

CHAPTER 16

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

After Independence, the Central and State Governments have undertaken several social service activities relating to education, health and infrastructure, to achieve the ideal goal of a Welfare State. These activities are aimed at securing educational, social and economic development of all citizens. Besides, several government and other private voluntary service organisations which have undertaken these activities. In this Chapter, Labour welfare, welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes, the Minorities, the Women and Child welfare, the Physically Handicapped and the activities of voluntary service organisations are discussed.

Labour Welfare

The labour welfare activities are related to security of tenure, protection in accordance with service rules and reforms in labour welfare. Prior to independence, the industrial development was limited and therefore the labour unions were also limited. In 1942, labour Union came into existence under the leadership of Sri Magadam Mohiuddeen in MSK Mill of Gulbarga. In 1946-47 the employees organised hunger strike demanding minimum wages and other amenities. Sri Man Sing, an employee, expired in the hunger strike. The strike ended after Sri Abdul Hakeem Thimmapuri, a senior lawyer of the city, who resolved the dispute by conciliation. In result, the settlement was named as Thimmapuri Award, which secured certain amenities to the labour.

During those days the labour laws were less in number and their implementation was not effective. The feudal type of environment existed in labour and service rules. Prior to independence, a Democratic Socialist Labour Union had been established in the district. Several leaders tried to protect the interests of the labour and improve the relationship between the labour and management of industries. In such a situation the well-known names emerged were Shri Magadam Mohiuddeen,

Sri Shrinivas Gudi, Sri Raj Bahadur Gour, Sri Gulabi Nabi Azad, Sri Gopaldaswamy and Sri Meenakshi Sane.

After independence, (after 1951) labourers were more organised in fighting out their rights. Thus arose several labour strikes in the district. In consequence of labour strike during the year 1952-53 the working hours of a labourer was reduced from 16 hours to 12 hours a day. Sri Veerendra Patil and Sri Mugadam Mohiuddeen led the strike. On account of increase in wages, strike held for two months in 1957. The MSK Mill declared lockout. In 1958, the Mill was taken over by the Government, which managed the factory for another four years. Then it was again closed in 1966. The State Government was not able to bear the heavy losses incurred. In 1968, the State Government handed over the mill to a private management to the Kengeriwal Group, which managed the mill till 1971. In 1971, the textile mill was nationalized and merged with National Textile Corporation. In 1979, there was strike for one month, demanding increase in dearness allowance. On 6th June 1988 it declared lockout. The number of labourers decreased. In 1995, the labourers strength was 1028.

In the ACC Cement Company Shahabad, the labour union started functioning in 1946 under the leadership of Sri Magadam Mohiuddeen. Labour strike for 12 days held in ACC cement factory resulted in getting the benefits such as earned leave, sick leave and maternity leave etc.

In 1952, strike for 488 days were held for recognition of the ACC Labour Union by management. 24 workers were dismissed. For organising this strike Sri Satyanarayana Setty and Sri Gopaldaswamy were the labour leaders. In 1995, there were 700 members in the labour union. All prominent labour unions participated in the first conference held in Shahabad by AITUC Gulbarga on 21-9-1989. A Senior Inspector of the Labour Department supervised labour welfare activities in the district. The Labour Department is responsible for implementing the provisions of 25 Central and State Acts.

The most important labour laws are the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965, the Gratuity Payment Act, 1975, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Control) Act, 1989.

The Labour Department exercises powers under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to settle the disputes relating to strike, lockout, lay off, in order to maintain industrial peace and harmony. The disputes arose under several Acts during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the following Table (16.1).

Table 16.1 : Labour Disputes during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Year	Acts	Disputes registered	Disputes settled
1992-93	Workmen' Compensation Act	46	31
	Industrial Disputes Act	10	05
	Minimum Wages Act	05	03
	Grievance petitions	06	02
		67	41
1993-94	Workmen' Compensation Act	68	41
	Industrial Disputes Act	11	03
	Minimum Wages Act	07	03
	Grievance petitions	09	02
		95	49
1994-95	Workmen' Compensation Act	45	38
	Industrial Disputes Act	24	21
	Minimum Wages Act	18	06
	Grievance petitions	08	04
		95	69

Source: District Labour Officer, Labour Welfare Department, Gulbarga.

Table 16.2 : Number of Industrial and Commercial Establishments and Employees Governed by the Minimum Wages Act.

Year	Industries	Establishments	No. of Labourers
1992-93	24	6,630	14,441
1993-94	23	6,463	11,306
1994-95	23	9,396	28,708

Table 16.3 : Revenue from New Registration and Renewal of Shops and Commercial Establishments during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95

Year	New Registration	Revenue in Rs	Revenue from renewal in Rs	Total Revenue in Rs
1992-93	510	23,320	1,74,160	1,97,480
1993-94	1,356	17,000	2,00,760	2,77,760
1994-95	4,411	28,000	2,67,410	2,95,410

Source: District Labour Officer, Gulbarga

Under the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 workers suffering from accident or physical disability are entitled to for compensation. The number of beneficiaries and the

compensation amount paid during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given in the following Table.

Table 16.4 : Number of Beneficiaries and the Compensation Amount paid during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Year	Temporary physically handicapped	Permanently handicapped (in Rs)	Accidental death (in Rs)	Total compensation (in Rs)
1992-93	Nil	5,65,680 (6 cases)	9,89,487 (5 cases)	15,55,167
1993-94	Nil	5,02,960 (12 cases)	16,22,943 (24 cases)	21,25,903
1994-95	Nil	3,36,960 (7 cases)	11,35,548 (9 cases)	14,71,647

No lay off or lockout reported during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 under the Industrial Disputes Act. The district was in charge of the Senior Inspector of Boilers. The list of boilers, economizers and steam pipes registered during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is listed below.

Table 16.5 : List of Boilers, Economizers and Steam Pipes Registered during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Year	Registered Boilers	Registered Economizers	Registered steam pipes
1992-93	43	08	13
1993-94	42	08	13
1994-95	42	08	13

The amount recovered in respect of Boilers, Economizers and Steam pipes during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given below:

Year	Boilers Fees paid (Rs)	Economizers Fees (Rs)	Steam pipes Fees (Rs)	Fees paid (Rs) for inspection of boilers parts
1992-93	8,760	Nil	12,980	38,200
1993-94	8,920	2,680	13,060	1,03,850
1994-95	24,780	Nil	13,140	850

Labour Union Movement

Until 1942, the labour movement was limited to textile industries. MSK Mill was the largest textile mill in the district. The Second World War and even after the labour unions were organised the labour activities were later started in this field. At the time of Quit India Movement,

in Gulbarga and other industrial centres, strikes were held. In spite of continuation of strikes for several days the employees were not discouraged about their union. In 1951 the union gained strength due to the influence of outside leaders. In spite of the strike held for two months in 1957 against lockout in MSK Mill the Union regained strength. After independence the labourers in the district got united in the fight for their rights and thereby the labour union began to function effectively. It is reported that in 1986, the AITUC organised the first conference and the labour unions got united for framing new programmes and functioned.

Labour Welfare Board

The Labour Welfare Board has undertaken several labour welfare programs under the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965. The contribution at the rate of one rupee from each employee and two rupees by employer and one rupee per employee by Government remitted to Welfare Fund every year. Labour Welfare Centres were established by the Board for providing library, recreation, sports, employment for unemployed women, rest houses, picnic and grant of scholarships. In Gulbarga District there are three Labour Welfare Centres each at Gulbarga City, Shahabad and Kurukunta (Sedam). The Government transferred the Labour Welfare Centre of Gulbarga to the Labour Welfare Board in 1986. Shahabad and Kurukunta Welfare Boards were newly started in 1987. The number of beneficiaries during the years 1994-95 is given below:

Table 16.7 : Number of Beneficiaries during the years 1994-95

Sl. No	Programme implemented	Gulbarga	Shahabad	Kurukunta	Total
1	Training in tailoring for girls	247	264	380	891
2	Library facility	4,082	3,680	6,798	14,560
3	Indoor and Outdoor Sports	1,887	3,890	4,025	9,802
4	Entertainment programme (Radio & TV)	4,137	4,050	3,150	11,337
		10,353	11,884	14,353	36,590

Table 16.8 : Expenditure incurred in these three centres during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Year	Gulberga (Rs)	Shahabad (Rs)	Kurukunta (Rs)	Total
1992-93	6,578	1,488	2,532	10,598
1993-94	6,571	1,510	2,394	10,475
1994-95	6,576	1,672	2,525	10,773
	19,725	4,670	7,451	31,846

Source: Welfare Commissioner, Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, Bangalore

Employees State Insurance Scheme

The insurance scheme under the provisions of Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 was implemented in Gulbarga district in the year 1969. In the beginning, the scheme was made applicable to the non-seasonal employees in the factories using electrical power or with 20 or more workers being employed on yearly basis with monthly wages not exceeding Rs 400. Later by an amendment of the Act was made applicable to non-temporary workers of factories, hotels, restaurants, cinema theatres and road transport corporations. It was extended later to workers of factories not using electrical power. In January 1997, the income limit was raised to Rs 6500 per month. The Employees State Insurance Scheme introduced for providing social security extended the facilities to provide financial assistance in the matters relating to disease, maternity, incapacitation, dependency and funeral and other circumstance requiring relief in cash. Medical relief is given not only to the employees insured but also to the other dependent members of the family. The responsibility of providing medical relief is vested in the State Government. In Gulbarga district the ESI Scheme was first introduced in the year 1969. In Gulbarga there is a twenty beds ESI hospital. In addition ESI hospitals are located in AVB Shahabad, Wadi, Kurukunta, Sedam, Malakhed and Shahabad. A minimum of 400 employees is required to start ESI hospital. In addition to this, there are 8 full time dispensaries and one ESI local office. The members of the ESI scheme in the district during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 were 9284, 11162 and 6497 respectively. The number of family members provided with ESI facilities during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 were 37136, 44648 and 2598 respectively. The expenditure incurred during these years were Rs 19,85,976, Rs 25,44,510 and Rs 29,05,577 respectively.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Even before Independence efforts had been made in the district to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even though Mahatma Phule and Dr Ambedkar started activities in Maharashtra, the activities in Karnataka spread after the Mahatma Gandhi started the movement. Mahatma Gandhi constituted "All India Harijan Sevak Sangha" under the Chairmanship of Thakker Bapa and selected Sri Veerana-Gouda Patil to be the President of the Karnataka branch. In 1927, Gandhiji addressed the people in a public meeting held at Sharana Basaveshwara Temple Gulbarga. In 1942, freedom movement started under the leadership of Swamy Ramananda Theertha. After this movement several organisations started functioning. In the districts of Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga, the District Congress Committees came into existence.

After Independence several programs have been prepared for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the beginning, the Education Department managed these programmes and later a separate department of Social Welfare was constituted for effective implementation. This department implemented several constructive programmes for the progress of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for improving economic, educational and residential conditions. Expenditure of 18% of the budget estimate for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made compulsory in all local bodies.

In 1970, permission was granted to build huts in the layout in Gulbarga formed by Government. It was reported that Dr N. S. Hardikar directed the Seva Dal to start publicity campaign for literacy and educational programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. Donations in the form of cash from rich, clothes from textile mills and food grain from farmers was collected and distributed in colonies of these people.

Educational Facilities

In Gulbarga district the population of Scheduled Castes in accordance with 1981 and 1991 census was 4,55,462 and 6,10,641 respectively and which was 21.89% and 23.64% of total population respectively. (See Chapter III for details)

In the district, welfare centres for women and children were established in order to inculcate the habit of sending children aged 3 to 6 to school for pre-primary education and to provide training in tailoring, knitting and embroidery for women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In every welfare centre, admission of 50 children, free mid-day meal and one pair of uniform were provided.

Students hostel for pre-metric students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in standards 5 to 10 with facilities for meals and residence were functioning. Prior to 1990, grant of Rs 100 per student was being paid to meet the expenses for food and the grant was raised to Rs 150 after 1990. In 1960 there were 35 boys hostel and 12 girls hostel with 2,741 boys and 570 girls. In 1990 there were 60 boys hostel and 12 girls hostel with 4,493 boys and 585 girls. Taluk wise number of student hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1994-95 is listed below:

Table 16.9 : Taluk-wise Number of Student Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1994-95

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of hostels	Number of students
1	Chincholi	10	625
2	Yadgir	22	1,208
3	Gulbarga	18	1,635
4	Chittapur	18	915
5	Afzalpur	12	640
6	Shahapur	07	395
7	Aland	09	520
8	Sedam	14	725
9	Jewargi	07	375
10	Surpur	07	370
	Total	124	7,408

Table 16.10 Expenditure incurred for Hostels for the last three years

Year	Number of hostels	Beneficiaries Rs in lakh	Expenditure Rs in lakh
1992-93	74	5,078	146.78
1993-94	76	5,203	191.39
1994-95	80	5,453	203.19

The pre-metric student studying in middle school (5th to 8th Standards) not availing hostel facilities and belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is granted annual scholarship at the rate of Rs 75. The students studying in secondary schools are provided with scholarship of Rs 100 per year. Under the Government of India regulations if the annual income of parents is less than 18,000 the student was granted with full scholarship. If the annual income of the parents is more than Rs 18,000 and less than Rs 24,000 the student was granted half scholarship. Depending on the stage and type of education this scholarship was being granted since 1989 at the rate of Rs 115 to Rs 280 per month to the residents in hostel and Rs 65 to Rs 125 per month to the non-resident students. The State Government was granting scholarship at the rate Rs 40 to 75 per month to the students ineligible for grant of Government of India scholarship. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes passing the public examination at first class in first attempt were granted prizes at the rate of Rs 500 to Rs 1,500 based on the educational standards.

In order to provide education to the children of those employed in sanitation, the students were admitted to hostels and monthly scholarship at the rate Rs 200 and Rs 500 was being granted for studies in middle school and secondary school respectively to meet the food and other expenses. The talented students were admitted in Sri Ramakrishna School at Mysore to provide better education. An annual scholarship at the rate of Rs 8005 was being paid for meeting the food and other expenses. The students studying in medical and engineering colleges were provided with reference books. The students studying in medical and other professional courses were granted tour expenses if such the study tour was made compulsory. Such of these educational facilities were provided by the government.

Schemes for Economic Development

Vocational training in tailoring was taken up for women belonging to Scheduled Castes in Gulbarga since 1965. The centre provided training for 20 candidates for 12 months. During the training a stipend of Rs 75 per month was paid. Every woman undergoing the training successfully, was given a sewing machine free to enable her to continue this profession.

In 1992-93, 20 women in each taluk such as Aland, Gulbarga and Yadgir were provided with this facility. In the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 the number women provided with the training facilities and grant of sewing machine were 51, 61 and 47 respectively and the expenditure incurred by Government was Rs 6.01 lakh, Rs 8.23 lakh and Rs 5.03 lakh respectively. The youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were trained in auto-rikshaw driving and to facilitate them to undertake self-employment and the training fee Rs 900 for each candidate was paid by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation. Stipend was paid at the rate Rs 150 for local trainees and Rs 300 for trainees from other places. In 1992-93 at Government expense of Rs 5,530 five young men were trained. In 1993-94 sixteen young men

were trained at an expense of Rs 18,170. In light vehicle driving scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation paid training fee of Rs 1200 in respect of each candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. The period of training was one month. In 1992-93 six young men were trained at the cost of Rs 6,820. In 1993-94 five young men were trained at the cost of Rs 7,450.

The persons subjected to atrocities were sanctioned compensation of Rs 1000 to 10,000 on the basis of damages suffered. Under this scheme, in 1992-93 sixteen persons were paid Rs 3,76,200 by Government. In 1993-94 forty-four persons were paid Rs 2,72,650 by Government.

Special Component Plan

Special Component Plan was introduced in the year 1980-81 for overall development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The development departments reserved 15% of their plan budget for providing economic assistance to Scheduled Castes for poverty alleviation. Under this plan attention was given to provide minimum civic amenities such as water, electricity, health, education, roads and bridges. The progress achieved during 1993-94 and 1994-95 by different departments is given in the following Tables 16.11 and 16.12 respectively.

Table 16.11 : Details of facilities provided under Special Component Plan During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No	Department	1993-94 Beneficiaries	1993-94 Expense Rs. in lakhs	1994-95 Beneficiaries	1994-95 Expense Rs. in lakhs
1	Agriculture	225	9.92	258	10.99
2	Horticulture	229	2.83	228	3.09
3	Animal Husbandry	88	6.42	65	5.81
4	Horticulture (Financial Assistance)	125	14.97	101	8.63
5	Soil Conservation	Tanks 40	8.69	88	11.00
6	Cooperation (Financial Assistance)	79	5.18	32	3.00
7	Minor Irrigation	Hectare 33	14.17	3 village 19	19.19
8	Zilla Parishad, Gulbarga Borewe	1135	13.11	Borewell 70	20.58
9	Roads & Bridges	Works 155	190.79	Works 286	163.10
10	Social Welfare Scheme	169	10.39	274	16.40
11	Sericulture Department	106	0.53	65	5.81
12	Forest Department	24	0.82	40	0.99
13	Dy Director, Handlooms and Textile, Gulbarga	-	-	100	10.00
14	Ganga Kalyana	15	25.76	37	25.53
15	Rural Water Supply	35	32.18	143	49.29
16	Rural Housing (Ambedkar Housing Yojane)	1188	185.75	746	60.63

Table 16.12 : Details of Scholarship granted to students belonging to SC and ST in Gulbarga district during 1992-93, 1993-04 and 1994-95

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	[1992-93]		[1993-94]		[1994-95]	
		Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure Rupees in lakhs	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure Rupees in lakhs	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure Rupees in lakhs
1	Pre-metric scholarship	19430	17.70	14306	17.05	21460	18.00
2	Scholarship for talented	1484	0.78	1592	1.84	1700	1.60
3	Post Metric Scholarship	8176	109.32	6555	100.89	3963	99.75
4	Prizes to S.S.L.C.	104	0.52	102	0.51	48	0.24
5	Expenditure on Students' food and residence	6895	16.91	2910	21.71	2994	24.18
6	Expenditure on Students of standard I to IV	Scheme not started	—	56000	42.00	73322	55.00
7	Nursery and Mahila Kendras	1,750	22.46	1750	24.36	1750	27.17
8	Residential schools	Schools 123	41.69	Schools 123	34.52	123	41.91
9	Prizes to college students	98	0.91	80	0.97	118	1.96
10	Pre-metric scholarship to children of those employed in unhygienic jobs	Nil	—	11	0.3	30	0.08
11	Educational tour	12	0.1	17	0.19	62	0.22
12	Post-metric scholarship	5,078	10.40	5078	12.62	5078	13.50

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

In accordance with 1981 and 1991 census the population of Scheduled Tribes in Gulbarga district was 97,627 and 1,06,395 respectively and the percentage to the total population was 4.69 % and 4.14 % respectively.

In 1991-92 the Government provided with free meals, residence, uniform and books to 405 school children studying in first to fifth standard at the cost Rs 10.12 lakh. In 1980-81 there were 47 pre metric student hostels in the district. There were 2,713 boys of 35 boys' hostels and 570 girls of 12 girls' hostels. In 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 there were 74 hostels and the expenditure incurred by the Government was Rs 146.78 lakh, Rs 191.39 lakh and Rs 203.19 lakh respectively. During 1994-95 there were 62 boys' hostel and 12 girls' hostels in the district.

Taluk-wise Boys' Hostels, Girls' Hostels and Schools in the District:

Taluk	Boys' hostel	Girls' hostel	Schools
Afzalpur	9	1	2
Aland	7	1	1
Chincholi	7	1	2
Chittapur	13	2	3
Gulbarga	13	1	4
Jewargi	6	1	-
Shahapur	6	1	-
Surpur	6	1	-
Sedam	11	2	1
Yadgir	9	2	2

Students of the hostels belonging to Scheduled Tribes were awarded with scholarships prizes and other educational facilities. The educational facilities provided during 1993-94 and 1994-95 were given in the following Table.

Table 16.13 : Educational Facilities provided during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	1993-94 Beneficiaries	1993-94 Expense Rs in lakh	1994-95 Benefi	1994-95 Expense Rs in lakh
1	Pre-metric Scholarship	14,306	17.05	21,460	18.00
2	Post metric Scholarship	6,555	100.89	3,963	99.75
3	Merit Scholarship	1,592	1.84	1,700	1.60
4	Prizes to SSLC & College Students	102	0.51	48	0.74
5	Food and residence	2,910	21.71	2,994	24.18

In 1979-80, financial assistance of Rs 0.41 lakh for training in self-employment was granted to 74 youths. In 1983-84, the financial assistance given to train 801 persons was Rs 5.46 lakh. In 1988-89, at an expense of Rs 20.04 lakh 2262 persons were trained. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, 87 and 91 men and women were trained incurring an expenditure of Rs 2.02 lakh and Rs 2.92 lakh respectively. During 1994-95 under the scheme "Assistance for Business" 325 beneficiaries were provided with assistance incurring an expenditure of Rs 3,25,000. The facilities provided during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given in the Table below:

Table 16.14 : Facilities provided during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No	Department	1993-94		1994-95	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries Rs.in lakhs	Expenditure	Beneficiaries Rs.in lakhs
1	Autoriksha driving	28	0.36	41	0.45
2	Driving light vehicle	50	0.80	202	2.85
3	Training in Finished Goods	6	0.16	20	0.44
4	Training in Kannada Typing	37	0.48	54	0.75
5	Training in Stenography both Kannada and English	19	0.25	20	0.32
6	Driving heavy vehicle training	11	0.28	21	0.46
7	Training in Motor rewinding	10	0.19	10	0.24
8	KSRTC Training	13	0.83	20	0.35
9	Training in Repair of household electric appliances	6	0.13	10	0.17
10	Training in Repair of two wheelers	3	0.05	-	-

Sub-plan was implemented in the district for economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. The different development departments provided financial assistance to the families belong to Scheduled Tribes to lift them above the poverty line.

The financial assistance provided and the achievements of different departments during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given below:

Table 16.15 : Financial Assistance and Achievements (1993-94 and 1994-95)

Sl. No	Department	1993-94		1994-95	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries Rs.in lakhs	Expenditure	Beneficiaries Rs.in lakhs
1	Rural water supply	32.18	25	49.29	143
2	Rural housing (Dr Ambedkar housing)	185.75	1188	60.63	742
3	Horticulture	2.71	270	3.89	228
4	Agriculture	9.92	225	10.98	258
5	Animal Husbandry	6.41	90	5.81	65
6	Forest Department	0.82	24	0.99	40
7	Sericulture Department	0.53	106	8.35	282
8	Soil Conservation	8.69	40	11.00	86
9	Social Welfare Department	41.50	174	17.92	63
10	Roads and Bridges	193.79	155	163.10	286

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

In 1975 the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was established to provide financial assistance to the economically poor among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The district office was established in 1979. The Corporation provided financial assistance of Rs 3000 at 4% interest to persons eligible to undertake self-employment. The maximum seed money given was Rs 8750. The nationalized banks provided the balance of amount. The Corporation was able to provide a loan of Rs 10,000 to 35,000 for each beneficiary. The agricultural labourer belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribe is provided a loan not exceeding Rs 20,000 and the 50% of the amount was treated as subsidy. The financial assistance was provided for digging bore-wells, training in motor vehicle driving, radio or television repair, handloom weaving, tanning, cycle riksa, animal husbandry, opening of cycle shop and petty shops.

Land Ownership Scheme: The landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided with a loan subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000 for purchase of two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land. 50 % of the amount was treated as subsidy and the balance of 50% was advanced as term loan at 6% interest payable in 10 annual

instalments. The condition was imposed that the seller should not belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. In 1994-95, financial assistance was provided to 179 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes to purchase 327.36 acres of land at Rs 30.09 lakh and two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes to purchase four acres of land at Rs 22,374.

Self Employment Scheme: Unemployed men and women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in rural areas for both educated and uneducated unemployed men and women in urban areas are provided with self-employment under this scheme. Weaving, silk reeling, training in typing, dairing, tanning, cycle shop and petty shops were important enterprises for self-employment. The amount advanced was limited to Rs 25,000. The maximum subsidy allowed was 33.33 %. The nationalised Banks advanced loans. The beneficiaries were expected to invest 5% of the amount. Rs 3000 subsidy and 25% seed money was provided for purchase of auto-riksha. The balance of amount was the loan advanced by banks. During 1994-95, the Government spends Rs 68.17 lakh to assist 1,283 person.

I. S. T. Scheme: Whenever the expenditure exceeding Rs 35,000 but up to Rs 10 lakh, the financial assistance can be taken up under this scheme. The Corporation used to sanction seed money at 20% subject to the maximum of Rs 5,000. The service charge on such loans was 2%. The beneficiary should invest 5%. The Bank or the Karnataka State Finance Corporation used to sanction the balance amount as loan. In 1994-95, the amount spent was Rs 21.88 lakh for 51 beneficiaries.

Devadasi Rehabilitation Scheme: The Corporation introduced a scheme to liberate women from devadasi system and provide an alternative occupation for self-employment in order to make them self-reliant. The scheme provided 50% subsidy subject to the maximum limit of Rs 6000. The Banks advance the loans. The devadasi women are provided land ownership scheme. Under this scheme each beneficiary was granted Rs 30,000 and 50% of the amount subject to the maximum of Rs 15,000 was granted as subsidy and 15,000 as seed money. In 1994-95, for one hundred and four beneficiaries the money spent was Rs 15.01 lakh.

Assistance for Small Business : Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in slums in urban areas were provided with loans amounting to Rs 500 to Rs 1000 at 4% interest to run business such as selling fruits, vegetables and flowers. The seed money of Rs 1800 was granted for business on pushcarts. Loans are subjected to repayment at 4% interest in 40 weekly instalments. If the 50% of the loan were paid in time the balance amount was being treated as subsidy. If the repayment was not made in time the whole amount was treated as loan and such persons were not eligible for subsidy. In 1994-95, an amount of Rs 3.25 lakh was spent to 325 beneficiaries.

Training Scheme: In 1993-94, under this scheme 189 unemployed educated men and women were given training in different types of professions with an expenditure of Rs 3.76 lakh. The candidates were given training in typing, stenography, radio and television repair, driving and computer programs and they were paid monthly stipend. In 1994-95, under this scheme, facilities were provided for 406 beneficiaries at an expense of Rs 4.14 lakh.

Some voluntary service organisations have taken up welfare programmes for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. In Gulbarga Backward Classes and Minorities organisation started its function in 1958 and provided free boarding and lodging to 45 students. The Gulbarga Centre of Gandhian Philosophy was opened in 1960 and later the other centres were opened at Aland, Kamalapur and Yadgir. These centres aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the daliths. In Gulbarga, Bharat Sevak Samaj was opened in 1994-95 and social service camps were conducted. The camps were organised during summer and Christmas vacation.

District Legal Aid Committee

The District Legal Aid Committee was constituted in 1883 in Gulbarga to provide free legal aid to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Lawyers fee and stamp duty was paid by the department. In 1984-85, legal aid was provided to 158 persons at the cost of Rs 3,650. In 1988-89, there were 22 beneficiaries and the expense incurred was Rs 24,297. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for five years is given in the table below:

Table 16.16 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred for five years

Sl. No	Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs
1	1990-91	26	23,286
2	1991-92	14	28741
3	1992-93	4	19,457
4	1993-94	7	19,748
5	1994-95	2	38,315

Welfare of Backward Classes

In Karnataka, during twelfth century the social reformer Basavanna started movement for social reforms. As time passed the non-Brahmins were organised for asserting equality in social status. In 19th and 20th century the movement gained momentum in Gulbarga district. The organisations such as the Backward Classes and Minorities Organisation Gulbarga (1958), the Gangamatha Nirmana Cooperative Society, Brahmapura, Gulbarga; the Gandhi Tatva Prachara Kendra (1968), the Bharat Sevak Samaj Gulbarga (1965), the Bhima Seva Sangha Gulbarga (1968), the Dalitha Sangharsha Samithi Gulbarga, Dalitha Sangharsha Seva Gulbarga, the Bhima Ratna Jilla Dalitha Kalavidara Sangha, Ambedkar Sahitya Prachara Samithi and Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes organisations made all efforts for the progress of the Backward Classes. More opportunities are provided for Backward Classes.

After 1930, Indian National Congress had undertaken the activities relating to Backward Classes. (See Chapter II for details)

In 1953, Government of India appointed Kaka Kalelkar Commission for recommendation relating to identification of Backward Classes and reservation in education and jobs. But as the

recommendations were considered as not satisfactory, Government of India directed the State Governments to appoint appropriate commission in the matter relating to protection of Backward Classes. In 1958 Government of Karnataka issued an order directing educational institutions to reserve 75% of the seats to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The order was set aside by the High Court. Thereafter in 1959 Government of Karnataka by an order declared reservation of 65 seats to Backward Classes. The order was again set aside by the High Court. In 1960 the Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr R. Naganna Gowda. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the Government issued an order, which was set aside by the Supreme Court. In 1972 the Government constituted Backward Class Commission under the Chairmanship of Sri L.G. Havanur. As per the recommendations of this Commission, the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities was constituted in 1977. The offices of Backward Classes and Minorities in the districts were established under the control the Directorate. Prior to this, the social welfare department was looking after the matter relating to Backward Classes and Minorities. The Government order implementing the Havanur Commission report was questioned in the High Court. On the basis of the undertaking given before the High Court the Government constituted the second Backward Class Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice B. Venkataswamy. The report was submitted in 1986. The recommendation was not implemented. But after passing an interim order for a period of three years Justice Chinnappa Reddy Commission was constituted. Though the report was submitted in 1989 the Government continued the interim order. The Government issued an order classifying the Backward Classes into seven categories and reservation specified below subject to the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Backward Classes	Category I	4%
Backward Classes	Category II (A)	15%
Backward Classes	Category II)B)	4%
Backward Classes	Category III (A)	4%
Backward Classes	Category III (B)	5%
Scheduled Castes		15%
Scheduled Tribes		3%
Total		50%

Except the candidates belonging Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes - Category I, all other candidates belonging to Backward Classes are entitled to get reservation in services under the State Government, public sector undertaking under the control of State Government, Government aided institutions and institutions recognized by Government subject to the condition that the candidates are not qualified for reservation if the parents and guardians of the candidates are holding occupation or immovable property specified below:

(1) parents or guardians of the candidate serving in the I or II class post under Government or post equivalent to II class (pay scale 2050-3950) in public undertakings or private industrial institutions

- (2) candidate, parent or guardian of the candidate being a income tax assessee
- (3) candidate, parent or guardian being a sales tax payer
- (4) candidate, parent or guardian holding jointly or separately land exceeding 8 hectares of dry or rain-fed or equivalent land.

The above reservation for recruitment under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India apply to castes classified as Backward Classes I, IIA, IIB, IIIA and IIIB specified in SWD 150 BCA 94 dated 17-9-1994.

Welfare Programmes

With the objective of providing continuation of education and to promote talents among the students belonging to Backward Classes and Minorities, the department provides student hostels, incentive to those studying in the such hostels grant scholarships. Besides, students in pre-metric hostels were supplied with beds and bed-sheets. The voluntary organisations were provided with grant-in-aid for construction of hostel buildings, purchase of sports articles, scholarships to those practice typing and stenography. The number of pre-metric hostels established in taluks are Afzalpur - 5, Aland -5, Chainchaoli - 5, Chittapur - 9, Gulbarga - 7, Jewargi - 8, Sedam - 4, Shahapur - 7, Surpur - 6, and Yadgir - 9. In the year 1977-78, three post metric hostels were opened in Gulbarga district, one in Jewargi and two in Yadgir. The physical and financial achievement during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is shown in Tables 16.17 (A) & (B)

Table 16.17 (A) : Physical and Financial Achievement (1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95)

Sl. No	Programmes	1992-93 Beneficiaries	1992-93 Beneficiaries	1994-95 Beneficiaries
1	Pre metric Scholarship			
	A group	666	677	640
2	Post metric			
	Scholarship A group	360	365	420
3	Post metric A group			
	Food expense	48	187	199
4	Pre metric hostels	2505	2505	3870
5	Post metric hostels	280	330	350
6	Pre metric scholarships	15022	15044	17395
7	Post metric scholarships	3586	3712	3730
8	Financial Aid to private Backward Class hostels	175	175	190
9	Financial aid for construction of Public hostel	3	3	2
10	Fee concession	15666	15660	15714
11	Stipend - typing & stenography	34	34	20

Table 16.17 (B)

Sl. No	Programmes	1992-93 Beneficiaries	1992-93 Beneficiaries	1994-95 Beneficiaries
1	Pre metric Scholarship A group	0.58	0.61	0.64
2	Post metric Scholarship A group	1.17	1.23	1.29
3	Post metric A group students, extra Food expense	1.67	2.91	5.10
4	Pre metric hostels	123.57	150.70	162.15
5	Post metric hostels	7.58	13.11	15.57
6	Pre metric scholarships	13.07	13.54	14.27
7	Post metric scholarships	11.66	12.07	12.49
8	Financial Aid to private Backward Class hostels	3.25	3.98	3.32
9	Financial aid for construction of Public hostel	6.00	15.00	13.26
10	Fee concession	20.55	20.25	22.73
11	Stipend - typing & stenography	0.17	0.18	0.19

The expenditure incurred on welfare programmes and the number of beneficiaries during (1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95) are as follows: Scholarship given for Backward Classes - category B, C, D and E is Rs 11.33 lakh (13,758). In 1993-94, expenditure incurred was Rs 12.70 lakh (13033). Pre metric scholarship was granted to backward Classes A category Rs 1.85 lakh (1,529). In 1993-94 expenditure Rs 0.95 lakh (1449); post metric scholarship granted to backward Classes B, C, D and E category was Rs 10.27 lakh (3,423). In 1993-94 expenditure incurred was Rs 11.31 lakh (3,446); expenditure on management of pre metric hostels Rs 118.86 lakh (63 hostels); 1993-94 for 65 hostels were run at Rs 148.86 lakh and amount spent on hostel renovation was Rs 3.02 lakh (62). 1993-94, facility was given in 65 hostels at Rs 1.03 lakh. In post metric hostel expenditure on additional food Rs 1 lakh (63). In 1993-94 for 103 beneficiaries 1.65 lakh was spent. Expenditure on incentive prizes Rs 5000 (38).

In 1993-94, 37 students were given facilities at an expenditure of Rs 4,300. In Jewargi 20 women were given training in tailoring at an expenditure of Rs 0.71 lakh. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, 20 women were given training in tailoring each year incurring expenditure of Rs 0.90 lakh and Rs 0.91 lakh. A tailoring centre has been established in Jewargi with the objective of providing livelihood for women belonging to Backward Classes. The District Officer of the Backward Classes and Minorities Department is the implementing authority of the programmes. In 1991-92 the department has spent Rs 71,000 for training 20 women. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, 20 women were trained each year and the department has spent Rs 60,000 and Rs. 91,000 respectively.

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation

In accordance with the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission, the Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation was established in 1977. The district office of the Corporation was also established in Gulbarga in 1977. In 1986 a separate Corporation was established to under take welfare programmes of minorities. The Backward Classes Development Corporation advanced loan to the economically weaker section having annual income less than Rs 6000 and belonging to Backward Classes group A, B, C and D and margin money was paid under a scheme called "Chaithanya". The Corporation advanced loans in coordination with the Banks for industrial, commercial and service sectors to the schemes. The margin money at the rate 50% of the Bank loan not exceeding Rs 5000 and 30% for loans Rs 5001 to 10,000 and 20% for loans Rs 10,001 to 15,000. During the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 the total number of persons including beneficiaries in all the taluks were 728, 901 and 830 respectively and the expenditure incurred was Rs 36.4 lakh, 45.05 lakh and Rs 41.5 lakh respectively. The unemployed youth having annual income less than Rs 6,000 and belonging to Backward Classes A, B, C and D group were given training in driving auto rikshaw, light and heavy motor vehicles and driving licenses were issued. The trainees were paid Rs 200 per month as stipend. Under this scheme during 1992-93, 1993-94, 30 and 35 unemployed youth were trained in driving incurring an expenditure of Rs 45,000 and Rs 52,000.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation

In 1989, the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was established for achieving progress of the religious minorities such as Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddha Sikhs, and Parsis. The Corporation provides margin money on loans advanced by Banks in favour of persons belonging minorities and whose annual income do not exceed Rs 6000. For the purpose of economic development by undertaking business and service enterprises. The margin money is paid at the rate 50 % of the loan amount not exceeding Rs 5000, at 30 % for loans Rs 5001 to Rs 10000 and at 20% for loans Rs 10,001 to Rs 50,000. Interest at the rate of 4% is levied on the margin money advanced. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred under this scheme is shown below:

Table 16.18 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1992-93	125	62.50
1993-94	151	75.50
1994-95	258	12.90

The Corporation provided free training for unemployed youth in driving motor vehicles and granted stipend at the rate of Rs 200 per month. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred is given in next page :

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.
1992-93	28	42,000
1993-94	30	45,000
1994-95	30	45,000

The trainee selected from rural area was paid Rs120 and local trainee was paid Rs 40 for contingent expenditure.

Navodaya Model Residential Schools

Five Navodaya Model Residential Schools were sanctioned in the district for imparting better education to the rural meritorious students for studies in middle and High Schools. Two schools are functioning. They are the girls' school in Jewargi and boys school in Malakhed. In these residential schools the students are admitted to V standard and facilities are provided to the students up to 10th standard. The maximum strength in each class is 40. The students are admitted after conducting competitive and oral tests. Entrance test may be answered either in English or in Kannada. The students who have passed 4th standard in any Government school or school recognized by Government in the age group of 10 to 12 are eligible for admission. Each student in the school is provided with monthly allowance of Rs 200 for expenditure on food for 10 months, Rs 300 for uniforms and Rs 125 for other expenditure. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for four years is given below:

Table 16.19 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.
1990-91	40	97,000
1991-92	80	1,94,000
1992-93	120	2,91,000
1993-94	160	3,88,000

Pre-Examination Training Centre, Gulbarga

This Training Centre was opened in Gulbarga in October 1983, to impart training to candidates belonging to Backward Classes for competitive examinations held by Karnataka Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission, the Banking Service Recruitment Board and other recruiting agencies. This Centre is located in the University Centre and the duration of the training is four months. The maximum strength in each training course is 50. Among them 40 trainees are selected from rural area and 10 from urban area. In the first year (1983) 38 candidates were trained at an expenditure of Rs 9,850. The number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred for the year 1992-93, to 1994-95 is given in the following table:

Table 16.20 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	42	1.84
1993-94	109	2.70
1994-95	56	2.99

Women and Child Welfare

The activities of the Gandhi Tatva Prachara Kendra Gulbarga, Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Congress Party had created public awareness in respect of the need for progress of women in public life. In 1927, when Gandhiji visited Gulbarga, he spoke on public awareness on the importance of the role played by women and men in a public meeting held in the new school Gulbarga. Thereafter, the Vanitha vikas Mandali was established for rendering service to destitute women.

The department of women and Child Development has formulated several programmes for welfare and development of women and children. The objectives of the programmes were to bring the women in the mainstream of the society and provide equal opportunity and social justice. The department has formulated several programs for protection of children against exploitation and for cultural, educational and over all development. The department has given priority to voluntary organisations in implementation of development programmes. Further it has made all efforts in creating public opinion against the traditional unfair practices. Prior to 1987, the department was called as Social Welfare Department.

1970 was declared as "Saarc Women Year". Later the decade was declared as "Saarc Female Child decade". The program was intended to improve the economic and social status of the female child.

Vikshanalaya, Gulbarga

Gulbarga Vikshanalaya was established in the year 1980 under the provisions of the Karnataka Children Act, 1964. In 1986, the Juvenile Justice Act replaced it. Vikshanalaya replaced the remand home. Under the provisions of this Act, the neglected or unruly or children who commit offences were admitted into this home. Investigation was done on the matters relating to history of the child and antecedent behaviour. The court used to take decision on the rehabilitation of the child. During 1980, 30 boys and 10 girls were rehabilitated at an expenditure of Rs 76,800. In 1988-89, 171 boys and 4 girls were rehabilitated at a cost of Rs 3,15,630.

The beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for past three years is given below in table 16.21.

Table 16.21 : Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

Year	Beneficiaries Boys	Beneficiaries Girls	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1992-93	171	23	3.79
1993-94	199	15	4.15
1994-95	181	12	5.42

Special Nutrition Programme

In slum areas and hilly areas, the Government had undertaken Special Nutrition Program for the nursing mothers and the children below the age of 6, in order to eradicate malnutrition. The scheme was introduced in the year 1985-86. The details of its implementation are given in Table 16.22.

Table 16.22 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred
for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No	Taluk	1992-93 Benefici- aries	1992-93 Expenses in Rs.	1993-94 Benefici- aries	1993-94 Expenses in Rs.	1994-95 Benefici- aries	1994-95 Expenses in Rs.
1.	Afzalpur	11,328	9,177	12,160	9,004	10,997	11,413
2.	Aland	19,251	13,038	21,867	12,519	19,928	16,822
3.	Chincholi	12,870	9,657	13,558	8,978	13,515	13,106
4.	Chitapur	8,177	5,794	13,197	8,978	13,511	13,405
5.	Gulbarga Rural	17,924	11,343	18,826	7,465	17,237	23,691
6.	Gulbarga Urban	9,315	2,659	9,491	5,020	8,204	8,170
7.	Jewargi	7,155	5,793	11,,361	5,276	11,414	12,475
8.	Shahapur	18,017	15,029	18,663	9,950	18,846	20,793
9.	Surpur	18,448	13,929	19,104	13,213	19,458	20,109
10.	Sedam	10,757	7,583	11,605	6,720	12,100	11,007
11	Yadgir	8,500	7,063	12,096	7,667	16,128	14,509
Total		1,41,742	1,01,065	1,61,928	93,773	1,61,348	1,65,500

Integrated Child Development Scheme

Under this scheme special nutritious food was supplied to the children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers suffering from malnutrition, through Anganavadis. Informal education was provided to the children in between three to six years. 100 villages in rural areas of the district are brought under the scheme and nutritious food was distributed through Anganavadis. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred is shown below:

Table 16.23 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

	(In Rupees)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Beneficiaries			
6 months to 2 years	59,751	67,012	64,853
3 years to 6 years	64,950	68,462	68,947
Pregnant women	8,446	9,210	9,443
Nursing mothers	8,595	9,291	9,580
Total expenditure	107,958	94,710	169,440

Griha Kalyana

Under this scheme women belonging to weaker section of the society living in urban area having an annual income less than Rs.3600 were provided with loan to undertake small industries. Concession of 25% of the loans advanced by nationalised Banks is provided under this scheme.

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred for three years is given below:

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	107	1.20
1993-94	108	1.20
1994-95	89	0.86

Protection of Destitute Children

This is a central scheme. The registered voluntary institutions working in the field related to children for a minimum period of three years are given permission to build a cottage for 25 children. Under this scheme rent at the rate Rs 40 per child is paid. Under this scheme destitute children at the age group of 5 to 12 years are admitted for rehabilitation and are provided with shelter. The Central and State Government share 90% of the expenditure at 50:50. The balance of the ten per cent expenditure should be met by the institution. When the scheme was introduced in the year 1977-78 there were 75 beneficiaries incurring an expenditure of Rs 1.25 lakh. During

1994-95 taluk wise number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred is shown below:

Table 16.24 : Taluk-wise Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred (1994-95)

Sl. No	Taluk	Cottages	Number of Boys	Number of Girls	Expenditure Rs in lakh
1	Afzalpur	1	25	-	0.603
2	Aland	2	50	-	1.166
3	Chittapur	1	25	-	0.603
4	Gulbarga	8	150	50	5.412
5	Jewargi	4	100	-	2.376
6	Sedam	3	75	-	2.127
Total		19	425	50	2.287

Attendance Scholarship for Rural Girl Students

The scheme was designed to enable the girls in rural area to continue their education. This is an important step in promoting compulsory education among girls. Scholarship of Rs 25 per month is paid to girl students who are studying in 5th to 7th standards and achieve a minimum of 80 % attendance. Girl students studying in 8th to 10th standards get monthly scholarship of Rs 50 for 10 months. The scholarship is paid for the students whose family annual income does not exceed Rs 10,000. Though the scheme was introduced in 1992-93 it was implemented from the year 1993-94. The details are given below:

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	2,049	6.60
1994-95	2,291	7.70

Remand Homes

The children sent by Courts and Juvenile Courts are admitted in remand homes for rehabilitation. The children are given education upto 7th standard in the remand homes. In addition they are given vocational training in carpentry, weaving, tailoring, printing, *chappal* making and other artisan training. The scheme was introduced in the district in the year 1960-61 and there is one remand home in Gulbarga. The number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred is given below:

Table 16.25

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure - Rs.
1992-93	51	12,463
1993-94	63	48,995
1994-95	4	10,894

Baby Centres

Under this scheme the department provide financial assistance for opening Baby Centres to provide facilities to the babies of those women engaged in agriculture and other works. The purpose of the scheme is to provide shelter to the babies aged below three years and to provide healthy atmosphere and to prevent mortality of babies. In 1985-86 one such centre to extend facilities for 25 babies was opened and expenditure of Rs 1,138 was incurred. The beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for the past three years are shown in:

Table 16.26 : Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

Year	Number of rooms	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1992-93	22	550	2.6
1993-94	22	550	1.31
1994-95	22	550	1.99

Widow Pension Scheme

Widow pension at the rate Rs 50 per month was paid to the destitute widows having annual income less than Rs 500 as a social security scheme. The scheme is implemented by the concerned Tahsildars. In 1994-95 there were 182 widows in the district receiving pension under the scheme and the expenditure incurred was Rs 9,800.

Vocational Training

Financial assistance was given for imparting vocational training to women having annual income less than Rs 2,400 in tailoring, typwriting, embroidery and other crafts. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, under this scheme 24 and 4 women received the facility incurring expenditure of Rs 27,000 and 14,920 respectively.

Rehabilitation of Devadasis

The purpose of the scheme is to rehabilitate devadasi women in different occupations after imparting vocational training to make them self-reliant. The registered voluntary organisations were provided with financial assistance of Rs one lakh for opening manufacturing units. Awareness camps were organised, for medical check up, literacy and to generate awareness on evils of devadasi system.

In 1993-94 the scheme was first introduced in Bellary district. Training of 55 devadasi women was organised for self-employment. Training was imparted in handloom, silk reeling and tanning. In 1993-94, 53 women were provided with training facilities incurring expenditure of Rs 9.96 lakh. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred in 1994-95 is given below:

Table 16.27 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred in 1994-95

Sl. No	Scheme	Beneficiary	Extent Rs in lakh	Financial Assistance	Seed money Rs in lakh	Bank loan Rs in lakh
1.	Land holding	88	181.35	7.9	7.22	-
2.	Self Employment	7	-	0.25	-	0.45
3.	Dairy	9	-	0.38	-	0.36

TRYSEM

The scheme was formulated to provide self-employment to rural men and women. Integrated Rural Development Programme aimed at to bring the people above the poverty line. Youths with an age group of 8 to 35 are given training to undertake self-employment. The selected candidates were provided with training for 3 to 9 months in technical jobs. The candidates undergoing training in I.T.I, Polytechnic, Tool Room, Technical and Agricultural Centres, State level technical institutions or other recognized institutions were given monthly stipend of Rs 500 each. The training institutions are provided with honorarium of Rs 200 to 300 in respect of each candidate trained by it. Under this scheme 50 persons were trained at the cost of Rs 3,750 in 1991 in the district.

The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred during past four years is given below:

Table 16.28 : Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure Incurred

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1992-93	141	21,758
1993-94	4	2,904
1994-95	7	18,860
1995-96	18	19,860

Welfare of the Handicapped

It was reported that in our country nearly ten per cent of the population suffer from physical disability. The situation in Karnataka is not different. After independence both Central and State Governments have formulated several programmes for welfare of handicapped. In order to fulfil the aspiration of these disable people and to solve their problems a separate Directorate was established on 18-9-1988. Prior to this, the Department of Women and Child used to implement the programmes. A person who has been incapacitated by defect or deformity of one or more organs and unable to discharge his daily activities is considered as physically handicapped. The physically handicapped are classified into four categories such as blind, physically crippled, deaf and dumb and mentally retarded. If hands and legs are crippled due to leprosy, he is considered as physically handicapped though the patient has recovered from leprosy.

Educational Programmes

The physically handicapped students studying from I standard to VIII standard, undergoing training in various courses like music, painting, fine arts, photography and whose annual income is less than Rs 10,000 were be awarded scholarships from the State Government varying from Rs 35 to Rs 240 depending on the educational course. In addition to scholarship, the orthopaedically handicapped students get reader's allowance, transportation allowance and surgery allowance.

The scheme was implemented from 1984-85. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for the past three years is given below:

Table 16.29 : Scholarships by State and Central Government

Year	State Govt. Beneficiaries	State Govt. Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	Central Govt. Beneficiaries	Central Govt. Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1992-93	748	2.50	122	1.93
1993-94	666	1.90	18	2.25
1994-95	547	1.72	169	2.6

In 1993-94, the students studying in I standard to VIII standard were granted scholarship by Central Government are: 102 girls, 243 boys and the expenditure incurred was Rs 1.15 lakh and in other courses 17 girls and 76 boys incurring expenditure of Rs 2 lakhs.

Certain seats were reserved to meritorious but handicapped students in engineering degree and diploma courses. Introducing a new scholarship scheme by encouraging the handicapped students with more than 60% marks. In 1992-93, Rs 2.9 lakh was spent on 285 handicapped students and in 1993-94 the amount spent was Rs 3.15 lakh for 438 handicapped students. The Government of India reserved 4% of the jobs to the handicapped. The Karnataka Government reserved the posts in group C and D and ordered for filling the backlog posts. Separate reservation was provided for different classes of handicapped. The financial assistance through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation was extended to encourage self-employment among handicapped. The enterprise started by an unemployed handicapped a loan of Rs 50,000. The assistance at the 25% subject to a maximum of Rs 6,250 is granted. Training is imparted in vocational rehabilitation centres of the central government. Assistance for supply of aids and gadgets is given to improve the movement. The destitute handicapped are provide with monthly allowance of Rs 50. The Government has opened temporary homes in all districts. The patients undergoing treatment are provided with free boarding and lodging.

The voluntary organisations running such institutions are provided with 90 % grant in aid. Loans are advance to the handicapped to encourage self-employment. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation Bangalore introduced this Scheme. The physically handicapped person whose income does not exceed Rs 10,000 is provided with loan for establishing small-scale industries. The deaf and dumb person in the age group of 11 to 25 years are provided training facility in agriculture, sericulture and horticulture in certified schools. The duration of the training is two years. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided and a monthly stipend of Rs 25 is paid to each candidate.

In order to meet the deficiency in supply Braille reading materials for blind a separate and autonomous printing press was established in the premises of School for the blind in Mysore. The details of the facilities provided during the past three years are given below:

Table 16.30 : Details of Facilities Provided

Year	Scheme	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.
1992-93	Braille clock	45	14,130
	Tricycle	262	5,27,420
	Self Employment	1	35,000
1993-94	Braille clock	16	4,569
	Tricycle	12	24,120
	White cane (Cane used by handicapped)	83	3,320
	Artificial limb	1	3,510
	Self Employment	4	2,00,000
	Braille clock	10	2,806
1994-95	Tricycle	40	63,150
	Hearing aids	5	2,900
	Artificial limb	5	8,514
	Calipers	2	1,950

Table 16.31 Physically Handicapped in the district as per 1981 census

Sl.No	Taluk	Rural/Urban	Blind	Crippled	Deaf
1	Afzalpur	Rural	88	52	47
		Urban	8	3	8
2	Aland	Rural	182	85	123
		Urban	7	7	3
3	Chincholi	Rural	101	69	83
		Urban	1	4	-
4	Chitapur	Rural	119	62	67
		Urban	38	16	24
5	Gulbarga	Rural	116	86	68
		Urban	62	46	24
6	Jewargi	Rural	97	52	123
		Urban	5	3	2
7	Shahapur	Rural	123	66	78
		Urban	12	7	7
8	Surpur	Rural	166	61	108
		Urban	15	3	9
9	Sedam	Rural	86	43	54
		Urban	6	1	2
10	Yadgir	Rural	163	86	85
		Urban	36	26	21
District total		-	1,431	778	936

Rajiv Poornanga Yojane

In 1992, this new scheme was introduced for economic rehabilitation of the handicapped. Under this scheme 20 tricycles are supplied to the physically handicapped in each Legislative Assembly constituency. In the State 4,480 tricycles were supplied.

In Gulbarga district during last three years tricycles were supplied to 34 handicapped persons incurring an expenditure of Rs 6.5 lakh. Under this scheme the vocational training imparted in special schools were being modernised. Besides the Social Welfare Department, the Women and child Department, the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation and the Karnataka Minorities Corporation have extended these facilities to the handicapped coming within their respective jurisdiction. In 1993-94 five telephone booths have been distributed incurring an expenditure of Rs 50,000.

Self Employment Scheme

This scheme is prepared to enable the physically handicapped to undertake self-employment. The scheme is implemented through the Karnataka State Finance Corporation. Under this scheme the physically handicapped is advance a loan upto Rs 50,000. The government provides 25% as free financial aid subject to the maximum of Rs 6,250. In 1993-94 six were benefitted and the expenditure incurred was Rs 1,66,000. In 1994-95 four beneficiaries got benefit of Rs 1.4 lakh.

Insurance Scheme for Mentally Retarded

This scheme was introduced experimentally in four districts in 1992-93. Later in the year 1993-94 the scheme was extended to all other districts. The scheme was made applicable to the mentally handicapped and incapacitated to perform their own personal activities and if the annual income of the parent is less than Rs 10,000 and the age of the parent is less than 45 years. Such cases are registered initially as life members on payment of Rs 200 to K.P.M.R.C. The KPMRC pays Rs 550 to the Life Insurance Corporation once. The parents whose annual income exceeds Rs 10,000 and less than Rs 12,000 may register the membership of KPMRC on payment of Rs 200. The KPMRC pays Rs 1100 to the Life Insurance Corporation. On the death of the parent, the handicapped child belonging to first category gets Rs 100 every month and the child belong to second category gets Rs 200 every month through out life.

In 1992-93 there were 285 beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred was Rs 2.9 lakh. In 1993-94 there was one beneficiary and expenditure incurred was Rs 900.

Adarsha Girls School for the Blind, Gulbarga

This institution was established in the year 1987-88 and conducted classes from I standard to VI standard and free education is provided to the blind girls. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 there were 31, 28 and 38 beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred was Rs 1,24,387, Rs 1,77,085 and Rs 1,66,296 respectively.

Government School for the Blind, Gulbarga

This institution started functioning in the year 1962 providing free education to blind children and imparted training in music and industrial job. Even today free education from I Standard is provided. The children were imparted music practice. Free lodging was provided in the institution. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred in three years is given below:

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	59	23
1993-94	480.96	
1994-95	5	1.04

The financial assistance is provided for the purchase of aids and gadgets like tricycle, motorized tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids and Braille books to an extent of 100 % of the cost of those families whose annual income is Rs 8000 and below and to an extent of 75% of the cost to those families whose annual income is between Rs 8000 and Rs 12000 respectively.

Wakf Institutions

The Wakf institutions in Gulbarga district are governed by the Central Wakf Act, 1954, which came into force in Gulbarga in the year 1956. The Wakf Act was subsequently amended during 1959, 1964 and 1968. There is a District Wakf Committee to administer the wakf property in the district under the direction of the Karnataka Wakf Board. The present Wakf Committee was constituted on First of March 1994.

The taluk wise Wakf Property and their estimated value is given below:

Sl. No	Taluk	Number of wakf property	Estimated value (Rs in lakh)
1	Afzalpur	342	31.14
2	Aland	466	26.81
3	Chincholi	360	12.69
4	Chittapur	656	24.73
5	Gulbarga city	275	66.55
	Gulbarga rural	529	24.54
6	Jewargi	290	9.26
7	Shahapur	222	22.81
8	Surpur	25	11.22
9	Sedam	471	24.00
10	Yadgir	365	13.35

During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 the contributions collected from all wakf institutions were Rs 68, 155, Rs 55,421 and Rs 3,581 respectively.

Tricolour Ration Cards

On First of November 1985, Government of Karnataka introduced a scheme of providing green ration cards to poor people in rural area with the intention of distributing food grains at lesser rates. (Later issued ration cards in tri-colour). From 27th December 1985 the facility was extended to landless agricultural labourers.

The scheme was introduced in the district from 15th August 1992. The ration card-holders were supplied with food grains at concession rates. The number of beneficiaries (tri colour ration card holders) in different taluks is given below:

Sl. No	Taluk	1992-93 Card holders	1993-94 Card holders	1994-95 Card holders
1	Afzalpur	23,368	23,651	23,636
2	Aland	28,438	40,484	40,814
3	Chaincholi	28,520	33,060	33,095
4	Chitapur	33,260	34,535	34,686
5	Gulbarga	36,634	36,428	36,428
6	Jewargi	32,728	30,548	32,082
7	Shahapur	26,415	27,023	29,830
8	Surpur	29,940	29,740	27,563
9	Sedam	24,333	24,079	25,946
10	Yadgir	33,698	33,520	36,881
Total		2,97,334	3,13,068	3,20,961

Old Age Pension

The Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension scheme in January 1965. A person is qualified for pension if he has no income, aged not less than 70 years and does not have children or grand children above 20 years in age. The age limit of physically handicapped person is 65 years. From April 1991 the monthly pension was raised to Rs 75. In 1989-90 there were 52,643 beneficiaries under this scheme. The taluk wise number of old age pensioners in the district is given below:

Taluk-wise Number of Old Age Pensioners in the District					(In Rs.)
Sl. No	Taluk	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	Afzalpur	2,922	2,947	1,270	1,369
2	Aland	6,893	8,697	7,65 ?	8,031
3	Chincholi	3,683	3,737	1,511	1,516
4	Chitapur	6,122	6,196	3,501	3,650
5	Gulbarga	1,668	1,233	3,501	3,650
6	Jewargi	4,145	4,446	8,74 ?	2,83 ?
7	Sedam	3,65 ?	3,205	1,696	1,759
8	Shahapur	6,027	6,049	2,289	2,390
9	Surpur	5,770	5,81 ?	2,810	2,950
10	Yadgir	6,312	6,519	3,835	3,900
Total		56,707	59,938	34,924	37,450

In 1995-96 the beneficiaries were 38,880. The expenditure incurred was Rs 373.04 lakh. In 1996-97 the beneficiaries were 40,236 and expenditure incurred was Rs 380.93 lakh.

Distribution of Clothes at Lower Rate

The Government of Karnataka introduced a scheme for distribution of clothes to men and women aged more than 9 years of the weaker section of society from 5th August 1985. The men were given a pair of dhoti (panche) and a shirt costing Rs 25. Women were given a pair of sarees and blouse pieces costing Rs 25. The scheme was applicable to the green ration cardholders. The number of beneficiaries during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given below:

Sl. No	Taluk	1992-93 Men	1992-93 Women	1993-94 Men	1993-94 Women	1994-95 Men	1994-95 Women
1	Afzalpur	9,626	10,110	5,306	6,856	14,611	8,521
2	Aland	19,853	19,853	9,786	11,123	13,311	8,100
3	Chincholi	19,139	19,575	18,451	16,849	21,995	8,200
4	Chitapur	13,518	14,263	9,280	7,520	31,950	14,500
5	Gulbarga	14,977	14,969	13,381	13,466	17,686	5,285
6	Jewargi	13,968	13,530	10,174	6,571	16,323	6,830
7	Sedam	13,798	15,501	13,168	16,799	19,271	12,660
8	Shahapur	5,400	6,400	14,250	10,000	23,100	11,200
9	Surpur	9,440	10,475	12,741	11,266	31,198	16,325
10	Yadgir	9,248	9,302	9,764	9,288	25,667	12,862
Total		1,38,967	1,32,978	1,16,251	1,09,749	2,15,112	1,04,483

Pension for Freedom Fighters

The Government of Karnataka issued State-Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, 1967 for grant of pension to freedom fighters and their widows. It came into force in the year 1968. In 1969 it was amended. In the beginning the pension was Rs 50 per month. Later it was increased and in 1994 it was fixed at Rs 500.

Government of India introduced pension scheme for freedom fighters in the year 1972 and the pension was fixed at Rs 200 per month. In the beginning the central government pension of Rs 200 was included in the State pension of Rs 75. From 1976 the central pension of Rs 200 was paid excluding the State pension. In 1977 the State government suspended the payment of pension to those receiving central pension. In 1979 the State Government reintroduced the payment of State pension. In 1980 Government of India renamed the freedom fighters pension and increased it to Rs 300 per month. In 1994 the pension was increased to Rs 500 per month. The State Government introduced the pension scheme for freedom fighters in 1971 and the Central

Government introduced it in 1972 and since then 100 freedom fighters were granted State Government pension and 66 freedom fighters were granted Central Government pension. In 1995-96 the expenditure incurred by the State Government and Central government for payment of pension to 853 freedom fighters was Rs 58.27 lakh and Rs 9.51 lakh respectively. In 1996-97 the expenditure incurred by the State and Central Government was Rs 49.60 lakh and Rs 0.87 lakh respectively.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The Deputy Commissioner as Director is responsible for administration of endowments in the district and in the taluk level the Tahsildar is attending the work related to such endowments. The register of endowment shows that from 1950 till now 3,771 endowed institutions have been registered. The institutions registered are as follows:

Sl. No	Taluk	Endowments
1	Gulbarga	416
2	Aland	382
3	Afzalpur	382
4	Jewargi	253
5	Yadgir	307
6	Shahapur	36
7	Surpur	861
8	Sedam	135
9	Chitapur	371
10	Chincholi	295
District Total		3,771

Soldiers Welfare and Rehabilitation

In 1992 the Soldiers Welfare and Rehabilitation Department was established in Gulbarga. In 1992-93 the expenditure incurred for three widows of war soldiers and three widows of ex-servicemen was Rs19,400. In 1993-94 the expenditure incurred for family pension, welfare of family of soldiers, welfare of ex-servicemen, education of children of soldiers, widows of soldiers and for redressal of grievances, was Rs. 55,375. In 1994-95 expenditure incurred on self-employment of widows and grievance related in providing them jobs was Rs.46,695.

Rotary Club, Gulbarga City

In 1954 the Rotary club was established to endeavour for national and world peace. The club is managing primary and secondary school and 900 students are studying in the school. The club arranges free eye camps, ECG camps and Polio camps and medical advice to patients of

diabetes. The club arranges cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries like America, England, Australia, Canada, and Brazil.

Rotary Club, Gulbarga North

The club was established in 1992 and there are 60 members. The club renders various services to poorer sections of the society. The aim of the club is to promote international collaboration and peace. The club arranges free eye camps and incurred an expenditure of Rs 50,000 for providing drinking water.

Rotary Club, Gulbarga Midtown

This club was established in 1993 and there are 55 members. The club plans for planting trees, construction of bus shelters and financial aid to the poor students.

Inner Wheel Programme, Gulbarga

The institution was established in 1974 and was limited to women. The club provides books useful to children. Financial assistance is provided for supply of scientific instruments and education of destitute children.

Lions Club, Gulbarga

The club was established in 1993. There were 70 members. In order to serve the poor in various fields, the club is rendering its service by way of constructing of houses with earth-quake-proof materials, Police outposts in new layouts, free eye camp, camps for medical advice and advice for self-employment.

The Lions Clubs established in Gulbarga district are Lions Club Gulbarga (1994), Lions Lady Auxiliary (1994), Lions Club Shahapur (1995), Lions Club Sedam (1980), Lions Club Shahabad (1966) and Lions club Yadgir. (1988).