

CHAPTER 16

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

India is a socially prospering country standing on the foundation of democracy. So, for social amelioration, both Central and State Governments have taken the responsibilities of providing necessary social facilities to common people. Accordingly, the nation has framed the economic system. If private Institutions also join hands with the Government in this direction in planning such Schemes, it will facilitate in embodying the concept of an welfare State. The Government also is of the same opinion. This Chapter explains the basic social amenities provided by the government in the Kolar District. A brief report regarding the implementation and progress of several schemes provided by the Government directly and through private institutions, in different parts of the District, is also given in this Chapter.

Labour Welfare

In India, modern industries started functioning under the foreign management. The new production system that came up, resulted in overdriving the previous handicrafts and home industries. This industrialization invited thousands of poor workers, to work in the industries. It so happened for them that they had to

come and work in a polluted environment, for meagre wages. At that time, the condition of the workers in India was in no way better than that of the labourers, before Industrial Revolution in England. The British Government in India, at the end of 1931, constituted Labour Recruitment Committee and ordered to report about the uncontrolled industrial trades and the conditions of the workers. But, some Entrepreneurs in Karnataka, voluntarily, have already provided several labour welfare facilities, to the workers before the Second World War. But as these facilities were less effective, and Labour Unions were not aware of the right way of implementation, the intervention of the Government became necessary. Accordingly, and because of the enforcement of Central Government's Factory Law of 1948, every entrepreneur, in the State since 1950, was to provide several amenities to the workers working in his Factory compulsorily, Under this Scheme, a rule was passed to provide pure drinking water, toilet, a canteen in Factories where the number of workers was more than 150, rest room and Nursery schools for the employee's children where the number of women workers was more than 50. In view of safety and concern for the health of workers, compulsory rules were brought into action and arrangements were made in every Factory, for sending out the polluted air, smoke and dust, constructing fences to the machines to avoid accidents; providing safe uniforms, shoes and spectacles, etc., to the workers.

By bringing out several Labour Acts into implementation, it became possible to provide welfare facilities like payment of salary available to a worker, limited working hours, Service Rules, Maternity Rules etc., and the Government brought the Trade Union Act into implementation, with an intention to define Trade Unions and register them. With this, the Government of India brought into force, the Industrial Act of 1947 also. The main objective of this Act was to find solution to the disputes of united and organised labourers, through conciliation/agreement and compulsory intervention.

Constitution of Labour Department : As per the Annual Administration Report of the year 2002-03, this Department has arranged to bring out fifteen Labour Acts. For the amelioration and statutory benefits of workers of the organised enterprises and for

rural labourers, it has launched some Rules and Regulations. As per these Rules, the labourers may utilise the benefit of these welfare measures. The intention of the Department is to identify the working place of these employees and to make a thorough publicity of those administrative schemes implemented through Central and State Labour Corporations. The Department effectively intervenes in the disputes and litigations between the employer and employees and solves the problem and promotes industrial peace and harmony through conciliation. It has the responsibility to make available the benefit of Minimum Wages Act to the unorganised workers, by fixing minimum wages or by revising the wages of the unscheduled establishments.

Table 16.1 : Details of Various Acts Enforced by the Labour Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	Number of Inspections	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Convictions	Amount of Fine Imposed (in Rs.)
1	The Payment of Wages Act 1936	4,795	1	-	-
2	The Min.Wages Act 1948	47,314	366	254	85,150
3	The Plantation Labour Act 1951	559	-	-	-
4	The Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishment Act 1961	19,715	533	320	2,92,595
5	The Maternity Benefit Act 1961	130	-	-	-
6	The Motor Transport Worker's Act 1961	361	7	8	1630
7	The Karnataka Industrial Establishment(National & Festival Holidays Act 1963	398	-	-	-
8	The Payment of Bonus Act 1965	374	3	-	-
9	The Karnataka Labour Fund Act 1965	1063	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	Number of Inspections	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Convictions	Amount of Fine Imposed (in Rs.)
10	The Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966	250	1	-	-
11	The Contract Labour Act 1970	445	2	-	-
12	The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972	612	-	-	-
13	The Equal Remuneration Act 1976	1476	-	-	-
14	The Inter-State Migrant Workmen's (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979	-	-	-	-
15	The Child Labour Act 1986	17,913	314	30	26,600
	Total	94,913	1227	612	4,05,975

Source: Labour Commissioner, Labour Department

The Worker's Compensation Act and Insurance Act : The Worker's Compensation Act came into force in 1924. Since then various amendments are made so far to this Act. This Act indicates the amount of compensation to be given by the industry, to those who have met with accident or loss of life. But this faulty rule allowed this amount of compensation for payment, only in such cases, where in it was proved to have happened because of the failure on the side of the management in providing the necessary facility to the labourer with regard to his safety and protection. Due to this stigma/fault, there were chances for the owner of the establishment to escape from giving the relief money. Because of this, the labourer sometimes was pushed to deep troubles. But now, the Government, under the 'Labour Insurance Act', has facilitated that all labourers will get the relief. The table below indicates the particulars of compensation paid in the district, during 1994 - 2003, to the aggrieved labourers under the Worker's Compensation Act (1923)

Table 16.2 : Labour Compensation Paid to Workers

Year	Number of Agreements Received	No. of Cases Disposed as per Agreements	Amount of compensation given by the Management Board as per agreement
1994	60	60	8,23,333.75
1995	27	27	4,02,399.50
1996	17	17	4,59,355.00
1997	18	18	5,69,917.72
1998	24	24	11,29,425.60
1999	17	17	8,39,520.30
2000	20	20	3,88,655.59
2001	18	18	4,92,186.41
2002	02	02	2,44,620.00
2003	01	01	9,222.72

Source: Assistant Commissioner, K.G.F. Kolar Dist.,

Table 16.3 : Details of Cases of Compensation Granted in the District

Year	No. of Cases Received		Disposed Cases		Cases Pending at the end		Distribution of Compensation Amount (in Rupees)	
	Haza- rdous	Non- haza- rdous	Haza rdous	Non-haza- rdous	Haza- rdous	Non-haza rdous	Haza- rdous	Non-haza- rdous
1994	19	12	20	26	22	20	5,13,410	75,416
1995	27	15	26	08	23	27	13,57,219	2,13,395
1996	34	16	38	23	19	20	28,31,053	1,41,456
1997	50	20	38	16	31	24	39,77,469	4,73,687
1998	43	14	35	12	39	26	42,06,689	6,29,902
1999	38	11	25	12	53	24	68,31,770	13,55,447
2000	53	31	51	14	54	42	95,80,146	11,28,000
2001	43	38	25	17	72	63	57,11,411	15,38,950
2002	65	75	33	25	104	113	57,41,370	12,87,224
2003	49	62	32	38	121	137	49,72,401	9,83,980
2004	37	75	66	63	92	149	88,69,870	45,78,169

Source : Assistant Commissioner, K.G.F. - Kolar district

Labour Insurance Scheme : The Central Government brought the Labour Insurance Act into implementation in 1948. The main aim of this is, to make easily available, the facilities to be provided to the workers, by eliminating various administrative defaults that were there in the Worker's Compensation Act. With this reason, the State Labour Insurance Corporation was constituted. The purpose of this Corporation is to protect the health of insured person, to give treatment to the injured labour and to provide medical facilities to the dependants of the insured person. Under this Labour Insurance Scheme, which is enforced with a view to provide social security, besides providing medical care, several other facilities like, medical facilities in contingencies arising out of sickness or maternity, and grant cash compensation to cover the funeral expenses needed at the time of cremation. Medical care is extended not only to the insured person, but also to the family members depending on him. It is the responsibility of the State Govt., to provide medical compensation.

Under this Insurance Scheme, direct and indirect medical services will be provided. Under Direct Service System, the Corporation provides medical benefits through (K.S.I.) hospitals or State's General Hospitals. In Government hospitals some of the beds will be kept reserved for labourers. Indirect Service System is named as 'Scheduled system' (Soochita Vyavasthe). According to this, the State Government deputed private doctors, to look after the labourers referred from the Corporation (KSI). Depending on the intensity of the disease, compensation will be granted in the form of cash. Besides, it will be recommended to sanction leave benefits.

Karnataka State Insurance

In Kolar District, four Labourer's State Insurance Dispensaries are working. Through them, medical benefits are extended to the persons insured as well as their families. Such dispensaries are there in Robertsonpet, BEML Nagar, Andersonpet and Bangarpet.

The families of insured workers in the District and the particulars of expenditure, are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Number of Insured Workers	3,151	2,216	2,454
2	Family Members (approximate)	12,604	8,864	9,816
3	Amount Spent	26,83,687	88,89,122	38,17,418

Source: Director, Karnataka State Insurance Corporation service, Bangalore

Minimum Wages Benefit: To make available the salary and conveyances to all the workers, under this Minimum Wages Act, the Deputy Labour Commissioner and Labour Officer will have additional powers to enforce this Act. The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 applies to twenty scheduled labour classes. In Kolar district one Labour Inspector will look after that this Minimum wages Act is wholly administered and applied. By 1967-68, about forty industries were registered officially. Most of these factories were small scale industries. Besides, there were about 110 small establishments which were engaged in the manufacture of silk, agarbatti and beedies.

Workers Provident Fund Scheme: (Workers Safety Fund and Family Relief Fund) : The Provident Fund Act was brought into force during 1952, with an objective to develop among workers a mind of saving money, and to face the consequences like unexpected deaths of workers. According to Rule number five of this Act, Workers Provident Fund Scheme came into force since First November 1952. Under those scheme in old age and other unforeseen conditions, a worker may make use of the benefits of the Provident Fund.

If the worker dies while in service, his savings might be meagre and it might not be of much use to his family. Hence, with an intention to provide economic protection for a longer period, to the family of the deceased in case of sudden death of a worker, an amendment was made to this Act in 1971. Because of this, Family Pension Scheme came into effect with effect from 1st March 1971. The system of transferring one portion of the subscription of

provident fund of both employer and employees to this Fund, started. The Central Government, also granted more budget for this. If the worker dies before attaining the age of retirement on superannuation, the Insured money will be paid to the heir of the deceased.

An employee of an establishment is eligible for membership to this Fund after completing one year continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. Provisions are made under the EPF Scheme, for grant of advance; for purchase or construction of house or purchase of site; in special cases when they are thrown out of employment due to temporary closure of any Factory or establishment; in case of sickness of members or of family members; in marriage occasions of the dependants of the employees. The benefit of E.P.F. is available in all those Factories where the number of employees is more than twenty.

Industrial Peace - Disputes: Whenever any difference of opinion or disputes arises between workers and employers, it is their responsibility to settle it among themselves. If the attempts of these officials fail, and if it is felt to refer the matter to an outside person for conciliating the dispute, sometimes the Government, has to come forward and help in settling the matter amicably. Though both the parties could settle the matter among themselves, sometimes it may remain unsettled in a particular given time and lead to disharmony. To reduce the intensity of danger or to compensate it completely, the Government may send its officials to find out an appropriate compensatory way.

During the nineteenth century, there was a rule that the Government should not intervene between the management and the workers. But now, timely interventions of the Government is inevitable. Because of this, industrial relationship and also rules and regulations are changed to a new system. To solve the industrial disputes factors like 1) Negotiation, 2) Conciliation 3) Mediation and 4) Arbitration may be followed rightfully. With the intervention of the Government, several Management Boards of Industrial Units have come to an amicable agreement, with their worker's unions, under column 12(3) of Industrial Disputes Act 1947, during the period from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004. The following statement indicates the number of allegations received, the number

disposed, industrial disputes, applications for claiming minimum wages and the number of claims received under workmen's compensation Act (From 01-01-2004 to 31-12-2004).

Allegations					
Balance	Receipts	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end	Compensation given
7	42	62	33	16	-
		Industrial Disputes			
12	50	49	47	15	Rs.9,000/-
		Claim Applications			
207	51	258	16	242	Rs.1,85,297.80

(Source: Labour Officer - Kolar)

When the agreement between the workers and the employers breaks down, the employees will give up their work and come out, to achieve their target. Or else, the Management Board itself will close the door and walk out to show that the stand taken by them is right. The workers use the 'strike' and the employers use the 'lock-up' as weapons and anti-weapons respectively. It is a concise picture of the industrial dispute. The Indian disputes Act describes about the strike in this way: 'In any enterprise, it is an act of a group working in the enterprise, in which all of them will get together and refuse the work with unanimity. Here it is not important to stay away from duty after reporting to work, it is important for them to refuse the work entrusted to them. The management may declare the lock-up and close the business stall, and make the workers unemployed. It is the duty of the State Labour Department, to avoid the strike and lock-ups and solve the industrial disputes and bring in peace and harmony. In this District, the details of loss of human days because of strikes, is shown in the table here.

Sl. No	Name of the Enterprise	Period of Strike	Loss of Human Days
1	Siraguppa Sugar and Chemicals (Ltd.), Gauribidanur	18-2-2000 to 21.2.2000	1383
2	Karnataka Cristal(Ltd.), Chikkaballapura	14.3.2000 to 20.3.2000	95
3	Microtic Dyes(Pvt.Ltd.,) Chikkaballapura	26.6.2000 to 1.7.2000	440
4	Med Farm, Malur	14.7.2001 to 7.8.2001	1722
5	Shyam Ahuja (Ltd.,)	8.11.2001 to 18.11.2001	840

Source : Labour Officer – Kolar

**Table 16.4 : Particulars of workers registered in the District,
as per Beedi & Cigar Act**

Sl. No.	Details Workers registered Under Beedi & Cigar Act, in the District,	Years				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	No. of Entrepreneurs Registered	10	12	19	19	19
2	No.of Beedi Workers	50	65	110	110	120
3	No.of Contractors	23	30	42	42	42
4	No.of Home Labourers	800	1400	3329	3329	3329

Source: Labour Officer – Kolar, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bangalore

Table 16.5 : Details of Temporary works withheld

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	Period of Work withheld	Loss of Man days
1	Kumbara Halli, Kolar	6.7.2000 to 18.9.2000	4221
2	Gunnam Subba Rao Investment (Ltd.,) Malur	14.2.2001 to 20.2.2001	330
3	Siraguppa Sugar and Chemicals (Ltd.,) Gauribidanur	16.4.2001 to 4.6.2001	14350 At present With held

Source : Labour Officer – Kolar

Child Labour System – Elimination Plan : In several backward nations in the world, including of India which are in the progressive path even now it is a social evil making the children to work as child labour. The minor children in the age of twelve to fourteen are involved in hard work of agriculture and industries. Lack of nutritious food, lack of medical facilities, lack of educational opportunities, pressurised work or work under stress, inevitably living with suffering inun hygienic environment, social exploitation, cruelty etc., millions of children in the world are suffering . We could see it in the binding of the beedies for hours together, in the manufacture of crackers working with pressure like adult labourers, the children who are in the helpless condition to avail the legal benefits framed for their betterment have become the victims of cruel employers and profit making capitalists.

The instructions of the Secretariat of the Indian Government, issued in the wake of directions of the Supreme Court, in writ petition No.4-5/86, dated 10.12.1996, the child labour below the age of fourteen, working in various hazardous and non-hazardous employments are to be identified and brought out of such

employments, admit them to educational institutions, provide education, by providing food and shelter and rehabilitate them, punish the owners who have involved the child labour in work, recover an amount of Rs.20,000/- from them. Such prime responsibilities of monitoring are attached to the Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners are also the presidents of the District Publicity Committee for Child Labour Eradication.

The Government with a great intention to make Karnataka a State, free from child labour and with a determination to complete it within six years of time, has considered it a time-bound programme and has already issued an order ie., CLC 2001(1) dated 29.5.2001 in this regard.

In Kolar district as declared by the Labour Officer, the reviewing work of child labourers went on till February 2001-02 and according to that a total number of 3182 child labours were identified among whom the number of children involved in hazardous employments were 1382 and that in non-hazardous employments were 1800. See the table 16.6 for details. Among these, 240 children were rehabilitated by admitting them to five schools in the district (Kolar-2; Chintamani - 1; Shidlaghatta - 1; and Bagepalli - 1) at a number of fifty children per school; forty two children from special schools were admitted to mainstream schools. For this purpose the Government have sanctioned eight more special schools.

Under the Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act 1986, the District Labour Inspectors have conducted totally 462 inspections and identified 305 violations, prosecuted 128 cases among which ten cases are proved and sixteen cases are acquitted. The Labour Inspectors have issued 365 reminders to the accused owners who have appointed child labourers and asked to keep a deposit of Rs.20,000/- in the Corpus Fund in respect of each child labour. Besides, 175 cases were registered before the Assistant Labour Commissioner of Bangalore division- two.

Table 16.6 : Details of Renewals and Taluk-wise Remittance of Amount

Taluk	2000-01				2001-02				2002-03			
	No. of New Registrations	Amount Realised	Amount Realised From Renewal	Amount Realised In the year	No. of new Registrations	Amount Realised	Amount Realised From Renewal	Amount Realised In the year	No. of new Registrations	Amount Realised	Amount Realised From Renewal	Amount Realised In the year
Bangar pet	3	875	-	1750	25	5300	11	3275	82	15500	128	201475
Chintamani	64	17775	19450	37225	112	24525	19450	37225	91	13500	1000	14500
Chikkaballapura	58	9250	3425	12675	65	11625	3000	14625	60	9925	2550	12475
Shidiaghatta	41	6250	400	6675	52	7750	1125	7375	40	6375	125	6500
Gauribidanur	71	14625	1000	15625	81	12375	2500	14875	70	14175	24525	35700
Kolar	28	10375	11050	01425	93	17950	2650	20600	51	14525	14450	23975
Matur	17	3375	375	3750	67	11625	525	12150	25	5125	1000	6125
Mulabagilu	10	1750	2275	4025	35	8000	2375	10375	40	6350	2875	9225

(Source: Labour Inspectors Offices - Kolar)

The annual progressive figures for the years from 1996-97 to 2003-04, under Child Labour Prohibition & Control Act 1986, in Kolar district is given in the following table.

Period	No. of Inspections	No. of Child Labours Identified	No. of Offence	No. Prosecuted	No. of Convictions	No. of Acquittals	Fine (in Rs.)
1.4.1996 to 31.3.1997	760	25	25	01	06	-	5100/-
1.4.1997 to 31.3.1998	898	43	43	08	03	04	1650/-
1.4.1999 to 31.3.2000	750	27	27	05	02	03	1300/-
1.4.2000 to 31.3.2001	823	71	156	71	10	13	5575/-
1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002	289	89	218	99	23	-	16300/-
1.4.2002 to 31.3.2003	260	74	88	74	10	23	7500/-
1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004	252	128	128	118	03	08	2500/-

Source : office of the Labour Officer, Kolar

Trade Union Movement : Though Karnataka had a number of modern industrial units, still by the close of the First World War, labour class was not organised in the State till then. The Trade Unions Act that was passed in 1920 at the Centre was not extended to erstwhile Mysore till 1941. As a result, Trade Unions in erstwhile Mysore, were registered as charitable institutions. For the first time under the leadership of A.N. Rama Sharma and K.T. Bhashyam, Labour Unions were organised by congress men in Bangalore, during 1920. After that, the Raja Mill and Minerva Mills were also organised by the congress leaders. In 1929, Mill Workers Order and Bangalore Textile Trade Union came into existence. In 1941, the first Mysore Labour Act was passed. According to this Act,

Trade Unions were considered as legal for the first time. In later year, it was converted into a law. In 1946, HAL Employees' Trade Union was constituted in the field of engineering industry and it made way for the emergence of trade union movement in the state.

The number of trade union members before 1957 is unavailable. In that year, 408 trade unions were registered. In the next nineteen years, the number was double and increased to 955. The number of members which was 1,14,000 in 1957, increased to 2,42,000 in 1975. By the end of 1980, the three labour unions which had the largest number of membership were, the Trade Union of Karnataka State Electricity Board (25,490); Hindustan Aeronautics Employees Union (19,921) and Indian Telephone Industries Employees Union (15,000). In the district, by 1941, the Mysore Mines Labour Association was the first Trade Union established. V.R.K. Sharma was its President. K. Changalaraya Reddy, the first Chief Minister of Mysore after Independence, was the president of Champion Reaves Mines Labour Association. In 1952, S. Savaridas became the president of Beedi Workers Union and General Workers Union. In February 1946, Nandi Durga Mines Labour Association, went on strike for a long period of 78 days. K.S.Vasan and V.M. Govindan were leaders for this. In 1946, the Urgaon Mines Labour Association went on another strike under the leadership of Gangadharan.

Labour Education: Education is the right of every citizen. For the establishment of well-cultured society and for the establishment of industrial peace, labour education is necessary. In the labour zone, as the workers will not have either time or persistence to give attention towards education, the Government have given more importance for the advancement of workers education. Even during the second five years plan, besides giving attention towards workers educational problems, an international team constituted by the Central Government in association with Ford Foundation has specified the course of action for the education of labourers. The main objective of the labour education, if it is to be stated in brief, is to make the workers know about their work, and by inviting persons out of the labour union and stop exploitation with their help. In 1958, as per the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference Committee, the Central Government constituted a semi-autonomous

Labour Education Corporation called the Central Board of Education. This Board consisted of representatives from private establishments, State and Central Government and also elite scholars. A rule was made to the effect that these members should meet once a year, discuss about the annual budget and progress.

Central Board for Workers Education : Central Board for Workers Education commenced its work on 16th September. Among the forty nine Regional Directors assigned for this purpose all over the country, three Regional Directors are working in Karnataka. Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Mandya, Kolar, Tumkur, Davangere and Chitradurga district come under their jurisdiction. They conduct training classes and workshops. If it is viewed from the labour wealth, Kolar district is having a greater strength and one could see all type of workers here. In accordance to the social and economic conditions of the workers here, the above said Board has framed various types of training programmes. Programmes such as creating social awareness among rural people, special refresher courses necessary for the unorganised labour group, special training camps and training classes for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes people is also organised. The training camps conducted by C.B.W.E),(Central Board of Workers Education) in the years 2001-02 to 2003-04 in Kolar district are shown in the Table below;

Year	Labour Zone	No. of Training camps	No. of Workers Participated
2001-02	Organised Labour Zone, BEML, Kolar	05	115
	Unorganised Labour Zone	1	40
	Rural Labour Circle	03	120
2002-03	Organised Labour Zone	10	273
	Unorganised Labour Zone	04	152
	Rural Labour Circle	05	200
2002-03	Organised Labour Zone	03	67
	Unorganised Labour Zone	02	80
	Rural Labour Circle	14	629
2003-04	Organised Labour Zone	03	67
	Unorganised Labour Zone	02	80
	Rural Labour Circle	14	629

Source : Zone Director, C.B.W.E. Bangalore

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' Welfare Programmes : As per 1991 Census, the total population of the district was 22,16,899. Among this 5,70,400 were Scheduled Castes and 1,53,019, were Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of the district was 25.72 and that of Scheduled Tribes was 6.90. The literacy rate of the district was 42.34%, and literacy rate of men in Scheduled Castes was 20.21% and that of women was 19.79%. In the same way the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes was 16.26% and that of women was 15.74%. According to the 2001 Census of the total population of the district is 25,36,069, among which 6,71,692 were scheduled castes and 2,05,711, were scheduled tribes. The percentage of the population of scheduled castes to the total population was 26.5% where as the percentage of scheduled tribes to the total population was 8.1%.

As on 2003 March, for the advancement of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, six Residential Schools, three Morarji Desai Model Residential Schools, ninety four pre-matric hostels and thirty-one college hostels are functioning in the district. Among 94 pre-matric hostels 74 hostels are for boys and the rest 24 are for girls. In these hostels including boys and girls the total strength of hostellers is 6896, in this the strength in the hostels and Morarji Desai Residential Schools of boys is 502. For the pursuit of education of post-matric students, twenty five boy's hostels and six girl's hostels are functioning in the district, from which 2900 students were availing this benefit. For the year 2002-03 an amount of Rs.275.17 lakhs has been spent under plan schemes. Under non-plan, for the year 2002-03, the amount spent was Rs.858.15 lakhs. The students both boys and girls are provided with food, shelter, uniforms, text books, stationeries, bedding materials, soap, oil, free medical check up, book bank and sports materials, through the Department. In the district, three Morarji Desai Residential schools were working under Social Welfare Dept, in which 375 students were pursuing education. The Residential Schools at Kolar, Bangarpet and Gauribidanur have facilitated for the education of 125 students. Among these three schools, the school at Kolar is having its own building, and other two schools were running in the rented buildings.

Economic Development Programmes: To enable the scheduled caste women in taking up self-employment and earn the livelihood, the Department is running Tailoring Training Centres. Every year, training is imparted in each centre, to twenty candidates who are below the age of thirty years.

In the district, the Department maintains five Tailoring Training Centres which are functioning at Kolar, Bangarpet, Bethamangala (Bangarpet Taluk), Chikkaballapura and Chintamani, benefiting hundred candidates with strength of twenty students in each centre. Out of this, fifteen students belong to Schedules Castes and Schedule Tribes. Five women belonging to other Backward Classes are also getting training here. Preference will be given to rural candidates, widows, orphans and disabled women. Stipend will be paid to the trainees. For the successful trainee a free tailoring machine will be provided.

Morarji Desai Residential Schools have been established in Gadivarapally (Chintamani Taluk), Somayajalahally (Srinivasapura Taluk and K.G.F, (Bangarupet Taluk), the strength of students in these hostels is 250, 250 and 150 respectively.

Economic Development Programmes like pre-matric/post-matric scholarship, extra boarding and lodging charges, fee concession, (payment of incentives), typing and shorthand allowances and stipend to law graduates are implemented under this scheme. There are Ashram schools in Kanaganahally (Chintmani Taluk), and Nallaguttapally (Bagepally Taluk) and Venkatapura (Shidlaghatta Taluk), benefiting 75, 125 and 75 students respectively. Three pre-matric hostels are maintained in the district, benefitting one hundred and fifty boys and girls.

Scholarship: Besides giving scholarship to pre and post-matric students the Government is giving fee concession also. Apart from this, allowance to students who are learning typing and shorthand are paid and the Government also pays stipend to the law graduates.

The details of hostels in the district, run by the Department of Social Welfare is shown in table 16.7.

Table 16.7 : Details of Hostels in the District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of Hostels						Number of Students					
		Pre-matric	College Hostels	Residential Schools	Morarji Desai model Residential Schools	Grant-aid Hostels	Total	Pre-matric	College Hostels	Residential Schools	Morarji Desai Model Residential Schools	Grant-aid Hostels	Total
1	Kolar	13	8	1	-	1	23	1020	1223	125	-	35	2403
2	Malur	7	3	-	-	-	10	560	419	-	-	-	979
3	Shidlaghatta	7	1	1	-	-	9	560	182	75	-	-	817
4	Bangarpet	14	3	1	1	2	21	775	225	125	150	200	1475
5	Mulabagilu	9	3	-	-	-	12	775	445	-	-	-	1220
6	Srinivasapura	9	3	-	1	-	13	535	535	-	250	-	1310
7	Chintamani	13	4	1	1	1	20	885	612	75	250	50	1872
8	Chikkaballapura	5	4	-	-	-	9	490	496	-	-	-	986
9	Gauribidanur	9	1	1	-	-	11	662	419	125	-	-	1206
10	Bagepalli	8	3	1	-	2	14	595	609	125	-	150	1479
11	Gudilbande	5	1	-	-	-	6	315	85	-	-	-	400
	Total	99	34	6	3	6	148	7172	5240	650	650	435	14147

Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Kolar

Compensation to the victims of atrocities : A compensation ranging from Rs.2,000 to two lakhs is paid and rehabilitation provided to the victims of atrocities depending upon the nature of loss sustained in atrocities. Rupees two lakhs in case of death; Rupees One lakh in case of permanent disability; assistance ranging from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.20,000/- in case of loss of house or residence or loss of other properties; and Rs.50,000/- in case of rape, will be sanctioned as compensation.

Table 16.8
Details of Compensation to Victims

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases	Compensation Amount Sanctioned in Rupees	No. of Cases Pending	Compensation Amount Needed (in Rs.)
1	2001-02	99	12,00,000/-	-	-
2	2002-03	79	23,50,350/-	-	-
3	2003-04	88	5,042,750/-	42	33,00,000

As per the Census of 1961, there were 3,19,012 Scheduled Castes and 382 Scheduled Tribes in the district. The highest number of Scheduled Castes ie., 83,107 was found in Bangarpet and their number in K.G.F. was 54,579. As in other areas of the State, living conditions of scheduled castes was very low in this district also. Without having any economic independence they were living below the poverty line. After independence all attempts were made to improve their living condition. They have been given legal protection.

Table 16.9 : Population Details of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1961 Census)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population of SCs	Population of STs
1	Bagepalli	25,909	23
2	Bangarpet	83,107	98
3	Chikkaballapura	21,133	07
3	Chintamani	27,118	18
4	Gauribidanur	33,537	45
5	Gudibande	5,605	-
6	Kolar	33,335	04
7	Malur	23,311	25
8	Mulabagilu	28,402	38
9	Shidlaghatta	19,464	38
10	Srinivasapura	23,091	35
11	Total	3,19,012	367

According to 1971 Census, it is found that the number of Scheduled Caste in Karnataka was one hundred. The Government has declared some of the castes, as Scheduled Castes confined only to the areas. The Central Government, have created several ameliorative measures in all its States for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Constitution of India, many articles have been framed for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government recruitment is made compulsory. In political sphere, order has been passed to make suitable provision, for the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing seats to them in Council and Parliaments the Karnataka Government, has chalked out various schemes to promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though the welfare movement of Scheduled Castes was initiated earlier to 1940, it received impetus only after the independence of the nation. Though it started in 1952, till 1956 it did not possess scientific guidelines to function. After the re-organisation of

Karnataka, the administration of Scheduled Castes was entrusted to the Department of Social Welfare. In 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation were established in Kolar. The main objective of the Corporation is to implement various schemes for economic and developmental activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Along with this there is a programme to conduct a survey of their economic progress also. The activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Corporation in Kolar District is as follows.

The Corporation is implementing the schemes mentioned here;
1) Self Employment Scheme 2) I.S.B. Plan 3) Land Purchase Scheme
4) Direct Loan Scheme (SSFDC) 5) Dairy 6) Micro-Credit-Finance Scheme 7) Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Scheme 8) Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme and 9) Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme.

Self Employment Scheme : Financial assistance is provided through banks to those Units which have a project cost of within Rs. One lakh. A subsidy of 50% (maximum Rs.10,000/-) will be given and the rest of amount will be sanctioned through Banks.

I.S.B. Entrepreneurship Development Programme : Under this programme loans will be sanctioned through Banks, to start small scale industries, to undertake a business, to purchase vehicles for transportation of goods, tractors etc., For a project cost ranging from Rs.50,000/- to ten lakhs, 5% is beneficiary's share, 20% (maximum Rs. ten lakhs) from Corporation and the rest 75%, is given in the form of Bank loan. To become the beneficiary of this Scheme, the annual income of a rural applicant should be Rs.40,000/- and that of an urban applicant is Rs.55,000/-

Land Purchase Scheme : Financial assistance will be given for landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; to purchase two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land. The maximum unit cost fixed by the Government. is Rs.60,000/-. In this 50% is granted in the form of loan.

Direct Loan (S.S.F.D.C.) : The Corporation is implementing this direct loan scheme in association with the SSFDC, New Delhi. The Unit cost ranges from one lakh to thirty lakhs. In this, the Corporation sanctions 95% of the unit cost as loan. The loan is

sanctioned to take up business, industry, purchase of vehicles etc., The Project cost comprises of 5% promoters contribution, 20% margin money subject to a maximum of Rupees one lakh and remaining portion will be the Term loan. Annual interest ranges from 6% to 8%.

Dairy Scheme: Together with SSFDC, through Milk Producers Co-operative Society two Hybrid cows will be purchased and given to each beneficiary, at a unit cost of Rs.35,000/-. Other facilities will be provided to the beneficiaries as set by the Head Office.

Micro Credit Scheme: In co-operation with SSFDC, loan is sanctioned to individual beneficiaries and voluntary organisations. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/-, out of this 15,000/- is the loan component availed from ASFDC, and the remaining Rs.10,000/- is subsidy.

Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme: Under this Scheme Financial assistance of Rs.50,000/(50% of the unit cost, maximum Rs.10,000/-), subsidy component 15%(maximum Rs.7,500) is extended to the dependants of manual scavengers (Safai Karmacharis) and the remaining portion will be arranged to be paid through banks.

Ganga Kalyan Scheme: Beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes or other depressed classes, who own minimum eight acres of contiguous agricultural land, are identified and two bore wells will be drilled, electrification will be done and pumps will be set for their utility. If they own fifteen acres of land (maximum), three bore wells will be dug and electrification done.

Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme: Bore wells are dug at a cost of Rs. 75,000/- for the benefit of farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, who own two acres of land. Out of this, Rs.65,000/- is given as subsidy and Rs.10,000/- as loan. (Table 16.10)

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution of India considers those economically and socially backward people as 'Backward Classes'. To verify the social condition of backward classes in different parts of the country, and to constitute Commissions, the Constitution has vested power to the President of the Nation. The State Governments vested with powers

Table 16.10 : Facilities accorded to SC/ST Beneficiaries

Rupees in lakhs

	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Subsidy	No. of Beneficiaries	Subsidy	No. of Beneficiaries	Subsidy
Name of the Scheme	SC ST	SC ST	SC ST	SC ST	SC ST	SC ST
Self Employment Scheme	514 70	3252 4.12	432 47	13.36 1.90	207 35	15.46 2.10
I.S.B. Plan	14 07	0.48 -	13 06	- -	14 04	9.73 3.80
Land Purchase Scheme	48 28	12.72 7.49	57 09	15.72 2.69	66 34	36.96 19.40
Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Scheme	62 -	6.10 -	276 -	27.60 -	361 -	81.96 -
Direct Loan Scheme(SSFDC)	29 -03	0.20 -	291 03	29.10 0.30	85 3	106.95 9.93
Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme	32 06	80.32 20.08	- -	- -	60 10	39.00 6.50
Individual Bore Well Scheme	132 44	85.80 28.60	1.28 38	83.20 24.70	- -	- -

to constitute Committees time to time and through them, study the social and educational problems faced by the Backward classes and solve it by providing necessary facilities and such other benefits reservation etc., The President of the nation constituted the Kaka Kalelkar Committee on 29th January 1953. This Committee identified 2379 castes as backward classes and considered that it would be 71% to the total population. When Janata party was in power, it constituted a committee with B.V.Mandal, M.P. as its President. This Committee specified the social and educational criteria to identify the backward classes and stated to make attempts to bring these backward classes to the main stream.

In 1958, the Government of Karnataka issued an order and directed therein to reserve 75% seats in educational institutions, for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities. The order issued afterwards, in 1959, declared 65% reservation in educational institutions for backward classes. As this order was made invalid by the High Court, the Government of Karnataka constituted in 1960, the Backward Classes Commission with R. Nagana Gowda as its President. The reservation policy issued by the Govt., in 1962, on the recommendations of this Commission, was set aside by the Supreme Court, in 1963. Afterwards, the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission, constituted in 1972, under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur made a sincere attempt to identify the real backward classes and submitted its report in 1975. On the recommendations of this Commission, the Government, constituted a separate Department, for the welfare of backward classes. The schemes related to backward classes welfare which were maintained by the Social Welfare Department, were transferred to this Backward Classes Department. As there were protests and court verdicts against the reservation policy implemented on the recommendations of the Havanur Commission's report, another Backward Classes Commission was constituted in 1983, with B. Venkataswamy as its Chairman. This Commission submitted its report in 1986. But as there were protests against this report also, the Government, did not act on it. And the Government, till the period of approval of the report to be prepared by the new Commission, issued an interim order in October, 1986. Then, under the chairmanship of Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, the third, one man Backward Classes Commission was

constituted in March 1988. This Commission submitted its report in April, 1990. The Government, on the basis of recommendations made in this report, keeping in view the social and educational backwardness of each caste, religion and tribe, the poverty status, way of life, habits etc., issued two Government Orders in April 1994 and July 1994, with regard to reservation rules. The percentage of reservation was fixed once at 57 and then increased it to 73. But many people were discontented with this increase and filed cases in the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court passed an interim order in September 1994, stating that the reservation in any case should not exceed 50%. Accordingly, the Government, vide its order No. 150 BCA 94 dated 17.9.1994, have specified the quantum of reservation category-wise, which is given in the Annexure here. Category I - 4%; Category 2A - 15%; Category 2b - 4%; Category 3a - 4%; Category 3b - 5%; SC 15%; ST 3% and total 50%.

No person other than SCs/STs and Cat I of OBCs, is entitled to the benefit of reservation for the purpose of direct recruitment to posts in offices subordinate to Government, Autonomous Institutions and Government, Public Sector under-takings, grant-in-institutions recognised by the Government, if either of whose parents/guardian is a Class I or Class II Gazetted officer in the service of the Govt., and holds an equivalent post in public sector undertaking or an employee under a private employer and draws a salary which is not less than that of a Class II officer; 2) Income Tax Assessee/Wealth Tax Assessee 3) is assessed to Sales Tax; 4) owns more than eight hectare of rain fed or dry land(as per the Land Reforms Act)the employees classified as above and landlords are not eligible for the aforesaid reservation.

The Department for Backward Classes Welfare has set several schemes for the educational, economic and social advancement of backward classes, which are implemented in this district through the District Officer for backward classes.

Maintenance of Pre-matric hostels in Kolar district : There are fifty-two pre-matric boy's hostels and eight pre-matric girls hostels in the District. In total there are sixty hostels, in which 2850 boys and 400 girls are there. Totally 3250 students are provided with food, shelter, uniforms, text books, stationeries, bed, soap and oil, by the department. Along with this, medical assistance and sports

materials are also provided to them. For the past four years, ie., 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04, the details of students strength in pre-matric boys and girls hostel and the amount spent on them, are given in the following table.

Year	Boys Hostels	No.of boys	No. of Girls	Total No.of Hostels	Total No.of Students	Amount Spent in Rs (lakhs)
2000-01	52	3760	350	59	4110	248.123
2001-02	52	3045	400	60	3445	257.070
2002-03	52	3350	400	60	3750	274.328

Source : District Officer, for Backward Classes and Minorities Department. Kolar

The details of expenditure made during the last three years ie., 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03, for the maintenance and for the improvement of pre-matric hostels for backward classes and minorities, is given in the following Table.

Year	Maintenance of pre-matric Hostels		Expenditure on Improvement of Hostels	
	Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)	No.of Hostels	Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)	No.of Hostels
2000-01	218.75	59	5.00	27
2001-02	253.48	60	4.99	44
2002-03	282.26	60	3.55	06

Source : Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Kolar

Maintenance of Post-matric Hostels : There are six post-matric boys hostels and four post-matric girls hostels in the District. The strength of boys is four hundred and that of girls is two hundred and forty, in these hostels. Totally 640 students are provided with food and shelter. Amount spent by the Government for various Schemes and the number of beneficiaries is shown in the following table.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Stipend to Law Graduates	2.86	29
2	Mangalya Bhagya	2.10	42
3	Typewriter and Computer Training	0.43	201
	Total	5.39	272

Source : Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Kolar

The details of number of post-matric hostels and the number of inmates is given in the following table.

Sl.No.	Year	Boys Hostels		Girls Hostels	
		Strength	No.of Boys	Strength	No.of Girls
1	2000-01	350	150	200	-
2	2001-02	350	150	200	40
3	2002-03	350	200	200	40
4	2002-03	350	200	200	40

Source : Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Kolar

Women Welfare Centres : Two Women Welfare Centres are managed by the Department, in the district. The children admitted here are provided with mid-day meals, uniforms, sports materials and they are taught to read and write.

Tailoring Training Centres : To enable the backward classes' unemployed women to take up self employment a tailoring training centre is maintained by the Department in Kolar. In this centre training is given in tailoring and a stipend of Rs.300/- p.m. to each trainee. Along with free training, for the successful trainee a free sewing machine will be provided. The uniforms required for the hostellers of backward classes and minorities are stitched by the trainees here.

Private Grant-in-aid Hostels : There are two grant-in-aid private hostels in the district. The total strength of the inmates of these hostels is one hundred and sixty, among them fifty boys belong to minority communities and, one hundred and ten boys belong to backward classes. In total there are 160 students and grant-in-aid is being sanctioned by the Department towards the food charges at Rs.350/- p.m. per boarder. Haneefia Social Education Society, Mandikal, is maintaining a minority hostel. The Department has extended financial assistance of Rs.1,00,000/- for the construction of this hostel building.

Incentive Award to Hostellers : The hostellers of pre-matric and post-matric hostels run by the department of Backward Classes and Minorities and also Grant-in-aid private hostels, who secure first class in the annual public examinations, are given incentive awards ranging from Rs.75/- to Rs.400/- depending upon the course of study.

Pre-matric Scholarship : Pre-matric Scholarships are awarded to students belonging to backward classes at the rate of Rs.75/- and Rs.200/- per year, by the Department, **respectively** to those studying in middle and high schools, in classes ranging from fifth to tenth standards.

Post-matric Scholarships : Post-matric Scholarships are sanctioned to students belonging to backward classes, studying in colleges and technical and professional courses, at the rate ranging from Rs.300/- to Rs.500/- per annum depending upon the course of study.

Extra Boarding Charges : The students belonging to category I of backward classes, who are pursuing their studies in the Institutions situated beyond 5 Km. away from their residential places, and are staying in headquarters, are provided this benefit of extra boarding charges. Similarly, students who are belonging to categories 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b of backward classes, whose family income does not exceed Rs.15,000/- p.m., who are pursuing studies in technical courses such as MBBS, MDS, BDS, B.E., Homeopathy and Unani course, are sanctioned an amount of Rs.200/- p.m. as extra boarding charges, for a period of ten months.

Fee Concession Reimbursement: The amount of fees as prescribed by the Government, will be sanctioned, by the Department and

repaid to the educational institutions, in respect of backward classes students whose annual family income is below Rs.11,000/- and are studying in schools and colleges of the district, in tenth standard or colleges, and pursuing different courses.

Stipend to Typewriting and Shorthand Training: Students undergoing training in kannada typewriting and shorthand, will get a monthly stipend of Rs.50/- per candidate for ten months.

Stipend to students studying in Technical Colleges: Students who are studying in ITI Diploma Courses, in technical colleges will be paid a stipend of Rs. 150/- p.m. per candidate for ten months.

Stipend to Law Graduates: This Scheme is implemented to impart training to backward classes law graduates, in judicial administration. The duration of the training is four years during which a monthly stipend of Rs.1,000/- per candidate will be paid, to those who are under going training.

Improvement of Backward Classes and Minorities Hostels: Under this scheme, necessary materials like utensils, furniture, bedding, dining table, etc., will be provided to the existing backward classes' hostels, in the district.

Construction of Hostel Buildings: The Scheme is implemented, to undertake special repairs to the existing hostels, and take up new construction of those pre and post-matric hostels which are run in the private buildings.

Bella Belaku: People belonging to Category - I of backward classes, living in remote and inaccessible villages, will be provided with amenities like housing, drinking water, sanitation, electrification, community hall, roads, toilets etc., This programme through which a remote village will be converted into a model village is called 'Bella Belaku'.

Mangalya Bhagya Scheme: Backward classes who come under Category I and Category IIA, will be given financial assistance of Rs.5,000/- for the marriage of their first daughter.

The fifteen points programme of the P.M, is inclusive of the schemes, like safety and amelioration of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Budhists, Sikhs, Parsis and Anglo Indians, which are considered as minority communities; amenities to be provided to them; organising seminars and also the celebration of birth anniversary of late

D. Devaraj Urs, the former Chief Minister of the State. Details of expenditure made in the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03, on different categories of backward classes is as follows :

Category	Year	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Beneficiaries
IIA, IIB, IIIA, IIIB	2000-01	154.024	3252
IIA, IIB, IIIA, IIIB	2001-02	178.3132	2850
IIA, IIB, IIIA, IIIB	2002-03	218.232	3049

During the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03, the total number of boys and girls who have availed the benefit of food charges and the amount spent respectively is 222 and Rs.2.22 lakhs.

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited.

The population of backward classes in the State is 52% to the total population of the State. To promote economic and developmental activities and to assist the poorer sections of these backward classes in skill development and self employment ventures, the Backward Classes Corporation was established in 1977. The Corporation is extending all assistance under various schemes, to unemployed youths to develop professional skills and to take up self employment, through loans with a low interest.

The District Office of the Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation, is headed by a District Manager and the following Schemes are being implemented : 1) Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan 2) Gangakalyan Irrigation Scheme 3) Vocational Training Programmes 4) Arivu(awareness) Scheme 5) National Backward Classes Financial and Development Corporation Term Loan Scheme(from the year 2003). Under the National Backward classes Financial and Development Corporation, loan facility is provided for the following zonal schemes 1) Agricultural and agri-based schemes 2) Skilled labourers and small scale traders 3) Service Sector 4)Transport Sector and New Swarnima Scheme (only for women).

Since inception, this Corporation is implementing Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme to assist financially the rural cottage industry, job oriented training, motor vehicle driving, computer foremanship, electronic servicing and repairs, Ganga kalyan and Arivu schemes.

Progress achieved under various schemes during the years from 2000-01 to 2003-04 is given in Table 16.11.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation: Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was constituted in the year 1986. The objective of the Corporation is to bring into implementation, various schemes for advancement and economic development of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Budhists, Parcis, Sikhs and Anglo Indians, who are considered as religious minorities. It is the responsibility of the Corporation to implement Swavalambana Soft Loan scheme, Job Oriented Scheme and Ganga Kalyan scheme, etc.,

Swavalambana Soft Loan Scheme: Loan benefits are provided for a unit cost upto Rs. One lakh, through Bank and financial institutions to minority people, who wants to take up self employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service, industries and business sectors. The annual income of the family of the candidate availing this benefit, should not exceed Rs.22,000/- The Corporation releases 50% of the unit cost or maximum of Rs.5,000 subsidy and 20% margin money, to each beneficiary. Interest at 7% will be charged on margin money.

Training Programmes: The Corporation is implementing various training programmes for the benefit of educated unemployed youths and women, to take up self employment. Among the professional training programmes; computer programming, foremanship training, motor driving, tailoring, embroidery, medical transcription, manufacture of boots, manufacture of cloths, fashion designing, weaving of silk and cotton clothes are the trainings imparted through the Corporation. Government sanctions grants for them.

Ganga Kalyan Scheme: A family of two or four members belonging to other backward classes, who own minimum eight acres of contiguous agricultural land, are identified and will be granted an amount required to dig two bore wells. Those who own fifteen acres

Table 16.11 : Progress Achieved under Various Schemes in the District

Sl. No.	Schemes	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Achieve -ment	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Achieve -ment	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Achieve -ment	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Achieve -ment	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Direct Loan	62	46.45	90	29.99	27	14.22	49	26.25
2	New Swamima	-	-	-	-	113	11.3	365	49.43
3	Computer Training	15	..	..	..	10	1.10	..	..
4	Vehicle Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chaitanya Loan distribution through Banks	702	315.9	5 26	145.3	352	130.47	292	68.1
6	Ganga Kalyan								
	1. Individual Category-I		-	6	7.59	12	7.80	21	13.6
	2. Community Category - IIIA & IIIB			6	7.59	-	-	6	21.2
	Total	806	362.08	648	190.97	544	165.66	744	179

Source : District Manager, Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation, Kolar

of land (maximum), will be granted an amount required to dig three bore-wells and also make complete irrigation facility.

Water available from natural water sources such as river, tank, etc., at ground level will be covered for irrigation and picotta (lift irrigation) method is combined with Ganga Kalyan Scheme. The full amount required for this purpose will be sanctioned as subsidy. Farmers owning two to four acres of land, who are selected by the office of the District Manager, will be sanctioned in the form of subsidy, a sum required to dig one bore-well and to set a pump. But this amount should not exceed Rs.65,000/-.

Under Arivu scheme, the students studying in M.B.B.S, Engineering and B.D.S, will be provided a loan facility of Rs.25,000/- annually after the completion of their education, they will have to pay back the money to the Corporation along with 2% interest on it. The progress achieved under various schemes during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04, by the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation in Kolar district, is given in Table 16.12.

Religious and Charitable Endowment Institutions: From the point of view of administration, the Muzarai Institutions of the erstwhile Mysore State are divided into three groups. They are classified as Major, Minor and Rural Institutions. Those which earn an income of more than Rs.one thousand per annum, are called Major Institutions, those which earn more than Rs.One hundred per annum are called Minor Institutions, those which have an income less than Rs. One hundred per annum are called Rural Institutions, and those which earn an income more than Rs.Ten lakhs per year are classified as Scheduled (nigadita) Institutions.

In Kolar district several age old religious institutions are controlled by the Muzarai Department. One separate section is seen working in the Deputy Commisioner's office, holding the responsibility of Muzarai administration. There will be one Deputy Commissioner, and two officers to assist him. During the year 1965-66, there were fifty major Muzarai Insitutions, 178 Minor Muzarai Insitutions, eighteen Monasteries, five Choultries, one hundred and twelve Village Muzarai Insitutions, two Jain monasteries (Basadis), four village Jain monasteries, four Major and four Minor Muslim Institutions. All these institutions were coming under the

Table 16.12

Sl.No.	Schemes	Years					
		2002-03			2003-04		
		Target	Achievement	Financial	Target	Achievement	Financial
1	Swavalambane	330	169	20.30	183	135	15.29
2	Motor Driving	40	40	1.25	40	40	0.76
3	Computer Programming	18	18	0.97	25	-	-
4	Gold lace and Embroidery Training	-	-	-	10	20	0.36
5	Direct Loan Scheme	-	24	10.50	10	39	14.09
6	Arivu Loan Scheme	20	8	3.85	35	59	11.05
7	Ganga Kalyan Individual	20	8	5.20	10	10	6.5
	Community	30	2	5.06	2	-	-
8	Autoriksha	5	5	3.25	-	-	-
9	Micro Loan	-	-	-	98	26	2.47
	Total	436	284	50.38	413	329	50.52

Source : District Manager, Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation, Kolar

administration of Trusts. Even now worship and prayers are conducted here. In addition to this, special worship and prayers are held on Independence and Republic days. Along with this, annual car festivals are accomplished attractively. The list of Major, Minor and Rural Institutions that existed in Kolar District, during the year 2003-04, is given in the following Table.

Sl.No.	Taluk	Major Instns.,	Minor Instns.,	Rural Instns.,	Total
1	Kolar	150	210	04	364
2	Bangarapet	96	154	43	293
3	Malur	29	157	19	205
4	Mulabagilu	71	127	137	335
5	Srinivasapura	18	180	46	244
6	Chinatamani	52	232	12	296
7	Gauribidanur	42	84	04	130
8	Bagepalli	24	76	15	115
9	Shidlaghatta	43	100	59	202
10	Chikkaballapura	59	100	43	202
11	Gudibande	15	27	0	42

Source : Deputy Commissioner's office, Kolar

Wakf Institutions

The Central Wakfs Act 1954 was enforced in the former Mysore State w.e.f. 15th January 1954 (Gazettee of India Part II). It was amended in 1959, 1964 and 1968. Before the enforcement of 1954 Wakf Act, the administration of Muslim Institutions of Mysore area, were administered by Endowment Department. In 1961, a Wakf Board, consisting eleven members was constituted. In later years, all regional committees which existed in Hyderabad area, were

abolished. All these properties that were registered according to the Main Public Trust Act, automatically got transferred to Wakf Board. Subsequently 452 Muslim Institutions, which were in the custody of the Endowment Department, of Mysore Province were also transferred to Wakf Board. The Government of Karnataka, framed Rules in 1964, in accordance with the Wakf Act 1959. This Wakf Board was reconstituted in 1966, 1977 and 1982.

Wakf Development Corporation: The Wakf Development Corporation (Ltd.,) was formed in the year 1978, by the Wakf Board, after obtaining permission from the Government. It started with an official share capital of Rupees one crore and remittance capital of Rupees fifty lakhs. The Corporation is made up of one Chairman and nine Directors. The main objective of the Corporation is to develop the State Wakf properties. Grant-in-aid to wakf institutions, to own the wakf properties on lease, sanction grants to wakf institutions to run small scale industries, to finance the House Co-operative Consumers Association, Industrial Co-operative Society and Farmers Co-operative Societies; to construct Rest Homes to help the pilgrims and provide transportation to them; to establish Educational Institutions etc., are the objectives of the Corporation. During 2004-05, it is found that in total there were 198 Masjids, 137 Dargans and Makans, 100 Idgas, 305 Kabarstans, 28 Ashurkhanas, 44 Madarasas and Maktabas. For details see the following table.

Year	No. of Wakfs	Grants (Rs. In lakhs.)
1997-98	42	9.45
1998-99	34	17.70
1999-2000	63	17.70
2000-01	81	24.75
2001-02	52	16.65
2003-04	52	-

Source : Wakf Development Corporation, Bangalore

The details of subscription, the Wakf institutions are getting from the Wakf Advisory Committee in Kolar District was as follows.

Year	Subscription amount (in Rs.)
1999-2000	48,149
2000-2001	1,06,905
2001-2002	1,16,330
2002-2003	1,67,084

(Source : Wakf Advisory Committee, Kolar)

Women and Child Welfare

The Department of Women and Child Welfare is functioning in Kolar District for the advancement of poor women and children. The Department is implementing many schemes keeping in view mainly the progress of those women who are below the poverty line, or on the border of it. It is not enough if the women is just a home maker, and involved in only house chores, a lot of social improvement is also needed. Especially if the women in rural areas want to have all amelioration and if she is to join in the national development stream, she should develop such skill and involve in various productive units and strive towards economic independence. Along with this, she should maintain good health also. With this perspective for the advancement of women, this Department is implementing various schemes and also it is implementing schemes for safety, protection and development of children also.

The Zilla Panchayat of Kolar district is executing various schemes. Integrated child development services, cottages for destitute children, crèches for children of working mothers, construction of Anganwadi buildings, financial assistance for the remarriage of widows and Devadasis, Gant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals etc., and also attendance scholarships for girls from rural areas, financial assistance to those who are undergoing vocational training. Stipend to children in distress, Jagruti(awareness), Stipend

to Women-Law Graduates, Rehabilitation of child labour Victims, girls hostels, National maternity allowance, Balika Samruddhi Yojane, etc., are the schemes implemented through the Zilla Panchayat.

Integrated Child Development Project: The balanced food provided to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children will protect their mental and physical health. Therefore with an intention to put a strong foundation for the overall development of women and children, the Department has planned many schemes. To bring them to execution, it is providing nutritious food to them through Anganwadis in rural areas. Besides, frequent medical check up, injection for immunization, are also provided to children below the age of six years. Pregnant women and nursing mothers, who suffer from malnourishment, will be provided with nutritious food through Anganwadi Centres. In the eleven taluks of the district, 2361 Anganwadis were functioning during the year 2003-04 and an amount of Rs.337.45 lakhs were spent for the supply of supplementary nutrition. The total beneficiaries under this scheme are 1) 1,52,079 Children, 15,310 Pregnant women, 15,471 lactating mothers and adolescent girls, 4,722 Anganawadi workers and their Assistants.

Anganwadi Centres: Anganwadi Centres are functioning in all the eleven taluks of the district. (A huge amount is being spent for administration and supply of nutritious food. In the package, considering the children, pregnant women and helpers as beneficiaries, all these facilities are provided to them. The details of commencement of Anganwadi Centres in the district and year of their sanctions are given in the table below.

Construction of Anganwadis: To construct Anganwadi Centres in the District, a sum of Rupees ten lakhs was granted during the year 1999-2000. Along with this, an amount of Rupees thirty lakhs which was earmarked for 'our daughter-our strength' scheme, was also reappropriated for the construction of Anganwadis. Action was taken to build eighty buildings during that year. Amount was also released to Nirmithi Kendra and Land Army Corporation for this purpose. The Department has contributed Rs.50,000/- for each building and rest of the amount required was got sanctioned by the Zilla Panchayat.

Name of the Taluk	Year of Commencement	Anganwadi Centres
Chikkaballapura	1977-78	168
Malur	1981-82	157
Bangarapet	1981-82	375
Mulabagilu	1985-86	188
Bagepalli	1986-87	154
Srinivasapura	1988-89	215
Chintamani	1988-89	256
Gauribidanur	1990-91	282
Kolar	1990-91	323
Shidlaghatta	1990-91	186
Gudibande	1991-92	57

Source : Women and Child Welfare – District Office, Kolar

Anganwadi Training Centres: Three months vocational training and refresher trainings are being given to Anganwadi workers in Kengal Hanumanthaiah Anganwadi Workers Training Centre, Bethamangala (Bangarapet Taluk). For the expenditure of this training, grants are released from time to time by the Head Office of the Women and Child Welfare Department.

Cottages for Destitutes: This scheme is implemented with a purpose to provide rehabilitation to the destitute children and through it, take care, give protection and mould them as good citizens. The scheme is implemented through voluntary organisations working in the field of child welfare. These organisations are liable to get a grant of Rupees 400/- p.m. per child towards child- maintenance. Ten percent of the maintenance cost is to be borne by the organisation. The list of registered voluntary organisations is given here;

St.Pauls Boys Home, Marikuppam, K.G.F.; Miller Welfare Trust, Miller Nagar, Kolar; Azad Darul Ulum, Mohamadpura, Chintamani; K.V.Trust, Kandavara, chikkaballapura; Swami Shivananda Sevashrama, Gauribidanuru.

Creches for Children of working mothers: Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to those experienced voluntary organisations which run or start crèches to look after the children below the age of three years, of those women who are engaged in agriculture or other occupations. During the year 1999-2000, for maintenance of twenty five crèches Rupees 1.90 lakhs and for supplementary nutritious food an amount of Rupees 7,67,848 has been sanctioned. The table below indicates the number of baby care centres opened for the children of working women during the years 2000-01 to 2003-04.

Year	No. of Centres	No. of Children	Expenditure Rs. In lakhs
2000-01	35	875	6.20
2001-02	35	875	6.23
2002-03	35	875	6.83
2003-04	35	875	11.25

Remarriage of Widows and Devadasis: An incentive of Rs.10,000/- is given by this Department to Devadasis in the age group of 18 to 35, for their marriages. Out of this Rs.10,000/-, Rs.2,500/- only is given in cash and the rest of Rs.7,500/- is deposited in Fixed Deposit jointly in the name of the beneficiary and Taluk Child Development Officer. During the years 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 40,000/- incentive was granted to four widows. During the years 2003-04, for two widows Rs.20,000/- was granted.

Scholarship for girls from Rural Areas: In order to cut down the school drop outs of rural girls and to improve their literacy rate, Under state sector scheme scholarship is sanctioned to the girl students studying from 5th to 7th standards. During the years 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, attendance scholarship was sanctioned to 3,000, 3802 and 1680 girl-students which has amounted to Rs.Twelve lakhs, thirteen lakhs and 6.17 lakhs respectively. In the year 2003-04 for 249 students, Rupees 1.05 lakhs have been spent for this purpose.

Financial Aid to Women Undergoing Vocational Training Courses:

In order to improve the status of women from the lower strata of the society and to equip them with necessary skills, and to make them economically independent, financial assistance is provided to take up training courses in TV, Radio, watch repair, computer training, motor rewinding etc.,

Scholarship to the children of those who are in distress: Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the children of Devadasis, prostitutes, prisoners and alcohoholics, who are studying in classes ranging from fifth to degree classes. In the year 2003-04, Rupees thirteen thousand has been sanctioned to seven students.

Santvana: Financial and legal assistance and vocational trainings are provided to those women who are the victims of domestic violence, rape and dowry harassment. In Kolar, this scheme was introduced in 2003-04, and so far thirty-eight cases have been settled. Mahila Jagruti, a voluntary organisation which implements this scheme, is provided with a grant of Rs.1,32,400.

Jagruti: This scheme is executed only in Mulabagilu and Bagepalli Taluks of this district. It aims at creating awareness in girls of the age group of fourteen to eighteen, on matters like health, cleanliness, family welfare, children care, home maintenance, nutrition etc., and set them for future life. To implement this scheme successfully, in every Taluk, thirty-one girls are selected and given training. Trained and selected girls will be provided with a cycle to enable them to make publicity in rural areas. They will be given a National Saving Certificate worth of Rs.1000/- for maintenance of their future life.

Financial Assistance to Law Graduates: An amount of Rs.1,000/- p.m. is given for a period of four years to women-law-graduates, to undergo administrative training in law.

Rehabilitation of Child Labour: With an aim to rehabilitate the child labour, children below the age of fourteen years are to be educated. In every district, special schools are opened, in which, up to six months, informal education, nutritious food, entertainment programmes, are given to them. After six months, to enable them to pursue further education, they will be admitted to general schools. During this period, to protect their health, required medical

facilities will also be provided. The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, identifies the competent voluntary organisation and gives permission to start the special school for child labourers.

Girl's Hostel: Hostels for girls are run in Gauribidanur and Kolar Taluks of the District, with an intention to enable girls to continue their education and prevent them from dropping out of school for lack of hostel facilities. These hostel facilities are provided to those students who are residing in rural areas, and are studying pre and post-matric courses, in institutions approved by the Government. From Gauribidanur and Kolar, one hundred girl students have availed this benefit and an amount of Rs. 7,28,000/- has been spent in the year 2003-04.

National Maternity Scheme: To get rid of the problem of food shortage during delivery time and to assist them in getting the medical help, a sum of Rupees eight hundred is given as Maternity Allowance, to each pregnant woman of Below Poverty Line' families. In the district, the number of landless labour women, who availed the benefit of National Maternity Scheme, was 2314 and the amount spent on it, was Rupees 11,57,000.

Balika Samruddhi Yojane: With an objective to raise the status of women in the social strata and to change the society's cruel attitude towards her, this scheme was launched. Rs.500/- will be given as a gift to the girl-child born after 15th June 1997.

Stree Shakthi Scheme: The main aim of this scheme is to make self dependent, the rural women whose income is below poverty line. In Kolar district, so far,(2003-04), 6500 Stree Shakti groups were formed, which have saved Rs.721,77,816. During the year 2003-04, for a number of 4276 groups, the Department and S.G.S.Y, have released Rs, 259.31/- towards revolving fund, which has been remitted to the competent group. A number of 4276 groups were given training on maintenance of accounts and loan distribution.

Swashakti: To empower the economically backward classes women and widows, vocational training will be given and assistance will be given to them for starting the production unit.

Social Defence Programmes Impemented in the District
Observation Home: The children in conflict with law are admitted

to these Observation Homes, by police and voluntary organisations. The apprehended children are normally detained for a period of three months for observation by the Probation Officer to know the environment of their growth and behaviour. Juveniles (delinquents) will be produced before the Juvenile Court and others before the Child Welfare Board. Decision will be taken for their rehabilitation. Under the Juvenile Justice Act of 1946, the Department is running an Observation Home in K.G.F. The neglected children, below the age of ten years (if it is a boy) and eighteen years (if it is a girl), who have turned juveniles will be admitted here under the Rules of Juvenile Justice Act. The Probation Officers of Observation Home will investigate over these children and submit the reports to the Juvenile Court or Juvenile Justice Board. For details see the following table.

Bala Mandir: One Bala Mandir is being run by the Department in K.G.F. On the decision of the Juvenile Court or Juvenile Justice Board, children are admitted to this Bala Mandir. The children here will be provided with food, shelter, medical care, education and training. The number of children admitted to KGF, Bala Mandir during the years 2000-01, 2002-02 and 2002-03, was 91, 91, and 80 respectively, and the amount spent for their rehabilitation was

Year	No.of detainees in the beginning		Number admitted		No.of detainees released		No.detainees at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
1997-1998	17	01	100	04	105	03	12	02
1998-1999	12	2	100	05	91	04	21	03
1999-2000	21	03	85	10	93	09	13	04
2000-2001	13	04	81	17	79	17	15	04
2001-2002	15	04	53	13	58	15	10	02
2002-2003	10	02	59	13	56	13	13	02
2003-2004	13	02	66	12	58	12	01	02

Source: Probation Officer, Observation Home, K.G.F.

Rs.4,70,402 and Rs. 4,72,931 respectively. During the year 2003-04, 68 children have taken shelter here.

Swikara Kendra: In K.G.F. one Sweekara Kendra is functioning. This Centre will receive such women who are sent by the court for their illegal activities and are in need of shelter, protection and security. Care will be taken to look after these women here by providing food and shelter. They will be trained in simple occupations. At present (2003-04) two women are staying in this centre.

Child Service Centre (Bala Seva Samsthe) : A Child Service Centre is functioning at K.G.F. in Kolar district. It establishes sports centres for the sake of children living in slum areas and gives proper guidelines. It tries to control juvenile delinquencies through this. In four slum areas, Sports Centres are maintained. Awareness is created among the people of these slum areas about the benefits available under various schemes and they will be helped to make available those facilities. During the year 2003-04, 200 children have availed these benefits.

Karnataka Women Development Corporation

For the empowerment, economic development and advancement of those women who are below poverty line, Karnataka Women Development Corporation is implementing the following schemes.

Mane Belaku: To have economic independence, women have to get involved in income generating activities. With this objective, Corporation arranges to sanction loans through Banks up to a maximum of Rs.25,000/- on 25% interest and with a subsidy up to a maximum of Rs.5,000/-.

Udyogini: To take up self employment and to get involved in income generating activities, this Scheme assists the targeted women by providing loans up to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- through Banks. 2.5% of the loan amount will be given as subsidy by the Corporation. Loan facilities are provided to the widows, SCs, STs and Disabled women to whom 40% of the loan amount will be given as subsidy. In the year 2003-04, for 109 women, a subsidy of Rs. 7,02,500/- has been released.

Other Training Programmes: Training programmes are organised through voluntary organisations to those women who want to take up self employment. As per this scheme, women whose annual

family income does not exceed Rs.12,000/- are eligible for this training. The trainee will be given a stipend of Rs.100/- p.m. The voluntary organisations will be sanctioned grants towards raw materials, building rent, salary to the teachers etc. During 1999-2000, thirty women have undergone for three months training, in making hand gloves in the Lidkar Company located at K.G.F. Besides, through three Mahila Mandals, training in tailoring was also given to ten women.

Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (Udymasheelata Jagruti Karyakrama): To promote the rural women and college girls, and enable them to become self-supportive, information is being given about the facilities available through financial organisations, and Banks also about the economic assistance available from the Government Institutions. These trainings are conducted for two days, under the title 'Jagruti', batch by batch, with a strength of 100 women in each batch.

Computer Training: The courses of computer training i.e., one course with a duration of six months, and another with a duration of four months is given to women free of cost. Women who have scored 50% in SSLC are selected for four months training course and those who have scored 50% in P.U. and 45% in degree examinations are selected for six months training course. In 2000, Rs. 2,08,000 has been spent to train 84 women.

Welfare of Disabled

Showing only sympathy to the disabled is not enough. It is the responsibility of the Government and the society to provide them equal opportunities in life and offer necessary assistance to them to live. Before independence, the welfare of the disabled was not given much attention by the Government. But after independence, both the State and Central Governments have framed many programmes for the welfare of the disabled persons. Earlier these welfare programmes were executed by the Department of Women and Child Welfare. Later, the State Government constituted a separate Department on First August 1988 for the welfare of the disabled people. The disabled persons are categorised as here under ;

- 1) Physically handicapped
- 2) Visually impaired
- 3) Hearing impaired
- 4) Leprosy cured handicapped
- 5) Mentally retarded

6) Mentally ill and 7) Multiple disabilities. One needs education and employment to live like any common man. Training to their chosen profession will not be enough. Such opportunities are to be provided to them to utilise their complete ability and talent and assurance to be given for social security. If done so, there will be no doubt that they become the active citizens of the country. For the prosperity of the disabled, the Government have sketched various schemes and is implementing them.

Educational Schemes: Scholarship of Rs.25/- p.m. for those studying in classes ranging from first to fifth standards; Rs.35/- p.m. for those studying in classes ranging from fifth to ninth standards; Rs. 95/- p.m. for those studying in classes ranging from ninth to P.U.C.; Rs 125/- p.m. for those studying in classes above second year degree; Rs. 175/- p.m. for those studying in post graduation or Diploma and technical courses; are paid. In addition to scholarship, the blind students are paid transportation allowance. The following table indicates the number of beneficiaries and the amount released and spent on scholarship during the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Sl.No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Grants released (in Rs.)
1	2000-01	929	4,00,000	4,00,000
2	2001-02	411	4,05,000	4,45,000
3	2002-03	425	4,10,000	4,10,000

Source : District Office, Department of the disabled, Kolar

Distribution of the Tri-Cycles: In the district during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04, respectively 44 and 28 disabled candidates have been provided with tricycles.

Assistance for Self Employment for Disabled (Adhara Yojane): Under this scheme financial assistance will be provided to set petty shops. During 2003-04, including eleven men and seven women eighteen disabled persons were given Adhara boxes and cheques for Rs.6,000/- each. There is a provision to pay Rs.6000/- towards working capital without any interest.

Scholarship: During the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.1.71 lakhs has been sanctioned as scholarship to 175 disabled students in the district. Under the scheme implemented to encourage talented physically handicapped candidate, in taking up self employment. Eight visually impaired persons were supplied with braile reading instrument.

Incentive Award to talented Disabled Students: This is a special programme executed by the Department, to encourage the merited disabled students who secure 60% and above, in public examinations. During the year 2003-04, an incentive of Rupees ten thousand was given to twelve merited students.

Table 16.13 : Incentive Award Scheme

Sl.No.	Year	S.S.L.C.	P.U.C.	B.A / B.Sc / B.Com	M.A / M.Sc	Total
1	2000-01	01	02	-	-	03
2	2001-02	04	06	-	-	10
3	2002-03	02	04	03	.01	10
4	2003-04	01	05	03	-	09

Source : Women and Child development Department, Kolar

Identity Cards to Disabled Persons: Under this scheme, 1763 identity cards were issued to persons having different types of disabilities.

Celebrating Disabled Persons Day: Under this scheme, on the occasion of World Day of Disabled, competitions were held on 23rd December, 2003. More than 1500 disabled persons of this district took part in it. 338 players won the prizes in different types of sports. In cultural competitions 'Pratibhe' awards were distributed to eighty differently abler candidates.

Telephone Booth: Telephone booths to three disabled persons of the district were supplied.

Free Bus Pass: During the year 2003-04 free bus passes were distributed to 1398 disabled persons.

Other Welfare Measures

Old age pension and disabled pension: The Government of Karnataka introduced the old age pension scheme in 1965. That year 275 old people availed this benefit. Rs.4125 were spent on this. Those who are above seventy years of age, and do not possess children or grand children of more than twenty years of age and who have no source of income, are eligible for this old age pension. For the handicapped persons the age limit was minimised to sixty-five years. This age limit for physically handicapped persons was reduced to 45 years in 1974 and seventeen years in the year 1977. In 1979, the age limit in case of physically handicapped was fully removed and the benefit under the scheme was extended to mentally retarded persons also. The rate of old age pension was raised to Rs.75/- from April 1991 and to Rs.100/- from 1996. Since the inception of this scheme, up to March 2001, SCs, STs, and other economically backward classes, are the beneficiaries of this scheme. Details of old age Pension beneficiaries during the years 1998 to 2004 may be seen in the table. Similarly the details of pensions given to widows and disabled are given in the table here under.

Name of the Taluk	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Bagepalli	1074	1129	1198	1249	1302	1141
Bangarapete	1355	1456	1501	1549	1606	1735
Chikkaballapur	1753	1848	1944	2046	2288	2374
Chintamani	1700	1640	1979	2127	1180	2960
Gauribidanur	904	936	987	1079	1180	1761
Gudibande	596	615	642	658	668	710
Kolar	1017	1219	1495	1757	1964	2249
Malur	1685	1749	1802	1864	1936	2057
Mulabagilu	3542	3731	3851	14091	2010	3779
Shidlaghatta	1651	1747	1828	1926	3031	2221
Srinivasapura	2595	2681	2813	2933	3031	4290
K.G.F.	7847	7949	8045	8165	8110	10224

Source : District Treasury Officer, Kolar

Table 16.14 : Particulars of Disabled Pension paid in the district

Name of the Taluk	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Bagepalli	1074	1065	1092	1131	1171	1059
Bangarapete	642	669	681	702	720	756
Chikkaballapura	1061	1096	1134	1176	1216	1177
Chintamani	1222	1313	1406	1489	1581	1778
Gauribidanur	1721	1834	1876	1961	2084	2170
Gudibande	387	402	418	423	439	488
Kolar	1031	1113	1304	1436	1557	1773
Malur	1134	1206	1237	1271	1322	1971
Mulabagilu	1048	1169	1253	1325	1388	961
Shidlaghatta	904	936	997	1046	1078	1081
Srinivasapura	1509	1532	1587	1155	1729	1725
K.G.F.	943	957	969	985	998	1191

Source : District Treasury Officer, Kolar

Widows Pension: Particulars of Widow Pension paid in the district.

Table 16.15

Name of the Taluk	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Bagepalli	2001	2052	2111	2120	2170	2191
Bangarapete	1633	1775	1870	1967	2119	2314
Chikkaballapura	1749	1851	1956	2071	2171	2306
Chintamani	3310	3571	3839	4091	4292	4568
Gauribidanur	3018	3233	3402	3642	3947	4212
Gudibande	617	691	711	721	773	833
Kolar	1992	2156	2727	3189	3672	4255
Malur	2508	2588	2651	2748	2829	3023
Mulabagilu	3386	3438	3579	3711	3831	3437
Shidlaghatta	2009	2111	2223	2326	2424	2603
Srinivasapura	1809	1903	2044	2178	2292	2393
K.G.F.	46893	4823	4944	5097	5203	5011

Source : District Treasury Officer, Kolar

Pension to the widows of political fighters also was extended to those who had participated in the 'Mysore chalo' movement that went on till October 1947 and to those who also participated in the Hyderabad freedom struggle. The Government of India introduced a scheme of paying pension of Rs.200/- p.m. in 1972 to the freedom fighters. In this, monthly pension of Rs.75/- paid by the State Government is also included. In the year 1980, the Government of India renamed Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, as 'Swatantra Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme' and enhanced the amount of monthly pension to Rs.300/-. The amount of pension to the widows of freedom fighters was enhanced to Rs.200/-.

In the month of September 1977, a number of 7355 freedom fighters were getting the State Government' pension, and the Government have spent Rs.55,53,715/- on this.

Prohibition

Mysore Prohibition Act was introduced in the State in 1948 and the District Collectors were empowered to enforce this Act. Later, the duties of enforcement were transferred to the Police Department, in 1955. In 1960, in Mysore city and in some of the districts, prohibition was brought into force. To control the use of illicit liquor, which has been the cause for the loss of State revenue, Karnataka Prohibition Act 1967 was enacted which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act 1961, in any specified area of the State. As a result, except in Kolar, Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur, prohibition was liberalised in North Canara district w.e.f. October 1967. In spite of all these efforts, the prohibition law is contravened and the manufacture of illicit liquor and its distribution was still prevalent. Because of this, there are reports of deaths and of permanent loss of eyes.

In 1971, Karnataka Government constituted the Karnataka Temperance Board. This Board make the people understand the hardship they have to face because of the addiction, and guides about the ways and means to abstain from this. It organises to ensure guidance through the experts of NIMHANS of Bangalore, to make the drink-addict indifferent to it. Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, Mahabodhi Samaja etc., institutions, publicize through murals to abstain from intoxicating drinks.

The action taken in the month of December 2003 by the Department of Excise of Kolar district, against the manufacture of illicit liquor, sale and transportation done against law, is given as an example here in the statement below.

Year	Vehicle	Bottle Liquor (litre)	Beer (litre)	Rectified Spirit (litre)	Spirit- uous liquor (litre)	Illicit distilla- tion dest royed	Wash (destroyed)
2003 December	04	233	9540	686	2210	1190	27532

Free Legal Assistance - People's Court

The main aim of this Authority is to identify the eligible persons and give them legal assistance. Through this it is possible for common people to obtain their rights. Besides People's Court (Lok Adalat) will be conducted and through them, pending cases in Courts and other offices could be settled through negotiations between the two parties.

Along with free legal suggestions, it is the responsibility of the legal Authority to appoint a lawyer at the cost of the Authority and provide the whole money required to be spent by him in any court or an office in this regard. Defence home, those who are taken care in mental hospitals and people of all classes or castes, whose annual income is below Rs.25,000/- are eligible to obtain this free legal assistance.

Free legal assistance is given at all levels ranging from lower level Courts to Supreme Court. Eligible persons may avail this benefit from the Taluk Legal Service Committee at Taluk Centres or District Legal Assistance Authority at District Centres. Validity certificate of caste or annual income is not necessary for this.

People's Court (Janata Nyayalaya): It may be possible some times to settle the cases through negotiation and compromise among the two parties. For this purpose there is a court constituted by District

Legal Service Authority or Taluk Legal Service Committee. This is called Janata Nyayalaya or Lok Adalat.

Every Janata Nyayalaya consists of two Negotiators. Among them one will be a serving or retired judge. Another one will be either a lawyer or social worker or an expert in any other field. These Negotiators will negotiate between the two parties and settle the matter. Criminal cases may be got settled through the People's Court. The judgement given here is final. By submitting the execution petition in Civil Court, the judgement of the People's Court may be executed. Like a Civil Court, People's Court also is having all powers to get any evidence or public records from any public office or court.

With a minimum expense and a short period, justice could be got through these People's Courts. The number of beneficiaries who had availed the free legal assistance in the district, during the period from 2nd January 1998 to 20th January 2004, is given in the table given below :

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Mulabagilu	Nil
2	Maluru	33
3	Srinivasapura	04
4	K.G.F.	20
5	Chikaballapur	25 (in 2003)
6	Chintamani	24
7	Gudibande	12
8	Bagepalli	Nil
9	Gauribidanur	Nil
10	Shidlaghatta	Nil

Source : Legal Service Authority, Kolar

Voluntary Organisations

The World Famous Social Service Organisation, The Rotary Club was established at America on 23rd February 1905 by Paul P.Harris. The term Rotary means rotation of member. This was adopted as the nomenclature of the association. The International Association of Rotary Club came into being in 1912. Later the nomenclature was changed as Rotary International. The Kolar Rotary Club was established in the year 1960. It aimed at four avenues of service, namely, service to members, vocational service community service and international service. V.P. Somashekhar who had got the Patil Haris fellowship was the president during the year 2003-04. In several places of the district, there are branches of Rotary Club. There are Inner Wheel Clubs which are working as women's division. In the district, Rotary Club, Red Cross and Lion's Clubs are serving the society in association with the District Health and Family Welfare Department.

Rotary Club and Red Cross Society have jointly conducted the blood donation camp and healthy baby's competitions. They have organised pulse polio, hepatitis vaccination camps jointly with District Health and Family Welfare Department. The Rotary Club had organised many more social service programmes like, free dental treatment camp, free camp on anaemic, supply of drinking water to the passengers in Bus Stand. It had arranged during 2001-02, People Awareness Day about traffic rules, National Customers Day were held in co-operation with Regional Transport Department, Legal Assessment Department, and Education Department etc. During the year 2002-03 the Rotary Club had arranged programmes in co-operation with Red Cross Society, for blood donation camp, nutritious food distribution week, awareness on environment pollution. During 2003-04, under the leadership of Rotary Club, Chiranjeevi Committee, Antaragangotri Leprosy Cure Committee and Zilla Panchyat, had organised free cataract treatment camp. As per the request of Kshemabhivruddi Sangha, it has taken efforts to conduct disabled-medical check-up camps and assisted to provide them artificial equipments. Artificial limbs, callipers, tricycles and hearing instruments were distributed free of cost. The total expenditure made was Rs.8,46,000/-. For the success of this camp several Government Departments, Kolar Rotary, Mahaveera Artificial

Limb Joint Centre, Mysore and also several individual donors have co-operated to this work.

Indian Red Cross Society and other social service organisations:

On 1st October 2003, National Blood Donation Day was celebrated. This Red Cross Society is involved in activities like blood donation, collection of blood and involving the students of various high schools and pre-degree colleges located in the district centres has conducted a 'Jaata' in large scale. This 'Jaata' programme was commenced from Narasimharaja hospital and ended at city Rotary Bhavan. Rotary Club, Lions Club, Vasavi Institution, Vishwa Manava Institution, Sarvodaya Rural Development Institution, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bharat Seva Dal and other institutions existing in Kolar district, have made a practice of joining their hands with Red Cross Society in organising the blood donation camps and thus render all help every year, for collection of blood from the donors.

District Nehru Youth Centre: The concept of Nehru Youth Centre embodied, on the day of celebration of silver jubilee occasion of India's freedom, in the year 1972. In 1981, it grew as a part of Youth Service, Sports and Human Resource Development. The aims set forth by the centre were i) to organise the youth and make India a strong nation, ii) to develop the individual values and talent and make them good citizens of the nation. Subject to the control of Government of India, under the administration of District Youth Co-ordination Officer, the Nehru Youth Centre and Sports Department, is working in Kolar. At present all over the nation 500 such type of Centres are existing. Organisation of youth and developmental programme, national youth excursion and international voluntary workers day celebration etc., are the activities of this youth organisation.

Jain Yuvaka Mandal, K.G.F.: With an intention to serve the society, this Association was established in 1964. Since then, it has conducted programmes like blood donation camps and free general medical check-up camps in rural areas regularly. The association had organised a free piles camp which got the fame of being the first of its kind in India. In this four days camp, one thousand patients underwent check-up. Among them 1200 patients underwent operation. Such camps were repeatedly held in 1986 and 1987. The labour work of gold mines at K.G.F. which was running for several decades has come to a halt now and hundred

of labourers have become unemployed. This association has come forward to help and is supplying ten Kgs of rice to each family that are suffering without job.

In 1989, the association had made an inauguration for a Scheme of perpetual water supply in K.G.F., and B.D. Jatti the then vice president of India, had given impetus to it. Every year, in co-operation with Rajasthan Youth Association of Bangalore, this organisation distributes books freely, to the poor students studying in First Grade College of Kolar. The association has arranged to supply telephone booths to the differently able persons. In 1994, the Jain Youth Association has donated colour T.V. to the children of Remand Home at Kolar. Along with this, there is a practice of distributing sweets, fruits, books and clothes to the children often. The association organises eye check-up camps every year. It has provided cot, bed, fan, vessels etc., to the Ramana Maharshi Ashram, which has given shelter to the disabled and leprosy patients. During the time of Kargil war, this Association has given Rs.one lakh to the afflicted families of soldiers. The Jain Yuvak Mandal is continuously doing the social service and it has chalked out many more Schemes to do much more service.
