

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

In addition to Education and Medical Services the State undertakes many other social services. Development of social and economic status of the individuals is the main aim of these activities. Besides the Government, private organisations also take up these activities. The service benefits under Education, Health and prevention of diseases have been discussed in the previous chapters. In this chapter the activities undertaken by the State and other voluntary agencies for the welfare of Labour class, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward classes and Minorities, Women's and Children's Welfare are briefly discussed.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Welfare Activities in the district are systematically implemented by the Labour Officer who works under the supervision and direction of the Assistant Labour Commissioner of Chickmagalur Division. There are Senior Labour Inspectors at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet to assist the Labour Officer. The following Central and State Labour Acts with rules therein are enforced in the district by the Labour Department. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, the Trade Unions Act 1926, The Payment of Wages Act 1936, The Child Labour Act 1936, The Industries Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Factories Act 1948, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Plantation Labour Act 1951, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, The Karnataka State Shops and Commercial Establishments act 1961, The Motor Transport workers Act 1961, the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1963, the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, The Karnataka Labour Welfare

Fund Act 1965, The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, The Equal Remuneration Act 1975 and The Inter-State Migrant Workmens Act 1979.

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 Labour and tries to protect industrial peace and harmony. During the year 1990-91 there was one strike involving 17 workers causing loss of 384 man-days in the district. Similarly during 1989-90 there were two strikes involving 687 workers causing loss of 5,218 man-days and during 1988-89 there were 3 strikes involving 1,018 workers loosing 13,516 man-days. There were 21 labour disputes in the year 1990-91 as against 13 in 1989-90 and 30 disputes in 1988-89 and the number of disputes settled during 1988-89 and 1989-90 were 28 and 10 respectively as reported, and there were no factory strikes or lock-outs during 1991-92. During the current year (1991-92) there were 14 labour disputes of which 12 have been settled.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 came into force in 1952 in the district. According to this Act, the Department has to obtain the advice of the State Minimum Wages Advisory Committee and implement the fixed minimum wages and provide social security to the unorganised agricultural and other labourers of Scheduled Industries and sectors. Under this Act there were 1,91,271 labourers in 6,937 industries and sectors during 1990-91. During the years 1989-90 and 1988-89 there were 4,216 and 4,183 Industries with 1,89,849 and 1,80,543 labourers respectively. By the year 1991-92 there were 1,98,942 labourers working in 5,433 industries and sectors.

In the year 1990-91, 44 shops and commercial establishments were registered and the amount realised from this was Rs.260 as against 38 and 29 shops and commercial establishments registered during 1989-90 and 1988-89 and the amount realised from this was Rs.420 and Rs.275 respectively and during these three years there were 1,845, 1,990 and 1,914 shops and commercial establishments with 3,140, 1,775 and 1,728 labourers working in them respectively. In 1991-92, there were 3,704 labourers working in 1,842 such establishments.

According to the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 those working in factories involved in accidental death or disability will be paid compensation. There were 15 accidental deaths and 42 labourers suffered disability in 1990 as against 12 accidental deaths, 43 permanent disability, and 3 temporary disability cases during 1989 and a sum of Rs.5,03,329 and Rs.2,38,992, was paid as compensation during these two years respectively. During 1991-92, four workers met with accidental death, 19 suffered permanent disability and three suffered temporary disability for which the total amount of compensation paid was Rs.1,43,626. The residential workers of the plantations have been provided rent-free houses as per the norms prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Plantations.

The Labour Department officials meet the Plantation Labourers personally to find out the welfare measures provided by the managements and to know their hardships if any. While doing so it is expected that the workers are made aware of their rights as well as responsibilities and also make them understand the need to gain the confidence of their managements to maintain better standard of life. The officials are empowered to advice the managements whenever there are drawbacks. By this the managements are expected to realise that it is their responsibility to

improve the living conditions of the labourers which would make it possible to provide to the labourers, recreational facilities, medical aid, educational opportunity to their children, creches etc.

Labour Welfare Board

The Labour Welfare Board, has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes as per Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965. The Labour Welfare Fund is collected at Re.1 per worker per year from workers, Rs. 2 per worker from the employer with a contribution of Re. 1 per workers from the Government per year to make up the fund. The Board has the programmes of maintaining labour welfare centres, providing reading rooms, recreational facilities and sports activities to the workers. Beside this, they establish rest houses, conduct tours and picnics and award scholarships to the workers' children. There is a labour welfare centre functioning at Siddapur in Virajpet Taluk. During the year 1990-91 eight students got the benefit of scholarships amounting to Rs.5,520; while in 1991-92, five students secured scholarship amounting to Rs. 3,040.

Trade Union Movement

There are no large Industrial establishments in the district. As plantations are the main industry in the district and there is a large migration of illiterate labourers from other places and also due to oppression by the affluent, it is opined that it is difficult to organise the labourers. The trade unions worked firmly only during the Post-Independent period. The Kodagu District Plantation Workers Union registered in 1957 is the first such union. All the other unions came into existence after 1961. Yet the transport workers Union, Co-operative Institutions Union, Autorichshaw Driver's Union, Plantation and General Workers Union, and such other workers unions are working for the welfare of labourers. During 1990-91 the following labour unions were functioning in the district and the numbers given in brackets after them are their membership figures:

The Workers Union, Madikeri (1,010), Coorg District General Workers Union, Virajpet (1,931), Coorg Local Bodies Employees Union, Makutta (35), Coorg District Plantation and General Labour Union, Pollibetta (236), The Government Central Workshop Employees Union, Madikeri (31), Murkal Saw Mills Workers Union, Murkal (32), Coorg District Co-operative Central Bank Employees Union, Madikeri (143), Coorg Local Bodies Employees Union, Virajpet (57), The Coorg Coffee Growers Co-operative Society Employees Union, Madikeri (141), Kodagu District Small Growers Association, Siddapura (1,670), Harangi Project N.T.R. Workers Association, Hulugunda (184), Coorg District Co-operative Institutions Employees Union, Virajpet (25), Kodagu District Plantation and General workers Union, Devapura (135), Karnataka Rajya General Workers Association, Siddapur (192), Karnataka Plantation and General Labour Trade Union, Chettahalli (Not available), Kudige Dairy Employees Union, Kudige (54), Kodagu Plantation and other Agricultural Workers Union, Pollibetta (Not available), The Somvarpet Taluk, Co-operative Institutional Employees Union, Somvarpet (Not available), Kodagu District Bee Keeping Progressive Co-operative Society Employees Union, Bhagamandala (Not available), N.A.F.E.D. Processed Foods Employees Union, Kushalnagara (10); Coorg Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society Employees Union, Madikeri (31), Kodagu Motor Workers Union, Virajpet (154), Somvarpet Taluk Mason Workers Union, Somvarpet (113), Sanjay Gandhi

Memorial Plantation Labour and General Workers Congress of Karnataka, Siddapur (Not available), Kodagu District Press Workers Union, Madikeri (60), Kaveri Karmika Sangha, Somvarpet (20), Madikeri Auto Chalakara Sangha, Madikeri (90), Coorg District Hotel and Shop Workers Union, Virajpet (63), Karnataka State Plantation Non-Staff's Union, Virajpet (Not available), Somvarpet Taluk, Sri Vinayaka Loaders Kelasagarara Sangha, Somvarpet (Not available), Kodagu Jilla Lorry, Bus and Madyada Vahana Kelasagarara Sangha, Madikeri (Not available), Somvarpet Town Motor Workers Union, Somvarpet (Not available), Coorg District Plantation and Motor Employees Union, Virajpet (Not available), Kodagu District Plantation and General Workers Association, Gonikoppal (Not available), Sri Navodaya Workers Union, Kudige (Not available), Lokopayogi and Neeravari Dinagooli Karmikara Sangha, Madikeri (50), Sarkari Ilakhegala Dinagooli Naukarara Okkuta, Madikeri (80), Kodagu and Chickmagalur Plantation and General Mazdoor Sangha, Somvarpet (200), Banashankari Karmikara Sangha, Hebbale (150), Arrack Vendors' Union, Somvarpet (40), Kudalur Coffee Samskarana Karmikara Sangha, Kudalur (105), Shakthi Karmikara Sangha, Abdoorakatte (40), Karnataka General Coolie Karmikara Sangha, Gudugalale (40), Drivers' Union, Siddapura (120), Liquor Vendors' and Workers Association, Madikeri (60), Cauvery Labour Union, Katakkeri Village (80), Virajpet Taluk, Arrack Vendors Union, Virajpet (60), Kodagu Meters Employees Association, Aravathoklu (84), Madikeri Plantation and General Workers Union, Madikeri (60), and Government Printing Press Branch Employees Union, Madikeri (20).

The Labour Unions have opined that as the plantation labour is illiterate and is living in rural parts, the Government sponsored Labour Welfare Measures do not come into force effectively and the Minimum Wages Act, Provident Fund Scheme etc. are not wholly implemented.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Several efforts to improve the social conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes were started even before Independence. A school was opened in 1906 for the benefit of children of the Yeravas and Kadu Kurubas of Kodagu in the Thithimathi tribal area. It was closed within three years for want of sufficient strength. When Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast in the prison in 1932 protesting against Government dual policy of making separate electorate to the untouchables, people at several places in Kodagu undertook collective fast and organised public meetings and showed their solidarity with the cause the Mahatma had taken up. In the same year mass dinners and tea parties involving untouchables were organised at several places in Kodagu and a movement was started to open temples for their entry. At the first instance on 17.10.1932 The Kendada Basaveswara Temple at Chennayyana Kote was opened to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Sharada Pooja of the Virajpet High School was performed by a student belonging to Scheduled Caste during the same year. The response in Kodagu to the fast undertaken by Gandhiji for the object of eradication of untouchability was clearly seen. The leaders of different groups and areas unitedly implored upon the people of different castes of Kodagu not to practice untouchability and allow the Scheduled Caste people into all temples.

During his tour to propagate the eradication of untouchability Mahatma Gandhi came to Kodagu in 1934 (See Chapter II). His first visit was to Kaikeri, a Scheduled Castes' area where he held a meeting. He also visited and held meetings at Ponnampet, Virajpet and Madikeri and exhorted people to remove the sense of untouchability, allow Scheduled Caste people into temples and other public places. He also advised the social workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes to solve this problem. Many rich women who had attended these meetings gave away their ornaments to the Harijan Welfare Fund. Swamy Shambhavananda who worked at the Ponnampet Ramakrishna Ashram developed keen interest in the matter of service to Scheduled Castes, and established Scheduled Caste People's Union. In 1935 'Deena Sevashrama' was started near Gonikoppal with a view to serve the 'untouchables' under the leadership of Ajjikuttira Thammayya and Mallengada Chengappa. A Boys' School was opened for the children of untouchables at Arameri. At Chennayyanakote a similar school was established under the care of Biddanda Ayyappa where students were given instructions about hygiene and better way of living. Sewing of cloth and other craft works were also taught here. Often *Harikatha* and *bhajans* were arranged for their benefit. Somayanda Achiah addressed a letter to the Revenue Commissioner to allow Scheduled Caste people into Madikeri Omkareswara Temple. When the proposal did not succeed he even under-took a fast in the temple premises.

After independence Government have drawn up many schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the beginning these programmes were implemented by the Education Department. Later in order to ensure greater success of these programmes Government established a separate Department which is now called the department Social Welfare. This Department has implemented several constructive programmes under Education, Economic progress,, Health and Housing for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the Local Bodies are expected to spend 18% of their annual budget for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Education

According to the 1981 census figures there are 48,752 Scheduled Caste people in the District and of this 43,224 were resident in rural areas while 5,528 people account for urban population. The rural area male population was 22,310 of which 29.87% were literate, whereas 50.47% were literate out of 2,867 male persons of the urban area. The female population of rural area was 20,914 of which 14.94% were literate whereas 31.49% females were literate out of the Urban female population of 2,661.

Government have established Women's Welfare Centres which include nursery section with a view to inculcate school going habit among the children between 3 and 6 years of age, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to impart pre-primary education to them. These centres impart training in sewing, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts to women. In the pre-primary centres there is provision to admit upto 50 children and they are provided free mid-day meals and two sets of dress each per year. There are two such centres at Madikeri and Hebbale of Somvarpet taluk in 1959. By 1970 such centres were established at Bethu of Madikeri Taluk, Kushalnagar of Somvarpet taluk and Balele, Ponnampet, Chennayyanakote and Bilgunda of Virajpet taluk and thereafter such nursery and women welfare centres were also established at

Arekadu and Kadagadalu in Madikeri taluk and Shanthalli and Suntikoppa in Somvarpet taluk and thereby during 1990 there were twelve such centres functioning in the district. There is a residential school at Kakkabbe in Madikeri taluk for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste children studying from 1 to 4th standards who get free education. They also get free books and dress besides food and shelter. Government used to pay Rs.75 per student, per month towards boarding charges and this has been raised to Rs. 100 per head per month during 1990.

There are hostels maintained for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pre-matric students studying from V to X standards where boarding and lodging facilities are provided. Rs.100 per head per month were provided towards food charges for these students which was raised to Rs.150 per head per month during 1990. In 1960, there were four boys' hostels and two girls' hostels for Scheduled Castes in the District and by 1970 there were six boys' and six girls' hostels. By the year 1990 the Department was maintaining pre-matric boys' hostels at Madikeri and Cherambane in Madikeri taluk, Somvarpet, Kodlipet, Shanivarasanthe, Kushalnagar and Hebbale in Somvarpet taluk and Virajpet, Ponnampet, and Balele of Virajpet Taluk, while girls' pre-matric hostels were maintained at Madikeri in Madikeri Taluk, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar and Shanivarasanthe of Somvarpet taluk and Virajpet and Ponnampet of Virajpet taluk and totally there were 12 pre-matric boys' hostels and 6 pre-matric girls hostels in the district.

For the benefit of those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pre- matric students who do not avail hostel facilities but continue studies as day scholars, 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 their parents income is within Rs. 18,000 per annum according to Government of India Rules. Those students whose parents' annual income is between Rs.18,000 and Rs.24,000 are sanctioned half the rate of the Government of India scholarships. The Government of India scholarship rates are different at different stages for different disciplines. The monthly rate for hostel in-mates ranges from Rs. 115 to Rs.280 while it is from Rs.65 to Rs.125 to day scholars. For those students who are not eligible for Government of India Scholarships, the State Government pays from Rs.40 to Rs. 75 per month as scholarship. Besides this, prize money of Rs.500 to Rs.1,500 for different examinations are awarded for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who pass Public Examinations in 1st Class in 1st attempt. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure 60% 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 children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations, a scholarship of Rs. 200 per month to middle school students are paid towards food and other expenses with a view to provide them education. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe meritorious students are admitted to institutions like the Ramakrishna Ashram to provide better education and a sum of Rs. 8,005 is sanctioned to each student to meet the boarding and other expenses. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in medical and engineering colleges are provided with reference books and also tour expenditure wherever educational tours are compulsory.

Details of beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes under various schemes and expenditure incurred during 1989-90 and 90-91 in Kodagu District are shown in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
		No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
1.	Nursery and Women welfare centres	435	4.89	300	4.50
2.	Ashram Schools	50	0.62	50	1.15
3.	Pre-matric Hostels	558	15.88	546	18.44
4.	Scholarships to Trainees of ITI/ITC	8	0.02	13	0.085
5.	Prize money to college and S.S.L.C. students	7	0.04	9	0.05
6.	Educational tour	20	0.02	-	-
7.	Pre-matric scholarship	2,550	2.11	2,564	2.10
8.	Post-matric scholarship	350	2.95	245	3.25
9.	Merit scholarship	402	0.24	778	0.52
10.	Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	10	0.18	16	0.08
11.	Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges	99	0.15	85	0.30
12.	Incentive for girls undergoing TCH Training	2	0.005	8	0.02

Economic Upliftment Schemes

Tailoring Training Centre for giving vocational training to Scheduled Caste Women is functioning at Madikeri since 1961. 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 them to continue the profession. During the year 1989-90, 20 women and during 90-91 19 women were benefited under this scheme and the Government incurred an expense of Rs.53,985 and Rs.62,000 respectively. Government also spent Rs.21,690 in 1989-90 and Rs.23,463 in 1990-91 towards supply of sewing machines to them free of cost.

The Department is paying a stipend of Rs.200 per candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe who take up training in Auto Rickshaw driving to help them to take up self-employment. The training expenses and licence fee also are borne by the Department. During 1989-90, 15 Scheduled Caste candidates and in 1990-91, 19 candidates got the benefit under this scheme at an expenditure of Rs.14,250 and Rs.18,000 respectively.

Housing and Other Welfare Schemes

Under the Scheme of distribution of houses and house sites to the houseless Scheduled Caste people, during 1988-89 the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries are shown in brackets. Madikeri (30;46), Somvarpet (165;20) and Virajpet (51;63), the first figure shows beneficiaries of the houses and the second figure shows that of sites. During the end of year 1988-89, 8,219 Scheduled Caste persons had obtained house sites and 2,675 people had been provided with houses. During 1990-91, 44 Scheduled Caste people got houses and 186 persons got house sites. Under the Bhagya Jyothi Scheme, the taluk-wise number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries who were provided electrification is as follows and figures in the bracket indicate for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Somvarpet Taluk (16;15) and Virajpet Taluk (3;nil). During the year 1991-92, 40 Scheduled Caste persons in Madikeri Taluk and 10 in Virajpet Taluk were benefited under this Scheme.

Under the Scheme of removal of untouchability by encouraging inter-caste marriages a sum of Rs.5,000 (Rs. 2,000 in cash and Rs.3,000 in the form of National Savings Certificate) is sanctioned towards social security to married couple where one of them happens to be a scheduled Caste. A sum of Rs.40,000 during 1989-90 and Rs.20,000 were spent during 1990-91, on this account, and the number of beneficiaries during these two years was eight and four respectively.

There is a provision for payment of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 towards financial assistance according to loss suffered by those Scheduled Caste People due to atrocities committed against them. A sum of Rs. 13,500 was spent under this scheme during 1990-91 benefiting five persons.

Special Component Plan

Special Component Plan has been introduced for the all-round development of Scheduled Caste people since 1980-81. The Development Departments reserve 15% of their budgets under this scheme to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste families and as help for the eradication of poverty. Attention is also paid to provide drinking water, electricity, roads, health and education facilities in Scheduled Caste localities under this scheme.

The following table shows the progress achieved by various Departments under this scheme.

Name of the Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
Public Health Department (bore-wells)	22	3.00	10	4.85
Rural housing	61	5.50	44	3.96
Agriculture Department	100	0.50	174	1.02
Animal Husbandry Department	22	0.85	76	0.82
Co-operative Department (Financial Assistance)	4	0.40	5	0.50

	1989-90		1990-91	
Commerce and Industry Department	-	-	30	0.97
Sericulture Department (rearing of Silk Worm)	76	1.50	144	2.00
Minor Irrigation	-	-	2	2.00
Social Welfare Department	23	0.89	45	3.06
Adult Education Department	750	0.50	-	-
Women and Children Welfare Department	6,575	5.00	-	-
Engineering Division (Roads and Bridges)	16	13.00	-	-

The Horticultural Department spend Rs. 1.10 lakh to develop 105 hectares of land during 1989-90. During 1990-91, 76 hectares of land was developed at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs. The Forest Department provided 19 hectares of land in 1989-90 spending Rs. 6.50 lakhs and 14.80 hectares in 1990-91 spending Rs. 0.60 lakhs for the purpose of developing Social Security Forestry. All these programmes are implemented according to the Special Component Plan Schemes.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

As per 1981 census, the District Scheduled Tribes population was 36,877. The Taluk-wise population figures were as follows: Madikeri-4,336, Virajpet-27,634 and Somvarpet-4,907. The male rural population was 18,368 of whom 13.72% were literate. The Urban male population was 610 of whom 55.08% were literate. The rural female population was 17,276 with urban female population figure standing at 623, of these rural literacy figure was 7.50% and urban 38.36%. There were 120 Scheduled Tribe colonies in the District and the talukwise figures were Madikeri-29, Virajpet-62 and Somvarpet-29. Some of the prominent Scheduled Tribes of the District are Jenukurubas, Betta Kurubas, Phani Yeravas, Panjari Yeravas, Kadu Kurubas, Badagas, Yeravas, Soligas, Marathas, Medas and Male Kudiyas., In order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes intensive progressive programmes were started stage by stage during II Five Year Plan. During the year 1990-91 there were 22 women welfare centres attached with nursery classes 15 in Virajpet taluk and seven in Somvarpet taluk functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the District. These centres were functioning at Nagarahole, Gonigadde, Reshme Hadlu, Muvathmane, Maroor, Thithimathi, Madenur, Begur, Mathigodu, Kothur, Srimangala, Chennangi - Basavanahalli, Devarakadu, Kalathmadu, Majjigehalla and Mallangere of Virajpet Taluk and Basavanahalli, Kambibane, Hosakadu, Yadavanadu, Sita Colony, Kabbinaagadde, and Heroor of Somvarpet Taluk. During the year 1989-90, 538 children and women in all were benefited at a cost of Rs.8.62 lakhs and during 1990-91, 530 children and women in all were benefited at a cost of Rs. 9.36 lakhs. There were 12 Ashrama Schools in the District in 1990-91 for imparting education from standard 1 to 4 to Scheduled Tribe children with free boarding and lodging and also dresses and books. There were two Ashrama Schools in Madikeri taluk at Karike and Kudre Paya; eight in Virajpet taluk at Nagarahole, Maroor,

Tithimathi, Gonigadde, Madenur, Begur, Kothur and Chennangi-Basavanahalli and four Ashram Schools in Somvarpet Taluk at Adinador, Yadavanadu, Basavanahalli and Malambi, and 885 children during 1989-90 and 838 children during 1990-1991 were benefited from these schools at a total annual expenditure of Rs. 17.48 lakhs and Rs. 19.70 lakhs respectively. There were 7 pre-metric hostels in 1990-1991 for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students studying from 5th to 10th Standards. These were at Tithimathi, Kutta and Kallahalla for boys and Tithimathi and Kutta for girls in Virajpet taluk and at Gonimaroor for boys at Kushalnagar for girls in Somvarpet Taluk. During 1989-90, 243 students and in 1990-91, 247 students were benefited from this at a total annual expenditure of Rs. 5.25 lakhs and Rs. 10.15 lakhs respectively.

The Scheduled Tribe students who are not availing hostel facilities are eligible for scholarships. Many other educational facilities like scholarships, award of prize money and supply of books and dresses to students other than those in hostels have been provided.

The following table shows the details of beneficiaries who have obtained educational benefits during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
		No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
1.	Pre-matric Scholarships	126	0.093	440	0.37
2.	Post-matric Scholarships	34	0.35	35	0.38
3.	Merit Scholarship	61	0.04	57	0.03
4.	Prize money paid to high school and college students	02	0.01	03	0.015
5.	Extra boarding and lodging charges paid	06	0.012	01	0.001

An amount of Rs. 3,100 and Rs. 5,000 has been spent during 1989- 90 and 1990-91 to train Scheduled Tribe youth numbering 3 and 5 respectively for taking up self-employment. Under the scheme of providing house and site-less Scheduled Tribe people with house sites and houses, the following Taluk-wise figures for the year 1988-89 indicate the achievement: Madikeri Taluk (35:25) Somavarpet taluk (132:35) and Virajpet Taluk (43:8) and the first figure in the bracket indicates houses and the second figure indicates sites and at the end of the year a total of 6,288 Scheduled Tribe people had obtained house sites and 2,265 people houses. In the year 1990-91, 232 Scheduled Tribe people got houses/sites under this scheme. The following taluk wise figures indicate the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who had got electrification to their houses under the Bhagya Jyothi Scheme during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

	1989-90	1990-91
Madikeri Taluk	Nil	23
Somvarpet Taluk	46	1
Virajpet Taluk	11	Nil

During the year 1991-92 one Scheduled Tribe house in Madikeri Taluk and 11 Scheduled Tribe houses in Somvarpet Taluk were Electrified under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme.

A Tribal Sub-plan for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes has been implemented in the District. Several Government Departments provide financial assistance to bring ST families above the poverty line. The progress achieved through various developmental Departments in the year 1989-90 is shown below.

Sl. No.	Names of Department	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	Achievement
1	2	3	4

1.	Adult Education	1.84	100 Centres
2.	Rural Health	11.23	11 Centres
3.	Rural Water Supply	3.95	15 Borewells
4.	Rural Housing	2.97	33 Houses
5.	Development of Jenukurubas	10.00	1,500 Units
6.	Nutrition Programme	1.20	1,175 Units
7.	Agriculture	2.50	174 Units
8.	Horticulture	4.49	57 Hectares
9.	Animal Husbandry	3.89	61 Units
10.	Forest	3.97	158 Units
11.	Sericulture	3.78	90 Units
12.	Industry & Commerce	3.98	89 Units
13.	Roads & Communication	18.00	248 Km Road
14.	Minor Irrigation	2.75	4 projects
15.	Fisheries	0.49	44 Units
16.	Life Insurance	2.00	596

District Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee is functioning in this District since 1984 to provide free legal aid to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Under this scheme The Court Fee Stamp and advocates fees are paid by the Department. During the year 1984, five Scheduled Caste persons and one Scheduled Tribe person got the benefit under this scheme and the amount spent on this

was: Rs. 2,097. During 1988-89, eight Scheduled Caste and two Scheduled Tribe persons and during 1989-90, five Scheduled Caste persons obtained this benefit.

Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation

This Corporation was established in the year 1975 for improving the financial conditions of the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The District offices of this Corporation were started in 1979. The Corporation assists those who are eligible for taking up self-employment and pays upto Rs. 3,000 per head as subsidy and upto a maximum of Rs. 8,750 as seed money at 4% interest and the rest as loan through the nationalised banks in each case under various productive ventures. There is a provision in this Corporation to lend Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 35,000 as loan to each beneficiary. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers can be paid loan up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 to buy land treating 50% of it as subsidy. Besides the Corporation renders financial assistance for irrigation borewells, and also it trains eligible persons in handloom weaving, automobile driving, radio and television repair and such other economic activities.

The Progress achieved under various schemes during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the following Table.

Sl.	Taluk	1989-90		Financial Assistance in lakh Rs.	1990-91		Financial Assistance in lakh Rs.
		Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries		
		SC	ST		SC	ST	
1.	Madikeri	50	25	1.21	27	01	0.60
2.	Virajpet	70	52	1.92	34	15	0.67
3.	Somvarpet	105	35	1.74	89	14	1.82

Certain voluntary agencies have also taken up welfare programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in the District.

Sri Sadguru Sai-Shankar Trust was started in Ponnampet in 1977. It has taken up several programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the Yerava Colony, Kuruba Colony and weaker sections in Virajpet Taluk. To provide agricultural inputs required for better agriculture to the agriculturists, providing mid-day meals to school-going children, creating awareness among people about mental hygiene and physical cleanliness; construction of school buildings and houses, drinking water supply are some of the other activities taken up by the trust besides it is also running a Health Centre at Ponnampet since 1990 where they arrange health investigation and provide medicines at concessional rates to rural people.

Coorg Organisation for Rural Development (CORD) was started at Kushalnagar in 1981 with a view to take up constructive programmes for social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes and Backward class people of Somvarpet and Virajpet Taluks. Community

Organisation, people's contact meetings, non- formal social and legal education, health care and such others programmes have been taken up by this. They have also taken up child development programmes, cultural activities, community health activities and financial aid by mobilising the locally available resources.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Even though Backward Classes movement was started in Karnataka during pre-independence days it got intensified after independence. The Praja Mithra Mandali started at Mysore in 1917, the Justice Party of Madras and Non-Brahmin Federation of Uttara Karnataka were the Backward Classes movements of pre-independence days. But there is no tangible effect of such movement in Kodagu.

The Government of India appointed Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953 to determine the backward classes and to fix reservation in educational institutions and service opportunities to them. The recommendations of this Commission were not satisfactory. As such the Government of India instructed the State Governments to appoint suitable Commissions to provide necessary protection to the Backward Classes. The Government of Karnataka in 1958 issued an order providing reservation of 75% of seats for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions. This was struck down by the Supreme Court. Again in 1959 the Karnataka Government issued an order reserving 65% seats in educational institutions for these sections. This was also struck down by the Supreme Court. In 1960 the State Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagana Gowda to decide the criteria to determine backwardness and to indicate required reservation to this section. The order of reservation passed by the State Government in 1962 on the recommendation of this Committee was struck down by the State High Court in 1963. As a result of this the State Government appointed Karnataka Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of L.G.Havanur in 1972. As per the recommendations of this Commission The Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities was started in 1977 with Backward classes and Minorities District Level Offices under it. Before this the Social Welfare Department was looking after the Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare programmes. The Government order giving effect to the report of the Havanur commission was questioned in the Supreme Court. The State Government gave an undertaking to the Supreme Court and appointed Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice B. Venkataswamy. This commission submitted its report in 1986. The State Government did not accept this report for implementation and issued an interim Government order for a period of three years, and appointed another one-man Commission of Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. This Commission submitted its report to State Government in 1989 but it has not been given effect to and hence the interim order continues. According to this order the backward classes have been classified into five categories as per its Government order dated 13th October 1986, and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution are as follows:

Sl. No.	Backward Classes	Annual income of the family from all the sources	Percentage reservation under Articles of the Constitution	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group 'A'	No income limit	5	5
2.	Group 'B'	Up to Rs. 10,000/-	15	13
3.	Group 'C'	Up to Rs. 10,000/-	16	16
4.	Group 'D'	Up to Rs. 10,000	9	11
5.	Group 'E' (Special Backward Group)	Up to Rs. 8,000	5	5

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 Minorities Students are given hostel facilities, prize money to inmates of hostel, payment of scholarships etc., as educational benefits. Besides these, the department provides bedding to pre-matric hostel inmates, financial assistance for construction of hostel buildings to Voluntary agencies, supplies sports material to hostels, pays stipend to candidates taking up typewriting and stenography training etc., By 1980 there were pre-matric boys' hostels, two each in Madikeri and Virajpet taluks and one in Somvarpet taluk and one post-matric boy's hostel in Virajpet Taluk. During 1990-91 pre-matric boys Hostels were functioning at Bhagamandala, Sampaje and Murnad of Madikeri Taluk, Mayamudi, Virajpet, Ponnampet and Srimangala of Virajpet Taluk, Somvarpet, Kodlipet, Sunkoppa, Kushalnagar, Shanivarsanthe, Chettalli, and Shirangala of Somvarpet Taluk. With a pre-matric girls hostel at Ponnampet of Virajpet Taluk, there were in all 15 pre-matric hostels. A post-matric boys' hostel at Gonikoppal of Virajpet taluk and a post-matric girls' hostel at Madikeri were functioning in the District. The Physical and Financial achievements under various schemes achieved during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Pre-matric Hostels	572	632	14.11	18.09
2.	Post-matric Hostels	124	94	3.22	3.47
3.	Pre-matric Scholarsips	8,762	7,964	6.94	6.30
4.	Post-matric Scholarship	1,861	2,303	5.74	6.95
5.	Group 'A' pre-matric Scholarship	135	132	0.14	0.10
6.	Group 'A' Post-matric Scholarship	16	33	0.05	0.10
7.	Construction of hostel buildings	5	6	1.00	3.00
8.	Stipend to trainees in typewriting and Stenography	31	29	0.15	0.14

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
9.	Supply of Sports materials	5 hostels	10 hostels	0.04	0.05
10.	Fee Concession	996	1,004	1.07	1.04
11.	Self-education Centre	-	18	-	0.007

The amount spent and the number of beneficiaries under the various welfare schemes during 1991-92 is as follows:

B, C, D and E Group Pre-matric scholarship: Rs.5.06 lakhs (5,946); A Group Backward Class Pre-matric scholarship Rs. 0.2 lakhs (232), B, C and D Backward group Post-matric scholarship - Rs.8.38 lakhs (2,793); A Group Backward Class post-matric scholarship Rs. 0.2 lakhs (66); Maintenance of pre-matric hostels Rs.21.41 lakhs (644); Maintenance of post-metric hostels - Rs. 4.13 lakhs (112); Improvement of student hostels Rs.1.14 lakhs (17 hostels); Construction of Students' Hostels - Rs. one lakh (6 hostels); 'A' Group Backward Classes extra-boarding and lodging charges - Rs. 0.44 lakhs (29); Grant of fee concession - Rs.1.17 lakhs (1,122); Award of incentives to students - Rs. 0.015 lakhs (13); and Stipend for those who are undergoing training in typewriting and stenography - Rs.0.15 lakhs (33); (The figures/ in the bracket indicate the number of beneficiaries).

In order to train Backward Class Women in sewing and enable them to earn their livelihood, a Tailoring Training Centre was started in 1982 at Chettalli of Somvarpet Taluk. The District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities is the competent authority to implement this scheme. 17 women in 1989-90 and 15 in 1990-91 were trained in this centre, incurring an expenditure of Rs.44,500 and Rs.41,919 respectively. During the year 1991-92, 19 Women were trained in this Tailoring Training Centre at a cost of Rs.47,572.

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation

The Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., came into existence in the year 1977 as per the recommendations of Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and the District Office of the Corporation was started in 1978. A separate Development Corporation was started in 1986 for taking up Welfare Programmes for Minorities. Under the 'Chaitanya' margin money loan scheme of Backward Class Development Corporation, those persons coming under Group A, B, C and D and whose family annual income is below Rs.6,000 are getting loans in co-ordination with Nationalised Banks for starting Small Scale Industries, business etc., The Corporation provides at 4% interest margin money of 50% of loan upto Rs.5,000, 30% of loan from Rs.5001 to Rs.10,000 and 20% margin money of loan from Rs.10,001 to Rs.15,000.

The talukwise beneficiaries under this scheme for the year 1989- 90 and 1990-91 are shown against each taluk, Madikeri (13;7), Somvarpet (5;3) and Virajpet (5;5) and during these two years Rs.54,650 and Rs.37,950 have been spent for this purpose respectively. The unemployed youth coming under group A, B, C and D whose annual family income is below Rs.6,000 are provided training in autorickshaw driving, light and heavy vehicle driving and are also paid a stipend of

Rs.200 per month during the training period. During 1989-90 four persons and during 1990-91, three persons got this training at a cost of Rs.4,042 and Rs.4,579 respectively.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was established in 1986 for the Development of religious minorities of the State such as Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees. The Corporation assists the minorities whose annual income is less than Rs.6,000 under its 'Swavalambana' margin money loan scheme, through the Nationalised Banks for taking up economic development in the field of Industry, business etc., 50% margin money for loans upto Rs.5,000, 30% margin money for loans from Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000 and 20% margin money for loans from Rs.10,001 to Rs.25,000 is released by the Corporation under this Scheme. The margin money amount carries 4% interest. The taukwise beneficiaries during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are respectively shown in brackets against each taluk; Madikeri (1;14), Somvarpet (4;1) and Virajpet (10;8). A total amount of Rs.42,850 and Rs.72,810 is spent during these years respectively. Besides this the unemployed youth belonging to minority communities are provided training in driving through recognised automobile training schools free of cost with Rs.200 per month as stipend during the training period. During the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 three youths in each year were benefited at a cost of Rs.716 and Rs.616 respectively.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Attempts to take up the Women and Children Welfare Programmes were initiated by voluntary agencies like Kodagu Mahila Sahakara Sangha Ltd., Virajpet, Mahila Sahakara Sangha of Somvarpet and Kote Mahila Multipurpose Co-operative Samaja, Madikeri even before independence. Now the Women and Children Welfare Department has taken up systematic programmes for their social security and welfare. This department was called Social Welfare Department prior to 1987. The Assistant Directors of the Department at the District Level are responsible to implement several Departmental Programmes and also the following Social Acts and rules framed thereunder. The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982, Juvenile Justice Act 1986, and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1986. As per the Government order issued on 8th December 1987 the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare, The Circle Inspector of Police and the Tahsildar are the Dowry Prohibition Officers in their respective jurisdiction.

Remand Home

A Remand Home is functioning at Madikeri since 1971 as per the Karnataka Childrens' Act 1964 and rules thereunder. This Act was changed as Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and Remand Home has been changed as Observation Homes since 1989-90. As per this Act the neglected, the victimised, the uncontrollable Children and Juvenile Offenders are kept in this house and their behaviour, conduct, background and the antecedents are enquired into, in detail. When the detailed reports in this regard are submitted to the Juvenile Court, by the probation Officers, the Court

decides about their future rehabilitation. Altogether 89 children in 1988-89 and 70 in 1989-90 were admitted to the Observation Homes and an amount of Rs.20,150 and Rs.30,908 was spent for this purpose respectively.

There were 50 boys and 25 girls in the beginning of 1990-91 in this home, of which 26 boys and 18 girls were sent to Juvenile Homes (Balamandirs) and one boy was transferred to another organisation; three boys were released against bonds, eleven boys and seven girls were rendered to the care of their parents and one child had escaped, with this there were eight children in this home by the end of March 1991, and an amount of Rs.11,388 was spent for this purpose during this year. The Office of the Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act 1958 was started in 1958 at Madikeri. The Probation of offenders Act is implemented according to the orders of seven Honorary Magistrates of Kodagu District under the administrative directions of the Director of Women and Children Welfare, Bangalore. If the offender accepts to correct himself after the first offence, he can be released on probation if the Magistrates order. In such cases the Magistrates can direct the Probation Officers to keep personal contact with the offender and supervise over his conduct and render suitable guidance. In addition to this the Probation Officers have powers to implement the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1986. The details of different cases that occurred during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given below.

Sl.	Deatils of Cases	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Cases under Probation of Offenders Act	12	14
2.	Cases under the Supervision of Probation of Offenders Act	7	9
3.	Cases under other Special Legislations	24	52
4.	Cases of State Homes and Reception Centres	6	3
5.	Cases of permissions granted on bonds	15	20

During 1990-91 there were 20 cases under the Probation of Offenders Act in the seven courts of the District, of which 12 young offenders were let off, five were convicted, and two were fined, and one case was pending disposal. There were five cases under enquiry at the beginning of the year and six at the end of the year. There were 52 cases under social legislations reported by various organisations, of which Home enquiry report in respect of 42 cases were sent to the concerned institutions. During the same year, there were three follow-up cases of ex-residents' of the district. The expenditure incurred during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs.59,267, Rs.48,576 and Rs.39,484 respectively.

Destitute Homes

Under the scheme of the Central Government, the voluntary agencies that take up protection, education and rehabilitation of destitute and orphan children are eligible to get 45% of approved expenditure from the Central funds and 45% from State funds. The balance of 10% has to be met by the concerned organisation. During 1989-90, the Kodagu District Child Welfare Organisation

was functioning, and 25 children were benefited and the Department spent Rs.40,500 on this Scheme. During 1990-91, the Cauvery Destitute Children Protective Home and Field Marshal Cariappa Home at Madikeri and Sikadini Convent School at Kedemullur of Virajpet taluk were functioning with 25 children each and in all there were 36 boys and 39 girls who were benefited by this and during this year, the department has spent Rs.1,21,500.

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Special Nutrition Programme

The Government have undertaken Special Nutrition Programme to fill the lacuna in nutritional food among the children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers from families in urban slums and those living in tribal villages. There were 443 beneficiaries including both children and mothers during each of the years 1988-89 and 1989- 90.

Integrated Child Development Programme

Under this Scheme the Special nutrition food is distributed through the Anganawadis to the under-nourished pregnant and post- natal women and children between 0-6 years of age and it also conducts pre-school activities to children between 3-6 years of age. The details of beneficiaries for the year 1988-89 and 1989- 90 under Ponnampet and Somvarpet Projects from 357 Anganavadi Centres are given below:

Beneficiaries	1988-89	1989-90
Children between 6 months and two years	7,664	11,846
Children between 2 years and 6 years	8,398	11,021
Pregnant women	1,345	2,167
Lactating mothers	1,887	2,378
Total	18,694	27,412

Anganawadi Training Centre

The Anganawadi Training Centre at Madikeri is functioning since 1982 to impart training to Anganawadi workers and their assistants. This centre imparts three months training to Anganawadi workers and also refresher training to them and introductory programmes to their assistants. The Anganawadi workers are paid a stipend of Rs.75 per month during the training. Normally there is provision for 50 workers for training in a batch. In the year of commencement, training was imparted to 50 Anganawadi workers at a cost of Rs.39,780.

In the year 1989-90, 138 Anganawadi workers were trained for 3 months spending Rs.1,82,642. During 1990-91, 73 workers were trained for 3 months and 146 workers were given refresher course for 18 days and 148 Anganawadi Assistants were trained for 8 days spending a total of Rs.1,67,365.

Maintenance of Creches

The State Government is providing grants to registered voluntary organisations to run creches to provide protection to the children of women labourers engaged in agriculture and daily wages. The main aim is to provide protection and good environment to the children below 3 years for their healthy growth. During the year 1989-90 the Kote Mahila Samaja, Kodagu District Child Welfare Centre of Madikeri and Maragodu Mahila Samaja of Madikeri Taluk, were maintaining creches and the total financial assistance paid towards this was Rs.25,115. During 1990-91 Kote Mahila Samaja of Madikeri was maintaining a creche with 25 children for which the Department has paid a financial assistance of Rs.16,333.

Grihakalyana Scheme

Under this scheme, women of weaker sections living in urban areas whose family income is less than Rs.3,600 per annum are assisted to undertake income generating small scale industries. 25% of the loan sanctioned by the bank is paid as subsidy by the Department to encourage women to take up productive activity. During the year 1988-89 five women were sanctioned Rs.4,000 as financial subsidy, 29 women, during 1989-90 and 22 women during 1990-91 were benefited by this and the amount spent during these years was Rs.19,734 and Rs.20,000 respectively.

Vocational Training

Women whose annual family income is less than Rs.2,400 are provided financial assistance to take up training in sewing, typewriting and such other vocational training; 21 women during 1988-89, 10 women in 1989-90 and seven women in 1990-91 took benefit from this scheme at a cost of Rs.3,364 Rs.2,732 and Rs.2,104 respectively.

Altogether 803 women during 1989-90, attended women's camps at Anganawadi Centres coming under Somvarpet and Ponnampet projects and 851 women attended camps coming under Madikeri, Ponnampet and Somvarpet projects during 1988-89 and they were oriented on Nutrition,

Child Care, Environment protection, Importance of Small Savings, Eradication of Illiteracy, Family Welfare etc.,

Women's Organisations

Mahila Sahakara Samaja Ltd., was started in 1939 at Somavarpeta under the name of Bhagini Samaja at the initiative of D.Sakamma and her family members. It was registered as a co-operative society in 1944. In the beginning its objective was to impart training in sewing, embroidery, and classical music and conducting Hindi classes, and arranging lectures, on health, child care etc., and to organise, indoor and outdoor games. Later the Samaja took up programmes of preparing and preserving of fruit juice, jam, chilli powder, candle sticks etc., and won prizes by participating in many cottage industries exhibitions with the co-operation and guidance of 'Krishi Vigyana Kendra', Chettalli, Central Horticultural Research Centre, Chettalli, and Co-operative Department in Madikeri. The Samaja is training its members in various creative activities and awareness programmes. It has also enabled many women to take up S.S.L.C. condensed course and also it has arranged to buy sewing machines on instalment basis. The Samaja is also conducting nursery classes and Yogabhyasa classes. It celebrates National Festivals and during these festivals it conducts various competitions for women and children.

The Kodagu Mahila Sahakara Samaja Ltd. was started at Virajpet in 1938 and registered in 1941 (See also Chapter VI) Its main objective is to encourage women to undertake and accomplish women's welfare programmes. In the beginning, it had 10 members which raised to 378 by 1990. Initially the Samaja had a Shishuvihara and was conducting classes in dance, classical music, Hindi, tailoring and condensed course for S.S.L.C. At present the Samaja is conducting tailoring classes and also imparting training in the preparation of cleaning powder, soaps and preparation and preservation of fruit and vegetable products. Besides the Samaja is also having production unit of fruit and vegetable products. The Samaja has received financial assistance of Rs.2,000 during the year 1989-90 from the state Government. This Samaja has secured membership of taluk level Women's federation.

The Kote Mahila Multipurpose Co-operative Samaja Ltd., was started in 1944 at Madikeri, at the initiative of a retired education officer, C.M.Rama Rao and P.M. Chengappa and was registered in 1984. Nellamakkada Muthamma Karumbayya was the first President of the Samaja. Promotion of love and affection and spirit of co-operation among its members, encouraging to attain better life through savings habits and self-reliance, eradication of illiteracy, conducting summer camps for children, distribution of free clothing to poor women, etc., are some of the aims and objectives of this Samaja. It also imparts training in Mushroom Culture, Bread and Biscuits manufacture, preservation of fruit and vegetable and preparation of fruit and vegetable items for taking up self-employment. It also conducts classes in drawing and painting, embroidery and sewing, besides maintaining a nursery class and children's centre. The District Central Bank has awarded the Best Service Award for its achievements during 1990-91.

The Mahila Co-operative Samaja Ltd., was started at Kushalnagar in 1954 and is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. A pre-primary school is functioning under this Samaja. It selects educated unemployed women for training in animal husbandry and sends them to the

training centre. It also conducts tailoring classes and also trains women in the preparation of phenyl, soap powder, soap and pesticides and encourages them to take up self-employment.

The Mahila Co-operative Samaja at Ponnampet was started in 1953. It conducts classes in sewing, embroidery etc., and arrange several cultural activities. It also maintains a Balawadi for children and arranges training in cottage industry and crafts, and co-operative and vocational education for women.

The number of talukwise Mahila Samajas in the district during 1990-91 was as follows:- Madikeri-144, Somvarpet-81, and Virajpet-55. Some of the important Mahila Samajas engaged in constructive activities are: Galibeedu Mahila Mandali, Madikeri, Kaveri Mahila Mandali, Bhagamandala, Bhagavathi Mahila Mandali, Ballamavati, Ambala Mahila Samaja, Nelaji, and Chettimani Mahila Mandali, Chettimani in Madikeri Taluk; Dandikeshwari Mahila Mandala, Kudige, Mahila Mandali, Handli, Kaveri Mahila Mandala, Kodlipet, Sahakara Mahila Mandala, Shanivarasanthi, Sahakara Mahila Mandala, Kushalnagar in Somvarpet taluk and Kaveri Mahila Mandala, Halligattu, Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Mandala, Kittur, Hudikeri Mahila Samaja, Hudikeri, Poothala Mahila Samaja, Parakatageri, Jayanthi Mahila Samaja, Besagur, Chaitanya Mahila Samaja, Besagur and Kirugur Mahila Samaja of Virajpet Taluk. Maintenance of Balavadi for children, conducting sewing and embroidery classes and imparting training in the preparation of various food items, and organising cultural activities are some of the important activities of these Samajas.

Taluk Level Mahila Mandal Federations

All the three taluks of the district have Taluk Level Mahila Mandal Federations. Each Taluk federation was paid a financial assistance of Rs.500 during the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91. Besides, tailoring teachers and 12 Mahila Samajas during 1988-89 were paid a total sum of Rs.5,480 and tailoring teachers of 17 Mahila Samajas were paid a total sum of Rs.5,540 during 1989-90 as honorarium.

Destitute Widow Pension Scheme

The Government of Karnataka has implemented a scheme of monthly payment of Rs.50 with effect from 1.4.1984 to destitute widows who are above 18 years of age and whose annual family income is less than Rs.1,500 as a measure of social security. According to this scheme the pension to destitute widows is payable for life or until they employ themselves earning more than Rs.1500 per year or until remarriage. Those widows who are in receipt of physically handicapped maintenance allowance are not eligible for this pension.

The talukwise number of beneficiaries under this scheme during the last four years is given below:

Year	No. of Pensioners	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
Madikeri Taluk		
1988-89	1,871	25.82
1989-90	1,897	24.33
1990-91	1,927	11.60
1991-92	1,958	11.90
Somvarpet Taluk		
1988-89	3,065	18.54
1989-90	3,062	20.10
1990-91	3,109	16.59
1991-92	3,120	17.14
Virajpet Taluk		
1988-89	1,849	11.33
1989-90	1,975	10.87
1990-91	2,078	12.99
1991-92	2,138	13.61

Maternity allowance to Landless Women Agricultural Labourers

The Karnataka Government brought into effect the rules in 1984 for payment of maternity allowance to landless women agricultural labourers. These rules are applicable to those agricultural labourers who are working on daily wages or on contract basis. The eligibility criteria is that the husband of the applicant must be a resident of Karnataka continuously for atleast three years. This allowance is paid at the rate of Rs.100 per month for 3 months including the period before and after delivery and for the first two children only. During the year 1985, 2,685 women in Kodagu District took the benefit under the scheme at a cost of Rs.8.06 lakhs. During the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 the no. of women agricultural labourers benefited under this scheme was 4,029 and 3,739 and the total amount spent on this was Rs.12.09 lakhs and Rs.11.22 lakhs respectively. The talukwise number of beneficiaries and the total amount spent in lakhs during 1990-91 is stated in brackets against each Taluk. Madikeri Taluk (454 - 1.36), Somvarpet (1,268-3.80) and Virajpet Taluk (1,730-5.19)

Welfare of the Handicapped

The Welfare of the Handicapped was not given much attention by the Government before Independence. However after Independence several programmes have been implemented both by the Central and by State Governments for the welfare of the handicapped and the Women and Children Welfare Department was implementing these programmes before 1988. The Department for the Welfare of the Handicapped was established in 1988 and as there is no District Level office to this Department the work pertaining to welfare of the handicapped in the district is looked after

by the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare. The Schemes of the Department of Welfare of the handicapped is aimed at the all-round advancement of the handicapped.

The taluk-wise figures of the physically handicapped persons in the district as per 1981 census is as follows:-

Taluk	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
Madikeri	30	47	60
Somvarpet	24	49	59
Virajpet	24	44	28

The State Government is paying scholarships to the handicapped whose annual family income is less than Rs.10,000 who are studying in 1 to 8 standards and also those who are undergoing training in music, physiotherapy, photography, line drawing, painting and such other fine arts.

Scholarship of Rs.25 per month for those studying from 1 to 5 standards and Rs.35 per month for those studying from 6th to 8th standards is paid. In addition to scholarship the blind students are paid reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped students coming from places where there is no educational facility get transportation allowance as per rules, and those handicapped students who are studying in 9th standard and above the scholarship are paid by the Government of India. The rate of Scholarship depends upon the nature of the course. The details of those who received this benefit during different years is given below:

Year	State Govt. Scholarship		Central Scholarship	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakh Rs.	Beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
1988-89	22	0.17	6	0.05
1989-90	15	0.05	4	0.03
1990-91	70	0.21	11	0.08

The State Government is paying Rs.50 per month as maintenance allowance to those handicapped whose annual family income is less than Rs.6,000 and who have no means of livelihood.

The talukwise no. of beneficiaries who obtained benefits under this scheme during recent years is given in the following table.

Taluk	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Amount in lakhs
Madikeri	2,496	13.37	2,506	14.16	746	3.57
Somvarpet	1,009	5.83	1,004	6.79	1,008	5.88
Virajpet	878	4.75	888	5.17	910	4.81

During the year 1991-92, 2,629 handicapped persons in the district received the benefit of maintenance allowance amounting to Rs.14,60,542.

Government is assisting the handicapped persons with a view to lessen their burden to buy tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids, gadgets, braille watches etc., to the extent of 100% of the cost for those whose annual family income is below Rs.8,000 and 75% of the for those whose annual family income is between Rs.8,000 to Rs.12,000.

In order to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance in the form of loans is given through Karnataka State Financial Corporation. According to this scheme, those handicapped persons whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.10,000 are eligible to obtain loan and also Government subsidy to set up small scale industry and the maximum limit of the loan is Rs.25,000 and 25% of the loan sanctioned is given as subsidy. The rate of interest towards the loan amount is 1% repayable within a period of 5 to 8 years. Government has paid Rs.4,500 as subsidy to one person during the year 1989-90 and Rs.28,750 as subsidy to six persons during the year 1990-91.

Four per cent of jobs under direct recruitment to group C and group D in State Government employment is reserved for the physically handicapped. Besides, physically handicapped workers earning by wages and other blind workers are exempted from the payment of professioned tax.

OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Old Age Pension

Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension Scheme in January 1965 for those who have no source of income and who are atleast 70 years of age and do not possess children or grand-children of more than 20 years of age. For the handicapped persons the age limit is minimised to 65 years. In the year 1972 this age limit was reduced to 65 years and in respect of handicapped persons to 60 years. Gradually this age limit to handicapped was reduced to 45 years in 1974 and 16 years in 1977. In 1979 the age limit in case of handicapped was fully removed and the benefit under the scheme was extended to mentally retarded persons also. In Kodagu District Old age pension was first paid on 16.11.1966. During the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 1990-91, the talukwise number of beneficiaries and the amount spent respectively is as follows: Somvarpet (2,518 - Rs.15.98, 2,478-16.39 and 2,406-14.72), Madikeri (7,028-47.45, 6,837-48.07 and

1,114-7.52) and Virajpet (3,343-22.10, 3,208-21.26, and 3,219-19.98) and the first figure in the bracket indicates the numbers benefited and the second figure the amount spent in lakhs of Rupees..

In the year 1991 the rate of Old Age Pension was raised to Rs.75 per month and 6,571 persons got this benefit in the district during 1991-92 spending Rs.56,17,292.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The Scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and widows of political 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 this pension was Rs.50 per month. In 1971 this was enhanced to Rs.75, the same was raised to Rs.90, in June 1978, and to Rs.125 in September of the same year. In 1986, this was further enhanced to Rs.150 and Rs.200 in 1987 and Rs.300 in 1989 and Rs.400 in April 1991. The Government of India introduced the scheme of paying a pension of Rs.200 per month in 1972 to the freedom fighters. In the beginning, State Government's monthly pension of Rs.75 was included in this Rs.200 pension and in 1976 the Government of India decided to enhance the pension to Rs.200 without taking into account the State Government's pension in this respect. In 1977 the State Government stopped paying pension to those who were in receipt of Government of India pension. But in 1979 it was given effect to again. In the year 1980 the Government of India renamed the Freedom Fighters' Pension scheme as "Swatantra Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme" and raised the rate of pension to Rs.300 which was further enhanced to Rs.500 in 1985, and to Rs.750 on 14th November 1988. In 1992 this has been raised to Rs.1000. During the year 1991-92, 58 persons were receiving State Govt. Freedom Fighters Pension and 56 Freedom Fighters from the Central Government and four Freedom Fighters were receiving both the State Government and Government of India pensions in the district, expending an amount of Rs.2,94,674- towards the State Government Pension Scheme and Rs.4,26,300 towards the Government of India Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme in 1991-92.

Green Card Facility

The Government of Karnataka has introduced a scheme for the supply of ration at reduced rates from 1st November 1985 for extremely poor persons in rural areas identified on certain norms. This scheme was extended to landless agricultural labourers from 27th December 1985. The taluk-wise figures of those who received this benefit at the end of September 1991 are given below.

Madikeri-8,504 persons, Somvarpet-21,818 and Virajpet 25,162 persons.

Distribution of Cloth at Reduced Rates

The Government of Karnataka has introduced the benefit of distribution of cloth at reduced rates on 15 August 1985 to those men and women of the weaker sections who are below the poverty line and are in the age group of 19 years and above. As per this scheme one pair of *dhoti* and one piece of shirting to men at Rs.25 each per set and one pair of saree and one pair of blouse piece at Rs.25 per set per women are supplied. Those people who are covered under the Integrated

Rural Development Programmes and also those covered under the benefit of green cards get the benefit under this programme. During the year 1990-91, 4,700 men and 4,700 women in Madikeri Taluk, 7,500 men and 7,500 women in Somvarpet Taluk and 10,600 men and 10,600 women in Virajpet Taluk got this benefit and clothing worth Rs.12,39,180 in all was distributed. In the year 1991-92, 8,600 men and 8,600 women in Virajpet Taluk got this benefit and none in the other two Taluks.

Prohibition

Attempts to introduce Prohibition in Kodagu District were started during pre-Independence days. A mammoth meeting was called under the presidentship of Koravanda Ponnappa in 1930 as a part of Prohibition programme. Picketing of Arrack shops in Virajpet and Hudikeri was conducted. Successful picketing of excise auction was also done. Effective propaganda was conducted, due to which liquor sale was reduced even during festival days. (Please see Chapter two).

Prohibition was first introduced in Kodagu District with effect from April 1956, under Act 1 of 1956 of the Old State of Kodagu which prohibited the production, possession, export, import, purchase, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs except for medical, scientific, industrial and such other purposes. With the introduction of Karnataka Prohibition of Liquors (Amendments) Act, 1967, prohibition was liberalised in the district since 1967. Sale of toddy was prohibited in the district from 1979-80 to 1981-82. This was liberalised in 1982-83 and 1983-84 and again sale of toddy is prohibited now.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The management of Temples and Charitable institutions are governed by the Kodagu Temple funds managements Act 1956 under which a committee takes care of the administration of the Religious and Charitable institutions in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of this committee and the committee has eleven local members who are nominated by the State Government. The Omkareswara Temple and the Rajas tombs at Madikeri, Padi Sri Igguthappa Subraya Temple of Kakkabbe in Madikeri Taluk, Palur Mahalingeswara Temple, Harishchandra Temple, Palur, and Talakaveri Agastheswara and the Bhagamandala Bhagandeswara Temples, and the Irpu Sri Rameswara Temple of Kurchi Village in Virajpet Taluk come under the purview of this Committee. The income of this Committee during 1989-90 and 90-91 was Rs.14,37,479 and Rs.10,98,749 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs.14,12,479 and Rs.10,37,940 respectively.

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 existing Committee was constituted on 12th of May 1986. The Taluk wise Wakf institutions are given below:

Madikeri Taluk: The Jamia Masjid, Mahadevpet, Madikeri; M.M.Jamat Mosque, Ganapathy Street, Madikeri; Lashkar Mosque, Chikpet, Madikeri; Bhatkal Jumma Mosque, Mahadevpet, Madikeri; Thanr Badriya Jumma Mosque, Ganapathy Street, Madikeri; Jumma Mosque, Bhagamandala Jumma Mosque, Iyangeri, Jumma Mosque, Napoklu; Jumma Mosque, Yemmamadu; Jumma Mosque, Kolakeri; Jumma Mosque, Kunjila Village; Jumma Mosque, Beligeri; Jumma Mosque, Yedapala; Jumma Mosque, Padiyanil; Jumma Mosque, Koyanadu; Jumma Mosque, Chittimani; Jumma Mosque, Cherambane and the Jumma Mosque, Bettageri.

Virajpet Taluk: The Shafi Jumma Mosque, Virajpet; Bismilla Shavali Makan, Virajpet; Shadali Shafi Jumma Mosque, Virajpet; Jamia Mosque (Khaji Mohalla) Virajpet; Jumma Mosque, Kondangeri; Jumma Mosque, Siddapur; Jumma Mosque, Belagonda; Jumma Mosque, Ammathi; Jumma Mosque, Srimangala; Jumma Mosque, Dhanagala; Jumma Mosque, Bilur; Jumma Mosque, Balele; Jumma Mosque, Hudikeri; Jumma Mosque, Halligattu; Badar Jumma Mosque, Halligattu; Jumma Mosque, Ponnampet; Jumma Mosque, Aravathoklu; Jumma Mosque, Nokya; Jumma Mosque, Kutta; Jumma Mosque, Chambukolli, Kutta; Shafi Jumma Mosque, Gonikoppa; Hanfi Jumma Mosque, Gonikoppal; Masjid Rashad, Elyangad; Jumma Mosque, Gundikeri; Jumma Mosque, Bethri; Shafi Jumma Mosque, Ponnampet; Mohideen Jumma Mosque, Chokandahalli; Jumma Mosque, Devanageri; Jumma Mosque, Kallubane; Shafi Jumma Mosque, Ammathi; Jumma Mosque, Channayyakote; Jumma Mosque, Bittangala; and Jumma Mosque, Chamiyala Village,

Somvarpet Taluk: Jamia Mosque, Somvarpet; Jalaliya Jumma Mosque, Somvarpet; Jamia Mosque, Shanivarasanthe; Jumma Mosque, Kogadikatte; Jumma Mosque, Kodlipet; Jumma Mosque, Doddakunda; Jamia Mosque, Kushalnagar; Jumma Mosque, Kudige; Jumma Mosque, Nanjarayapattana; Jumma Mosque, Madapur; Jumma Mosque, Suntikoppa; Jumma Mosque, Cherala-Srimangala; Jumma Mosque, Chettalli; Noor Jumma Mosque, Gaddahalla; Jumma Mosque, Hoskote and Jumma Mosque, Gudugalale.

The funds collected from the Wakf institutions during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively are: Madikeri Taluk: Rs.2,20,000/- and not available; Somavarpet Taluk: Rs.6,414 and Rs.5,000; and Virajpet Taluk: Rs.10,250 and Rs.7,832. and the expenditure incurred during these two years on improvement of Wakf properties amounts to: Madikeri Taluk Rs.65,000 and Rs.35,000; Somvarpet Taluk Rs.30,000 and figure not available and Virajpet Taluk Rs.65,000 and Rs.45,000 respectively.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Akhula Kodava Samaja was started in 1942 at Virajpet. The main objectives of the Samaja are to create social awareness, protection of special rights, development of economic, social, moral and cultural aspects and fostering spirit of self-reliance and co-operation among the community and to study and protect Kodava culture, traditions, customs etc. The protection of the social environs of Kodagu from decay and efforts to protect the continuous practice of the traditions and culture of Kodava Community are some of the main achievements of this Samaja.

The Kodagu Brahmin Educational Development Fund was established at Madikeri in 1917 with the objective of organising religious and cultural programmes, identifying and encouraging talented students and conducting talent competitions, granting scholarships and financial assistance to economically backward students of the community etc.

The Kodagu Gowda Educational Sangha was established under the Leadership of Kumbugowdana Kushalappa in 1908 at Madikeri and was registered in 1933. In the beginning this organisation was rendering financial assistance to poor students. Later it stopped this practice and started granting scholarships to talented students who score high marks in examinations every year. The organisation has established a permanent separate fund for this purpose. It has started boys and girls hostels at Madikeri, for the benefit of Gowda students coming from villages to Madikeri schools and colleges. Besides they provide facilities for the conduct of marriages of Gowda community people and other community people as well in this Hostel.

The Lion' Club was started at Virajpet in 1976. It has taken up many social service programmes including health camps, eye and dental treatment camps, sports and music competitions, and many other constructive programmes including welfare programmes for the blind and the handicapped people.

Rotary Club, Virajpet was started in 1971. It has established a recreation centre in the Government Hospital of Virajpet, a school, a garden and a play field in the town. It has taken up other constructive activities like conducting health camps, arranging hockey and cricket match, organised taluk level, general knowledge and talent competitions for High School students.

The Lions Club, Gonikoppal was started in 1972, and it is conducting several social, educational and health programmes, health camps, eye treatment camps, vanamahotsava celebrations, sports competitions and National festivals. Since 1980 it is managing a pre-primary and a primary school. It has conducted two Lions District Conferences and several regional level Lions conferences.

The Madikeri Lions Club is organising similar much social programmes with great enthusiasm. Besides, the Junior Chamber (J.C.) at Madikeri Virajpet and Somvarpet are also engaged in similar activities. There is an inter-town relationship association between Madikeri and the American Town of Darian called *Darian-Mercara Association* and the association is engaged in all-round social service programmes.

The Karnataka Sangha, Virajpet was started in 1962 at Virajpet with the object to serve the cause of Kannada language and literature. It organises competition, in light and classical music, dramas, debates, discourses etc., to the students of schools and colleges and also it has provided the facility of a library and free reading room for the convenience of the public. It also conducts poets' meet with a view to promote Kannada Language. It also honours Kannada literateurs, artists and social workers.

Prathibha Spandana Yuva Sangha Somvarpet (1989) has a view to promote young people to take part in sports, social and cultural activities and to develop leadership qualities among the youth in order to make them good organisers. It has organised free medical examination and drug supply camps, district level cultural activities' competitions for school and college students.

Celebration of National Festivals and promotion of National Integration, environmental protection Literary movement etc. are the several constructive programmes taken up by this organisation.

The C.S.I. Girls Boarding Home was started in 1964 at Madikeri. It imparts vocational training for children in tailoring, horticulture and also in the making of phenyl and such other products. During 1991-92, 52 children were benefited from this.

Sri Ramakrishna Sharadashrama was started in 1927 at Ponnampet by Swamy Nirmalananda, who was a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa. This is a branch of Sri Ramakrishna Matha and Mission organisation established by Swami Vivekananda. The First President of this Ashrama was the Late Swamy Shambhavananda from Kodagu. The Ashrama has a small temple and a prayer hall. It is involved in several religious, moral and philosophical programmes. It has also a small library for the use of the public. A small dispensary started in the Ashrama by Swamy Pranaveshanandaji in 1942 has grown into a well equipped 30 bedded hospital with several facilities to-day.

The Rotary Club, Madikeri was started in 1950 at Madikeri. Col.D.S.Bedi was its first President. It has several programmes in various fields. Some of its achievements are that it has sent teachers abroad for higher education and one student to Australia for coaching in cricket. The organisation has entertained the members who came from America, Australia and Philippines under Community Study Programme by providing all facilities to them. Besides, it has organised many eye camps. The organisation is also providing scholarships to students for higher education.