

CHAPTER 16

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Other than Education and Medical services the Government takes up many other Social Service schemes. The main purpose of these activities is to improve educational, social and economic conditions of people. Apart from the Government, many voluntary (non-governmental) organisations have taken up these activities. The issues such as, the developments which have taken place, the services taken up in the field of education and sports, literature and culture, health and eradication of diseases have been discussed in the previous chapters. The measures taken up for the welfare of labour class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities, women and children; physically handicapped and voluntary organisations and various such other related activities are discussed in this chapter.

Labour Welfare

The progress of labour welfare activities is naturally related to service security, protection of service rules and labour reforms. In order to improve their service conditions, there is a need for the labourers to organise themselves. Since industrial development was limited in the district during the pre-independence period, labour sector was also not well organised. Around 1930, Labour union came into being at Hubli in Bharath Mills under the leadership of Dr. Hardikar. The other notable personalities who strove for organisation of labour included like S.V. Joshi Devapure, and others. Even before them, a union of the mill workers was started by N.B. Hiremath. The Railway workers were united under the organisation INTUC.

In those days, there were only a few labour laws and there was not much of compulsion for its implementation. However as reported the labourers were treated inhumanly, and their working conditions were organised on a feudalistic pattern. Prior to independence, the Beedi Workers Union and the Railway Workers Union had come up in the district. It is learnt that through these labour unions many leaders put forth their efforts for the protection of labourers and also to develop a cordial relationship between the labour class and the managerial class of the industries. The notable personalities who had made significant contribution in this field included V.V. Giri, Kammar Siddappa, Karimsab Bankapura, Guruswamy, A.J. Mudhol and such others. After independence and specially after

1960, the labourers organised themselves and they began to fight for their rights and as a result many labour strikes took place in the district. The hunger strike of the Railway Workers in 1964, the strike of the Beedi Workers and Kirloskar Electric Company Workers in 1967 and the strike of the Hotel workers in 1985 are some of the examples that can be mentioned. All these events took place at Hubli.

In order to implement and supervise the welfare activities coming under the purview of the Department of Labour in the district, a senior inspector is functioning in the district. The following central and state Labour Acts and Rules framed thereunder are enforced in the district. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, The Indian Boilers' Act 1923, the Trade Union Act 1926, the Payment of Wages Act 1936, the Employment of Children Act 1936, the Employers Liability Act 1938, the Weekly Holiday Act 1942, the Industrial Employments (standing orders) Act 1946, the Industrial Dispute Act 1947, the Factories Act 1948, the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Maternity Benefit Act 1961, the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961, the Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1965, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965; the Beedi and Cigar workers (conditions of employment) Act 1966, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; the payment of Gratuity Act 1975; the Equal Remuneration Act 1976; the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1982; the Dangerous Machinery Act 1983 and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, the department immediately intervenes in cases of industrial strikes and lock-outs and temporary discharge etc that leads to Industrial unrest and obtains the benefits available to the labourers and tries to protect industrial peace and harmony.

During the year 1993-94, there were two temporary 'lay off' involving 128 workers and the total number of man days lost was 249 as against four temporary 'lay off' involving 298 workers and the total number of man days lost was 490 in 1992-93. The details of the disputes that have taken place during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under the various Acts are given in the following table.

Table 16.1 : Industrial Disputes in the year 1992-93 and 1993-94

Year	Title of the disputes	Suits failed	Suits Settled	Pending Suits
1992-93	Labour loss compensation Act	175	120	55
	The Industrial Disputes Act	14	10	04
	The Minimum Wages Act	14	04	10
	Disputes Applications	40	25	15
	Total	243	159	84
1993-94	Labour loss Compensation Act	210	130	80
	The Industrial Disputes Act	88	30	58
	The Minimum Wages Act	28	03	25
	Disputes applications	44	22	22
	Total	370	185	185

Source :Industries Welfare Department, Hubli

Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 there were 30 industrial Units covering 48,388 labourers during 1992-93 and during 1993-94 there were 28 industrial units covering 58,610 labourers. During 1992-93, 2,209 shops and commercial establishments were registered in the district and the amount realised from such registration was Rs.34,901 and there were 7,338 labourers in these establishments. During 1993-94, 2,842 shops and commercial establishments were registered and the amount realised from such registration was Rs.55,670 and there were 7,459 labourers in these establishments.

The amount realised from the new registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments during the years 1991-92; 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in the following table.

Table 16.2

Year	New Registration	Amount realised (in Rs)	Amount Received from the new registrations	Total amount realised in the year (in Rs)
1991-92	2,934	18,124	11,729	1,12,599
1992-93	2,209	34,901	11,715	5,14,042
1993-94	2,736	51,820	11,400	7,76,910

According to the workmen's Compensation Act 1923, those working in factories involved in accidental death or disability will be paid compensation. During 1992-93; 84 labourers suffered from permanent disability and there were 91 accidental deaths and during 1993-94; 128 labourers suffered from permanent disability and there were 82 accidental deaths and during these two years the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 17,77,128 and Rs.32,00,134 respectively.

The office of the Inspector of Boilers is functioning in the district under the control of the Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and it is implementing the following Acts and Rules there under in the district, the Indian Boilers Act 1923; the Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982; the Boiler Attendants Rules 1962 and the Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules 1959. During 1992-93, the number of registered boilers, economisers and steam pipes in the district (excluding Ranibennur taluk which comes under Davanagere division) was 68,2 and 42 respectively and the number registered during the year 1993-94 was Boilers-74; economisers-2 and steam pipes-45. During 1993-94 three boilers and four steam pipes were newly registered and the amount realised from this was Rs.32,170 and Rs.17,050 respectively as tax to the Government. During 1992-93, 58 boilers and during 1993-94, 49 boilers were inspected and certified.

Labour Welfare Board

The Labour Welfare Board has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes as per the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965. The Labour Welfare Fund is collected at Re.One per worker per year from the workers, Rs.Two per worker from the employer and Re.One per worker per year from the Government to make up the fund. The board has taken up the programmes of establishing labour welfare centres, providing reading rooms for the Labourers, recreational facilities and sports activities to the workers. Besides this, it has also taken up programmes such as establishing rest houses, conducting tours and picnics and awarding scholarships to the children of the workers. In Dharwad district, the Labour Welfare centres are functioning at Hubli, Gadag, Hulkoti (Gadag taluk) and at Nargund and the amount spent through these centres during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 was

Rs.1,37,726 and Rs.2,92,497 respectively. During the years 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94 the number of students benefited from the scholarship was 53, 66 and 113 respectively and the amount spent was Rs.27,560; Rs.32,360 and Rs.57,560 respectively.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district in 1952 as per the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. In the beginning, the scheme was applicable to factories (non-seasonal) where power is used, employing 20 or more workers having a monthly income of less than Rs.400. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to factories employing 10-19 persons where power is used; with 20 or more persons but not using power and persons working in other sectors like Hotels, Restaurants, Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments and Road Transport Organisations and the monthly income limit was also raised to Rs.3,000.

The ESI scheme which has been implemented as a social security scheme is administered under the control of the Central Labour Secretariat. This scheme, envisages, provision of medical facilities as well as making provision for cash compensation/relief for such eventualities like afflictment of diseases, maternity related situations, disability and funeral etc. The insurance benefit is not only for the insured but also extended to the dependents and his family members. The Medical Services to be rendered under the ESI scheme is the responsibility of the State Government. There is a ESI hospital having 50 beds at Hubli eight beds in the Government hospital, Gadag; four beds each in the Government hospitals at Nelavagal and Nargund have been reserved to take care of the needs of labourers covered under the ESI scheme, and 19 beds at KMC hospital, Hubli, eight full time dispensaries, one part-time dispensary and nine local offices of the ESI corporation are also functioning in the district.

The number of persons covered under the ESI scheme in the district was 22,863 during 1992-93 and 23,521 during 1993-94 and during these two years the number of beneficiaries from the ESI hospital, Hubli was 91,452 and 94,084 respectively. Besides, during 1992-93, 16,258 out patients and 1,157 in-patients and during 1993-94, 17,626 out patients and 1,218 in-patients were benefited from the other hospitals in the district and the total number of out-patients benefited from the dispensaries during these two years was 3,37,956 and 3,44,202 respectively for which the amount spent was Rs.29.38 lakhs and Rs.40.88 lakhs respectively.

Trade Union Movement

Labour movement was limited to only textile industries till the year 1940. Engineering Industries emerged as the second largest industry in the district and the labour union activities in this field was started rather late during the second world war period and even after that. During the time of Quit-India Movement, there were strikes on a large scale by the labourers at Hubli and at other industrial centres and eventhough the strikes continued for many days, the labourers were resolute in their struggle. During 1954, the Union came to be strengthened by the involvement of influential people, outside the labour class. The labourers of the Bharath Mills at Hubli had formed an Union even before the second world war. It is learnt that, it was only during the period of independence that, the labour unions started functioning on a firm footing.

The following Labour Unions were functioning in the district during 1994 and the figure in the bracket indicate the number of members. The Dharwad District Bank Employees Association, Hubli, (2,257); All India Daily Deposit Collectors Association, Hubli (401); LPC Employees Union, Dharwad(21); Insurance Employees Union, Dharwad (1,057); Bharath Gold Mines Ltd., Employees Union, Hubli (40) Haveri APMC yard Haveri (85); Malaprabha Grameena Bank Employees Union Hubli (398); Malaprabha Grameena Bank Officers Association, Dharwad (460) ; Malaprabha Grameena Bank Employees Association, Dharwad (692); Gurusiddeswar Co-operative Bank Employees Union, Hubli(45); Karnataka Housing Board Employees Association, Dharwad (43); Dharwad District Milk Producers Co-operative Federation Employees Union, Dharwad (186); Dharwad Milk Producers Co-operative Federation Employees Union, Dharwad (38).; The Dharwar Cattle Feed Plant Employees Union, Dharwad (33), The N.G.E.F Employees Association, Hubli (192); The Government Branch Press S.C. and S.T., Workers Association, Dharwad (10); Government Press Employees Union, Hubli (96), Government Branch Press S.C. and S.T., Workers Union Dharwad (20).

Hubli-Dharwad corporation Harijana-Girijana Employees Union Hubli (150); Dalitapura Employees Union, Hubli (19); Mahadev Textiles Mills Labourers Committee, Hubli (330); KHDC Weavers Union, Gadag - Betgeri (207); Khadi Gramodyoga Spinning and Weavers Employees Association, Hubli (193); Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Employees Artisan Federation Hubli (550); KSRTC Staff and Workers Union, Regional workshop, Hubli (522); Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Regional workshop Hubli and Scheduled Castes and Scheudles Tribes Employees Union, Hubli (127); K.S.R.T.C. Retired Employees Federation, Hubli (5); KSRTC Staff and Workers Union, Gadag (1,720). K.S.R.T.C Employees Union, Hubli (37), K.S.R.T.C Mazdoor Sangha, Hubli (43); Karnataka State Government Daily Wage Employees Federation, Hubli (561), Karnataka Slum Clearance workers Union, Hubli (51); Karnataka State Temples and Religious Institutions Employees Union, Dharwad (242); Karnataka University Daily wage Employees Union, Dharwad (58); Hubli Taluk Vokkalutana Huttuvali Marata Sahakari Sanghada Employees Union, Hubli (51); The Gadag Beedi workers Union, Gadag (97); Dharwar district Beedi workers union, Hubli (450); Shirahatti Taluk Beedi workers Union, Lakshmeswara (597); Savanur Taluk Beedi workers Union, Savanur (15); Dharwad District Beedi workers Union, Hubli (500); Ranibennur Taluk Tiles, Bricks, Building construction and works and General workers Union, Ranibennur (200); B.B. Chemicals Workers Union, Dharwad (12); Vividha Chemicals Employees Association (24); S.R.C., Employees Union steeven Refract Ceramic, Dharwad (100); Ramco Industries workers and General Labour Union, Karur (61); Ramco Industries workers Union, Karur (180); Taiwak Industries Karmachari Sangha (120);.A.K.Industries Employees Union, Hubli (316); Karnataka Industrial Gases Private Limited workers and staff Union, Dharwar (11); Elmake Employees Union; Dharwad (75); The Employees Union precision Tooling System Limited, Dharwad (64); TPSL Staff and Workers Organisation, Dharwad (38); Kirloskar Electric company Employees Union, Hubli (67); The Co-operative Hospital Employees Union, Hubli (52); The Karnataka Cancer Hospital Employees Union, Hubli (86); Dharwad District Hotel workers Union, Hubli (351); Karnataka Sales Executive Association, Hubli (35);

Sangam Solvent Workers Union; Kumarapattana (Ranibennur taluk) (126); C.I.P Employees Union, Indian Plywood Karnataka Sangha, Dharwad (91); Dharwad Indian plywood Staff Union, Dharwad (65); N.S.Paper Board Karnataka Sangha Kamdad (Ranibennur Taluk); (33); Varada Sugars Employees and staff Union, Sangur (Haveri Taluk) (476); Gadag Taluk Lorry Loading and Unloading Hamalis Union; Gadag (172); S.P.Motors Employees Union; Hubli (28); Luxury Taxi Owners and Drivers Union, Gadag (75);Shirahatti taluk Lorry Drivers Union, Lakshmeswara (43);Shirahatti taluk Lorry Hamalis Union,Lakshmeswara (78); Byadagi taluk Lorry Loading and Unloading Hamalis Union, Byadagi

(62);Davanagere Cotton Mills Workers Union, Gadag (639); Ranibennur Taluk Weavers and General Labour Union, Thumminakatti (150); Nandi Hasabi Textiles Mills Employees Union Nargunda (260); Gwalior Rayons Staff Association, Kumarapatnam (65); Gwalior Rayons Gronalin Division Contract Labour Union, Kumarapatnam (1066).

Gwalior Rayons Gronalin Division Contract Workers Union, Kumarapatnam (100); Harihara Poly fibres Staff Union, Kumarapatnam (113); Harihara Polybisres Security Guard and General Labour Union, Kumarapatnam (50);Harihara Polyfibres Employees Union, Kumarapatnam (1,568);Karnataka Javali Girani Karmikara Sangha, Old Hubli (50); Anand Textiles Mills Employees Association; Halageri (100);Gadag-Betgeri Cloth Shop workers Union, Gadag (125); Gadag Co-operative Textile Mills Employees Union; Hulikote (909); Samyukta Karnataka Press Labourers Union, Hubli (206); Belgaum Division Workers Association, Hubli (155); Harihara Polyweavers Colony workers and General Labour Union, Kumarapatnam (100); Dharwad District Mazdoor Sangh, Dharwad (1,358); Dharwad District Employees Association, Hubli (447); Dharwad District General Employees Union, Dharwad (312); Dharwad Taluk General Establishment Employees Union, Dharwad (40); Gadag Grain Market Hamalara Sangha, Gadag (40); Gadag Betgeri General workers Union, Gadag (255); Haveri city Hamals Union, Haveri (35); Savanur Taluk Coolikara Union, Savanur (31) and New Cotton Market Karmikara Sangha,Hubli (91).

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Several efforts were made in the district even before Independence to improve the social and economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though Mahatma Phule, Dr.Ambedkar and others started their activities to a considerable extent in this direction in Maharashtra, it was spread in Karnataka only by the efforts of Gandhiji. Soon after he was released from the jail during the end of 1933, Gandhiji with a firm determination to eradicate untouchability from the Hindu Society toured throughout India for an year and gave wide publicity to it and he also collected funds towards it. From March 1st, 1934 he toured in Dharwad district also. He collected funds through his speeches at places like Haveri, Motebennur, Byadgi, Gadag, Jakkali, Uppina Betgeri, Balligeri and Karikatte (for details see chapter II). In many places activities like permitting the untouchables to draw water from public wells and tanks and entry to temples took place. Many congress workers were also involved in this laudable cause. Gandhiji founded Akhila Bharatha Harijana Sevaka Sangha under the presidentship of Thakkara Bhapa and Saradara Veerana Gowda was made the President for its Karnatka branch. He was appointed as the Secretary for Harijana Balika Ashram at Hubli. The Harijana Balika Ashram at Hubli was started under the supervision of Smt. Nagamma, wife of Saradara Veerana Gowda. Untouchable Girls below 10 years of age were brought from villages and towns and many programmes were organised for their educational and cultural development. During that period the building of Harijana Balika Ashram was constructed on the Hubli-Dharwad highway. Patila Kallanagowda visited Harijan colonies at places like Motebennuru, Byadgi, Hosaritti, Koradur, Karjagi, Ranibennur and Hamsabhavi and emphasised imparting education to the untouchables and prevailed upon the people and to send thier children to the Hubli Ashram. Only 30 girls and 15 boys were given admission to the Ashram. Apart from this many institutions were organised for the upliftment of Harijans and many branches were established. In places like Kakola, Haveri, Koradur, Sangur and Hosaritti, where the congress workers were running the Ashramas, took up continuous activities to educate them on the need to maintain the cleanliness in Harijan colonies, in making them literates and about their employments. During the initiation of the activities for the eradication of the untouchability, there were oppositions and social boycotts.

The President of the All India Harijana Sevak Sangh sanctioned Rupees one thousand for digging a well for Harijans at Kakola near Ranibennur. All sections of the society without any inhibitions started using the well. Some of the significant activities taken up at Kakola in 1936 were arranging meetings to orient the Harijans about cleanliness; sending their children to schools; organising daily Bhajan Melas with the co-operation of the worshippers of Goddess Durgavva; Dyamavva; Halavva and Sharanavva. Roads in the Harijan colonies were properly made. With a view to make separate arrangements to process and cut the dead cattle in the colony, an extent two Guntas of land was purchased and this slaughter place was segregated by erecting a wall around it. Another noteworthy achievement in this village was the efforts made to encourage Harijan children to get enrolled in Government Schools.

Prior to Independence Harijans were not allowed to enter the temples. After the satyagraha movement initiated by Gandhiji, Harijans were allowed to enter most of the temples in the district. The Harijan students were given opportunity to take part in the Sharada Puja conducted at Karnataka High school, Dharwad. In addition, financial assistance and also school uniforms were given to Harijan students from the school.

During 1946 an untouchable woman, Sambrani Yellavva who had no education, contested from the Reserved Constituency for women in Ranibennur taluk in the Mumbai Legislative Assembly election as a Congress candidate and defeated her opponent; who was the wife of the President of the Akhila Bharatha Veerashaiva Mahasabha. This was indeed an astounding event.

During 1956, Indira Gandhi toured Dharwad district and established five housing societies for the benefit of Harijans and backward classes. Sixteen houses were provided with facilities to construct dwelling houses. However, this institution was financially so poor, that it did not had even the money required for registration of these houses. Under this situation, the then President Banagara Siddappa of the Ranibennur Municipality came forward to donate Rs. 300 to meet these expenses. Under the leadership of Hanumanthappa Halammanavar a Co-opertive society was constituted and this Society constructed 40 houses to 40 Harijan families. Under the leadership of the then former MLA Honnatti, Nagappa, 80 houses were constructed under the Co-operative sector for the exclusive use of Lambanis at Nookapura.

After independence, government has taken up various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though, in the beginning, these programmes were implemented by the Education Department, with a view to make these programmes even more effective, a separate Department viz, Social Welfare Department was later established. This department has taken up many constructive programmes for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various fields such as education, health and housing. All the Local Bodies are spending 18 percent of their annual budget for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

According to 1991 census; 11.72 percent of the total population of the district belonged to Scheduled Castes. In the rural population of 22,97,259 the Scheduled Castes population was 2,90,616 (12.75 percent) and in the urban population of 12,23,891; 1,19,883 (9.80 percent) belonged to Scheduled Castes. (See chapter III for details).

Women Welfare Centres have been established in the district which include nursery section with a view to inculcate school going habit and to impart pre-primary education among the children between 3 and 6 years of age and to impart training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts for the women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The intake capacity of each Welfare centre is 50 children and they are provided free mid-day meals and two sets of uniform per year.

With the objective of providing boarding and lodging facilities to school going children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, attending school from V standard to X standard pre-matric hostels were established in the district. Prior to 1990, Rs.100 per student per month was spent for their boarding charges and since 1990 it has been enhanced to Rs.150 per student per month. During 1960 there were eight pre-matric boys hostels and four pre-matric girls hostels in the district and this number increased to twelve Boys Hostels and seven Girls Hostels during 1970 and further rose to 49 and 16 respectively during 1990. The talukwise details of pre-matric hostels functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district, for the years 1990-94 are given in the following tables.

Table 16.3 : Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1993-94

Sl. No. Taluk	1990-91		1991-92		1993-93	
	Govt. Hostels	Aided Hostels	Govt. Hostels	Aided Hostels	Govt. Hostels	Aided Hostels
1. Byadgi	4	2	5	2	6	2
2. Dharwad	2	1	2	1	2	1
3. Gadag	2	1	2	4	3	4
4. Hangal	5	1	5	1	5	1
5. Haveri	2	-	2	-	2	-
6. Hirekerur	7	2	7	2	7	5
7. Hubli	2	3	3	3	3	3
8. Kalghatgi	2	-	2	-	2	-
9. Kundgol	1	-	1	-	1	-
10. Mundargi	4	1	5	-	4	-
11. Nargund	2	-	2	-	2	-
12. Navalgund	2	1	2	1	2	1
13. Ranibennur	3	1	3	1	3	1
14. Ron	3	3	3	3	3	4
15. Savanur	1	-	1	-	2	-
16. Shiggon	4	-	4	-	4	1
17. Shiratti	3	-	3	1	4	1
Total	49	16	52	19	55	24

Table 16.4 : Statement indicating the number of hostel, number of beneficiaries and the expenditure for three years

Year	No. of Hostels	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
1991-92	65	2,737	89.81
1992-93	71	2,662	99.53
1993-94	79	2,962	108.2

For the benefit of those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pre-matric students who do not avail hostel facilities but continue studies, a scholarship of Rs.75 per annum per student is provided for those studying in middle schools and Rs.100 per annum for those studying in high schools. The post-matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for full scholarships if the income of their parents is less than Rs.18,000 per annum and those students whose Parents' annual income is between Rs.18,000 and Rs.24,000 are sanctioned half the rate of scholarship according to Government of India Rules. The Government of India scholarship rates are different at different stages for different disciplines and since 1989 the rate varies from Rs.115 to Rs.280 for those residing in the Hostels and Rs.65 to Rs.125 for those not residing in the Hostels. For those students who are not eligible for Government of India scholarships, the state Government is sanctioning scholarship varying from Rs.40 to Rs.75 per month. Besides this, a prize money of Rs.500 to Rs.1500 at different Public Examination levels are awarded for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who pass Public Examinations in first class in the first attempt. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure 60 percent and above marks in the annual examinations get Rs.75 per annum at the middle school level and Rs.100 per annum at the high school level as merit scholarship. The total number of students who passed Public Examination in the first class in the district during the last three years is given in the following table.

Table 16.4a

Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1991-92	297	78,500	48	24,000
1992-93	139	36,738	44	22,000
1993-94	190	50,218	58	29,000

In order to provide good education for the children of those who are engaged in manual cleaning occupations, they are admitted to hostels and a sum of Rs.200 per month per student at the middle school level and Rs.250 per month per student at the high school level is sanctioned towards their boarding expenses. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe meritorious students are admitted to Ramakrishna Vidyashala at Mysore (Residential) to provide them a better education and a sum of Rs.8,005 is sanctioned to each student to meet the boarding and other expenses annually. Besides this, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students studying in medical, engineering and other professional

with reference books, tour expenditure wherever educational tours are compulsory and many other such educational facilities.

Table 16.5 : Statement Indicating details of hostel facilities and the scholarships awarded to the students for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl.No. 94	Scheme	1992-93		1993-94	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in lakhs
1.	Pre - matric Hostels	2,712	95.00	3,012	101.00
2.	Nursery-cum-women welfare centres	1,850	18.00	1,850	19.5
3.	Residential Schools	775	15.00	775	16.5
4.	Award of Prize money to S.S.L.C.Students	108	0.905	147	1.3375
5.	Award of Prize money to College Students	184	0.92	248	1.24
6.	Pre-matric Scholarship	17,816	15.32	30,516	26.32
7.	Post-matric Student s Scholarship	6,897	86.9	8,996	115.84
8.	Merit Scholarship for students	2,089	2.00	3,899	3.94
9.	Pre-matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unhygienic occupations	55	0.75	136	0.99
10.	Extra Payment for students Boarding and Housing	1,889	12.96	1,922	20.53
11.	Training for TCH students	5	0.0125	10	0.025
12.	Educational Tours	3	0.015	33	0.164

Schemes for Economic upliftment

A tailoring training centre to impart vocational training to Scheduled Caste women is functioning at Dharwad since 1963. Generally, there is provision for admission to 25 candidates for training in tailoring for a period of 12 months with a stipend of Rs.75 per month per candidate. Each candidate who successfully completes the training is provided with a sewing machine free of cost to enable him / her to continue the profession. During 1992-93, twenty women from each of the taluks of Dharwad, Haveri and Navalgund were benefited under this scheme. Fifty three women each were benefited in the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, whereas 60 women were benefited in the year 1993-94. The corresponding expenditure incurred was Rs.0.97 lakhs, Rs.1.43 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs respectively. Besides this these women were provided with a sewing machine free of cost.

In order to encourage Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to take up self - employment by imparting training in auto rikshaw driving, a sum of Rs.100 per candidate as training fees is paid by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation . The period of training is one

month and the local candidate will be paid a stipend of Rs.150 and candidates from outstations are given a stipend of Rs.300. Thirty candidates were benefited in each of the two years 1990-91 and 1993-94 for which the amount spent was Rs.27,000 and Rs.32,000 respectively.

Under the scheme of imparting training in driving light vehicles, the Corporation bears the training fees of Rs.1,200 per candidate and the period of training is one month. The number of beneficiaries in the district was 60 during 1991-92 at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs and 50 in each of the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 at a cost of Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

With the objective of imparting three months Computer training to the young men and women belonging to Scheduled Caste, with a view to enable them to take up self-employment under the scheme in 1991-92, a stipend of Rs. 150 for local candidates and Rs. 300 for outstation candidates were sanctioned. During 1992-93 there were 40 beneficiaries for which the amount spent by the Government was Rs.one lakh.

During 1993-94, the period of training was raised to four months and 50 candidates got the benefit at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. During 1993-94 training was imparted in Kannada typing for male and female candidates for a period of ten months and the monthly stipend paid was Rs.100 per candidate and ten candidates were benefited. A sum of Rs.1,000 to Rs.10,000 will be paid as financial assistance for those Scheduled Caste people who suffer from atrocities committed against them and the amount will be paid in proportion to the loss incurred. During 1990-91 four persons got the benefit from this in the district for which the amount spent was Rs.8,000 and it has been reported that there were no instances of atrocities during the years 1991-92; 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Special Component Plan

Special Component Plan has been introduced for the all-round development of people belonging to Scheduled Caste, since 1980-81. The Development Departments reserve 15 percent of their budget for this scheme and provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste families as a help for the eradication of poverty. More importance is also given to provide drinking water, electricity, education, health, road and such other minimum facilities in Scheduled Caste localities under this scheme.

The achievements made by various Departments during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the following table.

Table 16.6 : Statement Indicating the Details of facilities extended under Special component plan for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl.No.	Department	1992-93		1993-94	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in Lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rural Housing (under Ambedkar Housing Scheme)	-	-	1,629	196.63
2.	Women and Child Development	5,000	2.991	5,667	3.38
3.	Public Health (Irrigation Borewells)	116	30.450	155	46.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sericulture	250	6.226	147	5.031
5.	Social Welfare	430	19.520	446	27.50
6.	Agriculture	240	17.630	338	16.34
7.	Animal Husbandry	127	5.925	101	7.55
8.	Co-operation(Economic Assistance)	49	3.830	390	7.56
9.	Trade and Commerce	455	13.068	655	11.87
10.	Engineering Division, Roads and Bridges	38 Km	44.560	26Km	42.44

The details of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who got financial assistance are as follow; During 1993-94; 497 Scheduled Caste and 104 Scheduled Tribe people were benefited. The corresponding expenditure incurred was Rs.63.23 lakhs and Rs.13.12 lakhs respectively.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

According to 1991 census, the Scheduled Tribe population was three percent of the total population in the district. The rural population of the Scheduled Tribe was 84,138 and urban population of the Schedule Tribe was 20,961 which works out to 2.4 percent of the total rural population and 0.6 percent of the total urban population respectively. In order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribe population, progressive development measures were incorporated into the second five year plan in a phased manner.

In 1990-91 there were eight Ashrama Shalas in the District, to provide free food, shelter, dress and books to children studying from the 1st to the 4th standards. They were located in Dharwad, Gajendragad, Nookapur, Hangal, Hirekerur, Byadgi and Shiggaon. During 1990-91, 425 children had availed this facility and the amount spent on this was Rs.10.42 lakhs. During 1990-91 there were three residential schools, at Dharwad, Haveri and Shigli village in Shirahatti taluk.

The amount spent during the last three years is given in the following table:

Table 16.6a Indicates the details of Expenditure incurred during the last three years

Year	Residential Schools Rs. in lakhs	Ashram Schools Rs. in lakhs
1991-92	3.88	12.40
1992-93	8.28	15.44
1993-94	7.48	15.98

During 1980-81 there were 32 pre-matric hostels (30 for boys and two for girls) functioning in the district which were located in the following places: Hirekerur (2); Haveri (2); Ranibenur (2); Byadagi (1); Savanur (1); Shiggaon (5); Hangal (1); Shirhatti (2); Kundgol (2); Hubli (3), Dharwad (2), Navalgund (1); Nargund (1); Gadag (3); Mundargi (2) and Ron (1). (The figures in the bracket indicates the number of pre-matric hostel.) During 1985-86 there were 42 hostels for boys and four hostels for girls and

three post matric hostels for boys and one post matric hostel for girls in the district. The physical and financial achievements during the last three years, are given in the following table.

Table 16.6b : Indicates the details of Physical and financial achievements of the Student Hostels for both girls and boys for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
Number of Student Hostel	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)	Number of Student Hostels	Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)	Number of Student Hostels	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
54	55.92	56	68.57	66	96.25

Besides this, payment of stipend to Scheduled Tribe students who do not avail the hostel facility, award of prize money and such other educational facilities have also been provided. The details of beneficiaries under educational facilities during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are furnished in the following table.

16.6c : Table indicates the details of educational facilities provided for the Students for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl.No.	Details of Schemes	1992-93		1993-94	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. in lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. in lakhs
1.	Pre-matric Students Scholarship	17,816	15.32	30,516	26.32
2.	Post-matric Students Scholarship	6,897	86.09	8,996	115.84
3.	Merit Student's Scholarships	2,089	2.00	3,899	3.94
4.	Prizes awarded to SSLC and College Students	292	1.83	345	2.57
5.	Expenditure incurred for Boarding and lodging for students	1,889	12.96	1,922	20.53

An amount of Rs.0.56 lakhs has been spent during 1979-80 to train 55 Scheduled Tribe youth for taking up self-employment and under the same scheme 2,187 Scheduled Tribe youth were benefited during 1984-85 and 1,224 youth during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs.22.62 lakhs and Rs.15.36 lakhs respectively. During 1992-93 and 1993-94; the number of youth trained under this scheme was 855 and 601 respectively and the total amount of financial assistance extended was Rs.28.35 lakhs and Rs.39.48 lakhs respectively. A tribal sub-plan for the economic development of people belonging to Scheduled Tribe has been implemented in the district. Many departments are providing financial assistance to bring Scheduled Tribe families above the poverty line.

Table 16.7 : Details of financial assistance provided by various departments and achievements made for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl.No.	Department	1992-93		1993-94	
		Expenditure (in lakh Rupees)	Achievements (in units)	Expenditure (in lakh Rupees)	Achievements (in units)
1.	Rural Water Supply	37.03	155	41.79	172
2.	Rural Housing (under Ambedkar Housing Scheme)	-	-	196.93	1.629
3.	Adult Education	-	-	-	-
4.	Nutritious Food	2.99	5,000	3.38	5,667
5.	Agriculture	17.64	240	16.34	323
6.	Horticulture	9.49	703	13.01	430
7.	Animal Husbandry	5.93	99	7.55	108
8.	Forest	1.21	400	1.25	306
9.	Sericulture	6.23	250	5.04	198
10.	Industries and Commerce	13.07	454	11.87	640
11.	Roads and Communications	44.56	39 Km.	42.44	26 Km
12.	Fisharies	0.24	24	0.24	24

District Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee is functioning in the district since 1983 to provide free legal aid to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Under this scheme, the court fee stamp and advocate fees are paid by the department. During 1983 ten Scheduled Caste persons and one Scheduled Tribe person got benefited under this scheme for which the amount spent was Rs.1,558 and during 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries was 60 and the amount spent was Rs.6,466. The details of the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred are given in the following table.

Table 16.7a

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rupees)
1990-91	33	4,815
1991-92	37	5,811
1992-93	21	4,841
1993-94	31	3,341

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation

This corporation was established in 1975 with the main objective of improving the economic conditions of the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The District Office of this

corporation came into existence in 1979. The corporation assists those who are eligible for taking up self-employment and provide financial assistance of Rs.3,000 per head as subsidy and Rs. 8,750 as seed money at 4 percent interest and the remaining amount is mobilized through Nationalised Banks. The corporation has powers to provide loan facility ranging from Rs.10,000 to Rs.35,000 per beneficiary. The corporation can also sanction loan up to a maximum of Rs.20,000 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers for the purchase of land and 50 percent of the sanctioned amount is given as subsidy. The corporation also renders financial assistance for irrigation borewells, setting up of cycle shops, purchase of bullock carts and for setting up of petty shops and also it trains eligible persons in handloom weaving; motor driving; dairying; radio and television repair and such other economic activities.

Land Ownership Scheme

Under this scheme, the corporation provides Rs.20,000 for the purchase of two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land for the landless scheduled castes and scheduled tribes agricultural labourers. The assistance is in the form of 50 percent subsidy and 50 percent term loan which is repayable in 10 equal annual instalments at 6 percent interest per annum, to be purchased from non Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe owners.

Borewell Scheme

According to this scheme, the corporation provides individual irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes owning two to seven acres of land. Each beneficiary will get 75 percent of the cost to a maximum of Rs.30,000 in the form of subsidy and the remaining in the form of loan through the bank; but there is a condition attached that there should not be any successful irrigation well having good yield of water within the radius of 825 feet.

Self Employment Scheme

This scheme provides self-employment facilities to the educated and uneducated Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribe youth of urban and rural areas, with a stress on the latter. Some of the main occupations that can be taken up under this scheme are weaving; spinning of silk; repairing of typewriters; dairying; leather work; cycle shop; opening of petty shops; and such other occupations. Financial assistance is provided in the form of loans through the nationalized banks to an extent of Rs.25,000 and 33.33 percent of which limited to a maximum of Rs.3,000 is given as subsidy and the beneficiary has to bear five percent of the total investment. In order to own Autoriksha, the eligible candidate will be given Rs.3,000 as subsidy and 25 percent of the loan sanctioned as seed money and the remaining amount in the form of loan through banks.

I S B Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of loans is given where the expenditure of the unit exceeds Rs.35,000 subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs. The corporation sanctions 20 percent of the total loan to sanctioned subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000 as seed money. The beneficiary has to pay two percent service charges. Besides this, the beneficiary has to bear five percent of the total investment and the remaining amount in the form of loan is sanctioned either by the bank or by the Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme

This scheme is introduced with the main intention of putting an end to the Devadasi system and to rehabilitate Devadasis so as to make them lead a normal life in the society on par with other women and to become self sufficient, after giving up the Devadasi profession. Under this programme various schemes are being taken up to promote self-employment. A maximum financial assistance of Rs.12,000 is sanctioned, 50 percent of which, subject to a maximum of Rs.6,000 is given as subsidy and the remaining 50 percent in the form of loan through banks. Besides this, Devadasi women are given financial assistance to an extent of Rs.30,000 for land purchase and 50 percent of it, subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000 is given as subsidy and the remaining 50 percent, that is a maximum of Rs.15,000 is sanctioned as seed money loan.

Rehabilitation of Scavengers

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the family members of the Scavengers of the Corporation and Municipalities to take up economic activities. According to this scheme, 50 percent of the expenditure of the unit subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000, is given as subsidy and 15 percent of the expenditure as seed money by the corporation and the remaining 35 percent is sanctioned in the form of loan through nationalized banks.

Assistance for petty Business

According to this scheme, financial assistance in the form of loan to an extent of Rs 500 to Rs.1,000 at 4 percent rate of interest, is given to the select vendors like those who are selling fruits, flowers and vegetables in the streets who belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes specially those who are living in urban slums. Besides this to carry out business using pushcarts, a seed money loan of Rs.1,800 at four percent rate of interest, which should be repaid within 40 weeks will be sanctioned by the corporation. If 50 percent of the loan is repaid within the stipulated period, the remaining 50 percent of the loan is treated as subsidy. If the loan is not repaid within the stipulated period, the benefit of subsidy is not extended in such cases.

Training Scheme

Under this programme, during the year 1993-94, the target was to train 225 unemployed educated youth in various occupations. Besides this, training was imparted to 205 persons in subjects like typewriting, shorthand, Radio and Television, Motor Driving and Computer Programming through selected institutions and a monthly stipend was also sanctioned to the candidates and the amount spent towards this programme was Rs.5.39 lakhs.

Many voluntary organizations also have taken up welfare programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 1957, the Vanitha Seva Samaj of Dharwad had taken up programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the depressed castes and for the residents of the Kuruba colonies which included such facilities like mid-day meals to school children and educating the people about physical and mental hygiene.

Babu Jagjivan Ram Trust was formed at Hubli under the presidentship of NY Jogannanvar to take up some constructive programmes to improve social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides conducting programmes like communitiy organization people contact,

social education, health education and legal education, it has also taken up community health programme and cultural development programme with the help of locally available resources.

Welfare of Backward Classes

During the 12th century, the social reform movement was initiated by Basaveshwara. The non-brahmins had a new type of education and began to demand for social equality. Their demand was supported during the 19th century by the Prarthna Samaj of Mumbai in Dharwad district and the Theospocal Society was started at Dharwad. A movement was started under the leadership of the Veerashaivas in Dharwad demanding better opportunities in Government appointments. The Veerashaiva Vidyabhivridhi Sangha (1883) and also Veerashaiva Mahasabha (1904) which were started in Dharwad made an intensive efforts for backward class development. They took up various activities such as opening of Educational Institutions, providing scholarships to the students and opening of hostels. The Veerashaivas organised conferences frequently and awakened people. The Maratha Vidyabhivridhi Mandala was started at Dharwad in 1897 and subsequently they started a hostel at Dharwad. The K.L.E.Society was started at Belgaum in 1916. Besides these, a non-Brahmin parishat was organised under the leadership of Sir Siddappa Kambali and its first conference was held at Hubli in 1920. The Muslims, the Jains and the Marathas supported this movement, Facilities for education and employment were increased for the backward classes. After 1930, the Indian National Congress took up all these activities. (see chapter 2 for details).

In 1953, the Government of India appointed Kaka Kalelkar Commission to identify the backward classes and also to decide about reservation to be provided for Educational and Employment purposes. Since the recommendation of this commission was not satisfactory, the Government of India issued an order to State Governments to appoint suitable Commissions of their own for the protection of interests of Backward Classes. The Government of Karnataka issued an order in 1958 to reserve 75 percent of the seats in Educational institutions for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But this order was set aside by the Supreme Court. Again in 1959, the Karnataka Government issued an order reserving 65 percent seats in educational institutions for Backward Classes. This order was again struck down by the Supreme Court. The State Government appointed a committee in 1960 under the chairmanship of Dr.R.Nagana Gowda. The order of reservation passed by the State Government on the basis of this recommendation was set aside by the State High Court in 1960. As a result of this, the Government appointed the Karnataka Backward Class Commission under the chairmanship of L.G.Havanur in 1972. As per its recommendations the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities came into existence in 1977 and under its control the offices at the District Level were also started. Prior to this, the Welfare Programmes of the Backward Classes and Minorities was looked after by the Social Welfare Department itself. when the implementation of the Havanur Commission report was questioned in the Supreme Court, the State Government gave an undertaking to the Supreme Court that the State Government would constitute a commission soon. Thus, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of Justice B.Venkataswamy. The Commission submitted its Report in 1986. But due to various reasons, the State Government did not implement its recommendations and issued an interim order for a period of three years, and appointed another one-man commission under Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. Though this commission submitted its report to the Government in 1989, it has not been given to effect and the interim order continues. According to this order, the backward classes have been classified into five categories and the details of reservation are furnished in the following table.

Table 16.7b : Table indicating details of groupwise division of Backward Classes as on 1986

Sl.No. Backward Classes	Total Family income from all sources	Percentage of reservations as enunciated under the Constitution	
		15(4)	16(4)
1. 'A' Group	No income-limit	5	1
2. 'B' Group	upto 10,000	15	13
3. 'C' Group	upto 10,000	16	16
4. 'D' Group	upto 10,000	9	11
5. 'E' Group (Special Backward Group)	upto 8,000	-	-

The various decisions taken by the Government with regard to this question in recent years have been set aside by the courts and as a result of this the order of 1986 is in force, to a great extent.

Welfare programmes

In order to help continue their education and to bring them up to the level of students of higher attainments, the Backward Classes and Minority students are provided hostel facilities, and such other facilities like award of prize money to inmates of hostel, payment of scholarships etc. Besides these, the department is also providing bedding to pre-matric hostel inmates, financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the construction of hostels, supplying of sports materials to hostels payment of stipends to candidates who take up training in typewriting and stenography and such other facilities. During 1980, there were two pre-matric boys hostels in each of the taluks of Dharwad, Hubli, Byadgi, Gadag, Hangal, Mundargi and Shiggaon and one post-matric hostel each in each of the taluks of Dharwad, Gadag, Hubli and Ranibennur. There was one post-matric hostel for girls in each of the taluks of Dharwad and Hubli.

During 1990-91 there were 56 pre-matric hostels in the district which were functioning at Gadag, Uppina Betgeri and Alnavara in Dharwad taluk; Ghantikeri, Gopanakoppa, Bhairidevarakoppa, Rayamala and Byahatti in Hubli taluk; Hulikote, Mulgunda and Kadadi in Gadag taluk; Jirur, Thilavalli and Arakeshwara in Hangal taluk; Rajenahalli, Gutthala and Yelagachhi in Haveri taluk; Gudageri in Kundagol taluk; Velalur, Kolanahalli, Hirevaddatti, Singatalur and Dambala in Mundargi taluk; Mushigeri, Gajendragada, Hirehala and Naregal in Nargund taluk; Harangiri, Aremallapura and Halageri in Ranibennur taluk; Thevaramallihalli and Yelavagi in Savanur taluk; Lakshmeswara and Bellatti in Shirhatti taluk; Bankapur, Shishuvinala and Dhundasi in Shiggon taluk and pre-matric girls hostels at Gadag; Haveri; Hubli and Shirhatti. Besides this there were 5 post-matric hostels 13 DT hostels and 44 aided hostels in the district.

Table 16.8 : Indicates details of Physical and Financial achievements under different schemes for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl.No.	Schemes	Number of Beneficiaries		Amount of Expenditure (in lakh rupees)	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Pre-Metric Student Scholarship ('A' Group)	4,990	4,456	4.41	3.58
2.	Post-Matric Student Scholarship ('A' Group)	1,476	1,443	4.53	4.45
3.	Additional expenditure on extra boarding for Post-Matric 'A' Group Students	370	370	5.00	6.58
4.	Pre-Matric Student Homes	2000	1,900	63.08	86.10
5.	Post-Matric Student Homes	525	301	12.65	17.57
6.	Pre-Matric Student Scholarships	17,990	19,830	15.05	15.67
7.	Post-Matric Student Scholarships	10,393	9,353	24.63	25.66
8.	Financial Assistance for private students Hostels belonging to Backward Classes	678	829	7.58	9.27
9.	Financial Assistance for the construction of public student Homes	4	9	10.92	22.81
10.	Fee Concessions	34,081	42,000	39.00	48.03
11.	Stipend to students for undergoing training in Typing and Shorthand	35	30	0.20	0.21
12.	Encouragement for those in Private Student Homes	450	153	20.00	7.09

The amount spent under the various welfare programmes and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1992-93 are as follows. (The number of beneficiaries is given in the brackets). Pre-matric Scholarships to backward class students under B,C, D and E Groups Rs.16.03 lakhs (17,392); Pre-matric scholarship to backward class students under A group - Rs.2.15 lakhs (2,800); Post-matric scholarship for backward class students under B,C, D and E Groups - Rs.12.34 lakhs (1,275); Post-matric scholarship - Rs.2 lakhs (660); maintenance of Pre-matric hostels - Rs.96.25 lakhs (66); Improvement of hostels - Rs.4.10 lakhs (12); Payment of extra board and lodging charges for post matric students Rs.8 lakhs; Award of incentives to students - Rs.0.115 lakhs (86); Post-matric scholarship for 'A' Group - Rs.1.20 lakhs (566) and during 1993-94; Payment of Scholarship to 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' Groups - Rs.22.74 lakhs (7,580) and stipend to those who are undergoing training in typewriting and stenography - Rs.0.22 lakhs (55).

In order to train the Backward class women in tailoring and enable them to earn their livelihood, three tailoring training centres were started in the district. The District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities is the competent authority to implement this scheme. During 1991-92; sixty women were trained for which the amount spent by the department was Rs.45,000 and 60 women were

trained in each of the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 for which the amount spent was Rs.47,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively.

Backward Classes Development Corporation

The Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., came into existence in 1977 as per the recommendations of Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and its district office started functioning since August 1977. During 1986 a separate Development Corporation was established to take up the Welfare Programmes of the minorities. Under the 'Chaitanya' Margin money Loan scheme; the Backward Classes Development Corporation provides loans for Backward Classes under 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' Group for those whose family annual income is below Rs.6,000 for starting industries, business and service occupations in co-ordination with the banks. The Corporation provides margin money of 50 percent of loan up to Rs.5,000; 30 percent of loan from Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000 and 20 percent of loan from Rs.10,001 to Rs.15,000 out of the loan sanctioned by the banks. The total number of beneficiaries from all the taluks under this scheme was 545 during 1992-93 and 905 during 1993-94 for which the amount spent was Rs.16.45 lakhs and Rs.34.52 lakhs respectively. Besides this the unemployed youth coming under 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' Group of Backward Classes and those whose family annual income is Rs.6,000 and below were given training free of cost in driving autorikshaws, for light and heavy vehicles and apart from getting them license, a stipend of Rs.200 per month is also given during the period of training. Under this scheme, 16 unemployed youth during 1992-93 and 36 during 1993-94 were trained as recognised drivers for which the amount spent was Rs.3,300 and Rs.11,731 respectively.

Minority Development Corporation

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was established in 1986 for the upliftment of religious minorities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees. The Corporation assists the minority families whose annual income is Rs.6,000 and below for their economic development under Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme to take up handicraft works, business, service occupations and for such other purposes in co-ordination with the banks. The corporation provides the margin money of 50 percent of loan up to Rs.5,000; 5001 to 10,000 30 percent of Loan, and 20 percent from Rs.10,001 to Rs.50,000 out of the loan sanctioned by the banks for which it charges an interest of 4 percent. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme and the amount spent on this are given in the following table.

Table 16.8a : Indicating the details of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred under the Minorities Development Scheme

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
1991-92	94	2.40
1992-93	540	13.60
1993-94	905	35.52

The corporation provides training in driving through recognised Motor vehicle driving training schools for the unemployed youth free of cost and also it pays a stipend of Rs.200 per month during

the period of training The number of beneficiaries under this scheme and the amount spent on this are given in the following table.

Table 16.8b : Indicating details of the beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under the Scheme of Student Scholarships for the unemployed youth among the Minorities

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
1991-92	23	6,900
1992-93	30	9,000
1993-94	40	12,000

Candidates who are selected from the rural areas will be given a stipend of Rs.120 per month and local candidates will be paid Rs.40 per month.

During 1992-93; 83 candidates were trained and the amount spent towards their stipend and for stationeries was Rs.27,950. During 1993-94; 12 candidates were trained for Banking Service Recruitment Competitive examinations for which the amount spent was Rs.3000.

Table 16.8c : Gives the details of the beneficiaries and expenditure incurred for training the students from Minorities appearing for the Competitive Examinations.

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rupees)
1983-84	61	12,796
1985-86	67	14,252
1987-88	125	12,638
1990-91	59	4,523
1992-93	83	27,950
1993-94	(Competitive Examinations not held)	

District Sarvodaya Scheme

This scheme, which was one of the pet schemes of Mahatma Gandhi, was brought into effect by the Bombay Government in 1948 in rural areas. The present four district of Karnataka (Dharwad; Belgaum; Bijapur and Uttara Kannada) were comprised in the Mumbai State at that time. During 1949, the Sarvodaya Committee of the Mumbai State was constituted under the presidentship of Morarji Desai and T.S.Nayak of Karnataka, was also there in the committee. About 30 to 50 most backward villages were selected from each of the 24 districts of the state and a well trained sincere worker was appointed there. In those villages, activities with regard to Khadi and village industries, eradication of untouchability, Prevention of alcoholism, village hygiene education and health were initiated. Accordingly; 42 most backward villages of the Malnad region in Dharwad taluk was selected and out of these; 14 villages were uninhabited. This part had abundant fallow land which resulted in them being breeding places for malaria and influenza. In spite of 40 inches of rainfall, there was scarcity of drinking water

during the summer. There were no medical facilities. The residents were unenthusiastic and very much disheartened. Viewed in this background the Sarvodaya Programme came as a boon to the people of this area. Initially N.K.Kalasapur was the convenor of this programme and when he went abroad, Narasimha Dabade became the convenor. This region was surrounded by an area of about 100 square miles and the programme which was started during June 1949 continued till 1957. The main centre of this was Aravattige village with a population of 47 and the cultivable land was only 45 acres. The first programme taken up was agriculture and then health and thereafter Tennant Farming Society was established for which Rs.79,880 was sanctioned. The destitutes and the most backward class families were given shelter for living and also agricultural implements. A Co-Operative Housing Society was started and 18 houses were constructed and handed over to them. By the time the Sarvodaya Scheme came to an end (1957) there were 60 constructed houses, 42 huts and 560 acres of cultivable land and the village population was 520. A sum of Rupees 1,07,200 was sanctioned for the second colony scheme at Holathikote village. By 1957, the population of the village was 370 with 539 acres of cultivable land, available at their disposal.

On the same lines, Tenant Farming Society was established without any special Government aid at Kumbara Kop and at Varavanaagalani villages and about 5,000 acres of fallow land of that region were brought under cultivation. Much importance was given to primary education in these villages and 26 primary schools and two Balawadis came to be established in 1956, with the purpose of propagating education, Sarvodaya Educational Trust was started at Alnavara with 16 students in the beginning and today it has two Pre-university colleges and four schools. This region was notorious for Malaria and necessary medicines were delivered to the very doors of the people in the village. During 1957, 15 wells were dug for providing drinking water and 86 families were helped for the construction of houses and 26 pathways were also constructed.

As a result of this Sarvodaya Scheme, many destitutes are leading a peaceful life their economic conditions have also been improved and untouchability has been eradicated. Because of this, the District Development Board gave a prize money of Rs.550 to the Aravattige village in 1954. When Karnataka Government came into being in 1956 this scheme was discontinued during 1957.

Pre-Examination Training Centre

This training centre started functioning at Dharwad in October, 1983 and it is providing facilities for Coaching of Backward Class Candidates appearing for various competitive examinations conducted by the Karnataka Public Service Commission; Union Public Service Commission and other Recruiting Agencies like Banking service Recruitment Board etc. This Coaching centre is located at the head quarters of the Universities and the jurisdiction of each coaching centre is within the jurisdiction of the respective Universities. The period of coaching is four months in every coaching centre and the maximum intake is 50 and out of this 40 will be selected from the rural areas and 10 from the urban areas.

Women and Child Welfare

There was a special awakening about the women welfare in the public life by the activities of the Parthana Samaj and the Congress in Dharwad district. Inspired by the speech of Maharshi Karve of the Parthana Samaj, Bhagirathi Bai Puranik who was a child widow started Mahila Seva Samaj at Dharwad in 1928 for the destitute women. The Bhagini Samaj founded at Hubli by the efforts of

Dr.Hardikar and Umabai Kundapur began to spread everywhere. The Akkana Balagas also worked for the cause of women welfare.

The Women and Child Welfare Department has formulated various programmes for the welfare of women and children. The department has now the intention of involving them in important economic activities and to provide them equality and social justice and also to create an environment to feel that they are not meant to be begetting children, but also they are entitled for human respects. The department has the objective of putting forth efforts for the all round development of children. The department has also formulated various programmes for their protection, against their exploitation, and for their social, cultural and educational development and such other areas. Besides, it has also given more importance to train women in income generating activities to improve their standard of living and also to raise the income of the weaker sections of the society. The department has given priority for voluntary organizations to take up developmental programmes for children. Besides this, efforts are being made to work against superstitions and such other social evils through public opinion and by creating an awakening in the minds of the people.

Earlier to 1987, this department was called Social Welfare Department. At the district level, the Assistant Director has been vested with the responsibility of implementing various programmes and also to enforce the following Acts and Rules; The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929; the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956 the Probation of Offenders Act 1958; the Dowry Prohibition Act 1964; The Devadasi Dedication (Prevention) Act 1982 and Juvenile Justice Act 1986. As per the Government order issued on the 8th December 1987, the Assistant Director of Women and Child Welfare, the Circle Inspector of Police and the Tahashildar are the Dowry Prohibition Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

The year 1970 has been declared as 'SAARC GIRLS YEAR' and the subsequent decade as ' SAARC FEMALE BABY DECADE'. In order to raise the social and economic standards of female children, sanction has been accorded to implement various programmes which are discussed briefly as below.

Observation Home (Remand Home)

The Remand Home is functioning at Dharwad since 1980 as per the Karnataka Children's Act 1964 and the Rules there under. This Act was changed as Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and the nomenclature of the Remand Home has been changed as Observaiton Homes since 1989-90. As per this Act, the neglected, the victimized, the uncontrollable children and Juvenile offenders are kept in this Home and their behaviour, conduct, background and the antecedents are investigated in detail. When the detailed reports in this regard are submitted to the Juvenile Court,by the probation officers, the court decides about their rehabilitation. As per this Act there were 110 boys and 26 girls during 1991-92, 87 boys and 32 girls, during 1992-93 and 77 boys and 44 girls during 1993-94 in the Observation Home and the amount spent on them during these three years was Rs.94,819, Rs.85,653 and Rs.69,582 respectively.

Table 16.9 : Details of Wards enrolled in the Remand Home at Dharwad for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

Year	Opening Numbers		Number of wards enrolled		Number wards reformed		Number of wards released to parents		No. of wards who escaped		No. of members at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991-92	10	9	100	17	32	19	62	3	8	0	8	4
1992-93	8	4	81	28	24	10	50	10	3	3	12	9
1993-94	12	9	65	35	25	15	33	22	7	0	12	7

Observation Home, Ranibennur

This institution came into existence in 1980 with the main objective of providing shelter, protection and education for the orphan, destitute, victimized and children who cannot be controlled by the parents. These children will be helped in shaping them as good citizens by shunning their inferiority complex through suggestions, instructions and guidance. The children are provided with food, clothing and bedding in this institution and if necessary they are sent to schools and colleges to continue their education. On the whole, this institution is playing an important role in the society. The details of the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred, for this purpose during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are furnished in the following table.

Table 16.9a

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure(in Rs)
1991-92	71	4,90,186
1992-93	72	3,66,644
1993-94	63	5,30,011

A school for Juvenile Offenders has been started at Dharwad in 1931 and it is functioning under the control of Superintendent of Juvenile Prisons. Admission is restricted to boys only and it is providing sports and recreational facilities. During 1992-93 there were four boys and during 1993-94 there were three boys in this school for which the amount spent was Rs.2,104 and Rs.1,920 respectively.

During 1992-93 as per the Probation of Offenders Act, there were 12 cases through five courts and out of this, seven were released; three were given punishment; one was fined and one case was not decided. During the same year, there were five cases of further enquiries of the former inmates. An amount of Rs.36,539 and 39,524 were respectively spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Special Nutrition Programme

The Government has undertaken Special Nutrition Programme to make good the deficiency in nutritional food among the children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers from families residing in urban slums and in tribal areas. The number of children benefited under this programme

during 1992-93 was as follows: Haveri town-650, Byadgi town-900, Byadgi tribal areas-600, Annigeri-950 and Nargund town-900 and the total amount spent on this was Rs.6.04 lakhs. During the year 1993-94, the total number of beneficiaries (including children and nursing mothers) from Haveri, Byadgi, Annigeri and Nargund was 4,000 for which the amount spent by the government was Rs.3.96 lakhs. The following table gives details of special nutrition programme, undertaken, the beneficiaries, and the expenditure incurred, for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Table 16.9b : Details of the number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure under Special Nutrition Programme for the years 1992-93 and 93-94

Sl.No.	Taluk	1992-93		1993-94	
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs).
1.	Dharwad(Urban)	7,344	3,57,315	7,354	7,45,493
2.	Dharwad(Rural)	10,205	5,00,690	11,367	6,57,453
3.	Gadag	20,210	11,79,798	12,544	11,60,062
4.	Hangal	8,985	3,80,939	8,923	4,97,556
5.	Hirekerur	16,608	8,89,422	14,354	9,27,289
6.	Hubli	8,949	4,42,122	9,554	5,06,083
7.	Kalghatgi	4,422	1,92,784	4,703	2,29,442
8.	Mundargi	7,559	4,78,735	7,243	4,41,974
9.	Ranibennur	21,214	11,45,882	21,336	11,33,465
10.	Ron	16,718	8,77,767	16,460	8,36,415
11.	Savanur	4,968	5,86,019	10,944	6,96,262
12.	Shiggaon	10,396	11,16,444	11,587	4,84,997
13.	Shirhatti	12,403	8,30,719	12,845	6,92,773

(This Programmes were not implemented in the remaining taluks of the district)

Integrated Child Development Scheme

Under this scheme, special nutritious food is distributed through the Anganawadis to the undernourished pregnant and postnatal women and children between 0-6 years of age and it also provides informal education for children of the age group 3-6 years, free of cost. During 1976-77 this scheme was initiated in 88 villages in Dharwad rural and nutritious food was distributed to children and women through Anganawadis and then during 1982-83 nutritious food was distributed through 101 Anganawadis in Gadag taluk, 130 Anganawadis in Hangal taluk, 116 Anganawadis in Hirekerur taluk, 145 Anganawadis in Ranibennur taluk and 88 Anganawadis in Shirhatti Taluk. During 1983-84, 52 Anganawadis in Mundargi taluk in 1985-86, 85 Anganawadis in Ron taluk and 36 Anganawadis in Hubli, in 1989-90, 25 Anganawadis in Savanur and 61 Anganawadis in Shiggaon and 100 Anganawadis in Dharwad were started.

Table 16.9 (c) : Details indicating the number of beneficiaries who availed facilities under Samagra Balavikasa Schemes and the corresponding expenditures incurred for three years

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)
1991-92	455	5.72
1992-93	313	3.12
1993-94	659	6.58

The number of beneficiaries under the scheme of the distribution of nutritious food for the selected women and children in the villages where Anganawadis are located during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are indicated in table no 16.9(d).

Table 16.9d

Beneficiaries	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Children from 6 months to 2 years	52,378	52,954	59,022
Children from 3 years to 6 years	63,336	66,901	65,151
Pregnant Women	8,654	9,819	10,689
Maternity Benefit	8,422	9,911	10,900

Protection for destitute and orphan children

As per the Programme of Government of India, those voluntary organizations, which give protection, education and rehabilitation for the destitute and orphaned children of the age group 5-12 years will be given 45 percent of the total maintenance expenses by the Government of India and 45 percent by the State Government and the remaining 10% is to be contributed by the organizations. This Programme came into being in the district from 1.4.1980 and it was started only in four taluks, namely, Byadgi, Hirekerur, Haveri and Shiggaon through which 218 boys and 82 girls were benefited and the department had spent Rs.4.82 lakhs on this. During 1992-93 Byadgi (36/14), Dharwad (25/-), Gadag (-/25); Hangal (50/-); Haveri (32/68); Hirekerur (100/-); Hubli (25/-); Kalghatgi (25/-); Kundgol (33/17); Mundargi (47/3); Nargund (25/-); Navalgund (25/-); Ranibennur (-/25); Ron (25/-); Savanur (12/38); Shiggaon(50/-) Shirahatti(50/-); and Dharwad Rural (13/12) boys and girls were rescued and protected. The first figure in the bracket indicates the number of boys and the second figure the number of girls. A total of 576 boys and 202 girls were benefited, for which the amount spent was Rs.10 lakhs by the Central Government and Rs.5,50,734 by the State Government. During 1993-94 there were 22 cottages in the district and the number of boys and girls, who were benefited respectively were 576 and 202. The corresponding expenditure incurred was Rs. 13,60,168 out of the Central Government funds and Rs. 4,74,164 out of State Government fund. It is to be noted that this scheme was transferred by the Central Government to State Government with effect from 1.4.1992.

Grihakalyana Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance is arranged through nationalized banks for women of economically weaker sections in the urban areas whose annual family income is less than Rs.3,600 to

start their own small scale industries, business or any other income generating activity which will supplement the family income. Out of the loan sanctioned by the bank, 25 percent of the loan is paid as subsidy by the department. This scheme was started in the district during 1976-77. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent towards financial assistance under this scheme during various years are as follows: 1998-99 (35- Rs.30,000); 1991-92(160- Rs.2 lakhs); 1992-93(150-Rs.1,98,400) 1993-94 (105- Rs.1,35,600).

Childcare Centres for Employed Women

This scheme envisages opening of Child Care centres in rural areas with the objective of taking good care of small children of working women engaged in agricultural and other professional avocations, by extending financial assistance. As per the scheme children below three years of age would be provided shelter as well as better environment, thereby ensuring healthy development of these children and also to ensure prevention of infant mortality. In the year 1992-93 there were 53 such centres, with each centre having 25 infants. Totally 1,325 children availed this facility and the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,54,474 for this purpose. Similarly during 1993-94 there were 37 Centres and 925 children got benefited at a cost of Rs. 3,08,148.

Maternity Assistance to Landless Agricultural Female Labourers and Women Handloom Weavers.

During confinement, Landless Agricultural Labourers and women handloom weavers have to face the problem of lack of medical aid, scarcity of nutritious food and such other problems. In order to provide social security to them the Karnataka Government sanctioned the scheme of payment of maternity allowance. This allowance is paid at the rate of Rs.300 for the first two deliveries. The Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centre and Primary Health Units are competent to sanction this allowance. This scheme has come into force since April 1984. This scheme is applicable to those agricultural labourers who are working on daily wages or on contract basis, and women handloom weavers or agricultural labourers. The applicant must be a resident of Karnataka for a continuous period of three years. This allowance is paid at the rate of Rs.100 per month for three months including the period before and after delivery and for the first two children only. During the year 1987-88 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 7,490 for which the total amount spent was Rs.22,47,000.

The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under this scheme during the last three years is given in the following table.

Table 16.9(e)

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure(in Rs)
1991-92	8,204	24,61,200
1992-93	7,287	21,86,100
1993-94	4,559	13,67,700

Childcare Centres

The State Government is providing grants to registered voluntary organizations to start and maintain creches for children below three years of age, who are born to women agricultural labourers

and to such other working women in rural areas. The main objective of this programme is to provide protection and good environment for their healthy growth and to prevent infant mortality. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent are given in the following table:

Table 16.9(f)

Year	No.of Centres	Exp. (in Rs)
1991-92	50	1,49,126
1992-93	53	1,98,162
1993-94	37	1,12,406

Assistance to the children in Financial Distress

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to the children of prostitutes, devadasis; and prisoners who had undergone at least seven years of imprisonment and whose family annual income does not exceed Rs.15,000 to enable them to continue their education. The rate of assistance is Rs.40 per month for 10 months for children studying from 5th to 7th standard; Rs 75 per month for 10 months for children studying from 8th to 10th standard and Rs. 125 per month for 10 months for post matriculation students and it was decided to extend this scheme during 1992-93 to the children of drug addicts, alcoholic victims of such other vices and the same has been implemented during 1993-94. During 1993-94, the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 41 on whom the department has spent Rs.22,150.

Attendance Scholarship for girl students from rural areas

Under this scheme girl students who successfully complete the examinations from 5th standard to 7th standard with 80 percent attendance will be given a scholarship of Rs.25 per month and for those girls who successfully complete the examinations from 8th standard to 10th standard with 80 percent attendance will be given a scholarship of Rs.50/- per month and the scholarship will be paid for 10 months. Those families whose annual income does not exceed Rs.10,000 get the benefit under this scheme. During 1993-94 and till the end of December 1993; 230 girls studying from 5th standard to 7th standard and 180 girls studying from 8th standard to 10th standard were benefited for which the amount spent was Rs.5,750 and Rs.9,000 respectively.

Destitute widow pension scheme

Under this scheme, destitute widows who are above 18 years of age and whose family annual income is less than Rs.1,500 will be granted a pension of Rs.50 per month as a measure of social security. The Tahashildars of the concerned taluks are the competent Authorities to implement this scheme. This facility was availed by 178 destitute widows in the district, by incurring an expenditure of Rs.8,900

Scheme for rag pickers and street children

The State Government has sanctioned a scheme to provide night shelters for rag pickers and street children. The purpose of this scheme is to provide shelters for rag pickers and street children in the age group of 6 to 14 years for their stay during night and also to provide medical check-up; non-

formal education and recreational facilities. This scheme is implemented through voluntary organisations. The voluntary organisations which take up this programme will be given financial assistance of 90 percent of the estimated expenditure by the Government and the remaining 10 percent will have to be borne by the Organisation concerned. The Inner Wheel Organisation which was started in 1974 was the first to take up this programme by identifying such children and it is giving financial assistance to take up occupations suitable to their aptitude. But it is not availing any financial aid from the Government.

Balamandiras

In order to rehabilitate children sent from Courts, Juvenile Justice Boards, such children will be admitted to Balamandiras and they will be given education upto 7th standard. These children will also be given vocational training in various crafts such as carpentry, weaving, tailoring, printing and shoe making. Children who are studying in high schools will be sent to regular schools. This scheme was started in the district in 1984 and there were 18 Balamandiras in the state of which five was for girls. In Dharwad district a Balamandira for boys was functioning at Gadag and a Balamandira for girls was functioning at Hubli. The main objective of this institution is to rehabilitate children under the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and the rules thereunder and to provide them vocational training. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme and the amount spent on them are given in the following table.

Table 16.9(g)

Year	Beneficiaries	Exp. (in Rs.)
1991-92	119	4,78,875
1992-93	76	4,00,228
1993-94	56	3,71,612

Fit Person Institutions

The voluntary organizations functioning under the Juvenile Justice Act has been recognized by the Government as Fit Person Institutions. A sum of Rs.100 per month per child for food and 75 percent of the total expenditure incurred for clothing, bedding, medical assistance, education, recreation and such other items will be given as grant by the Government to the voluntary institution. Apart from 10 fit person institutions in the state, the Government is running two fit person institutions which are functioning attached to the observation homes at Dharwad and at Ranibennur.

The Fit Person Institution of Ranibennur was started in 1980. It admits orphaned destitute children having criminal attitude and who cannot be controlled by the parents with the main objective of reforming them to make them useful citizens in the society by minimising the inferiority complex that they had developed, through suggestions, instructions and guidance and by providing them food; shelter and education. This institution is playing a significant role in the society.

Anganawadi Training Centre

The Anganawadi training centre started functioning at Dharwad since 1989-90 with the main objective of imparting training to Anganawadi workers and Anganawadi helpers. This training centre conducts three months training and orientation Training to Anganawadi workers and helpers. During the period of training, the Anganawadi workers are paid a stipend of Rs.75 per month. Generally the intake per training batch is 50. During the year of commencement of the training centre. 320 workers were trained by incurring an expenditure of Rs.2,49,121. The talukwise number of Anganawadi centres in the district is as follows; Dharwad 150; Gadag-253; Hangal-130; Hirekerur-162; Hubli-206; Kalghatagi-59; Mundargi-91; Ranibennur-217; Ron-194; Savanur-125; Shiggaon-146 and Shirhatti-139. During 1992-93, 187 Anganawadi workers were trained for a period of three months. An amount of Rs.85,644 was spent during 1993-94, 378 Anganawadi workers were trained for a period of three months and 215 Anganawadi workers were given 20 days orientation training for which an expenditure of Rs.2,91,929 was incurred.

An Anganawadi training centre started functioning at Gajendragad in the year 1985 and the centre is imparting training and reorientation training programme for Anganawadi workers.

During 1991-92; 209 Anganawadi workers were trained for 3 months at a cost of Rs. 2,99,862 and during 1992-93, 176 were given training for three months. and during 1993-94 231 were given three months training. The amount spent was Rs.2,25,533 and Rs.3,65,936 respectively.

Vocational Training

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to women whose family annual income is below Rs. 2,400 to undergo training in various vocational courses like tailoring, typewriting and embroidery work. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 22 during 1989-90 and 17 during 1990-91 for which the amount spent was Rs. 4,376, Rs. 3,902 respectively. In order to impart training for women on such aspects as nutrition, child care, small savings, environmental protection, eradication of illiteracy, family welfare etc., Camps were organized at the Anganawadi centres of Dharwad, Gadag, Hangal, Hubli, Ranibennur, Ron, Shiggaon and Shirhatti and during 1990-91 and 1992-93 the number of women benefited was 2,501 and 2,349 respectively.

Rehabilitation Programme for Devadasis

The Government has permitted starting a scheme for the rehabilitation of Devadasis. The main objective of this programme is to train them in different vocations and to make them economically self dependent. The registered voluntary organization will be given a financial assistance of Rs. One lakh maximum to impart training and to establish productive units. It also gives financial assistance to conduct awareness camps in health check-up, literacy and about the evils of Devadasi system.

The Women and Child Development Corporation started the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme for the first time in the district and the scheme has a target of imparting training so as to enable them to take up vocations for 250 devadasi women. It is providing training in handloom, weaving of wool and silk and leatherwork. The scheme had a target of enabling 600 devadasi women to take up self employment. Rupees one crore is reserved for this purpose and out of this, the corporation provides a financial assistance of Rs.60 lakhs and the remaining Rs.40 lakhs is provided as loan through the banks.

Special Component Plan

Under this plan, 20 percent of the budget has been reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government has noticed that this amount has not been spent due to various reasons and it has transferred this fund to the various departments to utilise it effectively. The departments are coming out with schemes to spend the amount for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A sum of Rs.123 lakhs that has been allotted to the concerned departments to take up the programmes such as water supply, rural housing, nutrition, horticulture, agriculture, soil conservation etc. with the intention of providing benefit to 5,000 beneficiaries. During 1990-91, 4,597 beneficiaries were covered at a cost of 144 lakh.

On the same lines, a sum of Rs.60 lakhs of the special component plan which is not centralized has been allotted to the departments of Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Sericulture, Rural Industries, Co-operation and Fisheries. The Social Welfare Department has also allotted funds to The Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation and to Lidkar. Out of this amount 2,917 persons have been benefited.

TRYSEM Programme

This Programme which is a part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P) has the main objective of providing vocational training for the young men and women. Its main objective is to impart technical knowledge and training on various vocations for the rural young men and women in the age group 18 to 35 years who are below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment. The candidates who are selected under this scheme will be imparted training of three to nine months duration in technical vocations of self employment. During the training period, the candidate will be sanctioned a stipend of Rs.350. According to the revised rate, candidates who take up training for self-employment in I.T.I. polytechnic tool room, technological science, agricultural science (Centre or State level) technical training centres run by famous voluntary organizations and other institutions recognized by the state level coordination planning committee will get a monthly stipend of 500 per month. The institutions which impart training will be given an honorarium at the rate of Rs.200 to Rs.300 per month per candidate.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Women Organizations

The Vanitha Seva Samaj was started in 1928. Smt. Bhagirathibai Puranik is the founder. She had undergone a great deal of suffering throughout her life after becoming a widow, immediately after she was given in child marriage. She started the Vanitha Seva Samaj to give protection to such girls. She started this by investing her property. This institution was giving training in tailoring, embroidery, weaving, typewriting, music and such other vocational courses, fourteen in all, and also it had a Balawadi, a primary school, a high school, a maternity hospital, a dispensary and a T.C.H. training institution. After 1972, many of the vocational courses were closed due to lack of supervision. At present, this building is in a dilapidated condition. During 1993-94 the number of candidates in various institutions were as follows: Balawadi (50); High school(134); T.C.H(120); and Women Tailoring Training Center (15).

Gandhi Shanthi Prathisthana Centre

It was started at Dharwad in 1968, with a view to serve as a decentralized social organization, it is divided into different sections, namely student and youth sections, Mahilamandala, Makkala okkuta, Hiriyara Vrinda and Gandhi Library. The centre is performing its activities through these five sections. It organised seminars, discussions for students and for interested people on the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's most favourite principles, such as truth, non-violence, love, simple life, patriotism and dependence on Swadeshi concept. Shakunthala Kurthakoti, the secretary of this centre has a firm belief that at a time when social values are deteriorating fast, the message of Mahatma's may work as a good medicine.

The Bhagini Seva Samaj of Dharwad was started during the pre-independence period itself. Initially it was imparting training in tailoring, embroidery, Hindi, Music etc., and arranging lectures on various subjects such as child care and health. At present, it has its own building and it is being used for cultural activities and for performing marriages.

Bharath Sevak Samaj situated at Vidyagiri, was started in 1957, and started balawadi calsses, where midday meal was provided for children; training centre for women in tailoring and handicrafts and a rehabilitation centre were also established. Subsequently it took up programmes of making soap-nut powder, candle, jam and such other products and also participated in the exhibition of cottage industries and earned more fame. It has also conducted two year condensed course in S.S.L.C for women and distributed sewing machine to many of its members on instalment basis. The samajas conducts yoga training classes also.

Shree Sharada Vividhodesha Karyakrama Balaga was started in 1965 at Choudayyadanapura in Ranibennur taluk. The chief of this Balaga is the State awardee teacher J.M. Rajashekar. The main objective of this Balaga is to bring awareness among the people for reforming them on progressive lines for their social and cultural development. The institution has a good number of members and their self inspired contribution is the basic capital. The activities taken up by this institution are- eye treatment camps, staging dramas in the streets for the awareness of people; bringing out a quarterly journal 'Vichara Tharanga' planting trees and conducting sports competitions etc.

Bellibettada Bhaginiyara Balaga which was started at Dharwad in 1980, is creating opportunities for women to bring their hidden talents into light in various fields such as fine arts, music and handicrafts. This Mahila Mandal has taken up various programmes like organising of national festivals, honouring talented S.S.L.C and P.U.C students conducting cultural competitions; identifying the blind and physically handicapped persons of the area and to render suitable assistance to them, staging opposition against atrocities, violence and injustice on women and visiting different historical and religious institutions every year and to have discussions with the Mahila Mandalas there.

Parisara Vedike was started at Haveri in 1985 and during the beginning it had programmes like educating people, especially the students on environment, conducting various competitions such as quiz, essay writing and debate, distribution of clothes to school going poor students in rural areas, organizing vanamahotsava in the premises of schools and planting trees on the sides of the roads etc. During the last eight years more than 40,000 saplings have been planted by getting them from forest nurseries. Information about the birds which come on migration to some of the selected areas of this region and statistics are being maintained and sent to Mumbai Prakruthika Itihasa Samste.

'Manjushree' Mahila Mandal was started in 1987. This Mahila Mandal not only gives training in tailoring, making of bamboo products and handicraft activities but also maintains a pre-nursery section, library and conduct classes on handicrafts. It has won many prizes. Besides it is orienting the people in the localities and particularly in the dwelling areas of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the need of maintenance of cleanliness and also by having a personal contact with the concerned officers, it is helping them to get facilities such as water supply, drainage system and bus facilities. In the pre-nursery class, there were 80 children and fee is not collected from the poor children. It is staging dramas and celebrating *nadahabba* by collecting funds from its members and from others.

Many of the Mahila Mandals at Dharwad and at Hubli cities are conducting classes in tailoring, embroidery and Hindi, arranging lectures on various aspects like health and child care and providing opportunities for indoor and outdoor games. Besides this, it has taken up activities like production of soapnut powder, Candle, Jam, Chips, Refill, Papad and has participated in many of the exhibitions on cottage industries and won many prizes.

The Priyadharshini Jana Sevasagara Mandali at Hubli (1989) imparts training from pre-primary level to college level on physical education, music, drawing, dance and such other fine arts. It has taken up printing work of the required books and copies in Kannada, English, Hindi, Marathi and such other languages. It is also running a residential school for Deaf and dumb children and adolescent blinds for which it is getting aid from the Central Government. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the strength of deaf and dumb children was 60 and 70 respectively.

Kamadhenu Mahila Vividha Uddeshagala Sahakari Sangha was started at Kalghatgi in 1989 with the main intention of enriching economic aptitude among its members and to impart training in tailoring, bamboo products and to provide marketing facilities for the produced goods. Besides, it has also started a ration depot during 1983.

Priyashreeni Mahila Mandali was started at Ranibennur in 1989 and in the beginning it was giving training in tailoring for girls, especially many muslim girls were leading their lives by engaging themselves as beedi workers. It was felt that by doing this activity, these girls may suffer from cancer and as such they were brought out from their homes and they were brought to a stage of self-reliance by giving training in tailoring for a period of three to four years. After the completion of this training some girls were given formal training under the 'TRYSEM' scheme of the government.

During 1993-94, there were 117 Mahila Mandalas in the city and rural part of Dharwad taluk and 74 Mahila Mandal in the city and rural part of Hubli taluk. Some of the Mahila Mandals which are functioning constructively in Dharwad are Arunodhaya Mahila Mandal, Akkana Balaga, Gandhinagar; Kalyanagara Mahila Mandala, Kalyanagara; Chethana Mahila Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Vaishali Mahila Sangha, Spurthi Mahila Mandal, Maithri Mahila Mandal, City Colony, Mahila Sangha of the non-teaching staff of the Karnatak University, Vanitha Seva Sharada Mahila Mandal, Rotary inner wheel club, Basaveshwaranagar, Manjushree Mahila Mandal, Malamaddi, Sharada Vikas Mahila Mandal, Sadashivanagar; Mahila Mandal, Veerashaiva Jagrutha Samithi Mahila Vibhaga Sangha, Malamaddi and Navodhaya Mahila Mandal-Navanagar.

Some of the Mahila Mandals which are doing constructive work in the city and rural part of Hubli taluk are Renuka Mahila Mandal, (Kotagonda Hanasi); Akkamahadevi Mahila Manda, (Hebasur); Mahila Mandal;(Noolvi), Akkanabalaga,(Hubli; Baradanagalli), Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Karadi

koppa; Kasthurba Mahila Mandal, Aralikatte; Gramadevatha Mahila Mandal (Byahatti), Veerarani Kittur Chennama Mahila Mandal (Karadi koppa) and Saraswathi Mahila Mandal (Saraswathipura).

Besides Hubli cities many Mahila Mandals are functioning in rural areas also with dedicated involvement. They are Sharada Mahila Mandal, Akkanabhavi; Vishwabharathi Mahila Mandal, Shivalli; Sharada Mahila Mandal, Gadag; Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Narenda; Kasturibai Mahila Mandal, UppinaBetgeri; Saraswathi Mahila Mandal Mummighatti; Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Pudakalakatti; Renuka Devi Mahila Mandal, Karadigudda; Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Marewada; Maheswari Mahila Mandal, Kotur; Renuka Mahila Mandal, Hebballi and Mahila Mandal, Alnavar.

Some of the main activities of these Samajas include conducting classes in tailoring and embroidery, running Balawadis and imparting training on the preparation of various food products and to organize cultural programmes.

Welfare of Handicapped

It has been reported that 10 percent of the population of the country suffers from one or the other type of physical disabilities and Karnataka is no exception. The welfare of the handicapped was not given much attention by the Government prior to independence. However after independence, several programmes have been implemented both by the central and the State Governments. Keeping in mind the welfare of the handicapped and to fulfill their desires and aspirations and for finding quick solutions to their problems, the Government established a separate Directorate on 1.8.1988 and till then the women and child Department was implementing all its programmes. The Director, Department of Welfare of the Disabled, Bangalore is looking after all the welfare programmes of the physically handicapped.

A person who is not having one or more parts of the body under normal condition and by this if he becomes disabled and is incapable of attending to his normal daily routines, by self support, such a person, is called physically handicapped person. The disabled persons are categorized under four groups viz., visually handicapped (blindness); orthopaedically handicapped, hearing impaired and mentally retarded. A music school established at Gadag for the blind by Panchakshari Gawai, who himself was blind and artist Dandavathimath who is educating the mentally retarded children in fine arts are the noteworthy achievements in this field.

Educational Programmes

The State Government is giving scholarships to the disabled children whose family annual income is below Rs.10,000 and who are studying from 1st to 8th standards and also those who are undergoing training in music, painting, Photography, line drawing and such other fine arts. The rate of scholarship for students from standard first to fourth is Rs.25 per month, for those who are studying from fifth standard to ninth standards it is Rs 35 per month. For those disabled students studying from 9th standard and above, the Central Government pays the scholarship ranging from Rs. 85 to a maximum of Rs.240 per month depending upon the nature of the course. In addition to scholarship, the blind students are paid reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped students who have undergone surgery will be paid transportation allowance as per rules. The details of beneficiaries and the expenditure under this scheme during the various years are given in the following table.

Table 16.9(h)

Year	State Govt.	Scholarship	Central Govt.	Scholarship
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs)
1991-92	406	1,69,560	162	1,86,715
1992-93	384	1,63,040	191	1,93,040
1993-94	489	1,97,640	240	2,35,175

The State Government is paying Rs.50 per month as maintenance allowance to those handicapped individuals whose family annual income is less than Rs.6,000 and who have no means of livelihood. In order to encourage the merited among the physically handicapped students to take up professional courses like engineering and diploma in technical education few seats have been reserved. The details of number of seats reserved for them will be given in notification of the entrance examination every year. In order to encourage the merited physically handicapped students, the department has introduced a scheme of giving incentive awards for those students who have obtained an average marks of 60 percent and above in the public examinations. Under this scheme, the rate of incentive awards extended is Rs.500 at S.S.L.C level; Rs.700 at the P.U.C.level Rs.1,000 at the degree level Rs.1,200 at the post graduate level and Rs.1,500 for those who graduate in engineering and medicine. It is learnt that the number of beneficiaries in Dharwad district under this scheme was three during 1992-93 and four during 1993-94, for which the amount spent was Rs.1,900 and Rs.2,000 respectively.

The Government of India has reserved 4 percent of the posts for the physically handicapped, while the State Government has reserved 4 percent of the posts under 'C' and 'D' groups only and also it has issued a special Government Order to fill up the back-log posts. All the departments have been empowered to fill up the backlog posts in their respective jurisdictions directly by obtaining the list from the employment exchanges.

In order to encourage self employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance to a maximum of Rs.50,000 in the form of loan is given through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, 25 percent of the loan sanctioned subject a maximum of Rs.6,250, is given as subsidy. The vocational rehabilitation centre of the Government of India provides vocational training to the physically handicapped persons and determines their abilities. Aids and Appliances are supplied by the Government in order to help the physically handicapped persons for their movements. Under this scheme, to buy Tricycles, artificial limbs, Braille watches, hearing aids etc., hundred percent financial assistance is given for those physically handicapped persons whose family annual income is less than Rs.8,000 and 50 percent financial assistance to those whose family annual income exceeds Rs.8,000. Maintenance allowance of Rs.50 per month is paid by the state government to those physically handicapped persons whose family annual income is less than Rs.3,600 and who have no means of livelihood and the Tahasildar is the competent authority to sanction it. The Government has established temporary shelters in some districts. Those physically handicapped persons who come for medical treatment will stay in shelters and they will be given food free of cost. The Government will give 90 percent financial aid to those voluntary organizations which run such institutions. In order to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance in the form of loans is given through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore. According to this scheme, those physically handicapped persons whose

family annual income does not exceed 10,000 are eligible to get loan and financial aid to start small scale industries. The State Government gives a subsidy of 25 percent of the loan sanctioned and the maximum amount of loan that will be sanctioned is Rs.25,000. The rate of interest towards the loan amount is 1 percent and the repayment period is five to eight years. In the Certified Agricultural School, training is imparted in agriculture, sericulture and horticulture to those deaf persons who are in the age group of 11 to 25 years. The duration of the training is two years and during the training period the trainees will be provided free board and lodging and a stipend of Rs.25 per month.

A separate and independent printing press has been set up in the premises of Blind School in Mysore in order to get the necessary books printed for the blind students and to balance the deficiency in the distribution of Braille equipment. During 1993-94 ten persons were given Braille watches for which a sum of Rs.2,300 was spent. Besides, Braille plates were distributed for 50 persons and the amount spent on this was Rs.1,250.

Table 16.10 - No. of Physically handicapped in the District according to 1981 Census

Sl No.	Taluk		Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Byadgi	Rural	36	45	57
		Urban	04	04	09
2.	Dharwad	Rural	68	79	88
		Urban	-	08	01
3.	Gadag	Rural	60	36	59
		Urban	46	45	36
4.	Hangal	Rural	51	52	95
		Urban	06	06	01
5.	Haveri	Rural	70	70	77
		Urban	10	22	10
6.	Hirekerur	Rural	55	77	93
		Urban	02	05	07
7.	Hubli	Rural	48	32	60
		Urban	110	141	130
8.	Kalghatgi	Rural	43	38	57
		Urban	02	03	01
9.	Kundgol	Rural	44	45	68
		Urban	05	02	04
10.	Mundargi	Rural	76	39	39
		Urban	02	-	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Nargund	Rural	18	20	23
		Urban	06	06	08
12.	Navalgund	Rural	43	27	54
		Urban	26	14	16
13.	Ranibennur	Rural	67	82	90
		Urban	17	18	07
14.	Ron	Rural	71	72	113
		Urban	27	10	23
15.	Savanur	Rural	19	30	32
		Urban	11	09	03
16.	Shiggaon	Rural	73	51	63
		Urban	01	12	05
17.	Shirhatti	Rural	81	50	49
		Urban	13	19	17
Dist Total			473	420	503

Rajeev Poornanga Yojane

This new scheme was started in 1992 for the economic rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. According to this scheme, 4,480 ordinary tricycles were distributed in the State at the rate of 20 tricycles for each assembly constituency and 350 ordinary tricycles were distributed in Dharwad for which a sum of seven lakhs has been spent. Under this scheme, steps have been taken to modernise the special schools which are imparting vocational training. Besides, the women development wing of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the department of minorities of the social welfare department has come forward to extend economic schemes under their respective jurisdiction for the physically handicapped. It has been reported that during 1993-94 a total of ten telephone booths - Hubli(4); Dharwad(1); Gadag(1); Hangal(1); Kalghatagi(1); Navalgund(1) and Shirhatti(1) were allotted to the physically handicapped persons and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. One lakh. Beside this, eight braille watches were distributed at a cost of Rs. 2,508.

Self Employment Scheme

This scheme has been prepared for social and economic rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and to enable them to take up self employment. This scheme is implemented through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation and accordingly the physically handicapped persons can take up any productive schemes and to start them. Financial assistance can be availed through the above institution. Under this scheme, a maximum of Rs.50,000 loan is given and 25 percent of the loan sanctioned subject to a maximum of 6,250 is given as subsidy by the Government. It is reported

that, provision was made for granting loans, to ten persons. There were only four beneficiaries under this scheme. An amount of Rs.1,15,000 was spent on them.

Insurance Scheme for the Parents of the Mentally Retarded

This scheme was initiated in four districts (1992-93) of the state. Subsequently during 1993-94 this programme was extended to all the remaining districts. Those parents of the mentally retarded who are below 45 years of age and who are incapable of attending to daily routines by self support and whose family annual income is below Rs.10,000 have to become the life members of K.P.M.R.C by paying Rs.200 to cover the insurance. This institutions has to pay Rs.550 in lumpsum to the life insurance corporation. Under the second category, those parents whose family annual income is Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000 can also pay the life membership of Rs.200 and K.P.M.R.C will pay Rs.1100 to the Life Insurance Corporation. In the event of the parents expiring, the insurance amount will be collected by K.P.M.R.C and it pays a subsistence of Rs.100 per month to the mentally retarded child during the first year and Rs.200 per month from the second years onwards for the entire life time.

Deaf and Dumb Primary School, Naregal

This school was started in 1990 and it is functioning under the Shree Annadhaneshwara Vijaya Vidhya Prasara Samithi and Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Annadhana Swamigalu is the key person who is instrumental behind the setting up of the school. This school is providing cultural education which covers sports and recreation and helps in bringing out the potentialities of the students into light. The expenditure incurred on this will be met by Devotees of the mutt and the Philanthropists. It is reported that the amount spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.2,06,789 and Rs.2,07,659 respectively.

Government Blind School for Boys, Hubli

This institution was started in 1955 and during the beginning it was imparting free education, training in music and also in industrial job. Even now, free education from 1st to 7th standard classes and music classes are being conducted. Every year, boys of the age group of six to ten years would be admitted to this institution and they would be provided with free board and lodging facilities. The expenditure incurred by this School during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.6,63,678 and Rs.7,66,804 respectively. Siddharooda Mutt of Hubli is also running a blind school.

Rotary School For Deaf Children, Hubli

This institution was started in 1974 and during the beginning it was providing free education to deaf boys from the 1st standard to 5th standard with the objective of providing comprehensive primary education. The activities of this institution are to give training in tailoring, book binding and in making of greeting cards. The amount spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.26,036 and Rs.28,772 respectively.

Vishwa Dharma Mahila Matthu Makkala Shikshana Sevashrama Samithi, Hubli

In the beginning, it was running nursery classes and was providing education for the backward class children, vocational training for the backward class women and self supporting education for the physically handicapped. At present it is giving education from 1st standard to S.S.L.C for the physically handicapped children. Every physically handicapped child is given aids and appliances which helps them in their rehabilitation.

School of Deaf Children under Honnamma Educational Institute, Dharwad

It is functioning since 1984. During the beginning it was imparting education for the deaf children and vocational training in a specific occupation for their self-reliance. There are 20 sewing machines in this institute and it is imparting training in tailoring, book binding and in photo framing. The details of the beneficiaries and the amount spent during the last three years are given in the following table.

Table 16.10a

Year	Beneficiaries		Amount received from the Central Govt.	Expenditure
	Male	Female		
1991-92	30	21	2,63,988	5,36,001
1992-93	49	27	1,76,895	6,34,617
1993-94	52	35	2,90,241	6,80,512

Shree Marula Shankara Residential School for Physically Handicapped, Byadgi

It was started in 1988 and during the beginning it was providing free board and lodging, text books and uniforms to the physically handicapped children and it has a playground also. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 101 and 111 respectively, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,96,554 and Rs. 6,63,343 respectively.

Shree Channabasaveshwara Grameena Vidya Samsthe, Shiggaon

It was started in 1989 and at that time it was imparting training in speech to the deaf children and presently together with general education, the way of dealing with the common people is taught to them. Besides this, the institute has a facility of speech treatment. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 there were seven students each on whom an amount of Rs.17,390 and Rs.19,245 respectively was spent.

Navajyothi Angavikalara Kshemabhivridhi Samsthe

It is functioning at Shiggaon since 1992 under the recognition of the Ministry of the Human resource, New Delhi and Department of the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped of the Karnataka Government. This institution has taken up various educational and economic orientation programmes for the physically handicapped, women and children of the rural areas. This institution provides uniforms, the necessary aids and appliances for the blind, deaf and dumb children of the institute through the Central Government.

Government is assisting the physically handicapped to buy the necessary aids and appliances such as tricycles, motorized tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids and Braille literature to the extent of 100 percent of the cost for those whose family annual income is below Rs.8,000 and 75 percent of the cost for those whose family annual income is between Rs.8,000 and Rs.12,000. In order to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance is given in the form of loans. This scheme is implemented by the Karnataka State

Finance corporation. According to this scheme, those physically handicapped persons, whose family annual income does not exceed 10,000 are eligible to obtain loan and also government subsidy to set up small industry. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs.25,000 and 25% of the loans sanctioned is given as subsidy by the State Government. The rate of interest towards the loan amount is 1 percent repayable within a period of five to eight years. Under this scheme, during 1990-91, nine persons were benefited for which the government has released a subsidy of Rs.43,125. The Talukwise number of beneficiaries under the distribution of tricycles and the amount spent on it during 1992-93 are as follows:

Byadgi (20-40,000), Dharwad (40-80,000), Gadag (20-40,000), Hangal(10-20,000), Haveri(20-40,000), Hirekerur (20-40,000), Hubli (40-80,000), Kalghatgi (20-40,000), Kundgol (20-40,000), Mundargi(20-40,000), Nargund(20-40,000), Navalgund(20-40,000), Ranibennur(20-40,000), Ron (20-40,000), Savanur(20-40,000), Shiggaon (10-20,000) and Shirhatti(20-40,000). During the year 1993-94 there was no distribution of tricycles. [The figures, with in the brackets, indicate firstly the number of beneficiaries while the second figure indicates the expenditure incurred].

Four percent of the jobs under direct recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' in the State Government is reserved for the physically handicapped. The Physically handicapped workers earning wages and other blind workers are exempted from the payment of professional tax.

Wakf Institutions

The Central Wakf Act, 1954 was brought into force in the district in 1955 and subsequently it was amended during 1959, 1964 and 1968. The administration of wakf properties in the district is looked after by the district wakf committee under the directions of Karnataka Wakf Board. The present Wakf Committee was constituted on 22nd October 1992. There are two Wakf Institutions in Dharwad District. They are Hubli-Dharwad City Wakf Institution and Rural Wakf Institution. These Institutions are the supervisory institutions which look after the Wakf Institutions located at other places.

Table 16.11 Details of Wakf properties and their approximate value

Sl.No.	Taluk	Number of Wakf Properties	Approximate Value
1	2	3	4
1.	Byadgi	65	7,90,000
2.	Dharwad	142	14,85,855
3.	Gadag	121	6,44,064
4.	Hangal	186	13,12,251
5.	Hirekerur	91	9,42,258
6.	Hubli	69	4,90,000
7.	Haveri	153	12,53,435
8.	Kalghatgi	56	5,46,035

1	2	3	4
9.	Kundgol	102	7,38,754
10.	Mundargi	53	3,44,180
11.	Nargund	57	6,95,111
12.	Navalgund	93	13,52,480
13.	Ranibennur	72	8,50,000
14.	Ron	130	7,86,854
15.	Savanur	110	16,59,383
16.	Shiggon	176	11,96,761
17.	Shirhatti	113	6,07,244

Besides this, the Wakf contribution collected by the City Wakf Institution was Rs.1,59,000 during 1992-93 and Rs.1,71,000 during 1993-94 and the amount spent on different Wakf Institutions during 1992-93 was Rs.25,000. No amount was spent during 1993-94. The amount spent for the development of the Rural Wakf Institutions was Rs.2,28,000 during 1991-92 and Rs.4,60,000 during 1992-93.

Tricolour Ration Card facilities

The Karnataka Government has introduced the scheme of issuing Green Cards since the 1st November 1985 (subsequently it became Tricolour Card) for extremely poor rural people for distribution of food grains at reduced rates and the benefit was extended to landless agricultural labourers since 27th December 1985.

Table 16.12 : Taluk wise table indicating the number of Tricolour card beneficiaries in the years 1991 to 1993

Sl.No.	Taluk	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Byadgi	10,807	14,493	14,500
2.	Dharwad	19,728	27,600	28,503
3.	Gadag	15,908	22,214	24,404
4.	Hangal	22,076	29,836	32,049
5.	Haveri	20,966	27,958	29,030
6.	Hirekerur	19,819	19,818	32,899
7.	Hubli	12,667	22,040	23,637
8.	Kalghatgi	14,437	20,084	23,100
9.	Kundgol	15,408	20,719	20,600
10.	Mundargi	12,077	16,043	18,111
11.	Nargund	4,301	6,100	7,150

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Navalgund	12,066	14,030	15,086
13.	Ranibennur	23,934	1,028	33,908
14.	Ron	16,596	16,891	24,150
15.	Savanur	10,386	13,510	15,785
16.	Shiggaon	11,651	15,600	17,458
17.	Shirhatti	13,821	17,946	18,308

Old Age Pension

Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension scheme in January 1965. According to this, those who have no source of income and who are at least 70 years of age and do not possess children or grandchildren of more than 20 years of age are eligible to get this benefit. For the physically handicapped persons, the minimum age required is 65 years. In the year 1972, this age limit was reduced to 65 years for others and to 60 years for the physically handicapped persons. Gradually this minimum age required was reduced in respect of physically handicapped persons to 45 years during 1977 and to 16 years during 1977 and in 1979 the minimum age restrictions was fully removed for the physically handicapped persons and this benefit was extended to mentally retarded persons also. In Dharwad district, this pension was first paid on 1.1.1967 for 200 persons for which the Government spent Rs.4,000. Since the inception of this scheme and till the end of July 1994 the total number of beneficiaries was 44,102 out of which, 7,706 were scheduled castes and 548 were scheduled tribes and 36,478 were the others. Since April 1991 the rate of pension was raised to Rs.75 per month and the number of beneficiaries during that year in the district was 21,050 and 20,015 persons availed this benefit during 1992-93.

Table 16.13 : Details of old age Pension Beneficiaries from 1990 to 1993 (four years)

Sl.No.	Taluk	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Byadgi	704	676	502	446
2.	Dharwad	2,627	2,651	3,670	2,542
3.	Gadag	1,270	1,670	1,213	1,116
4.	Hangal	960	1,416	1,317	1,236
5.	Haveri	1,649	180	1,361	1,318
6.	Hirekerur	1,560	945	878	829
7.	Hubli	3,369	2,780	2,700	2,640
8.	Kalghatgi	1,212	1,187	1,252	1,182
9.	Kundgol	750	660	613	546
10.	Mundargi	523	473	455	432
11.	Nargund	279	268	244	226
12.	Navalgund	811	787	744	715

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Ranibennur	1,644	1,552	1,462	1,427
14.	Ron	1,910	1,630	1,430	1,381
15.	Savanur	644	652	637	520
16.	Shiggaon	745	621	533	585
17.	Shirhatti	1,142	2,102	1,004	979
State Total		21,799	21,050	20,015	18,170

Distribution of Cloth at Reduced Rates

The Government of Karnataka introduced the benefit of distribution of cloth at reduced rates on 15th August 1985 to those men and Women of the weaker sections below the poverty line and in the age group of 19 years and above. According to this scheme, one pair of Dhoti and one piece of shirting to men at Rs.25 per set and one pair of saree and one pair of blouse to women at a cost of Rs. 25/- are issued to people who are covered under the benefits of integrated Rural Development Programmes and also those who are covered under the benefit of Green Cards. During the years 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 4,94,214, 6,48,782 and 7,09,854 respectively for which the amount spent by the Government was Rs.109.30 lakhs, Rs.59.02 lakhs and Rs.48.89 lakhs respectively.

Table 16.14 : Beneficiaries in the Dharwad District under the Distribution of cloth under reduced rate Scheme.

Sl.No.	Taluk	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Byadgi	10,832	10,832	14,130	14,130	14,133	14,133
2.	Dharwad	18,980	18,980	25,260	25,260	25,758	25,758
3.	Gadag	14,495	14,495	19,242	19,242	19,936	19,936
4.	Hangal	21,156	21,156	28,683	28,683	30,893	30,893
5.	Haveri	20,966	20,966	27,568	27,568	28,305	28,305
6.	Hirekerur	19,819	19,819	21,818	21,818	32,899	32,899
7.	Hubli	12,667	12,667	19,008	19,008	19,700	19,700
8.	Kalghatgi	14,437	14,437	20,084	20,084	23,100	23,100
9.	Kundgol	14,718	14,718	19,641	19,641	19,526	19,526
10.	Mundargi	10,785	10,785	16,390	16,390	16,390	16,390
11.	Naragund	4,301	4,301	5,600	5,600	6,600	6,600
12.	Navalgund	10,333	10,333	12,295	12,295	13,176	13,176
13.	Ranibennur	23,934	23,934	33,126	33,126	33,030	33,030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Ron	14,726	14,726	15,868	15,868	21,650	21,650
15.	Savanur	10,386	10,386	13,510	13,510	15,510	15,510
16.	Shiggaon	10,751	10,751	14,225	14,225	16,013	16,013
17.	Shirahatti	13,821	13,821	17,943	17,943	18,308	18,308
Total		2,47,107	2,47,107	3,24,391	3,24,391	3,54,927	3,54,927

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters was introduced by the state government in 1968 under the 1967 Karnataka State Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules with an amendment to it in 1969. Initially, the rate of pension was Rs.50 per month. In 1971, this was enhanced to Rs.75 per month and subsequently it was raised to Rs.90 per month in June 1978 and to Rs.125 per month during September of the same year. It was further raised regularly from time- to-time at the rate of Rs.150 per month in 1986, Rs.200 per month in 1987, Rs.300 in 1989, Rs.400 in April 1991 and to Rs.500 per month during 1994.

The Government of India introduced the scheme of paying pension of Rs.200 per month to freedom fighters in 1972. In the beginning this pension of Rs. 200 included the pension of Rs.75 per month of the State Government and in 1976, the Government of India decided to pay pension of Rs.200 per month without considering the State Government's pension. During 1977, the State Government stopped paying pension to those who were in receipt of Government of India pension. But in 1979, it was reintroduced. During 1980, Government of India renamed the Freedom fighters pension scheme as 'Swatanthra Sainika Sanman Pension Scheme' and the monthly pension rate was raised to Rs.300 and subsequently it was raised to Rs.500 in 1985 to Rs.750 on 14th November 1988, to Rs.1,000 during 1992 and to Rs.1,500 during 1994. In the district, the State Government scheme came into force in 1972 and during the year of commencement of the scheme the number of beneficiaries was 100 under the State Government scheme and 66 under the Central Government scheme. During the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 the number of beneficiaries under the State Government scheme was 1,320 and 1,325 respectively for which the amount spent was Rs.94,30,372 and Rs.70,49,790 respectively and the number of beneficiaries under the Central Government scheme was 615 and 616 respectively for which the amount spent was Rs.39,54,231 and Rs.40,12,516 respectively.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The Religious and Charitable Institutions of Dharwad district (other than the Wakf Institutions) are administered by the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. The responsibility of administering all Religious and charitable Institutions of Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts rests with the Charity Commissioner, Belgaum. Every Religious and Charitable Institution of Dharwad district has its own Trust committee. All these institutions are supervised by the charity Commissioner, Belgaum and Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum who are appointed as per the Bombay Public Trust Act. The taluk-wise figures of Registered Religious and Charitable Institutions as per the 1950 Act are as follows; Byadgi-139, Dharwad-298, Gadag-281, Hangal-273, Haveri-292, Hirekerur-211, Hubli-398, Kundgol-109, Kalghatgi-154, Nargund-120, Navalgund-188, Ranibennur-195, Ron-211, Shiggaon-232, Savanur-19,

Shirhatti-322 and Mundargi-67 and like this there are a total of 3,509 institutions registered in this district. Every institution being autonomous, the income and expenditure account is maintained by itself.

Samaja Parivathana Samudaya

Samaja Parivathana Samudaya of Dharwad was established in 1983 with the main objective of cautioning about the harmful effects of air and water pollution and also to prevent harmful effects by discussing with the concerned officers. It suggests alternative measures to the concerned authorities for the non pollution of the environment and for the protection of the health of the people in the district. It has also established Environmental Committees at the rural level to bring out awareness on the harms caused to the water of the Tungabhadra river which is polluted by the Harihar Polyfibres and also to prevent the death of fish in the river, on a large scale.

It had also organized a rally on 'Save Paschima Ghatta' (Paschima Ghatta Ulisi) from the Navasari of Gujarat to Goa and Kanyakumari during 1987-88. This organization is a copartner of the various National organizations which have taken up studies on Environmental Pollution.

Organizations like the Rotary Club, the Lions club, the Inner Wheels club are functioning in the various towns of the district since 1940. These organizations have taken up various activities like debate for the students, Vocational education, training for the unemployed, health camps, Eye camps, Blood donations, Forestry, Child care programme, Sports competition and literacy Programme. The lions club is running a High School at Hubli. The Rotary Club at Kalghatgi has adopted the Sangadevarakoppa Village. These organizations through a network of their widespread branches are taking part actively and functioning to an appreciable extent in the various schemes both under the Government Sector as well as and under the private Sector.

Rotary Club branches at Hubli (1947), Hubli West (1972), Hubli East (1990), Hubli South (1990), Hubli Midtown (1982), Vidyanagar (1994), Udyamanagar (1994), Navanagara(1992), Dharwad (1950), Dharwad Midtown (1992), Dharwad Central (1987), Gadag (1945), Gadag Central (1989), Gadag Mid Town (1990), Ranibennur (1966), Nargund (1981), Kalghatgi (1980), Kundgol (1990), Lakshmeshwar (1992), Shirhatti (1990) and Mundargi (1990) are involved in the various service activities.

On the same lines, the Lions club have branches at Alnavar (1982), Bankapur (1994), Dharwad (1965), Gadag-Betgeri(1965), Haveri (1973), Hirekerur (1977), Hubli(1961), Hubli City (1994), Hubli Central (1994), Hanagal (1994), Kundgol (1982), Nargund (1973), Ranibennur (1976), Rattihalli (1979), Samsi (1979), Savanur (1976), and Shiggaon (1994). They have been involved in different service activities.