

## CHAPTER 16

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The various developmental programmes formulated in the Five Year Plan are being implemented by the State and Central Governments through basic facilities of education, health, housing and such other activities of social services. The objective of these activities is mainly to improve educational, social and economic status of the people. Apart from the Governmental programmes private organizations are undertaking such activities. In this chapter, a brief discussion of such departmental activities has been made pertaining to labour class, scheduled caste and schedule tribe, Backward Class and Minorities, Women and Child Welfare, Welfare of Disabled, Social Welfare and other voluntary service organizations.

#### Labour welfare:

Generally labour welfare activities are related to service security, protection of service rules, reforms and welfare of labourers. Since the industrial development was on a small scale prior to Independence in the district, labour movement was very limited. In Bijapur city, there were not many Beedi factories during 1944-45. These factories had large number of Muslim men and women. The labour organisation was started in the district in 1945 by the 800-1000 strong beedi workers and by 1945 three labour agitation amounting to a total of 23 days were held which resulted in enhancement of wages from eight annas to Rs. 1 ½ for each beedi rolling.

BalaSingh Master, Mehboobsab Naswale, Allauddin Hipparagi, M.M. Makandar and Rajesab Beganpalli were the leaders of this agitation. Students participated in processions, meetings and picketing, and many leaders were arrested. L.K.Upadhyaya of Shikarkhana and Koujalagi Hanumantha Rao of Bijapur were the prominent leaders of this agitation which was supported by the public and handbills were also released during that time. After the release of labour leaders from the jail, there was a major labour movement refixing wages at Rs. 1-10-0 for 1000 beedies.

With the intention of establishing beedi factory by the workers a beedi factory named 'Lalthara' was started. But this factory was closed after a few years. Prior to Independence, there were not many rules to safeguard the labour interest and its implementation was not effective. Employment opportunities and service rules were in vogue as per the approved existing Feudal system.

In the post-Independence period workers fought for their rights. As a result of many labour agitations took place in the district the daily working hours of a worker was reduced from 16 hours to 12 hours.

A senior labour inspector supervises the labour welfare programmes of the district, in the present administrative set up. Now more than 25 Labour Acts of the State and the Central Governments are in existence. Prominent among them are: the Minimum Wages Act 1923, Equal pay Rules 1976 and the Child Labour (control and prohibition) Act, 1986.

**Table 16.1 : Disputes under various Acts  
in the district during 1994-95 to 1996-97**

Year	Name of the Act	Disputes registered	Disputes decided
1994-95	Workmen's Compensation Act	369	154
	Industrial Disputes Act	59	46
	Minimum Wage Act	06	03
	Takarar petitions	32	14
1995-96	Workmen's Compensation Act	260	175
	Industrial Disputes Act	85	66
	Minimum Wage Act	05	02
	Takarar petitions	68	58
1996-97	Workmen's Compensation Act	-	276
	Industrial Disputes Act	154	92
	Minimum Wage Act	01	01
	Takarar petitions	54	52

Source : District Labour Officer, Bijapur.

**Table 16.2 : Details of money remitted by new registration and renewal fees in the district for the year 1994-95.**

Year	New registration	Money remitted (In Rs.)	Collected by renewal (in Rs.)	Money remitted (in Rs.)
1994-95	390	17,925	3,03,450	3,21,375
1995-96	761	32,250	2,99,620	3,31,870
1996-97	418	22,245	3,55,885	2,78,130

Source : District Labour Officer, Bijapur.

**Table 16.3 : Details of money remitted from fees collected from shops and commercial establishments for the last 3 years as given below**

Year	Shops and commercial establishments	Money remitted (in Rs.)
1994-95	7,999	3,21,375
1995-96	8102	3,31,870
1996-97	8,589	2,78,130

Source : District Labour Officer, Bijapur

Boiler Inspectors of the district work under the officers of Belgaum Division, Belgaum, as Bijapur district belongs to Belgaum Revenue Division. The Rules and Acts enforced by the Department of Factories and Boilers in the district are; the Indian Boiler Act, 1923, the Mysore Economiser Rules 1959, Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1982, the Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules, 1959 and the Boiler Attendants Act, 1962 etc.

**Table 16.4 : Details of fees collected from Boilers Economizers and Steam pipes during three years from 1994-95 in the district**

Year	Boilers registered	Fees collected (In Rs.)	Economizers pipes registered	Steam pipes registered	Fees collected (in Rs.)
1994-95	76	49,120	Nil	45	26,850
1995-96	78	32,150	Nil	45	19,110
1996-97	76	29,670	Nil	45	25,270

### Labour Movement

Till 1945 the labour movement was restricted to beedi factories only. Later textile mills like the Banahatti Co-operative Spinning Mill, Banahatti, and the Bagalkote Co-operative Spinning Mill, Bagalkote were started. The Quit India Movement witnessed labour agitations in Bijapur and other industrial centers on large scale which continued for several days, strengthened the labour union activities and their rights after Independence.

### Labour Welfare Board

The Labour Welfare Board has implemented many schemes as per the Karnataka Labour Welfare Act 1965, which collects Rs. 1/- from each worker and Rs.2/- per each owner, for welfare fund every year. The Board has established labour welfare centers to provide library facilities, entertainment, sports, to start house-hold industries and has provided employment opportunities for women and unemployed, establishment of rest houses and resorts, financial assistance for tours, medical assistance for workers, scholarships for their children and such other programmes.

**Table 16.5 Details of beneficiaries under different programmes and the expenditure incurred in the district for the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.**

Different programmes	1994-95 Beneficiaries	1995-96 Beneficiaries	1996-97 Beneficiaries
Training in Tailoring for women	16	18	17
Reading Room (Library)	7,463	9,549	10,092
Indoor and out-door games	12,130	14,456	16,122
Entertainment programmes (Radio, Television)	8,232	9,447	10,353
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,841</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>36,584</b>

Children of workers employed in unorganized small scale industries get scholarships every year from Karnataka Labour Board.

**Table 16.6 : Details of Scholarships given to students at various levels for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given below:**

Year	Typing Stenography	High School (8-10 class)	Pre-university, ITI, Diploma and T.C.H.	Degree	Post graduate	Technical and Medical
1994-95	02	179	77	37	-	-
Beneficiaries (in Rs.)	400	57,280	46,200	29,600	-	-
1995-96	04	200	94	40	2	2
Beneficiaries (in Rs.)	800	6000	56,400	32,000	2400	3200
1996-97	05	94	90	44	2	-
Beneficiaries (in Rs.)	1000	30,080	54,000	35,200	2400	-

Source : Commissioner, Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, Bangalore.

### Employee's State Insurance Scheme

As per the Employee's State Insurance Scheme Act, 1948 and related rules and regulations, the Employees State Insurance scheme came into existence on 6-12-1980 in Bijapur district. In the beginning this scheme was restricted to employees working in factories using electricity, factories with 20 or more workers whose monthly salary was less than Rs. 400/- and employees working in non-seasonal factories. This was amended and extended to temporary factory workers, employees working in hotels, restaurants, Cinema houses, Road Transport Corporations, in factories without using electricity and factories with 20 or more employees with a maximum monthly salary of Rs. 6500 (from January 1997).

Employees State Insurance Scheme, which provides social security services not only provides medical aids, but also supports by giving cash grants in cases of diseases, child birth and obsequies of the families of workers. Medical aid has been extended to the members of families of employees who are covered under insurance. Under this scheme, State Government has the responsibility of providing medical aid. Bijapur district has nine bed, three full-time hospitals of Employees State Insurance Scheme and one local office of the Insurance Scheme Corporation. The district has 2270, 2632 and 2405 insurance scheme members respectively, during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

**Table 16.7 : Details of beneficiaries of E.S.I. facilities and medical re-imbusement are given below**

Year	ESI beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Medical re-imbusement
1994-95	11,350	9,47,875	39,755
1995-96	13,160	8,91,391	22,16
1996-97	12,025	10,23,995	24,164

### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes**

Prior to Independence, efforts were made to uplift the social-economic conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district. Gandhiji formed 'Akhila Bharatha Harijan Seva Sangha' under the presidentship of Thakkar Bapa and Sirdar Veerana Gowda was chosen president of its' Karnataka branch. Gandhiji visited Bijapur in 1934 and addressed the scheduled castes to be self-reliant. Havinal Shivappa Kamble of Indi taluk strived for upliftment of scheduled castes of Indi taluk in association with Dr. Ambedkar. In 1933, Dr. Ambedkar stayed in circuit house (old I.B.) for 2 days. Many Harijans of Bardol (in Indi taluk) who were residing near the Alur canal died during rainy season, due to incessant rains. Dr. Ambedkar who visited Bijapur, at that time, had submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner to rehabilitate the members of these families. In 1935 when Dr. Ambedkar visited Bijapur for Belagi Somanna Gowda case, Allapura scheduled castes community people (near Bijapur Railway station) felicitated him. On this occasion, Dr. Ambedkar stressed on the need for progress in education, political consciousness and a struggle for constitutional rights. Lakshman Sandimani and Dayanand Binsude were prominent leaders during this period.

In 1933, Kaka Kharkhanis was the Secretary of the Karnataka Untouchability Eradication Council. Dr. Karnad Sadashiva Rao was the President. In this year, Harijan Boarding Home was started in Bijapur. In the Mulki examination (SSLC) held in 1935, a student by name Narayan Kadam of the Boarding Home, became the first Harijan student to pass the Mulki examination of the district. Another girl student by name Yamuna Ingalige became the first Harijan girl student to pass the Metric examinations in the district; She later became a senate member of Karnataka University. Kaka Kharkhanis stayed in the Harijan Boarding Home between 1956 to 1960 treated the boarding children as his own children with love and affection. During this period, a student named Gajakosha, passed B.Sc., with first class.

In 1964 a House Building Society was formed and through this society free sites, free windows, doors, and a cash of Rs. 3000/- were sanctioned to many members.

In the post-independence period, the Government formulated many programmes for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes. In the beginning, the programmes were implemented by

Education Department and to implement these programmes more effectively, a separate department called 'Social Welfare Department' was started. This department is promoting the cause of educational, economic, health and housing programmes of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**Table 16.8 : Details of student hostels and the related expenditure in the district for the years 1994-95 to 1996-97**

Year	Student hostels for boys	Student hostels for girls	Expenditure incurred (Rs. In lakhs)
1994-95	34	12	96.00
1995-96	51	14	119.90
1996-97	55	14	170.00

Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students without hostel facilities, are given scholarships. Pre-metric class students from V to VII standards and High school students are sanctioned scholarships of Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 respectively. As per Government of India rules, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students studying in post-metric courses, full scholarships are sanctioned for students whose parents annual income is less than Rs. 18,000/- and half-scholarships are sanctioned for students whose parents annual income ranges between Rs. 18,000/and Rs. 24,000/-, the rates varying for different levels of education. Since 1989, monthly rates have been fixed for students staying in hostels from Rs. 115 to Rs. 280 and for those not staying in hostels from Rs. 65 to Rs.125 respectively. The State Government dispenses a scholarship Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 to scheduled caste and tribe students respectively who are not eligible for Government of India Scholarships. Apart from this scheduled caste and tribe students who have passed the examination in first attempt with first class are sanctioned a cash prize of Rs. 500 – Rs. 1500 depending upon the levels of examination.

With a view to provide good education to children of persons engaged in unhygienic profession they are admitted to student hostels and scholarships of Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 for middle school and high school students respectively are sanctioned. To provide good education to talented students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes food and other expenses of students admitted to Ramakrishna Vidyashala Boarding School are borne by the State Government. Supply of essential books to schedule caste and schedule tribe students studying in medical and technical courses, expenditure for compulsory educational tours and other educational facilities are provided by the Government.

Table 16.9 : Details of beneficiaries of various educational facilities and expenditure incurred for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97

Scheme	1995-96		1996-97	
	Bene- ficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
Prizes to SSLC students	64	0.32	129	0.59
Prizes to college students	49	0.49	57	0.64
Pre-metric scholarship	6,338	5.00	16,686	22.04
Post-metric scholarship	1,679	32.00	5,849	87.75
Scholarship to talented students	4,045	1.50	845	7.77
Scholarships to 1 <sup>st</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> standard students	2,800	20.00	18,079	25.91
Maintenance of Government Women centres	-	-	1,850	35.92
Maintenance of Ashrama schools	-	-	725	30.31
Student scholarships to P.T.I, D.T.P training	-	-	10	0.7

In 1962 ten Ashrama Schools were established for scheduled caste students – one each at Bagalkote, and Basavana Bagevadi, two at Bijapur, one at Bilagi, three at Indi, one each at Muddebihal and Mudhol taluk.

#### Schemes of Economic development

In Bijapur a tailoring centre for imparting occupational training for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women has been functioning since 1980. This centre provides admission to 20 trainees every year, and gives training for a period of twelve months with a scholarship of Rs. 75 to each trainee. Each successful trainee will be given a free sewing machine to pursue tailoring profession. 89 sewing machines costing Rs. 8.52 lakh were distributed to successful trainees who were trained during 1994-95 and 1995-96, in these tailoring centers. In 1995-96 computer training



facilities were provided to scheduled caste boys and girls in Bijapur district. In this year 43 students were trained in D.T.P. (Desk Top Publishing) at a cost of Rs. 2.07 lakh in 1996-97, 59 candidates were trained in 'Data Entry Operator' training programme and 50 candidates were trained in 'Computer programming. In 1980, 'Bhagya Jyothi' scheme which supplies electricity to scheduled caste 'colonies', was started and the details of beneficiaries are given below.

Table 16.10

Taluk	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Badami	753	418	642
Bagalkote	1,200	716	792
Basavanabagevadi	1,381	1,904	1,415
Bijapur	298	1,452	793
Bilagi	1,000	658	612
Hungund	659	646	734
Indi	2,000	2,000	1,594
Jamkhandi	1,000	1,000	531
Muddebihal	1,440	1,000	819
Mudhol	873	1,000	916
Sindgi	1,499	1,000	940
Total	12,103	11,794	9,788

### Special Unit Scheme

The Government has implemented Special Unit Schemes for the allround development of scheduled castes since 1980-81. Development departments have ear-marked 15% of their budget for financing the families of scheduled castes and supporting in uplifting their poverty. This scheme has given much importance for providing water supply, electricity, health, education, roads, bridge and other basic civic amenities in the colonies of scheduled castes. Progress achieved by different departments under this scheme for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given in the following table.

## 16.11

Department	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
Rural water supply (Bore well)	75	22.42	79	24.15	70	17.70
Rural water supply	09	14.45	19	40.25	24	47.56
Nutrition	6,134	5.52	28,083	4.90	24,050	10.51
Agriculture Department	325	19.89	113	11.13	275	11.18
Horticulture Department	873	9.59	567	3.67	594	3.88
Animal Husbandry Department	184	14.44	124	9.96	80	8.00
Soil and water conservation	716	23.26	66	5.49	-	-
Sericulture Department	42	5.37	116	2.50	99	2.48
Road & Bridge (Kms)	40	52.32	34	67.14	28	56.13
Fisheries	80	1.21	-	-	-	-
Minor Irrigation	14	7.61	-	-	-	-
Forest Department	-	2.25	0.57	-	-	-
Rural and small scale industry	253	7.67	-	-	-	-
Construction of community halls (Commenced from 1996-97)	-	-	-	-	37	48.28

**Welfare of Scheduled tribe:**

In order to provide free education to scheduled tribe children from I to IV standards, free meals, housing, clothing and books were provided. In the district 508 children utilized this facility in various student hostels and the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12.52 lakh for this purpose.

Aided pre and post-metric hostels for scheduled caste children in the district during 1995-96 are: Badami (nil), Bagalkote (03-Nil), Basavana Bagewadi (09-02), Bijapur (13-02), Bellary (02-Nil), Hungund (03-02), Indi (03-02), Jamkhandi (02-02), Muddebihal (03-Nil), Mudhol (01-Nil) and Sindgi (09-01); apart from this, scholarship and cash prizes are given to scheduled tribe students who do not use hostel facility.

**Table 16.12 : Details of students who received various educational facilities for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given below.**

Scheme	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Beneficiaries	Cost (Rs.In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Cost (Rs.In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Cost (Rs.In lakhs)
Pre-metric scholarship	4,065	3.45	1,898	3.52	1260	2.69
Post metric scholarship	896	2.89	808	2.43	823	2.47
Merit scholarship	80	0.15	40	0.50	63	0.60
Fee exemption	18,000	39.96	24,086	41.95	25,404	46.34
Grant to orphanage	80	3.85	66	0.36	83	0.73
Grant to private student hostel	185	3.20	224	4.37	245	4.99

The Government has provided financial assistance of 0.38 lakh to train 65 young men in self employment scheme during 1980-81. In 1984-85 a total cost of Rs. 5.26 lakh was incurred to train 625 youth.

In 1994-95, Rs. 12.5 lakh was spent to facilitate 200 beneficiaries under 'Swavalambane' loan scheme. During 1995-96 and 1996-97, Rs. 17.61 lakh and Rs. 21.84 lakh were incurred for 259 and 245 beneficiaries respectively. During 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 11.82 lakh, Rs. 48.66 lakh and Rs. 41.31 lakh for 206,888 and 621 beneficiaries respectively.

Table 16.13 : Cost incurred for beneficiaries during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

Scheme	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Beneficiaries	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
Motor driving	30	0.59	34	0.61	48	0.78
Vocational training (started in 1995-96)	-	-	09	0.18	35	0.50
Computer training	-	-	10	0.16	27	0.21
Training in stenography	43	0.20	40	0.19	47	0.22
Women welfare centers	150	2.16	150	3.56	150	3.12
Tailoring Training centers	40	1.25	40	1.45	40	2.32

Training in tailoring is imparted to women belonging to backward classes and minorities as well as economically weaker sections through various training centers. Such training centers were started at Badami and Bagalkote in 1995 and at Indi in 1996-97. At the beginning each trainee was given a student fellowship of Rs. 75 per month. This was enhanced to Rs. 150 per month from 1995. Rs. two lakh and Rs. 1.25 lakh were spent during 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively for training 40 women in 1994-95 and 40 women in 1995-96.

#### District Legal Assistance committee

In order to provide free legal assistance to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people Legal Assistance Committee is working in the district since 25.1.1984. Under this scheme, lawyer fees and court stamp fees are borne by Social Welfare department. During 1984-85 Rs. 27,988 Rs. 27,988 and in 1990-91 Rs.78,910 were spent for providing legal assistance to 11 and 43 beneficiaries respectively.

**Table 16.14 : Details of number of beneficiaries and the cost involved for three year from 1994-95 is given below:**

Year	Beneficiaries	Cost ( Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	78	0.39
1995-96	85	0.51
1996-97	72	0.38

### **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation**

This Corporation was started in 1975 in the State with an objective to improve the economic status for the economically weaker scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. In Bijapur, this office was started in 1979. It helps scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons who are eligible for undertaking self-employment through a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3000/- per every person and a corpus fund of Rs. 8750/- with an interest of 4% and the remaining money to be distributed through Nationalised Banks. The corporation sanctions out of the total amount ranging between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 35,000/-.

A maximum amount of loan of Rs. 20,000/- with 50% of this amount as subsidy is sanctioned to agriculture labourers among scheduled caste and tribe to purchase land. Apart from this, the corporation provides financial assistance for borewells, training in driving, radio and television repairs, handloom, leather, and cycle-rikshaw to eligible candidates.

Details of progress achieved by the corporation during 1994-95 and 1996-97 under various schemes are as follows:

**Table 16.15 : Under land ownership scheme**

	Year	Beneficiaries	Cost (in Rs.)
Scheduled caste	1994-95	253	21.0
	1995-96	443	39.4
	1996-97	433	40.51
Scheduled tribe	1994-95	No information	Nil
	1995-96	No information	Nil
	1996-97	443	0.65
<b>Self employment scheme</b>			
Scheduled caste	1994-95	1,324	42.79
	1995-96	1,735	78.53
	1996-97	1,356	63.84
Scheduled tribe	1994-95	60	1.76
	1995-96	133	4.95
	1996-97	104	4.87

Scheme for Rehabilitation of dependents of Safai Karmachari	1994-95	32	2.24
	1995-96	183	12.97
	1996-97	09	0.90
Scheme for Assistance in business	1994-95	200	1.00
	1995-96	262	1.28
	1996-97	Not in existence	-
	Year	Beneficiaries	Cost (in Rs.)
Training scheme	1994-95	164	2.61
	1995-96	403	3.62
	1996-97	Not in existence	-
Ganga Kalyan Scheme	Year	No. of successful bore wells dug	Land irrigated (in acres)
Scheduled Caste	1995-96	409	1000
	1996-97	479	1600
Scheduled Tribe	1995-96	17	50
	1996-97	21	45
Free pumpset scheme	Year	Beneficiaries	Remarks
	1995-96	27	Pumpset and other materials amounting to Rs. 30,000/- is given one to each free of cost.
	1996-97	09	Pumpset and other materials amounting to Rs. 40,000/- is given one to each free of cost.

### Welfare of Backward classes

Basavanna started the Social reform movement in the twelfth century. Many modern educated people started organized efforts for equality which later spread to other districts. In order to provide educational and employment opportunities and reservation of posts for backward classes the Government of India appointed Kaka Kalekar Commission. Since the recommendation made by the commission was not satisfactory, the Government of India ordered the appointment of another relevant commission. The Government of Karnataka made an order in 1958 for 75% of reservation of seats for backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in educational institutions. An order declared 65% of reservation for backward classes in educational institutions. This order was quashed by the High Court in 1960 and a commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. R.Nagana Gowda.

In 1963, the High Court quashed the reservation order of 1962 made on the recommendation of this committee. As a result in 1972, under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur, The Karnataka Backward Classes Commission was appointed. In 1977, the Backward Classes and Minorities Directorate was started and backward classes were classified into five groups and percentage reservation was fixed accordingly as given below (As per constitutional provision 15 (4) and 16 (4))

Table 16.15

Backward classes	Annual income of the family from all sources	15 (4)	16 (14)
A Group	No income limitation	5	5
B Group	Up to Rs. 10,000	15	13
C Group	Up to Rs. 10,000	16	16
D Group	Up to Rs. 10,000	9	11
E Group (backward special group)	Up to Rs. 8,000	5	5

Subsequently district level office for minorities was started. Before this, the Social Welfare department implemented welfare programmes of backward classes and minorities. The State Government order implementing L.G. Havanur Commission Report was questioned in the High Court and the State Government after producing an undertaking in High court appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission for Karnataka under the chairmanship of Justice Venkataswamy. This commission submitted its report in 1986. But this report was not implemented by the Government due to some reasons, and the Government passed an interim order for three years and appointed Justice 'O. Chinnappa Reddy one man Commission'. This commission submitted its report in 1989. The Government did not implement this report but continued to implement.

The Government of Karnataka has classified backward classes into seven groups and has given reservation subject to the judgment of the Supreme Court of India, as given below:

Group I	4%
Group II(A)	15%
Group II(B)	4%
Group III (A)	4%
Group III (B)	5%
Scheduled caste	15%
Scheduled tribe	3 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 %</b>

Except candidates belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and Group I, other candidates whose parents or guardians possess the following employment or immovable property are not eligible to avail the reservation State Government service organizations, State Government Public Sectors, State Government aided and state Government recognized organizations. They are;

1. If parents or guardians are working as Group A or B officers or equivalent post in public sector or employees of private industries, drawing a salary of not less than the salary of a Group B Officer (pay scale 6000-11200)
2. If parents or guardians of candidates are income tax payers
3. If parents or guardians of candidate are Sales tax payers.
4. If one of the parents or guardians, or both possess eight hectares of dry land or equivalent land and the castes classified under above Group I, 2(A), 2(B), 3(A and 3(B) as per the appendix of Government order No. Sam.ki.yee 150 BCA 94 dt. 17-09-1994 are given reservation in appointment under the Indian Constitution 16(4).

### **Welfare programmes**

Scholarships and incentives are provided to students belonging to backward class and minorities in the district staying in hostels to continue their education and to enhance their talent. The department is involved in supply of beds to pre-metric student hostels, sanction of grants to voluntary service organizations for construction of student hostels, supply of sports materials to student hostels, scholarships to students for learning typing and stenography etc.,

Talukwise distribution of hostels started by the department in 1978 are : Badami (5), Bagalkote (5), Basavana Bagevadi (8), Bijapur (9), Bilgi(2), Hungund(4), Indi(7), Jamkhandi(5), Muddebihal (5), Mudhol(6) and Sindgi(7).

### **Devadasi system**

Kaka Kharkhanis (Ganesh Govind Kharkhanis) strived for the eradication of Devadasi system. Devadasis had no social status and men never came forward to marry them. They were not allowed to enter into the houses of respectable families. Kaka undertook awareness campaign among these people. Marriages were conducted among Devadasis. The Government provided financial assistance. Progressive articles against Devadasi system were written in 'Modern Review' journal. During 1939 Ahalyoddhara Mandira, Harijan Balikashrama (1938) and Harijan student hostels 1933 were established in Bijapur. At the same time the Devadasi System Abolition Act was passed.

Some organizations followed the Devadasi rehabilitation programmes of Kaka and asked for Government funds with a commercial motive. When the funds were found to be insufficient to manage these programmes they were forced to follow their old profession. After this, Karkhanis stopped his efforts with much pain.



The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Corporation implemented this scheme to eradicate Devadasi system. 50% of funds up to a maximum limit of Rs. 6,000/- is sanctioned to such women to undertake self-employment, the balance amount being given by the bank in the form of loan. Apart from this, each beneficiary is sanctioned up to Rs. 30,000/- under ownership of land scheme, comprising 50% of grants up to a maximum limit of Rs. 15,000/- and the remaining 50% as loan.

Tailoring training centers are established in Badami and Bagalkote for backward class women to support their livelihood. In 1996-97 a tailoring training centre was started. District officer of Backward Classes and Minorities is the implementing authority of this scheme. In each training centre, 20 women are trained and each woman is paid Rs. 150/- as scholarship. During 1996-97, 20 women were trained in Badami, Bagalkote and Indi by the Department and each successful trainee was supplied with a sewing machine free of cost.

### **Karnataka Backward Class Development Corporation**

Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation (Regd.) was formed in 1977 on the recommendations of Karnataka Backward Classes Commission. In August 1978, its district level office was started in Bijapur. In 1986, a separate Development Corporation for Minorities was started. Under 'Chaitanya' margin loan scheme, the Backward Classes Development Corporation provided loan to economically backward 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' groups whose annual income was less than Rs.6000/- per annum for starting Industries, business and service schemes in Co-ordination with banks. For loans sanctioned by banks a margin amount of 8% up to Rs. 5000/-, 30 % for Rs.5001-10,000/-, and 20% for Rs.10,001 – 15,000 are provided by the Corporation. Apart from this, unemployed backward classes youth whose annual family income is less than Rs. 6000/- are trained in driving autorichshaws, light and heavy motor vehicles with a scholarship of Rs.200 per month and driving licenses are also provided. Under this scheme, Rs. 46,000/- was spent for training 34 unemployed youth of all taluks in permitted vehicle driving in 1995-96. In this year for training 10 unemployed youth and for 16 occupational training programmes Rs. 16,000/- and Rs. 25,870 was spent under this scheme. Under 'Chaitanya' loan scheme in 1995-96 and 1996-97, there were 888 and 622 beneficiaries respectively and an amount of Rs. 10.5 lakhs was spent for identifying points for digging 42 bore wells under 'Ganga Kalyana' scheme.

### **Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation**

The Minorities Development Corporation was started in 1986 for the welfare of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsis. Under 'Swavalambane', margin loan scheme, loans are sanctioned to persons belonging to minority communities whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 18,000/- for undertaking handicrafts, business etc in co-ordination with banks. For loans sanctioned up to Rs. 5000/-, a margin amount of 50%, 30% for Rs. 5001-10,000/-, 20% for Rs. 10,001 – 50,000 is provided by the corporation and an annual interest at the rate of 4% is charged. Under this scheme, during the years 1994-95 and 1995-96, there were 206 and 259 beneficiaries respectively and the amount spent was Rs. 9.3 lakh and Rs. 17.61 laks respectively.

### Navodaya Model Boarding Schools

Navodaya Model Boarding Schools are functioning in order to provide good educational facilities up to primary and secondary education to rural merit students belonging to backward classes. Among these, two boarding schools are functioning at Mudhol and Horthi (Indi Taluk). In these boarding schools, students are admitted from the V standard and educational facilities are provided till the X standard. In each class, 40 students are admitted. Competitive and Viva-voce examinations in Kannada and English are conducted to students seeking admission in these schools. Students in the age group of 10-12 who have passed the IV standard in Government or recognized schools are eligible for admission. The Government bears the cost of Rs. 200/- per month for food for a period of 10 months, Rs. 300/- for uniform per annum and Rs. 150/- per month for other expenses of each student.

### Women and Child Welfare

Mahatma Gandhi who visited Bijapur in 1934 created an awakening on the role of women in the progress of the Nation. Prior to 1987 it was known as Social Welfare Department. The Women and Child Welfare Department has formulated several programmes for the welfare of women and children and is working with the objective of providing equal opportunities and social justice to women by bringing them in the economic main stream. The department is striving through several programmes for the protection of children against exploitation, their all round development in socio-cultural and educational fields.

### Special Nutrition Food Programme

Special Nutrition Food Programme was started by the Government in 1983 to children below six years of age and breast feeding mothers residing in slum areas and hilly regions. The physical and financial progress achieved under this programme is as follows:

Table 16.16

Name of Taluks	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Beneficis arie	Expendi ture	Benefici aries	Expendi ture	Benefici aries	Expendi ture
Badami	12,238	10.26	12,442	10.08	12,741	21.35
Bagalkote	Not available	3.05	11,575	26.41	10,904	23.18
Basavana						
Bagevadi	21,361	14.30	19,473	38.28	17,523	30.20
Bijapur	18,326	15.32	19,369	7.88	16,793	37.42
Bilagi	10,310	7.50	10,982	8.37	8,800	12.90
Hungund	Not available	3.41	13,485	23.91	12,078	22.89

Contd..

Indi	20,284	14.38	20,590	11.61	17,142	46.37
Jamkhandi	14,482	20.89	24,081	18.91	17,004	40.35
Muddebihal	18,496	18.28	18,553	14.05	15,319	36.42
Mudhol	12,310	15.44	13,577	13.58	11,703	31.13
Sindgi	20,678	23.47	21,249	20.70	15,877	42.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,84,415</b>	<b>146.30</b>	<b>1,85,376</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>1,55,884</b>	<b>344.36</b>

Under this scheme, homes (Kuteeras) are constructed for a group of 25 children and the grant of Rs. 150/- is given to each child. The remaining 10% is borne by the organization.

**Griha Kalyana (Domestic Welfare):** Financial aid of 45% from the Central Government and 45% from the State Government are provided to voluntary organisations with the balance of 10% being borne by the organization for rehabilitation, protection and to provide education to poor and orphaned children in the age group of 5-12 years. In the district in 1983, Rs. 8.95 lakhs was spent for 600 beneficiaries-Indi (200), Bagalkote (100), Badami (100), Hungund (100), Bijapur (50) and Basavana Bagewadi (50). Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 150/- is given to each child. During 1996-97, under this scheme, the State Government spent R. 14.33 lakh for 575 children and the Government of India spent Rs.1.62 lakh for 50 children respectively in the district.

The Department is supporting women of weaker sections to undertake activities small-scale industries under this scheme. It is giving a discount of 25% in the loans sanctioned by the Nationalized Banks to promote women to undertake productive activities. In 1992-93, there were 107 beneficiaries in the district and the cost was Rs.1,23,550. Details for three years from 1994-95 to 1996-97 are given in the following table.

Table 16.17

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	139	1.66
1995-96	63	1.47
1996-97	124	2.78

#### Attendance Scholarship to rural girl students

This scheme is formulated to encourage girls belonging to rural areas to continue their education. This is an important step to promote compulsory education for girls. Under this scheme, rural girl students studying in V to VII standards and VIII to X standards who have passed with 80% attendance are provided with a scholarship of Rs. 25/- and Rs.50/- per student respectively for a period of 10 months a year. The annual family income of such girl student

should not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per annum. This scheme was started in the district in 1992-93 and Rs. 0.47 lakh was spent for 135 beneficiaries. Details of beneficiaries and the expenditure during 1994-95 to 1996-97 are as follows:

Table 16.18

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	949	3.98
1995-96	1,014	4.11
1996-97	3,392	14.50

### Occupational training

The department is providing subsidy to women whose annual family income is less than Rs. 22,000/- to learn tailoring, typing, embroidery etc. This scheme was started in the district in 1992 and 14 women were benefited in this year with an expenditure of Rs. 20,650/- given by the Government. Details of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred in the district during 1994-95 to 1996-97 are as follows:

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	171	0.70
1995-96	298	1.30
1996-97	248	1.65

### Child Care centre for children of working women

Under this scheme, the department provides grant-in-aid to start Childcare Centers to give shelter to children of women working in agricultural and other professions. The objective of this scheme which was started in 1983, was, mainly to provide shelter and healthy growth of children under three years and to restrict child mortality.

Rs.1.70 lakh and Rs.0.95 lakh were spent during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for 725 children in 29 centres and 525 children in 21 centres respectively under this scheme. It is reported that the grant sanctioning order was taken back by the Government subsequently from 1996.

### Training for Anganvadi Workers

Women and Child development department provides J.T.C. training and six days refresher course to the newly recruited Anganawadi workers and assistants. Money spent on this programme during 1994-95 to 1996-97 is detailed in the table no.16.19.

Table 16.19

Year	Training Centres	Beneficiaries	Money spent (in lakh Rs.)
1994-95	Guledagudda	200	3.84
	Aminagada	200	3.84
1995-96	Guledagudda	200	3.58
	Aminagada	250	3.31
	Muddebihal	100	1.28
1996-97	Guledagudda	200	4.12
	Aminagada	200	5.19
	Muddebihal	200	3.47

### Juvenile Centre

Those children who are released from courts and the child tribunals are admitted here for rehabilitation purpose. Incumbents get not only general education upto seventh standard but also job oriented training in carpentry, weaving, sewing, tailoring, painting, cobbling and pottery etc. children below 15 years will be sent to high schools to continue their education. This centre started in Bijapur during 1979-80 and Rs. two lakh are spent for 55 beneficiaries. More information is given in table 19.20 for the year 1994 to 1997.

Table 16.20

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
1994-95	151	5.78
1995-96	78	3.27
1996-97	72	4.91

### Welfare of the physically retarded

Many programmes have been taken up after Independence by the Union and the State Governments for the betterment of physically retarded. The department for the welfare of the physically retarded was started in the year 1988 before which these activities were looked after by the Women and Child Welfare Department. The Welfare activities of the physically retarded are looked after by the Assistant Director for Women and Child development department at the district level, as there is no district level office of this department. One who is unable to carry out routine activities due to retarded organs of the body is known as physically retarded. Such physical disability further classified into four categories i.e., blind, deaf and dumb, mentally retarded and body organ deformity. Cured leprosy patients with physical deformity are also considered under the last category of physically retarded.

### Educational Schemes

The State Government provides scholarships to the physically retarded students studying in class I to VII and fine arts trainees whose family income is less than 10,000 p.a. Such financial assistance ranges from Rs.35 to Rs.240 based on the nature of their training or class studying. Blind students get education allowance and those physically retarded who have undergone surgery will get travelling allowance in addition to scholarship amount. This programme was started during 1984-85 in the district. List of beneficiaries and grants provisions is given in the table no. 16.21.

Table 16.21

Year	Beneficiaries of State Scheme	Scholarship amount in lakh Rs.	Beneficiaries of Central Scheme	Scholarship amount in lakh Rs
1994-95	904	3.18	318	2.96
1995-96	854	3.10	351	3.00
1996-97	399	3.12	448	2.30

Few seats in Engineering and Diploma courses are reserved for the physically retarded candidates. Special incentive will be given to meritorious physically retarded candidates who score more than 60% marks. Rs.3.2 lakh were spent for 258 beneficiaries during 1994-95 and Rs.3.74 lakh were spent for 384 beneficiaries during 1995-96 for this purpose.

4% of vacancies in Government departments are reserved for them. Unemployed physically retarded will get an allowance of Rs.75 per month. The Government provides accessories to facilitate their life in addition to providing financial assistance for self employed once. Under this scheme the Karnataka State Finance Corporation provides such assistance to the physically retarded having an annual income below Rs.10,000 p.a. for running small scale industries. Hearing impaired persons between the age of 11 and 25 years will be given training in agrobased activities like agriculture, sericulture and horticulture in agro oriented schools. A stipend of Rs. 25 will be given in addition to Lodging and Boarding facility during the training period of two years.

The Government has established a separate and independent Brail Script printing press in the campus of blind children school Mysore to facilitate the blind children education by providing printed study materials.

### Self Employment Scheme

This scheme has been implemented through the KSFC to facilitate the Physically retarded to take up self employment. Candidates can take up Economically productive activity under this scheme, and can have a subsidy of Rs.6,250. Rs.1.56 lakh has been spent during 1994-95 for 5 beneficiaries.

### Remand Homes

This was started by B.V.Panulekar on 16-11-1918 and was run on voluntary basis without any Government grants till 1979. It was taken over by the Government in 1980. In 1960 Rs.4,404 was spent on 21 Juveniles delinquents, in 1980 Rs.30,862 was spent for 92 children, Rs.97,741 was spent on 114 children during 1985-86. Rs. 0.29 lakh, Rs.0.56 lakh and Rs.0.56 lakh were spent on 64, 116, 85 children during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

### Integrated Child Welfare Scheme (Balavikas Yojana)

Under this scheme special nutritious food will be supplied to children below six years, Pregnants and mothers through Angawadi and also free non formal education will be given to children. This was started during 1990-91 in a district and Rs.4.38 lakh has been spent for 19,787 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries and expenses are given in the following table 16.22

Table 16.22

Beneficiaries	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Children of 6 months to 3 years	7,272	7,100	9,088
Children of 3 - 6 years	7,881	8,820	10,224
Pregnants	963	1,420	1,420
Nursing Mothers	1,107	1,420	1,420
Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)	16.24	9.75	11.70

### Cloth rationing scheme

This scheme started by the Government 15<sup>th</sup> August 1985. Under this scheme adults above 19 years of weaker section below poverty line are eligible to get cloth at lower rates. A shirt piece and a pair of dhotis for just 25 rupees for men and a pair of Sarees and blouse pieces for just 25 rupees for women will be distributed. All those who have the green ration card under IRDP Scheme are the beneficiaries.

Table 16.23 : Details of cloth rationing beneficiaries during 1994-95 to 1996-97

Taluku	No. of beneficiaries		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Badami	32,023	32,023	26,185
Bagalkote	25,261	25,251	23,947
Basavana Bagevadi	35,610	35,610	35,333
Bijapur	52,162	52,162	50,169
Bilagi	19,608	19,608	19,579
Hungund	31,749	31,749	30,215
Indi	44,632	44,632	44,223
Jamkhandi	37,510	37,510	35,027
Muddebihal	35,117	35,117	33,060
Mudhol	20,612	20,612	20,162
Sindgi	38,020	38,020	37,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,72,304</b>	<b>3,72,304</b>	<b>3,57,120</b>

### Tricolor ration card scheme

The State Government has started Green colouration card scheme from November first 1987. This helps the below poverty line population in procuring foodgrains at a cheaper rate. Later the card was taken back and a tricolor card was introduced. Further this scheme has extended to landless agro labourers also. In Bijapur district this scheme was started on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1992. The talukwise beneficiaries details is given in table no. 16.24.

Table 16.24

Taluku	Beneficiaries		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Badami	41,274	41,274	36,338
Bagalkote	28,834	28,834	26,710
Basavana Bagevadi	36,634	26,634	36,272
Bijapur	57,809	57,809	55,569



Bilagi	19,608	19,608	19,579
Hungund	35,895	35,895	34,350
Indi	45,555	45,555	45,145
Jamkhandi	56,387	56,387	56,335
Muddebihal	37,295	37,295	35,086
Mudhol	25,612	25,612	24,932
Sindgi	40,027	40,027	39,229
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,25,030</b>	<b>4,25,030</b>	<b>4,09,522</b>

### Wakf Institutions

In Bijapur district, the Central Wakf Act 1954, was implemented in 1959. Later this Act was amended in 1959, 1964 and 1968. The district Wakf Committee has been managing the wakf properties under the guidance of Karnataka Wakf Board. The Government appointed an administrator from 6-10-1996. The talukwise wakf properties and approximate value of these properties are given below:

**Table 16.25**

Taluks	Wakf properties	Approximate cost (Rs. In lakhs)
Badami	107	2.25
Bagalkote	095	3.17
Basavana Bagevadi	128	3.45
Bijapur	406	15.40
Bilagi	064	2.01
Hungund	144	3.15
Indi	179	3.76
Jamkhandi	126	3.74
Muddebihal	138	3.10
Mudhol	110	2.30
Sindgi	203	3.50
<b>Total in the district</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>45.83</b>

During the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, were collected Rs. 10.93 lakhs, 1.12 lakhs and Rs.99 lakhs respectively as wakf subscription at the rate of 6% per annum. The following table gives details of wakf institutions of the district.

Details of wakf institutions in Bijapur district.

Table 16.26

Taluks	Masque	Dargas	Ashu khana	Khaber sthan	Idgas	Anjuman	Total
Badami	31	17	24	28	06	01	107
Bagalkote	38	12	15	26	02	01	095
Basavana Bagevadi	28	18	27	43	12	- Nil -	128
Bijapur	171	125	50	51	08	01	406
Bilagi	10	10	14	24	06	01	064
Hungund	62	05	13	55	05	04	144
Indi	69	39	12	44	11	04	144
Jamkhandi	47	37	10	25	07	-Nil-	126
Muddebihal	50	20	12	51	03	02	138
Mudhol	44	18	27	14	06	01	110
Sindgi	34	57	37	60	13	02	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1700</b>

### Old Age pension

The Government of Karnataka started old age pension scheme in January 1965. A 70 year old person who has no source of income and who has no children or grand-children above the age of 20 years, was considered eligible for old age pension. For physically handicapped persons, the minimum age limit fixed was 65 years. In 1972, the age limit for old age and handicapped persons was reduced to 65 and 60 years respectively. The age limit was further reduced to 45 years for physically challenged persons in 1974 and 16 years in 1977. In 1979, the age limit was completely relaxed and the benefit has been extended to mentally challenged persons. In the beginning years, the monthly rate of the pension was Rs. 50/- which was later enhanced to Rs. 75/- from April 1991.

Talukwise details of beneficiaries for 1994-95 to 1996-97 are given in the following Table

Table 16.27

Taluk	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Badami	5,912	5,916	5,990
Bagalkote	4,896	4,392	4,443
Basavana Bagevadi	6,440	6,172	6,316
Bijapur	12,432	12,345	12,712
Bilagi	3,052	2,523	5,495
Hungund	7,216	5,328	5,416
Indi	5,276	5,383	5,416
Jamkhandi	6,133	5,319	2,653
Muddebihal	5,348	5,514	5,903
Mudhol	2,606	3,110	3,162
Sindgi	4,298	3,675	3,806
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,609</b>	<b>59,577</b>	<b>61,306</b>

#### **Shiva Sharana Haralaih Vidhyavardhaka Institute for Blinds**

This institute stated in Bijapur in 1991 with 14 blind students. It incurred an expenditure of Rs.2.5 lakh during 1991-92. During 1994-95, 95-96 and 96-97 40, 45 and 48 students were benefited and rs.3.27 lakh, 4.06 lakh and 5.28 lakh rupees were respectively.

#### **Mujarai Insitutions**

The Deputy Commissioner is the District CAO of mujarai and charitable and endowment institutions whereas the Tahshildar is the CAO at taluk level. A grant of Rs.1.25 lakh is released during 1997-98. Talukwise details of such institutions is listed below.

Table 16.28

Taluks	Charitable, endowment Institutions	grant received (in Rs.)
Jamkhandi	06	13,274
Mudhol	01	2,805
Bilagi	02	1,882
Indi	04	6,155
Bagalkote	06	11,778
Badami	12	20,076
Hungund	08	23,685
Bagewadi	01	17,824
Muddebihal	01	274
Sindgi	02	5,803
Bijapur	-	-
Total	43	1,03,559

#### Rotary Club, Bijapur

With a motto of world peace Rotary club was started in the year 1959 with 25 members in the beginning. It provides reading room facility for the primary and college students, and arranges eye treatment camps, pulse polio camps, medical advice camps for diabetics, Blood donation camps and felicitating leading personalities in social reform etc. During 1996-97 47 members were on roll.

#### Rotary Club, Bijapur north

This institute was established in the year 1992 with 32 members. It promotes drinking water facility, agrobased children's observatories, educational awareness programmes for rural children, eye treatment camps, dental camps, pulse polio camps, etc. It had 41 members during 1996-97. The club has its branches in Indi, Jamkhandi, Bagalkote, Mudhol, and Sindgi.

#### Lions Club, Bijapur

This institute was established in 1965 with 28 members. It organises union programmes to promote welfare of the poor people. The important ones are free eye treatment camp, Medical advice Camps, in addition to DPT, BCG and OPV programmes for childrens. The club since 1968 has also organised medical camps for city and rural children and 12,600 beneficiaries attended the camps so far. From 1992 onwards it has started, providing oxgen cylinders for patients, diagnosing, HIV AIDS and Medical advice to the affected and providing ambulance facility to the needy etc.

### Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Department

The Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Department was established in 1964 at Bijapur. Rs. 2.5 lakh has been spent for the welfare of wives and dependents (13) of soldiers who lost their lives in the wars between 1944-1997. Rs. 1.8 lakh and Rs. 1.75 were spent towards providing pension for the retired soldiers (1800) and for providing monthly honorarium to war widows.

Table 16.28 A

Details	1996-97 Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1996-97	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Education to the children of soldiers	560	2.18	539	4.98
Annual compensation	24	0.26	22	0.26
war awards	13	0.09	13	0.09
Compensation to the wives of former soldiers	20	0.30	32	0.48
Medical reimbursements	76	0.40	96	0.50
Emergency financial assistance to former soldiers	06	0.02	09	0.03

Many programmes were organized such as providing financial assistance to soldiers in case of urgency, suitable programmes for the progress of remand homes of agricultural based students, education to rural children, eye-camps, dental check-up camps, pulse polio etc. There were 41 members in 1996-97. Rotary clubs were working for social cause in Indi, Jamkhandi, Bagalkote, Mudhol and Sindgi.