of merit scholarships; Opening of Ashram Schools; sponsoring Students to reputed institutions for providing education up to matric level; and Development of Gollarahatti.

Management of Programmes and Schemes

The Department for Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka used to manage all aspects related to SC and ST development in the State since 1956. The Department of Tribal Welfare was created in 1998 and the state level directorates of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe were separated. The Department of Tribal Welfare provides social and economic justice for the STs.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

A principal Secretary, The Commissioner, heads the department is assisted by three Joint Directors, Five Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director and one Chief Accounts Officer at State Level. At the District level all the programmes of the Social Welfare Department are implemented by the Zilla Panchayats. District Social Welfare Officer heads the district level

operations. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Social Welfare Officer and are implemented with the help of the concerned Taluk Panchayat.

Advancement of Backward Classes

The Government of Karnataka being aware of the problems of Backward Classes, had appointed a committee to study the situation. The findings of the report of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission were accepted in 1977.

Under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution of India, several measures have already been taken by the Government of Karnataka for the educational and economic advancement of the Backward Classes. "Backward Classes" means such classes of citizens, other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the Central Government may specify in "lists" prepared from time to time for the purpose of reservation in appointments in favour of such classes of citizens which, in the opinion of that Government, are not adequately represented in the Services under the Government of India and any local or other authority. (Section, 2 National commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993).

The Backward Classes are those castes/communities that are notified as socially and educationally Backward Classes by the State Governments or those that may be notified as such by the Central Government from time to time.

Karnataka State Commission for Backward classes was constituted in 1997. Its aim is the upliftment of Backward Classes people and supervising the implementation various welfare schemes for the backward classes. The Commission is vested with all the powers of a civil court trying a suit including various other powers. It consists of five members. The Justice Sadashiva Commission was constituted in the state to examine the request for internal reservation among scheduled castes. By now the committee has submitted its reports to the Government of Karnataka.

The Commissionerate of Backward Classes takes care of the Welfare of the people of Backward Classes. It is headed by the Commissioner of Backward Classes. Funds are Provided by both Central and State

Government for the implementation of various schemes. Though some of the schemes are funded either wholly or partly by the Central Government through the Special Central Assistance. Centrally sponsored Schemes under Special Component Plan, majority of the schemes are funded and implemented by State Government alone.

D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation

It was started in 1977 with the aim of promoting economic and developmental activities and assisting the poorer sections of backward classes with skill development and self-employment ventures.

The schemes being implemented by the corporation for the up-liftment of backward classes are. 1) Chaitanya Margin money loan scheme, 2) Special Schemes to Landless Agricultural Labourers, 3) Special schemes for Nomadic/Semi Nomadic tribes, 4) Ganga Kalyana scheme, 5) Shrama Shakthi 6) Job Oriented Training, 7) Micro Credit Scheme 8) Special Assistance to uppers 9) Special Assistance to Savitha Samaj, 10) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation Schemes and 11) National Handicapped finance and development corporation scheme.

District Sector schemes in the Annual Plan 2012-13

1) Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges to Backward Classes Students, 2) Maintenance of Backward Classes Hostels, 3) Maintenance of existing Tailoring Training Centers, 4) Stipend to Law Graduates, 5) Maintenance of Buildings, 6) Salaries etc., to Backward Class Taluk Officers, 7) Executive Establishment 8) Scholarships to Backward Class Students, 9) Improvement of pre-metric and post-metric Hostels.

The three levels at which the schemes are implemented broadly are: One at State level (Backward Classes Commissionerate), other at District level (Zilla Panchayat) and few at the Taluk Panchayat level. These schemes cover the main priority sectors; Education, Employment and Construction of new hostel buildings under HUDCO finance.

As per the recommendations of the Karnataka the Third Backward Classes Commission headed by Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy and also Keeping in view of the Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government of Karnataka vide order No. SWD 252 BCA 94 dated: 31-01-

1995 have provided 32 per cent reservation facility to Backward Classes, in addition to 18% to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to professional Courses and appointments. The scheme is as shown below:

Category I 4%: Category II A 15 %: Category II B 4 %: Category III A 4%:
Category III B 5%: Total 32%.

In addition to providing reservation facilities for education and employment purpose, the Department of Backward Classes is also implementing several educational and economic Schemes for the development of Backward Classes.

Organizational Structure

There is a separate Commissionerate for welfare of Minorities. The Department of Backward Classes takes care of the welfare of Backward Classes Only.

Schemes Pre-Metric Hostels, Post-Metric Hostels, Ashrama Schools. Grant-in Aid to Pre-Metric Hostels, Grant-in-Aid to Post-Metric Hostels, Grant-in-Aid to Orphanages, Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric scholarship, Fee Concession Scheme, Extra Boarding Charges (CAT-I), Extra Boarding Charges to other categories –IIA, IIB, IIIA,IIIB (Professional Courses), Pre-Examination Training Tailoring Training Centers Payment of Stipend to Law Graduates Identification of Coaching Institutions.

Socio-Development Programme

Belli Belaku: Under this scheme, remote and inaccessible villages by the most Backward Classes families of Cat-I and living in unhygienic conditions without basic amenities like housing, drinking water, electricity, sanitation etc., are selected for comprehensive development.

Guidance Bureau Schemes of Backward Classes Department

1. Reservatoin in Education under Article 15(4) and in employment under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution of India; and claiming of Reservation Benefit by the Candidate.

2. Pre-examination Training for Competitive Examination.

3. Centrally sponsored scheme of coaching and allied assistance for weaker sections including other Backward Classes.

Welfare Programmes for Backward Classes

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various development programmes for socio-economize welfare of the Backward Classes in the state. Some of them are summarized as follows.

Department of Backward Classes Welfare provides

1. **Pre-Matric and Post-matric Scholarships:** Pre-Matric and Post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the backward class students whose family annual income is not more than Rs. 15,000 for pursuing pre and post matric education. A scholarship of Rs. 75 and Rs.100 per annum will be granted for the backward class students studying from 5th to 7th class and 8th to 10th class, respectively. Students studying in PUC and above including Technical and professional courses are also provided scholarships.
2. In order to encourage the students of backward class with annual household income limit of Rs.15,000 for pursuing their education, the merited students are admitted in Morarji Desai Residential Schools for provision of free higher primary and secondary education. Hostel facilities are also provided.
3. To encourage the students of backward classes and more so in respect of category-I studying from 1st to 4th class, Ashram Schools have been set up by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare in the state. Under the scheme, the children belonging to backward classes and Category-I are provided admission for 1st to 4th class in Ashram Schools. They are also provided freeboarding lodging and other school facilities.
4. Under the scheme, student of backward classes (with annual household income not more than Rs. 15,000) studying in pre-matric and post-matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels. The hostels are run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. For more details see Table 16.11.

Table 16.11 Government Backward Class Hostels in Bidar District

Year	Pre Metric		Post Metric	
	No.	Students(No)	No.	Students (No)
2008-09	51	3,437	11	950
2009-10	53	3,012	14	1,305
2010-11	51	2,912	11	1,155
2011-12	51	2,627	12	1,575
2015-16	51	2,732	27	2,940

Source: Bidar District At A Glance

5. **Grants-in-Aid to Private Hostels:** With a view to encourage the backward classes students (with annual household income not more than Rs.15,000) for pursuing their education, students of pre-matric and post-matric hostels run by the voluntary/private organizations are granted boarding charges of Rs.500 and Rs.600 per month per boarder for a period of 10 months, respectively. See below the Table 16.12.

Table 16.12 Aided Hostels

Year	Pre Metric		Post Metric	
	No.	Students(No)	No.	Students (No)
2008-09	12	825	02	100
2009-10	12	780	00	00
2010-11	08	545	00	00
2011-12	7	495	00	-
2015-16	7	495	00	-

Source: Bidar District At A Glance

6. **Free Concession:** In order to reduce the burden of educational expenditure on their parents, fee concession to the students of backward classes is sanctioned, whose family income is not more than Rs. 11,000 per annum irrespective of caste.
7. Under the scheme, students of backward classes pursuing in post-matric courses are provided with the extra boarding and lodging charges by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare, who are not getting hostel facilities in the Government or Government aided hostels.
8. **Financial Assistance to study in Foreign Universities:** In order to encourage the students of backward classes with annual household income limit of Rs. 1,44,000 for studying in foreign universities, a scheme

to provide financial assistance has been implemented. Students of backward classes are provided with interest free loan for higher studies like post doctoral, Ph.D. and Master Degree in Foreign universities at a maximum allowance of Rs.3.50 lakh per annum or Maximum of Rs.10.00 lakh for entire course.

9. **Stipend of Law Graduates:** Under the scheme, unemployed law graduates (with annual household income limit of Rs. 15,000) are provided with monthly stipend of Rs. 1,000 till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/Government Pleader.
10. **Koushalya (Skill) Training Programme:** To enable the unemployed women of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.22,000) to get employment or to become Self-employed training is imparted in various Computer Courses and in Plastic Processing Technology.
11. **Tailoring Training Centers:** Unemployed women of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.15,000) are provided with tailoring training in the training centers run by the Department and paid stipendiary of Rs.300 for 12 months for each trainee. After the Successful completion of training they are provided with sewing machines.
12. **Nursing Training:** The candidates of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh) pursuing B.Sc. Nursing and GNM courses are provided with stipend plus maintenance charges of Rs.19,000 per candidate.
13. **Schemes for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes:** To improve the socio-economic life of the nomadic and non-nomadic tribes, various programmes have been implementing by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare in the State.

Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation

To promote economic advancement of the poorer sections of backward classes by improving their productive assets, the D.Devaraj Urs Backward classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) has been established In 1977. The Corporation has been functioning for economic well-being of the poorer

section of back classes by implementing various programmes sponsored by the State Government and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation(NBCFDC).

NBCFDC provided credit support to the corporation. The Corporation provides finance for several programmes implemented for the benefits of backward class people in the State.

The Corporation implements the following important schemes for upliftment of backward class people in the state. There are two broad categories of scheme namely, a) State Government Schemes and b) NBCFDC Schemes.

The progress of some important schemes is summarized as follows.

State Government Schemes:

1. **Chaitanya Subsidy-cum Soft Loan Scheme:** The basic objective of the scheme is to provide subsidy-cum soft loan for those households whose annual income is not more than Rs. 22,000. Under scheme, the Corporation provides loans to backward classes up to Rs. 1.00 lakh unit cost to engage in trade, tiny industry, agriculture, agro-based and service related activities.
2. **Special Scheme to Landless Agriculture Labourers and Labourers in Unorganized Sector:** For landless labourers and labourers working in the unorganized sector, the Corporation provides financial assistance to the tune of Rs.15,000 with Rs.5000 subsidy to take up self-employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service and business sectors.
3. **Micro Credit Scheme:** Under the scheme, micro credit is provided for skilled/ unskilled persons belonging to backward classes in rural, semi-urban and urban areas to start/develop petty business activities.
The Corporation provides financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 5,000 through SHGs. The amount comprises of 50% subsidy and remaining 50% is loan component with 4% interest per beneficiary.
4. **Assistance in most Backward Taluks Based on Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa committee Report:** In order to reduce regional disparity in the State, special financial assistance is provided to the backward taluks

(as identified by the Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report) with effect from 2010-11.

The financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20,000 with Rs.5,000 subsidy is provided to the backward class persons to take up agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits.

5. With a view to ensure economic advancement of most backward classes category-1 and 2A, a scheme to provide special assistance is being implemented since 2010-11. Under the scheme, a special assistance of Rs.20,000 with Rs. 5,000 subsidy is provided to them to take up self-employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service and business sectors and non-agricultural sectors.
6. **Ganga Kalyana Scheme:** Under the scheme, individual irrigation facility will be provided for small and marginal farmers among category 1 and 2A of the backward classes. The unit cost fixed for individual irrigation Rs.1.50 lakh, of which Rs.1.00 lakh is subsidy and the remaining amount is loan.
The Corporation is also provides community irrigation facility. Under this the unit cost is Rs. 3.56 lakh to irrigate 8.15 acres of land and Rs.2.53 lakh to irrigate 15 and above acres of land. Wherever perennial sources of water are available lift irrigation is provided.
7. **Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational Groups:** This programme was introduced during 2009-10. In 2010-11 Shrama Shakti scheme was merged with it. The main objective of the scheme (including Shrama Shakti scheme) is to upgrade the professional skills and technology of the traditional artisans and occupation groups belonging to backward classes and provided them with a financial assistance of Rs. 35,000 of which Rs.30,000 is loan with a simple rate of interest and Rs.5,000 is subsidy per artisan.
8. **Special Scheme for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes:** In this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes belonging to Gondali, Budabudike, Jogi, Helava, Bailpattara, etc., who are economically, socially, educationally and culturally very backward. The intention is enable them to take upon or the other economic activities. Apart from this, the Corporation also

provides financial assistance to purchase two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land with the unit cost of Rs. 205 lakh. The unit cost includes 50% subsidy and 50% loan with 4% interest per annum.

NBCFDC Schemes (National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation): The Corporation with the financial assistance from NBCFDC has been implementing several schemes. They include the Term Loans Scheme, New Swarnima Scheme and Punahshetana scheme by providing subsidy cum loan to the backward classes to take up self-employment activities.

1. **Term Loan Scheme:** The basic objective of the scheme is to enable the Backward Class people to take up some activities in the areas of agriculture and allied activities, transport, service sector, general stores, dhobi business, saloon shop, black smithy, carpentry, tailoring, hotel business, etc. A maximum loan of Rs. 5 lakh with annual interest rate of 6% and 3-7 years repayment period is being granted to the Backward Class members whose annual household income is less than Rs.40,000 in rural and Rs.55,000 in urban areas, by the Corporation. For this the financial assistance from NBCFDC.
2. **New Swarnima:** Under this scheme, a maximum loan of Rs.3 lakh with annual interest rate of 4% and no beneficiary contribution is being provided to the Backward Class women being a member of any women SHGs and whose family annual income is less than Rs.20,000 in rural and Rs. 27,500 in urban areas. Activities financed under this scheme include- dairy farming, doll making, soap oil making and incense stick manufacturing, ready made garments etc.
3. **Punahshchetana:** A financial assistance with varying amount of unit cost for different activities such as dairy, small business, transport and Mahila Samrudhi is provided to the unemployed backward class persons who are affected due to ban of manufacture and sale of arrack.

Welfare Programmes for Minorities

According to the Census of India 2001, the population of minorities in the state of Karnataka was 82,93,576, accounting for 15.69% with varying proportion across different groups. Welfare of religious minorities such

as Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists has always been an integral part of the planning and development of the State. The Department of Minorities welfare and the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., (KMDC) Bengaluru has been implementing various programmes in the state for the minorities. The objective is to empower the member of minorities and bring them on mainstream development.

There is substantial concentration of minority population in Bidar district. Muslim population constitutes 19.69 per cent of the district population as against 12.23 per cent of the State population of Muslims. Minorities as a whole 22.64 per cent of population (State Average 10.3 per cent).

The Karnataka State Minorities Commission (KSMC) is a statutory body. It is constituted under the Karnataka State Minorities Commission Act 1994. The First Commission under this Act was constituted on 30th September, 1994.

The KSMC examines the working of various safe guards provided in the constitution and in the Laws passed by the State Legislature for the protection of minorities and make recommendations with a view to ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of all the safeguards. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains are identified as Minority communities of Karnataka.

The KSMC Consists of the Chairman and six other members nominated by the Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity hailing from the minority communities. Subject to the pleasure of the government, the term of the chairman and members is for a period of three years. The Administrative head of the office is the Secretary, a group "A" Senior scale officer.

The KSMC also serves as a Forum for ventilating the grievances of minorities.

Activities of the KSM Commission

The Commission monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution, laws enacted by the State Legislature and Policies and schemes of the Government for minorities. Conducts studies, research and

analysis on the questions of avoidance of discriminations against minorities.

Makes the representation on minorities in the service of the Government undertakings, Government and Quasi-government bodies. In case representation is inadequate it suggests ways and means to achieve the desired level.

Makes recommendations for ensuring, maintaining and promoting communal harmony in the State. Prepares and presents periodical reports to the Government.

When the commission comes to know that a particular matter is important from the point of view of the welfare and development of minorities it conducts study and makes recommendations. Considers the grievances of the minorities and suggests appropriate solutions. Looks into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of minorities. Such matters are taken up by the commission with the appropriate authorities.

Welfare of Minorities

At the State level for achieving the welfare of minorities, the Department works with the following organizations:

1. Directorate of Minorities, 2. Karnataka State Minorities Commission, 3. Karnataka State Minorities Development Corporation, 4. Karnataka State Board of Wakf and 5. Karnataka State Haj Committee.

Programme Implementing Authorities

The Department functions in close co-ordination with other Departments of Secretariat like Planning, Finance, Social Welfare, Backward Classes and other Corporation like Dr.Devaraj Urs, Backward Classes Development Corporation, Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society and Central Agencies such as National Minorities Development and Financial Corporation, National Commission for Minorities, Central Wakf Council and Haj Committee of India etc.

Programme Implementing Authorities

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited was established on 7th February, 1986 by the Government of Karnataka for the

upliftment of religious Minorities i.e., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists.

At the district level the Minority Development Programmes are implemented through the Deputy Commissioners, Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayat and District Officers for backward classes and minorities of the concerned districts.

The KMDC is implementing Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme, Subsidy Scheme, Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme, Shramashakthi Scheme, Micro-loan Scheme and National Minority Development and Finance Corporation District Loan Scheme.

Schemes of the Department Minorities Welfare

1. **Incentive Schemes for Minority Students:** So as to encourage the meritorious students (with annual household income limit of Rs.2.00 lakh) for continuation of their education, financial incentives will be provided by the department for those children whose household annual income is not more than Rs.2 lakh. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs.3,000, Rs.4,000 and Rs.5,000 will be provided per annum as incentives to the meritorious minority students studying in SSLC, PUC and Degree respectively.
2. **Skill Development Scheme:** The basic objective of the scheme is to improve economic conditions of the minority communities by enabling them to take up self-employment activities.
3. **Shadi Mahal/Community Hall:** A scheme to construct Shadi Mahal/Community Hall has been implemented in the State since 2000-01. The objective is to promote the social and cultural activities and performance of marriages of minority communities.

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd.

The KMDC (The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru) was established in 1986 by the Government of Karnataka. The aim is to uplift religious minorities in socio-economic front. To achieve this objective the Corporation has been implementing the following schemes out of the share capital and grants given by the State and also the schemes of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi (NMDFC) in the State of Karnataka.

Some important schemes being implemented are

1. **Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme:** Under the scheme, margin money loan facilities are provided through various Nationalized Banks/Financial Institutions for business, services, industries and agriculture based activities for a maximum project cost up to Rs.1,00,000 of which 20% of the project cost will be sanctioned by the Corporation as margin Money loan with 6% interest rate. The balance is provided by the Banks/Financial Institutions. A subsidy upto Rs.5,000 is also will be provided per annum as incentives to the meritorious minority students studying in SSLC, PUC and Degree respectively.
2. **Subsidy Scheme:** This scheme is linked with the Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme.
3. **Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme:** 'Arivu' is a scheme of the Government of Karnataka started to help the students of minority community with financial assistance of Rs.50,000 per year till the completion of professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Dental, Master Degree Courses, Diploma Courses, Nursing, B.Ed., D.Ed., ITI. Under the scheme financial assistance is also provided to the employment attached training programmes. The Educational loan has to be repaid after completion of the course with 2% interest rate.
4. **Ganga Kalyana Scheme:** This is a Community Irrigation Scheme. It is applicable for only small and marginal farmers with 8 acres of land consisting of 3 beneficiaries who are eligible to get 2 borewells and with 15 acres of land consisting of 5 beneficiaries who are eligible to get 3 borewells (the unit cost per borewell increased from Rs.86,000 to Rs.1.00 lakh from 2010-11 onwards) and each beneficiary should have 2 to 3 acres of land. On selection by the Competent Authority, under individual borewell scheme for the beneficiary with 2 to 5 acres of land, one borewell will be drilled and pump set will be supplied.
5. **Shrama Shakthi Scheme:** The artisans belonging to religious minorities are trained to upgrade their artistic and technical skills. After the completion of the training a maximum loan of Rs.25,000 will be provided with 4% interest rate per annual to improve and setup their business. Out of the unit cost, 75% as loan and 25% will be considered as back-end subsidy.

6. **Land Purchase Scheme:** The basic objective of this new scheme is to improve the productive assets like land among the landless farmers of minority community. The landless farmers belonging to the religious minority are eligible for purchase of 2 acres of dry land or 1 acre of wet land in rural expenses of which 50% is treated as loan with 6% interest rate and 50% as subsidy. The beneficiary has to mortgage the land provided with the corporation till the loan is repaid.
7. **Micro Loan Scheme:** To improve the existing petty business so as to earn adequate regular income for their livelihood in city and rural areas, the religious minorities will be provided with a micro loan of Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000. The Interest charged is 5% p.a. There is a subsidy of Rs.2,500.
8. **NMDFC's Term Loan Schemes:** With an objective of uplifting the economically poor persons belonging religious minorities term loans are provided to take up self-employment activities. To provide such loans the NMDFC (National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation) was set up at the National level in 1994.

The terms loan is provided through the State channelizing Agency of KMDC.

In Bidar district, Bidar (CMC) has been identified as a minority cluster for the intensive development during the year 2009, As part of it the KMDC as per the guidelines of the NMDFC is implementing the following activities: 1. Awareness Camp, 2. Term Loans, 3. Micro Financing for SHGs, 4. Vocational Training, 5. E.D.P Training and 6. Mahila Samrudhi Yojana.

The above mentioned benefits are provided only to the eligible persons belonging to the Muslim, Christian Sikh, Parsi and Anglo-Indian communities residing within Bidar (CMC) limit.

Christian Development : For the welfare and upliftment to Christian Community in Karnataka, Government of Karnataka has initiated the implementation of various Welfare schemes from the year 2011-12. The scheme taken up for implementation are construction of Samudaya Bhavans, opening of training centers, provision of educational opportunities, provision to start small scale industries etc.,

WELFARE OF WOMEN

Women constitute 49.14% of the population of Karnataka as per the 2011 Census.

“The strategy adopted for the programmes in the areas of women development involves empowerment of women through education and awareness generation and greater emphasis on vocational training and employment so as to enable them to enter the mainstream of economic development as equal partners”

Prior to the Reorganization of States in 1956, there was no separate department as such to deal with the various social legislations like the Children Act, the probation of Offenders Act and the Prevention of Prostitution Act in Mysore State.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development of India came into existence as a separate ministry with effect from 30th January, 2006. It is entrusted with the nodal responsibility to advance the rights and concerns of women and children.

The Department of Women and Child Development was created in the year 1994. Before that it was part of the Social Welfare Department. The department is headed by a Minister who is supported by a Secretariat. The field departments attached to the Women and Child Development Department are:

1. Women and Child Development, 2. Welfare for Disabled and Senior Citizens, 3. Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, 4. Karnataka State Commission for Women, 5. Bal Bhavan, 6. Karnataka State Social Welfare Board, 7. Commissionerate for persons with disabilities, 8. Karnataka Balavikas Academy and 9. Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

The Department is responsible for the Welfare and Development of Women, Children, elder people and disabled in the State of Karnataka. Besides implementing developmental programmes, it formulates necessary policies, programmes and schemes and also co-ordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of women, children, elderly and disabled.

The Karnataka State Commission for Women was set up in 1995-96. It started functioning in August 1996. It is a statutory body. Its task is to investigate and examine matters relating to safeguards provided for women under the constitution and the laws of the land to ensure effective implementation. It also facilitates towards redressing the grievances of women arising out of their unequal status.

Acts concerning the Welfare of Women: Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Karnataka Marriage Act, 1976, Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

The National Perspective Plan for Women Aims at economic development and integration of women into the mainstream economy at equity and social justice. Women are to be treated not merely as providers and producers but also as individuals with a right to human dignity. So as to achieve their overall development the Department of Women and Child Development has changed its focus from welfare to development. The Directorate of Women and Child Development is the nodal department for ensuring a State of well-being for Women and Child Development is the nodal Department for ensuring a State of wellbeing for Women and Children of Karnataka.

Women Development Schemes

The department implements programmes in the areas of employment, training for women, awareness generation and gender sensitization. Important programmes are: Stree Shakti, Santhwana, Financial Assistance to run hostels for girls from rural areas, scheme of financial assistance for remarriage of destitute widows and marriage of Devadasis, Cell for the enforcement of eradication of social evils. Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojana, Kittur Rani Channamma Award, Financial assistance to Women Law Graduates and Scheme of assistance to women for taking up job oriented courses.

Government of India Schemes

Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for Working Women, Scheme to Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls, Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and substance (Drugs) abuse, Swadhar-A scheme for women in difficult circumstance and Swayam Siddha. In

addition to the on-going programmes, the department has initiated some innovative schemes such as “Stree Shakthi” for empowerment of women and “Santhwana” for providing assistance to victims of various atrocities in the society.

Stree Shakthi

The scheme was launched during 2000-01. It was launched throughout Karnataka 18th October, 2000 with an objective to empower rural women and make them self-reliant by inculcating the habit of savings and proper utilization of financial resources. Anganwadi workers and supervisors are instrumental in organizing rural women in SHGs. About 15 to 20 women who belong to below poverty line families, landless agricultural labourers, SCs/STs joint together to form an SHG.

Objectives: 1. Strengthening the process of economic development of rural women and creating a conducive environment for social change, 2. To form Women Self Help Groups based on the principles of thrift and credit which builds self-reliance enable women to have greater access to control over resources. 3. To create self confidence in rural women by involving them in income generating activities thereby contributing to poverty alleviation and 4. To provide opportunities to the members of the groups to avail the benefits of other departmental schemes by converging the services of various departments and lending institutions to ensure women’s access to credit financing.

The SHGs conduct regular weekly meetings and save minimum of Rs.10 per week. To help SHGs to take up income generating activities, the department has contributed an amount of Rs.5,000 as revolving fund it is added to the corpus fund of each group and used for taking up income generating activities. Each group is given kit materials worth of Rs.600 consisting of registers and a zinc trunk for keeping the registers and other documents of the group. Training is also provided to the members of SHGs. The groups are eligible for credit linkage with banks and avail internal as well as bank loans. SHGs are also expected to take up income generating activities.

Income Generating Activities : SHGs have taken up various IGA programmes available in other Government Departments namely, Animal

Husbandry, Nirmithi Kendra’s etc., A few of these groups have been given training and technical support under Giriraja Scheme of Animal Husbandry Department. The different activities taken up are as follows: 1. Dairying, 2. Production and sale of readymade garments, 3. Blanket marketing, 4. Marketing of seeds and manure, 5. Production and sale of day today use such as Papad, Sambar Powder, Agarbathi, composite manure and soaps and detergent etc.

SHGs belonging to backward classes are given financial assistance from Backward Class and Minorities Development Corporation for taking up income generating activities. To encourage SHGs to take up more income generating activities and provide marketing facilities for their products, the department initially was given sanction for the construction of marketing complex at the district level. In order to strengthen the functioning of SHGs and federate them at taluk level federations have been formed in all taluks and registered. For more information see Table 16.13

Table 16.13 Stree Shakthi Groups as in 2010-11

Sl. No.	Taluks	No. of Stree Shakthi Groups	Total members	No of Women			Total savings Accumulated (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of groups Received loan from Banks
1	Aurad	625	1,001	2,006	1,508	6,487	22	625
2	B'kalyan	622	10,301	2,276	1,543	6,782	-	598
3	Bhalki	475	6,709	1,224	725	4,760	65	475
4	Bidar	436	6,976	1,821	973	4,182	73	436
5	Humnabad	581	8,395	2,752	1,010	4,633	-	581
Total		2,739	33,382	10,079	5,759	26,844	160	2,715

Source : Bidar District At A Glance, 2010-11

Micro Credit Scheme: This new scheme was introduced in 2011-12. It provides loans to the members of SHGs to improve their economic status. Loans of Rs.5,000 to 10,000 are being sanctioned to each member subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh to each SHG. The interest charged is 6% per annum.

Santhwana : Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. are subjected to physical

and mental torture. They also have to face social and financial hardships. With a view to console these women are rehabilitate them the scheme of "Santhwana" was launched during the year 2001-02. "The scheme not only aims at providing legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter, protection to victims of atrocities, but also helps them to be self-reliant by providing training in order to empower these women to lead to life like other women in the society"

The Santhwana centers are run through NGOs. Preference is given to NGOs who are running short stay homes, Family Counseling Centers and to those who are actively working in the field of women welfare.

Each center will have a women's help line with toll free telephone No.1091. The helpline receives complaints from distressed and victimized women from 6 am to 12 midnight. This toll free call can be made from any Public Call Office. Arrangements are made in stay homes for women who are in need of shelter. In places where there are no short stay homes, such women are housed in Reception centers or State Homes. Counseling services if needed are provided, by trained counselors. If legal assistance is necessary the same will be provided through Legal Services authority or through the legal and committee functioning under the chairmanship of a District magistrate.

Women who are interested in pursuing their education are provided accommodation in the working women hostels run by NGOs with financial assistance from the department.

After registering their complaints with the Santhwana centers if the victimized women are in need of financial assistance, the relief ranging from Rs.2,000 to Rs.10,000 as decided by the District Committee will be provided. Women who have sought shelter in the short stay home/working women hostel are not eligible for this financial assistance. If the victim dies, an amount ranging from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000/- is kept as fixed deposit in a nationalized bank in the name of her child for her/his education and rehabilitation until the child becomes an adult. This amount is kept in the joint name of the child and Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department of the concerned district.

Training in income generating activities

Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation provides financial

assistance to women recommended by the Santhwana centers to undergo any skill development training of their choice. Arrangements will be made for their stay in a working women's hostel during the training period and the cost of their stay and food during this period is met by Women's Development Corporation. Training programmes are selected based on the educational qualifications and the area of their interest. The Women's Development Corporation bears a maximum expenditure of Rs.10,000. There are four working Women's Hostels in Bidar District.

Under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, a District level committee of the concerned district is setup. The committee scrutinizes the cases referred by Santhwana centers and recommends suitable relief and assistance to women victims.

Financial Assistance for Re-Marriage of Destitute Widows and Marriage of Devdasis

Financial Assistance of Rs.10,000/- is being given for the re-marriages of destitute widows. The destitute widow should be in the age group of 18 and 35 years and she must be a domicile of Karnataka for more than 5 years. The annual income should be as per the Integrated Rural Development Programme norms. Initially an amount of Rs.5,000/- is given to the couple to meet the expenses of the marriage and the balance amount of Rs.5,000/- is kept in the form of National Savings Certificate in the name of woman. Financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 will be given to a couple, where the bride is a devadasi. The devadasi woman should be in the age group of 18 to 35 years and must be a domicile in Karnataka for more than 2 years.

The department launched Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY) during 1995-96, to ensure gender equality and to integrate women in the mainstream of development. It was a land mark government order as it was for the first time that a conscious and positive attempt was made by government to address gender issues. During 2006-07, 25 departments had identified 208 schemes. KMAY cell was created in the year 2003 in the directorate to function as a nodal department to monitor the KMAY programme.

Government of Karnataka vide order No.DPAR:34:SRR:95 dated 06-03-1996 has directed that in all direct recruitments 30% of the vacancies

shall be filled from among women candidates vide government order dated 15-7-1996 guidelines have been issued for fixing roaster points.

Financial assistance is given to women law graduates to undergo on the job training to practice law in the court. Women law graduates whose family income does not exceed Rs. 40,000/- p.a. are eligible to avail the assistance. An amount of Rs. 1,000/- p.m is given for a period of 4 years. In addition to this, Rs. 500/- is given for purchase of essential books pertaining to law and Rs.460/- is given to register their names in bar council. As against the allocation of Rs. 34 lakh and an expenditure of Rs. 22.80 lakh was incurred to provide benefit to 200 women law graduates during 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 58 lakh is provided.

In order to raise the status of women from the lower State of the society and to equip them with necessary skills so that they become economically independent, women and girls from lower income groups are assisted to take up diploma courses in any ITI/Polytechnic course, any short term skill imparting courses and secretarial practice. Financial assistance in the form of fees, scholarships and hostel charges are provided. The scheme is being revamped to provide modern courses that provide job opportunities.

Swadhar

To provide shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/ girls living in difficult circumstances to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc. to provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress to provide such other services will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress.

Swayam Sidha is centrally sponsored scheme launched from 2000-01. It is an integrated project for development and empowerment of rural women and is based on the formation of women's self-help groups with emphasis on converging services, developing access to micro credit and promoting micro enterprises. Indira Mahila Yojana started in the State in 10 blocks in the year 1996 has been renamed as Swayam Sidha and is now being implemented in 20 blocks of the State.

Different Schemes being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development, Bidar during 2011-12

1. Bhagya Lakshmi: Under the scheme a girl child born in a family which is below poverty line is registered and insured with Life Insurance Corporation. An amount of Rs. 19,300/- for the first girl child and Rs.18,350/- for the second girl child is deposited by the Government. The LIC issues bond in the name of the child concerned. Scholarships and insurance benefits are extended to the girl child concerned. Certain conditions are prescribed.

Objective

The fall of child sex ratio (0-6 years) which has declined from 960 in 1991 to 949 in 2001 reflects the bias against the girl child. The adverse sex ratio needs to be corrected. BPL families need moral support so as to eradicate the social evils such as child labour, female feticide, child marriage, child trafficking and promote overall development of girl child in the fields of health, education, nutrition care etc., for achieving these objectives Bhagyalakshmi Scheme has been introduced from the year 2006-07 in Karnataka.

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the girl child through her mother/father or natural guardian. Certain conditions are prescribed. All girl children born in BPL families after 31-3-2006 are eligible to be enrolled as a beneficiary under the scheme. Enrolment is allowed up to one year of the birth of the child on production of a birth certificate.

The benefits of the scheme are restricted to 2 girl children of a BPL family. The father, mother or guardian should have undergone terminal family planning methods and the total number of children should not exceed 3 in the family.

After enrolment and due verification by the department, an amount of Rs. 10,000 will be deposited with the selected financial institution in the girl child's name. The financial institution will maximize the return on Rs.10,000 and the deposit together with the interest accrued which will be made available to the beneficiary on attaining 18 years of Age. An amount of Rs.34,751 to the first child and Rs.40,918 to the second child enrolled in the same family will be given.

Revised Bhagyalakshmi Scheme: The scheme was partially modified during August 2008. The revised scheme is applicable to all children born on or after 01/08/2008.

The modifications made to the existing scheme are as indicated below:

- An amount of Rs.19,300 will be deposited with the financial institution in the name of the first girl beneficiary and Rs.18,350 in the name of the second girl beneficiary of the same family. On attainment of 18 years of age, the first girl beneficiary of the family who fulfills the conditions of the scheme will get a maturity amount of Rs.1,00,097 and the second girl beneficiary will get Rs 1,00,052.
- The beneficiaries who are desirous of continuing higher education after passing SSLC and have attained 15 years of age are eligible to pledge the bond and avail loan up to a maximum of Rs.50,000 from recognized banks.
- The father, mother/guardian of the beneficiary belonging to landless rural family is eligible to avail benefit under Janashree Bhima Yojana.
- The scholarships and medical reimbursement benefits have been withdrawn.

Udyogini Scheme

This innovative scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka during the year 1997-98. It assists women in gaining self-reliance through self-employment, especially in the trade and service sector. It empowers women by providing loans through Banks and other financial institutions. It also provides a subsidy from the Corporation for undertaking business activities/micro enterprises.

Loans are arranged through financial institutions like commercial banks, District Co-operative banks and Regional Rural Banks. The scheme has helped women entrepreneurs from depending on Private borrowing at higher rates of interest.

Under this scheme, the maximum unit cost is Rs.1,00,000/-. Age limit for the beneficiary is 18-45 years and family income limit to avail this benefit is Rs.40,000/- per annum for all women including those belonging to SC/ST. No income limit is prescribed for women belonging to special

category viz., widows, destitute and disabled women. KSDWC provides a subsidy @ 30% of the loan sanctioned for widows, destitute, disabled women and women belonging to SCs/STs, or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less. In case of the general category women, the subsidy is @ 20% of the loan or Rs.7,500/- whichever is less.

Indira Gandhi Mathrutva Sahayoga Yojane: This Scheme has been launched in the State with 100 per cent Central assistance to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant lactating women and also infants by promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, delivery and actuation. For more details see Table 16.14.

Table 16.14 Beneficiaries under different Schemes Year: 2010-11

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of members benefited under		
		Kaushalya bhivridhi Yojane	Bhagyalakshmi Yojane	LIC Bonds received (Cumulative)
1	Aurad	132	828	828
2	B' Kalyan	120	1,842	1,842
3	Bhalki	100	1,565	1,565
4	Bidar	-	1,617	1,617
5	Humnabad	100	1,736	1,736
Total		452	7,588	7,588

Source: Bidar District At a Glance, 2010-11.

Scheme of Protection against Domestic Violence

The effective protection of rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution was a felt need. For effective implementation, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006 came into force on the 26th day of October 2006. The Act is being implemented in Karnataka from June, been set up in the office of Child Development project officers in all districts. Karnataka Legal Services Authority is actively associated. In these centers, experienced advocated legal assistance on every Wednesday and Saturday. 19 Swadhar Centre's, 28 Short Stay Homes and 68 Santhwana Centers are notified as Shelter Homes to provide shelter and counseling to women who are victims of domestic violence. 116 NGOs are notified as Service Providers to provide legal, medical and other aid and to protect the interests of women who are victims of domestic violence.

The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is a landmark in the achievement of gender equality for Indian women. It is a comprehensive and effective law to help women who are victims of domestic Protection Officer (Group B) for every taluk along with supporting staff. However, based on the study conducted by DPAR, sanction has been accorded to appoint 47 protection Officers in 47 selected taluks of 19 districts.

For the assistance of women who become victims of violence a 24-hour toll-free helpline 1800-425-90900 has been launched. The Karnataka State Legal Services Authority has been offering free legal assistance and the government has launched various schemes and projects for the welfare of women. The taluk level Child Development officer serves as protection officers for women in cases of domestic violence. The District Legal service to the Public.

New Schemes proposed for the year 2012-13

Scheme of Providing Honorarium to Unmarried Women

On 8th March, 2001, on the occasion of 100th Women's day this unique scheme was announced. The main objective of the scheme is to provide social security to rural women who have remained unmarried till the age of 45 to 60 years may be for various reasons. They may face difficult circumstances. Such women who are unable to work and earn livelihood need financial assistance. Under this scheme, monthly honorarium of Rs. 1,000/- will be given to eligible unmarried women. Unmarried rural women in the age group of 45 to 60 years, who are in difficult circumstances, unable to work and earn livelihood and in need of financial assistance, are eligible to get honorarium under this scheme. Unmarried women, who are getting subsistence allowance under any State or Central Government schemes of any other department, are not eligible to get honorarium under this scheme.

Unmarried women who have obtained shelter in any homes functioning by getting grants from State or Central Government (Swadhar Greh, State Home for Women, Reception centers etc.) and Dharma Shala are also not eligible to get the benefit for the period of shelter. Only those women who are continuously living in Karnataka for not less than 10 years prior to the date of application are eligible to apply.

WELFARE OF CHILDREN

Children in the age group 0-6 years constitute around 16% of the population of India. These children are the future human resource of the country. Children constitute 11.21% of the population in Karnataka (Census 2011).

Child Population

Child Population (0-6) and Proportion by residence: 2011 (Persons)

Sl. No	Taluk	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2011			Proportion Of Child Population					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Aurad	37,094	32,970	4,124	15.79	15.68	17.32	13.32	13.27	13.70
2	Basa-vakalyan	46,140	36,191	9,949	16.59	16.34	16.64	13.36	13.13	14.27
3	Bhalki	34,388	29,297	5,091	15.13	14.14	15.05	12.39	12.36	12.62
4	Bidar	61,078	34,007	27,071	16.0	16.45	15.34	12.99	13.39	12.53
5	Humnabad	45,742	36,331	9,411	17.0	17.0	16.56	13.76	13.83	13.48
	Total	22,4,442	1,68,796	55,646	16.0	16.09	16.0	13.17	13.21	13.06

Source: Bidar District at a Glance 2014-15

“There were total 2,16,885 Children under age of 0-6 against 2,41,517 of 2001 census. Of total 2,16,885 male and female were 1,12,103 and 1,04,782 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 935 compared to 941 of census 2001. Children proportion in total population was around 2.78 per cent. This figure was around 2.84 per cent as per 2001 census.”

Acts/Laws concerning the welfare of Children: 1956 The Probation of offenders Act, 2000 The Juvenile Justice (care and Protection of Children) Act (As amended by Central Act No. 33 of 2006), 2006 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.

Other Related Acts: 1933 Children (pledging of Labour) Act, 1986 The Karnataka Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act. The following schemes are specifically targeted towards children or have reservation/Special provisions for children:

Financial Assistance for Residential Hostels for Girls, Residential Schools, Morarji Desai Residential Schools, Ashrama and Morarji Desai

Residential Schools, Pre-Matric Hostels, Post-Matric Hostels, Student Scholarships, Pre-Matric and Post –Matric Scholarships, Schools for those with visual and hearing impairment, Scholarships schemes for disabled students and Incentive award for meritorious students

ICDS programmes: With the intention of promoting child welfare the Integrated Child Development Services ICDS Programmes is implemented by the Department. ICDS provides a package of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check- up, referral services, and treatment of minor illness, nutrition and health education, Pre-school Education to children in the age group of 3 to 16 years. The Department is implementing the Special Nutrition programmes to children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mother living in urban slums and Tribal villages. Under this programme milk and bread or energy food is given to the beneficiaries for 310 days in a year.

The financial assistance is provided for the education of the children of Ex-Prostitutes, Ex-Devadasis, Drug addicts, alcoholics and Ex-Prisoners whose family income does not exceed Rs.15,000 per annum, as educating incentives from fifth standard until they attain the age of 20 years in case of girls and 18 years in case of boys.

The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights was constituted in the year 2007. Its headquarters is at Delhi. The Karnataka State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights is functioning from July 2009.

At the Taluk level, the Child Development Project officer is in charge of implementation of the ICDS scheme and other programmes of the Child Development Project officer, Supervisors and other supporting staff of the ICDS Projects.

The Scheme offers a package of six services, viz. i) Supplementary nutrition, ii) Pre-school non-formal education, iii) Nutrition and health education, iv) Immunization, v) Health check-up and vi) Referral services.

The last three of the six services are related to health. Health services are provided by Ministry/Department of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM and Health system.

The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services. For better governance in the delivery of the Scheme, convergence is therefore, one of the key features of the ICDS scheme.

Anganawadi Centers for provide all services under the Scheme.

Under the Department of women and child Welfare, Bidar district 1,890 Anganwadi centers (rural and urban) are functioning. In each taluk they are supervised by the concerned Child Development Project officer.

Integrated Child Development Services

ICDS scheme is one of the largest early childhood development schemes. It provides pre-school education on one hand to reduce drop outs; the scheme tries to break the cycle of malnutrition and child mortality on the other hand by tackles health and nutrition issues. The scheme also provides nutrition and health services to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in the age group 0-6.

ICDS provides a package of six viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between 3-6 years. Children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls are the beneficiaries under the programme.

The package of services is provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganawadi Centers. They are managed by a Anganawadi Worker and Helper at the village level and also in urban slums.

Nirgatika Makkala Kutira

This programme is being implemented under Zilla Panchayat, Bidar. At present there are 22 Nirgatika Makkla Kutiras functioning all over Bidar district. They are being managed by societies and organizations.

Hostels for Girl students

For the benefit of the girls belonging to economically poor families in rural areas so as to enable them to continue their education for each taluk in Bidar district one girls hostel is being run.

In those hostels girl students coming from rural areas and studying in High Schools and Colleges situated in urban areas are provided facilities. They are being run by societies and organizations.

School Attendance Scholarship

Girl students studying in schools situated in rural areas are provided with scholarship. Under this scheme girl students studying from 5th to 10th standard get attendance scholarship at the rate of Rs.250/- and Rs. 500/- per head.

Hoysala and Keladi Chennamma Prashasti

The students who are below 15 years of age and show extra ordinary talents in the fields of art, education, sports and cultural are Provided with cash prizes as “Hoysala” for boys and “Keladi Chennamma” Awards for girls on Children’s Day each year as financial support for their education. Bravery awards to children in the age group of 6-15 years who have shown exemplary courage in saving the life of others. Two boys from each district are identified under Hoysala Award and two girls are identified under Keladi Chennamma Award. Cash prize of Rs. 10,000 and citation will be given to each awardee in addition scholarship Rs 2,000 will be given every year till they complete their school education.

Programmes for the protection, welfare and Development of Children

Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000: Under the Act the Government of Karnataka has framed rules in 2002. The objective is to care and Protect Children in special cases. In addition the observation is to care and protect children in special cases. In addition to Observation Homes, where in children admitted are provided with free food, accommodation and other amenities. Bal Mandirs are functioning.

Child line Service

“This Government of India launched Child line Service during the year 1998-99. Child line is a 24 hour toll free phone emergency outreach service for children in need of care and protection. It can be accessed by any child or adult on behalf of any child to avail the service in emergency situations by dialing 1098. Child line provides emergency assistance to a child and subsequently based upon the child’s need, the child is referred to an appropriate organization for long-term follow up and care.”

Presently Child line services are provided through identified NGO’s and functioning in Bengaluru, Mangaluru and Kalaburgi, Bidar, Shivamogga, Davangere, Mysuru, Tumkur. This project is supported by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development and linking State Governments, NGOs, bilateral/multilateral agencies and corporate sector. CIF (CHILDLINE India Foundation) is responsible for the establishment of CHILDLINE centers across the country. CIF also functions as a National Centre for awareness, advocacy and training on issues related to child protection.

Child Protection Issues: Abuse and Violence, Trafficking, Child Labour, Conflict with Law, Child Marriage, Child Sexual Abuse, Without Parental Care, Street Children, Birth Registration, Armed Conflicts, Disability, Drug Abuse, Girl Child, HIV-AIDS, Missing Children etc.

CIF is the nodal agency of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development acting as the parent organization for setting up, managing and monitoring the CHILDLINE 1098 service all over the country.

In Bidar district Sharda Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute is serving as Child line Nodal Agency for Bidar district.

Taluk wise Child line NGOs are as Shown below

Sl.No	Taluk	Identified NGO
1.	Bidar	Don Basco Child line
2.	Basavakalyan	ORBIT Child line
3.	Humnabad	ORBIT Child line
4.	Bhalki	Dr. Ambedkar Child line
5.	Bhalki	SAHAYOG Child line

They are conducting the following activities/programmes in Bidar district:

1. Awareness Programmes,
2. Identification of Child Labourers,
3. Open house Programmes to create awareness among the children,
4. Identification and prevention of Child Marriages,
5. Receiving Child line 1098 distress and other calls,
6. Visit to distressed child and providing counseling services and
7. Producing the child before CWC (Child Welfare Committee) etc.

Child Protection

The State has witnessed significant development since 2003-04 in the enforcement of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and subsequently the Amendment Act 2006. The first step has been that of putting structures and mechanisms in place for addressing child protection issues such as child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Board and the SJPU in all the districts.

The CWCs handle various types of cases, which include children rescued from trafficking, forced labour child marriage, abuse, begging, affected and infected by HIV AIDs etc.

An important milestone in child protection in Karnataka is the setting up of the Karnataka State Commission for protection of Child Rights. It monitors implementation, enforcement of specific legislations like RTE, implementation of policies and action plan and the entire range of violation of rights of children. For more details see Table 16.15.

Table 16.15 Ashram Schools in Bidar District 2012-13

Sl. No.	Taluk	Place	Sanctioned Strength	Admitted Strength
02	Basavakalyan	Basavakalyan	125	125
03	Basavakalyan	Eklur Thanda-Mudbi	125	115
04	Basavakalyan	Kalkhora Thanda	125	125
05	Bhalki	Nilamnalli Thanda	125	156
06	Bidar	Sangolgi Thanda	125	125

Source: Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka.

The International programme for Elimination of Child Labour in Bidar district.

Bidar and Chamarajanagar districts were selected for the implementation of the child labour project, an initiative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with support from the Government of Italy. The project was started in August 2006.

The project, apart from rehabilitating rescued child labourers, also aimed at training adolescents and mothers of the rescued children to help them earn and support their families. The rescued children were admitted to day bridge centers and residential bridge centers to educate them so that they can join mainstream education later. 3,800 child workers were rehabilitated and 575 adolescents were given vocational training in skills such as rewinding, wiring and construction, among others. 4,615 people, including parents of rescued child workers, had been enrolled as members of self-help groups (SHGS) and 700 parents had been trained in Zardozi work, candle making and other such skills.

Tent Schools: The children who migrate and go with the parents to sugar factories and their work places are denied education. So as to provide education to these children tent schools are started in the same places. Through 9 such tent schools 295 children are provided educational opportunity.

Details of Tent Schools in 2008-09 (Category wise)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Centers Tent Schools	SC		ST		Muslims		Minority		Others		Total	
			B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1	Aurad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Basavakalyan	2	4	5	6	2	5	4	5	0	10	4	30	15
3	Bhalki	3	33	27	12	7	9	6	11	6	32	22	97	68
4	Bidar	3	4	7	4	6	8	4	3	3	7	4	26	24
5	Humnabad	1	5	6	0	5	4	0	0	0	8	7	17	18
Total		9	46	45	22	20	26	14	19	9	57	37	170	125

Source: DDPI, Bidar

Nutrition

Efforts are being made to increase the level of nutrition of the children through Anganawadi centers which opened under ICDS programme. There are Anganawadi centers in all the villages.

Revised Supplementary Nutrition Norms

Children below six months are required to be exclusively breastfed by mothers. Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily intake (ADI). On an average, the effort is to provide daily nutritional supplements to the extent indicated below:

Beneficiaries	Calories (Cal)	Protein (g)
Children (6-72 Months)	500	12-15
Severely malnourished Children	800	20-25
Pregnant and Lactating (P and L) Mothers	600	18-20

Source: Annual Report – 2010-11, The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

Nutritional Status of Children – 2011

Details of Nutritional status of children in the age group of 0-6 years in Bidar District for the year 2011.

Normal		Moderately Malnourished		Severely Malnourished		Total Children weighed
Total, I	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
67,164	43.45	86,753	56.12	671	0.43	1,54,588

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka

In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirement of children, pregnant women and nourishing mothers to provide health care to them the State Government is implementing various schemes under the nutrition programme.

The programme consists of three: 1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS, 2. Supply of food-grains to the poor at the subsidized rates and 3. Midday Meals Scheme.

Probation of Offenders

The Probation of Offenders Act was enacted by the Indian Government in 1958. It was gradually extended to all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Karnataka enacted its own act in 1966.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 makes the release of all Juvenile Delinquents below 16 years (18 years for girls) on probation obligatory. If

a certain Juvenile is not given this benefit, reasons are to be specified for it. Release on probation is based on four factors: 1. Circumstances of the case, 2. Nature of crime, 3. Age of the accused person and 4. Character of the accused person.

During 1957, a separate department known as the Probation and After-Care Services Department was created for looking after the work under the various items of social legislation and was attached to the Social Welfare Department. Further, the work under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme and Welfare Services in Prisons was also entrusted to this new department. The After-Care Services Department was converted into the Department of Women and Child Welfare in 1975 following the announcement of the International Women's Year.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

In July 2012, the Karnataka High Court constituted a committee comprising three sitting judges of the High Court as the Karnataka State Level Committee (SLC) to strategize an action plan for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act 2000 and Rules) and for ensuring that the provisions of this Law are executed on a timely basis. The SLC also consists of Co-Opted members.

The District Level Committee (DLC) is to be headed by the Principal District Judge. The other members of the DLC are to be:

1. Superintendent of Police
2. Member Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority
3. Chairperson or member of the Child Welfare Committee
4. The District Child Protection Officer.

The Act has provisions to deal with Juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs and by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interests of children and for their ultimate re-habitation through institutions. In 2010, the NPAG scheme was merged with Kishori Shakthi Yojana under a new name "Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)". This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% assistance from GOI.

Remand Homes (Observation Homes)

Remand Homes are meant for children during the pendency of trial in the courts. However they are also used for keeping the homeless, destitute and neglected children. The period of stay here is used for evaluating their personality traits and behavior. Therefore, these homes are viewed more as observation homes than as places of detention. From 1989-90 onwards Remand Home is termed as Observation Home.

A good Remand (Observation) Home is supposed to provide: segregation, education, training, recreation facilities, health care, controlled discipline and effective supervision.

Observation Homes serve as temporary reception center for any Juvenile in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry against him/her. Only children in conflict with law brought under the preview of the Indian Penal Code and other legislations are produced before the Juvenile Justice Board. Children in conflict with law are admitted to these Observation Homes by Police. The children apprehended are normally detained for a period of 4 months for observation.

When children are in observation homes, they are provided with food and accommodation free of cost. In addition they are provided free health care facilities, non-formal education, moral lessons and games facilities.

District child protection unit has been established in Bidar District during 2012-13. A Child Welfare Committee is setup and Juvenile Justice Board has been established. There are two children homes, one for boys and one for girls functioning in Bidar. Bidar District is covered under CREAM (Child Right Education and Action Movement). The goal of CREAM project is to encourage children's participation in development process to promote child rights and ensure their care and protection.

An NGO Hiremath Samsthana Vidyapeeth Trust (R), Bhalki of Bidar District runs SAA.

Social Assistance/Security

The process and need of social security in society has emerged from the pre-industrial period itself. But today it is being used in a wider sense. Developing nations have justified social security as a mode of reducing

poverty, providing benefit to the affected families, providing maternity benefits, pensions to old poor citizens, widows and deserted wives, agriculture labour, benefit to the physically handicapped persons, survivor benefits, marriage grant, accident etc. It includes social assistance and social insurance in its periphery. The concept of social security is based on ideals of human dignity and socio-economic justice.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) came into effect from August 15, 1995. The programme has following three components:

1. National Old Ages Pension Scheme (NOAPS)
2. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
3. National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS)

In Karnataka State the following schemes are being implemented. Destitute Widow Pension (DWP), Bhagyalakshmi, Sandhya Suraksha Yojana, Monthly Pension Plan, Old Age Homes, Monthly pension plan for persons with disability and provision of Tri-Cycles for the Physically Handicapped workers, Aids and Appliances and Financial aid to buy aids and appliances.

Insurance

Janashree Bhima Yojana (JBY), Aam Aadmi Bhima Yojana (AABY), Anganawadi Workers and Helpers Death and Medical Relief Scheme, Construction Workers Welfare Scheme (CWWS).

Welfare of Senior Citizens

In the context of the development of India as stated in the Evaluation of Old Age Pension Schemes in Karnataka-Final Report, "The management of safety for the ageing population of the country is crucial because senior citizens require social, economic, moral and physical support, which may be rapidly eroded due to various social changes brought in by rapid economic development."

Article 41 in the Directive Principles of the State, Constitution of India states that "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of underserved want". Further,

there are other provisions also within the Constitution, which direct the State to improve the quality of life of all its citizens. For example, the Right to Equality has been guaranteed by the constitution as Fundamental Right. These provisions apply equally to older persons. Thus, Social security has been made the concurrent responsibility of Central and State Governments ("National Policy on Older persons" GOI 1999).

Based on these principles, both the Union and the State Governments have introduced welfare schemes, specially designed for creating safety nets and economic support for the elderly people of the country.

In this regard, the Directorate of Social Security and Pensions, Revenue Department, Government of Karnataka, implements two old age pension schemes namely: the Centrally sponsored scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).

Karnataka State Policy for senior Citizens

The Karnataka State Policy for Senior Citizens has come into force on 5-9-2003 as per Govt. order No. WCD/314/SJD/2003.

Objectives of the Policy

1. The goal of the State Policy is to maintain the well being of the older persons.
2. The state shall extend support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of older persons, provide protection against abuse and exploitation.
3. Programme should be drawn for the older persons living in rural areas to ensure that they should be provided with equal opportunities as prevailing in urban areas.
4. The Senior citizens shall be provided with the opportunities to run active, creative, productive and satisfying life.
5. The policy aims at having an age-integrated society.
6. The State recognizes that elderly persons are also resourceful and render useful services to the family and the society.
7. The policy recognizes the importance of proper budgetary allocation for the welfare of poor elderly persons.

The policy envisages the following sectors.

1. Health
2. Welfare
3. Financial Security
4. Housing and Shelter
5. Protection of life and property
6. Other areas of action
7. Implementation.

A task force committee headed by Chief Minister is formed to implement the policy.

The state policy for senior citizens has been evolved with the motto of ensuring better quality of life. The State Government has constituted a task force under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to implement the State Policy. Day care centers are established at Bengaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Kalaburgi and Belagavi. Help line for senior citizen has been established by NGO's at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Kalaburgi, Mangaluru, Belagavi, Davangere, Shivamogga, Ballari and Raichur District with the assistance of police. The Dept. of Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizens was created in the year 1988.

"Senior Citizen" means a citizen of India who has attained the age of 60 years or above. (Section 2, The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007). Maintaining well-being of the older persons is one of the goals of the Government of Karnataka. With this goal in view the Government has initiated and implemented a number of Schemes covering health, financial security, housing, shelter and protection of their life and property. Some of the Schemes are as follow 1. Scheme of Monthly Pension: The Old Age Pension Scheme was initiated in the State during 1964-65. Initially the qualifying conditions for the sanction of the old age pension required that a person should be aged 70 years and above, not having sons or grand-sons aged 20 years or more. Subsequently has been relaxed from time to time and at present the minimum age limit is 65 years for destitute and no age restriction for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons. Initially the rate of old age pension was Rs. 15 per month which has been subsequently raised to Rs.75. Since 2008

it has been enhanced to Rs.500 per month. The purpose of the scheme to provide financial assistance in the form of social security pension. The Senior citizens shall be eligible for pension under this scheme if she/he satisfy the following conditions.

1. He/She should be 65 years or more in age.
2. The combined annual income of the proposed pensioner and his or herspouse shall not exceed Rs. 1,00,001/-as certified by the local revenue authority.
3. If the income is declared by beneficiary himself/herself, the income of Adult children need not be counted for calculation of the income of theproposed social security pensioner.
4. The total value of combined deposits held by the pensioner and his spouse shall not be exceeding Rs.1,00,001/-.
5. The beneficiaries who are availing old age pension, Destitute widow pension or physically handicapped pension or any other form of pension from public or private sources are not eligible for this scheme.
6. The beneficiaries under this scheme will be chosen from the following categories: a. Small farmers, b.Marginal farmers, c.Agricultural labourers, d.Weavers and e. Fishermen f. Labourers from unorganized sector but it. Shall not applicable to person covered under the Building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of services) Act 1996.

Old age Homes: The Karnataka Government provides financial assistance to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The basic thrust is that the NGOs should take care of senior citizens by providing them protection and all the basic amenities required at this elderly age.

Help Lines for Senior Citizens: In order to redress the difficulties that the senior citizens may be facing the Police Department and selected NGOs help through Help Lines. Help Line: 1090.

Issuing of Identity Cards: NGOs are identified by the Department of Women and Child Development to issue identity cards to the senior citizens.

Concessional Bus Pass: The Karnataka State Roadways Transportation Corporation (KSRTC) provides concessional monthly bus passes to those

elderly persons who have attained the age of 65 years. From December 2012 the age for eligibility is reduced to 60. For this purpose the elderly person has to provide the proof of date of birth for which SSLC marks card, driving license, passport, ration card, T.C. or even Voters Identity Card can be used.

The Directorate of Social Security and Pensions (DSSP), Revenue Department, Government of Karnataka, implements two old age pension schemes. They are: 1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), a centrally sponsored scheme and 2) Sandhya Suraksha Yojana (SSY), a fully state funded scheme, aimed to help eligible elderly citizens by providing them with direct cash pensions.

Pension to Freedom Fighters:

The scheme for the grant of pension to Freedom fighters and the widows of Freedom fighters was introduced by the Government of Karnataka in 1968, and initially the monthly pension was Rs. 50 per month. This has been revised subsequently and the rules for getting the pension have also been revised. The Government of India has introduced a scheme for grant of pension for freedom Fighters in 1972. The rate of pension is raised from Rs.750 to Rs. 1,000 per month from September 2000 under the State Scheme. The number of beneficiaries up to December 2000 was 19,736 under the State Scheme.

Under the 'Sadhane' and 'Prathibhe', schemes encouragement is given to the disabled persons to promote sports and cultural activities.

The Disability Division in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment facilitates empowerment of the persons with disabilities, who as per Census 2001 are 2.19 crore and are 2.13% of the total population of the Country. These include persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotorsand mental disabilities.

The Directorate of Social Security and Pensions, Government of Karnataka runs the following Schemes of which the last four schemes are initiated by the Government of Karnataka and the remaining are run jointly with the Government of India. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Destitute Widow Pension, Physically Handicapped Pension, Annapoorna Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, Sandhya

Suraksha Yojana, Adarsha Vivaha Scheme, Anthya Samskara Scheme Devadasi Widow Scheme.

Welfare of Programmes for Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens

As per 2001 census, Karnataka has a disabled population of 9,40,643 accounting for 1.8% of the State population; out of which 6,61,139 persons live in villages and 2,79,904 in urban areas. Welfare of disabled and Senior Citizens is also an integral part of the State-managed development programmes. Disability is often described as lack of normal functioning of physical, mental or psychological process due to which they are socio-economically backward and hence their participation in development is limited. Most of the families with disabled persons are below poverty line.

Welfare of the Physically Challenged

Welfare of the challenged, both physically and mentally has assumed greater importance in recent years. After independence, both the Central and the State Government have taken various measures to promote the welfare of such persons. Besides, many voluntary organizations in the State have started rehabilitation programme for those.

“Person with Disability” means a person suffering from not less than 40% of any disability, as certified by a medical authority- the disabilities being (a) blindness, (b) low vision, (c) leprosy-cured, (d) hearing impairment, (e) locomotor disability, (f) mental retardation, (g) mental illness, (h) autism, or (i) a combination of any two or more of them.

The Welfare Programmes for the handicapped was vested with the Department of Women and Child Development and during 1988 the Department of Welfare of Disabled was created to implement the various welfare programmes for the benefit of the handicapped effectively. There are four schools functioning under the department for the deaf children at Kalaburgi, Mysuru, Ballari and Belagavi.

Unemployment remains a major challenge and inactiveness results in multiple disability and depression among the disabled persons. It is necessary to provide opportunities for them to study, to get trained in skill sets and get jobs to work. It should be kept in mind to provide barrier free environment at the place of education, training and place of working.

Differently abled

The following schemes are specifically targeted towards the differently abled or have reservation/special provisions for the differently abled.

Schools for those with visual and hearing impairment, Scholarship schemes for disabled students, Incentive award for meritorious students, Monthly pension plan for persons with disability, Provision of Tri-Cycles for the Physically Handicapped Workers Aids and Appliances, Financial aid to buy aids and appliances.

National Program for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disability (NPRPD), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Adhar Self Employment Scheme for the disabled.

In order to improve their socio-economic conditions, the Government of Karnataka has taken various steps. In this regard, the State Government has established a separate Department for the Welfare of the Disabled in 1988 and added the Welfare of the Senior Citizens in 2003 to launch various programmes for welfare of persons with disabilities and senior citizens in the state. Since then, the Department of Welfare of disabled and Senior Citizens has been implementing several programmes for welfare of these sections of the society.

The Department of Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizen strives for the welfare persons with disabilities and Senior Citizens and enables disabled persons to get the benefits of the different schemes in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The disabled persons are categorized as here under: 1. Orthopedically Handicapped, 2. Visually Impaired, 3. Hearing Impaired, 4. Mentally Retarded, 5. Multiple Disabilities, 6. Leprosy cured Handicapped and 7. Mentally ill.

A Comprehensive Act called the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act - 1995 has come into force from 7th February, 1996. The Govt. has provided 3% reservation in A and B posts and 5% reservation in group C and D posts in all Government services and published the posts identified for different categories of disability in the Departments of Government.

New Scheme: Placement Cell for the Differently Aabled:

To facilitate the differently abled persons by providing the present employment facility information and to improve the working skill of these people by organizing training programme and by this contacting the private sector companies to provide job opportunities to those candidates. For 1000 candidates average 1000 hours training, to give at the rate of Rs. 15/- per hour = 1500 X 1000 beneficiaries and to meet the approximately Rs. 50,000/- for each job fair plus maintenance expenditure Rs.3.00 lakh, purchase of machineries Rs. 11,87,000/- which includes basic infrastructure facilities. Recurring expenditure Rs.35.00 lakh and Non-Recurring Expenditure Rs. 51.00 lakh totally Rs.86.00 lakh for 2000 beneficiaries has been proposed in the annual plan 2012-13 towards placement cell for the Differently Aabled. Many voluntary organizations are functioning in the State, working for the cause of various sections of the people of the Society like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Children, Aged Persons and Disabled.

“Victim of Substance Abuse”, in the context of this Ministry, broadly, means a person who is addicted to/dependent on alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or any other addictive substances (other than tobacco), e.g. pharmaceutical drugs, etc., and generally includes the immediate family members of such persons. This is an enlarged version of the term “addict” as defined in Section 2 of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. For more details see Table 16.16.

Table 16.16 No. of Pensioners under Social Schemes

As on 31.3.2015 (In Nos)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Old Age Pensioners	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pensioners (Including OAP)	Widow Pensioners	Disabled Pensioners	Disabled Pensioners (PHP-75%)	Sandhya Suraksha	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aurad	2,676	14	4,961	2,890	1,685	11,985	24,211
2	B.Kalyan	1,980	9	5,839	3,140	1,231	13,597	25,796
3	Bhalki	2,318	329	6,801	2,926	1,398	13,236	27,008
4	Bidar	2,819	71	8,708	3,605	2,483	14,860	31,946
5	Humnabad	3,051	67	8,116	3,471	1,581	10,978	27,264
	Total	12,844	490	34,425	16,032	8,378	64,656	1,36,225

Source: Bidar District AT A Glance.

Social Defence

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the name suggests is to ensure equitable treatment to such sections of society who have suffered social inequalities, exploitation, discrimination and injustice.

The Social Defence Bureau of the Ministry caters to the requirements of: neglected and marginalized people, abandoned destitute, neglected and delinquent juveniles who need care and protection for want of support or are in conflict with the society or the law, the drug addicts and offenders, the aged and host of others who need special care, protection and support.

The programmes and the policies of the Bureau aim at equipping this group to sustain a life of respect and honor and to become useful citizens.

In this process, the Bureau plays the role of a catalyst and has promoted voluntary action. The State Governments, autonomous bodies, NGOs and even the corporate World are involved in formulating and implementing the policies.

The main objectives of the programmes are to aid, prevent neglect, abuse and exploitation and provide assistance to those deprived and bring them mainstream.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

Endowing cash or land grants, for state service or religious and charitable purposes was an ancient practice. The term 'Endowment' includes every transfer of property which any person may have made for religious purpose or purposes of charity or public utility, the property thus endowed being called "Endowed Property".

The Muzrai Department in the princely State of Mysuru was created in 1788. Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1939 and the Rules made there under. There was an Ecclesiastical Department in the erstwhile Hyderabad State which was supervising the administration of these institutions.

In the Nizam State, the Hyderabad Religious and Endowment Act of 1939 A.D. prescribed rules for the administration and management of endowment property by maintaining the compilation Book of Endowment in the office of the Ecclesiastical Department. Temples, Mosques, Churches, Idgahs, Tombs, Dargahs, Khankhas, Ranikhanas, Samakhanas, Ashurkhanas, Challahas, Mathas, Gurudwars, Grave-Yards, Cemeteries, Samadhihs, Towers of Silence, other places of worship belonging to any religion or community are regarded as endowed building of public utility. Every institution had a committee consisting of members half of them being official and the other half non-official members.

In 1950, that department was abolished and a new department called the Endowments Department was formed and it was headed by a Director of Endowments who worked under the control of the Board of Revenue of the then Hyderabad State. Under the provisions of the Hyderabad Regulation, the Trustees appointed for the purpose administering the endowed property according to the intention of the endower, prepare the budget of the endowed property in accordance with standing orders and maintain

accounts. They are required to maintain the buildings in good condition arrange for the realization of the demands relating to the endowments and safeguard the endowed properties. The general supervision rests with the Government. For this work, every such institution is expected to pay five per cent of its income to the Government as supervision of Government, have to pay ten per cent of their income to Government, towards supervision charges. In respect of the latter institutions, the Government manages the affairs by making arrangements for direct superintendent by appointing a munthasirns (Superintendents) or by appointing a committee. The duties of such a superintendent of a Religious and Charitable Endowment and of such a committee appointed to look after the management of an institution are the same as those of Trustees.

It is reported that 5,374.18 acres of inam lands and 449.17 acres of patta lands were endowed to about 444 institutions in the district. There are a few such important institutions in the district; of these, four are located in Bidar Taluk, four in Humnabad Taluk, two in Bhalki Taluk, three in Aurad Taluk and four in Basavakalyan Taluk.

Even after 1956, the administration of the Religious and Charitable Endowments continued under the relevant Acts which were in force prior to 1956. In 1956 a separate department called the Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments was formed. In the Kalaburgi Area which included Bidar district, the Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars used to administer and manage the institutions under their control. There used to be an area committee for each temple constituted by the competent authorities under the relevant Acts and Rules.

By the end of March 1981 the situation of Institutions in Bidar district was as mentioned below:-

No. of Institutions	Registered Institutions	Yet to be Registered
1,109	152	957

Religious council to monitor Muzrai temples

The process for setting up the State-level religious council for monitoring the functioning of major Muzrai temples is initiated after the Governor giving his assent to the Karnataka Hindu Religious. Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

The Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Act, 1997: Statement of Objectives and Reasons.

There has been before the State Government, a long standing public demand to bring about a uniform law to provide for the regulation of all Charitable Endowments and Hindu Religious Institutions in the State. Which are now regulated under different enactments, having local application in different parts of the State, namely: -

- (1) The Karnataka Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927
- (2) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, 1951
- (3) The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950
- (4) The Hyderabad Endowment Act, Regulations, 1348 Fasli (1939) and
- (5) The Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956.

It is therefore proposed to enact a new law to replace the several local Acts to bring about uniformity in the matter of regulating, by law, the various/ Charitable Endowment and Hindu Religious Institutions, especially.

The objectives are

- (1) To make the law applicable generally to all Charitable Endowments and Hindu Religious Institutions, which on the date of commencement of the Act were managed by or receiving annuity, taldik or other grants from the State Government and to other Hindu Religious Institutions which though not under the management of the State Government, require by reason of mismanagement of the State Government, after notifying them as declared institutions.
- (2) To provide that the Charitable Institution and Trusts registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 or under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 and which are not under the management of the Government shall continue to be autonomous.
- (3) To create Common Pool Fund out of surplus funds of the Notified Religious Institutions, donations etc., for the maintenance and improvement of needy institutions, managed by an independent committee.
- (4) To provide for the founder trustees or their lineal descendants to be nominated the managing committee as Chairman, in keeping with the decision of the Supreme Court of India.

(5) To regulate improper alienation or disposal of property belonging to a notified or declared institution by nullifying unlawful transfers and providing for expeditions eviction of unauthorized occupants of property belonging to such institutions and

(6) To make certain other regulations necessary in the local conditions.

The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 2011.

The Karnataka High Court had struck down the Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Act 1997. Following an appeal, the Supreme Court had stayed the operation of the judgment of the high Court and permitted enforcement of the Act, except Section 25. That has been amended on the basis of the verdict of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court on August 3, 2012 directed that the Karnataka Government may not take over the management of any temple in the State under a law enacted in 1997.

A high level committee was constituted by the Government of Karnataka to examine the implication of the judgment and the issue in detail. The Committee had submitted its report. Having considered the report of the High Level Committee and the directions of the Supreme Court, the Government consider edit necessary to amend the Karnataka Hindu Religious Institution and Charitable Endowments Act, 1997.

The Act is amended for the following

- (1) The mathas and temples attached to the mathas are kept out of the purview of the Act, as the mathas are headed and managed by Mathadipathis.
- (2) To constitute Rajya Dharmika Parishat in the State Level and Zilla Dharmika Parishat in the district level with powers to administer the temples and to settle the disputes for the better management of religious institutions.
- (3) To protect hereditarily rights of the trustees and to continue the management of such temples by the hereditarily trustees.
- (4) To protect the hereditary right of the Archaks and temple servants and to allow their legal heirs to continue in service.
- (5) To provide for registration of private temples.
- (6) To prohibit share in temple hundis and other income to the temple servants.

- (7) To prohibit collecting of funds from public in the name of the temples by the private individuals or organizations.
- (8) To provide for constitution of State Level Architectural Committee for the development works in the temples.
- (9) To provide for establishment of survey wing in the department for the survey of temple land and safe property for avoiding encroachment.
- (10) To provide for making certain regulations necessary for the administration of the temples. Only temples under the departments jurisdiction would be controlled by the council. There are 150 temples in Karnataka, generating revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakh per year. The remaining temples would be controlled by a district-level religious council, headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned.

The State and district-level Dharmika Parishat (religious council) envisaged in the Act would administer affairs of the Muzrai temples and not come in the way of functioning of Hindu denomination temples, mathas and temples, under mathas and temples where hereditary rights are conferred on persons to run their affairs.

There are more than 35,000 temples under the Muzrai (Religious Endowment) Department of the Government of Karnataka. There are strict provisions for identifying encroachments and evicting and punishing encroachers.

The government accords top priority to protecting properties of temples and religious institutions. "A senior officer appointed by the government look into complaints of encroachments on properties of religious institutions."

"The Deputy Commissioner (Estates) will survey and map the properties of all the 35,000 temples and other endowment institutions in the State and take legal action against encroachers." Under the amended Act, the government has formed a Rajya Dharmika Parishath at the State-level and Zilla Dharmika Parishats at district level. "These bodies will appoint managing committees for different temples."

The Minister in charge of Endowments who shall be the Chairman, ex officio of the State-level parishat. The nine-member body has eight nominated members and the Muzrai Commissioner is the member-secretary. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner is the chairman of the Parishat. These bodies have already started Working.

The temples in the State are divided into A, Band C categories on the basis of their income. Those temples whose annual revenue is higher than Rs. 25 lakh per year fall under the A category, those whose revenue is between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.25 lakh are in the B category and those whose income is less than Rs.10 lakh are in the C category. There are 110 A category temples in the State and that in Bidar district there were 175 temples in various categories.

Zilla Dharmika Parishat (1) The State Government may, on the recommendation of the Rajya Dharmika Parishat, by notification, in the official Gazette, constitute a Zilla Dharmika Parishat to each district or to one or more districts.

Wakf Institutions

Wakf means the permanent dedication by a person professing Islam, of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognized by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable and includes-A wakf by user but such wakf shall not cease to be a wakf by reason only of the user having ceased irrespective of the period of such ceaser.

"Grants", including mushrut-ul-khidmat for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable and A wakf-alal-au-lad to the extent to which the property is dedicated for any purpose recognised by Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable. And "Wakf" means any person making such dedication.

Wakf implies the endowment of property, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible to God by a Muslim, under the premise that the transfer will benefit the needy. As a legal transaction, the Waqif (Settler) appoints himself or another trust worthy person as Mutawalli (Manager) in an endowment deed (Waqfnamah) to administer the Wakf (Charitable Trust). As it implies a surrender of properties to God, a Wakf deed is irrevocable and perpetual.

The Central wakf Act, 1955, was amended in the years 1959, 1964 and 1968. The amended Wakf Act is in operation all over Karnataka. An effort was also made to survey and make a list of Muslim endowments. Finance available with the Government to the credit of all such endowment was also calculated.

Karnataka State Board of Wakfs

The Karnataka State Board of Wakfs is a statutory body constituted under the Wakf Act 1995 which is a Central Act. 27,548 Wakfs are registered with the Board. These include Mosques, Dargahs, Idgahs, Khabrastans (burial grounds), Ashoorkhanas, Orphanages, Makans, etc.

The Board is made up of nominated and elected members from various categories and the Chairman is elected by the members. The staff of the Board is headed by the Chief Executive Officer who is a KAS Officer. There are District Wakf Advisory Committee Offices in all the 30 districts of the State.

The Board exercises powers of superintendent and control over all the wakf institutions. The Board appoints Muthawallies and managing committees to the Wakf institutions from time to time after election or nomination by Jamaath as per their Scheme of Management. All the Wakf institutions are required to submit their Budget Estimate and financial accounts to the Board and the Board undertakes audit of the major institutions. The financial transaction of the Board itself is audited by the Government (State Accounts Dept.) and the Accountant General. The Board takes various steps to protect wakf properties from encroachment and unauthorized occupation. The Board gives the administrative and legal support to the Wakf institutions which carry out their developmental and socio- welfare activities.

Bidar District: Annual Income of the WAKF Institutions

Annual Income in Rs	Nos.
Less than Rs.5,000	00
Between Rs.5,000 and 10,000	08
Between Rs.10,000 and 25,000	15
Between Rs.25,000 and 50,000	12
Between Rs.50,000 and 1,00,000	02
Between Rs.1,00,000 and 5,00,000	11
Above Rs.5,00,000	01
Grand Total	49

Source: Karnataka State Board of WAKF Institutions

Voluntary Social Service Organizations

Voluntary service activities form the very core of all vibrant and

inclusive societies. No political system can fulfill all the needs of public life. In community building process certain services have to be generated from within in the form of voluntary social service. This realization has led to the formation of voluntary social service organizations everywhere.

Normally, voluntary service organizations provide most needed exclusive services and participate in the process of community development voluntarily. They supplement the efforts of the political system. In addition, voluntary organizations also carry out innovation, advocacy and expressionism. The governments have recognized the vital role voluntary organizations. Everywhere if the normal policy of governments to encourage citizens to form voluntary organizations. To regulate the activities and finances of such voluntary organizations, appropriate acts have been passed and rules framed.

In Bidar district when it was part of the then Nizam State of Hyderabad voluntary service activities were not so well organised. They were confined to festivals and religious activities. Earlier during the rule of Rashtrakutas and Kalyani Chalukyas we find inscriptional evidences that rulers, officials and merchant guilds used to sponsor support to religious educational activities. Sharana movement during 12th century led by Basaweshwara from Kalyana had its impact on voluntarism. During 15th centuries some Bahamani Sultans established schools for orphans and hospitals for people. In 1471, the great Vazir of Bahamani Sultans Mahmud Gawan founded a centre of higher learning at Bidar. It was fully supported and financed by Gawan himself that too from his personal earnings from trade and business.

In 1891 Government School at Bidar was made a High School. In that school only Pandit Taranath versatile genius of world, was served as Teacher. In 1893 the Samaj started its activities in Bidar District. During the first half of the 19th century a new wave started. Political activities of Tilak and Swadeshi movement had their impact in the then Nizam State also. Bidar was connected with railway line in 1931. The second session of the Kamatak Parishat held at Bidar in 1940 created a new awakening in the minds of the people of Bidar district. All those and some other events were responsible for people coming forward to involve themselves in voluntary

social service activities. Kashirai Deshmukh and others at Bhalki stood with Poojya Sri Channa Basava Pattadevaru running Kannada medium schools. Meanwhile missionaries of Methodist Church had started health and educational services at Bidar. In 1912 a school was being looked after by Miss Bichl. Later Miss Fenderich played an important role. Missionaries also used to provide medical services. By 1942 a Kannada medium school was started with the voluntary effort of some eminent persons which later on became Karnataka Rashtriya Education Society.

When the Nizam of Hyderabad decided to remain independent, the people of the state started a liberation movement. Once again it provided an opportunity to people to get united. The Nizam State of Hyderabad became a part of independent India on 17th September, 1948. When the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka were made part of the New Mysuru State on 1st November 1956, four taluks along with Kalyani (Present Basavakalyan) jagir became part of the new state.

In the new political atmosphere people of Bidar district started breathing a fresh. But the real change started appearing with the establishment of B.V. Bhoomaraddi College at Bidar by the H.K.E. Society in 1960 by appointing Prof. Vasant Kushtagi as officer in charge on 30.05.1960. After six months of starting this college Pro. B.T.Sasnur lead the college as principal. Encouraged by the policies of the government, associations, voluntary organizations started appearing in civil society. By now many Voluntary Social Service Organizations are supporting supplementing the efforts of Governments - Union, State and Local.
