

CHAPATER XVI  
**OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

Other than basic services like agriculture, education etc, the government is taking up several other programmes to provide many social service facilities to the people. It is the main objective of the government to improve the social, economic and educational status of the people. Such activities are taken up by several voluntary and private service organisations other than the government. The facts and figures about the activities of different departments and voluntary service organisations working for the welfare of the labour class, scheduled castes and tribes, backward and minority classes, women and children and the disabled people are presented briefly in this chapter.

**Labour Welfare**

Labour Welfare includes the statutory and voluntary programmes undertaken by the government, industrialists and the labour unions for the upliftment of the labour class. These programmes include not only the measures undertaken to improve the conditions and efficiency of the labour class, but also the programmes taken up to provide them social security, educational, cultural and housing facilities.

Some clever and progressive industrialists have voluntarily provided certain labour welfare facilities to the workers in their factories even before the Second World War. But, since these facilities were not extensive and as the labour unions

were not capable of taking them up on their own, the government had to step in. Hence under the factories act of Government of India 1948, every enterprenuer in the state has to compulsorily provide cool and clean drinking water, a toilet and a canteen in a factory with workers more than 250, a creche and a rest room in a factory with female workers more than 50, a tiffin room in a factory with female workers more than 150 etc from 1950. Suitable arrangement for the outlets of smoke, dust, dirt etc., fence or barricades for the machineries to protect workers from accidents, providing safety dress, footwear and spectacles to workers, were made compulsory in big factories. In the interest of safety and health of the workers, Some major industries in districts paid more attention to the health and cleanliness in their labour colonies. Canteen, Creche and rest rooms were provided at the place of work. In addition to statutory facilities like general provident fund, labour compensation and leave with pay, reading room, library and rest rooms were also provided in some developed factories. Mysugar company, Mandya, Co-operative Sugar factory, Pandavapura, Mandya National Paper Mills Belagola and the like have provided all these facilities as early as 1965-66.

As the industrial development was limited in the district in pre-independence days, trade union movement was also limited. It was essential that the workers got united and kept themselves organised in the matter of security of services, protection of service rules, its improvement, maintenance of peace and recreations activities. There were 4200 workers in the Mysore Sugar factory, including 400 lady workers by 1949. Daily wage workers and agricultural labourers of the farm were included among them. The leaders of the workers union - H.C. Dasappa, H.K. Veeranna gowda and A. Ramanna fought for the rights of the workers. The first strike of the workers began in 1949 with demands of confirmation of the jobs, rectification of the anomalies in the pay, leave facilities, bonus and regularisation of farm workers. The agitation intensified and the police resorted to lathi charge and teargas. Shivalingaiah was the first accused among the 20 workers arrested. Then there were agreements between the workers and the management and the demands were accepted. The strength of the workers union and the advantage of the labour laws were realised by the workers through this strike and the trade union movement strengthened. There were 52 factories and 4119 workers in the district according to the statistics of 1971. Though there are some heavy industries in the urban area of the district, they are less in number in the rural areas and the trade union movement has not strengthened. Though the district is predominantly agricultural, trade union movement is not powerful in that sector. There were 35 registered factories in Mandya district by December 2002 and 9,694 workers were working in them.

## Trade Union

Indian trade unions act supports establishment of trade unions to remove the differences between the working class and the management, to look into the submissions of the workers and take suitable action. Opportunities are provided in the act to improve the wellbeing of the labour class. The particulars of the registered trade unions in the district in August 1966 is as follows.

**Table : 16.1 Particulars of the trade unions of the district (As in 1966)**

Sl.No.	Name of the organisation	Place
1.	Mandya district Municipal Workers' Union	Mandya
2.	Mandya Vishweshwariah Canal Farm agricultural and allied employees union	Mandya
3.	Mysore chemicals manufacturers workers union	Mandya
4.	Mandya district general workers union	Mandya
5.	Mandya National Paper mills staff Association	Belagola
6.	Mysore Chemicals employees Association	Mandya
7.	Pandavapura Co-operative Sugar Factory employees Association	Pandavapura
8.	Mandya district Sugarcane growers Association	Mandya
9.	Mysore sugar company employees union	Mandya
10.	Pandavapura Co-operative sugarcane cultivation section employees union	Pandavapura

The main trade unions in the district at present are Mandya district lorry drivers union, Mysugar Company scheduled caste and scheduled tribes union, Mysore Sugar factory workers union, KMF workers union, Charak pharmaceuticals workers union and Mandya district building construction workers union. M.D. Jayaram, Ballenahalli Nagaraj and others are working as trade union leaders. (According to the information of district labour officer).

A death relief fund for the workers has been established to pay monetary relief to the immediate kins of the deceased workers and a minimum of Rs.500/- was being given to the heirs or the nominees of the dead in 1965-66. It was paid to the heirs or the nominees of the dead member-workers, who were drawing a salary less than Rs.500/- per month. This is being operated through a scheme called 'Ashakiran' under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner of the revenue department from 1995-96. (Information; Labour Officer, Mandya district)

**Employees Provident Fund Scheme :** This scheme was started in 1952. It was constituted to sanction advances in the following situations; 1) At the time of

paying premium for life insurance policies, 2) Purchase of plot for construction of a house, 3) Medical expenses 4) Special situations when workers are retrenched on layoff of factories 5) Purchase of shares of consumer Co-operative Societies and 6) When the worker is dismissed keeping the final withdrawal in balance. The above schemes/ facilities were implemented from August 1966 in the companies of the district mentioned below : 1) Mysore Sugar Company Ltd, Mandya, 2) Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd, Belagola, 3) Mysore Minerals and Company, Sugar Town, Mandya, 4) Model Rice and Oil Mills, Mandya, 5) Hotel Krishnaraja Sagara, Brinadavan Gardens, 6) Pandavapura Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd, Pandavapura, 7) Rytha Agricultural produce Co-operative Marketing Society, Mandya, 8) Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola and 9) Mandya District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Mandya. (Source : Mandya gazetteer, 1967) There is provident fund scheme facility in all factories with employees more than 20 now.

Factory superintendent is posted by the labour department to manage labour welfare activities at the district level. This is managed by the factory inspector at the taluk level. There are eight labour inspectors, one each for the 2 zones of Mandya taluk and one each for the 6 other taluks. About 25 state and central labour acts are in force at present and the main acts are as follows: 1) Industrial disputes act of 1947, 2) Minimum wages act of 1948, 3) Trade union act of 1929, 4) Plantation workers act of 1951, 5) Beedi and Chutta workers (Service Conditions) act of 1966, 6) Labour industrial organisations (national and festival holidays) act of 1963, 7) Industrial employment (standing order) act of 1946, 8) Contract workers (Regulation and prohibition) act of 1970, 9) Salary disbursement act of 1936, 10) Bonus payment act of 1965, 11) Gratuity payment act of 1972 and other connected acts.

### **Labour Welfare Board**

Labour welfare board has implemented many labour welfare schemes under Karnataka Labour Welfare Act of 1965. Contributions for labour welfare fund are collected at the rate of Rs.1 from each worker, @ Rs.2/- for each worker from the employer depending upon the number of workers and Rs.1 for each worker from the Government. Labour welfare board establishes labour welfare centres and provides rest house, library, sports, entertainment and other facilities. Monetary help for the final rites of the dead workers, accident relief aid, self employment scheme, medical aid, providing tricycles to disabled, monetary aid to purchase spectacles, artificial limbs and hearing aids and maternity allowance to lady workers are some of the other schemes taken up by the board. Family

members of the workers in the age group of 18 to 60 of the organised and unorganised sector who pay the contribution under section 74A of the Karnataka Welfare Fund are also eligible for the benefit of these schemes. The active working members of the district have availed only the scholarships in the past 3 years.

**Table : 16.2 Particulars of the disputes cropped up under different acts from 1997-98 to 1999-2000**

Year	Name of the act	Disputes registerd	Disputes settled	Balance of disputes*
1997-98	Workers compensation act	114	52	282*
	Industrial disputes act	93	89	28
	Minimum Wages act	18	23	28
	Applications of Litigation	26	25	15
1998-99	Workers compensation act	175	68	421
	Industrial disputes act	251	176	103
	Minimum Wages act	13	12	29
	Applications of Litigation	13	14	14
99-2000	Workers compensation act	411	162	664
	Industrial disputes act	94	149	48
	Minimum Wages act	21	04	96
	Applications of Litigation	12	14	12

*Source : District labour officer, Mandya*

\* *Note : Includes the unsettled cases of the previous years also.*

**Table : 16.3 Particulars of the money received from new registration and renewal from 1997-98 to 1999-2000**

Year	New registration	Amount Collected (in Rs.)	Amount from Renewal (in Rs.)	Total Amount Collected (in Rs.)
1997-98	150	5,425	1,28,270	1,33,695
1998-99	190	5,360	1,33,010	1,38,370
1999-2000	229	12,515	36,44,090	3,77,005

Workers of the factories who died in an accident or disabled are paid compensation under workers compensation act of 1923. No worker being disabled for the last 3 years. But there are cases of unnatural deaths.

**Table:16.4 Particulars of unnatural deaths and the compensation paid from 1997-98 to 1999-2000**

Year	Case of unnatural deaths	Amount of Compensation
1997-98	23	23,08,574
1998-99	39	89,24,840
1999-2000	45	2,10,04,491

*Source : Distric labour officer, Mandya*

**Scholarship Scheme :** Children of the workers in the unorganised sector in the following fields are sanctioned scholarships under certain rules. They are the industries in the state, central and co-operative sectors and in the fields of agriculture, agarabaththi, cashew, cardamom, coffee, hotel and restuarant, handloom, power loom etc.

Students who secure 45% marks (40% in the case of scheduled caste) in the previous examination and the monthly income of whose parents is not more than Rs.1,600/- per month are eligible for the scholarship. It is paid through the head of the school or college at the rates of Rs.500/- to students of 8-10th standard, Rs.600/- to students of PUC, ITI, Diploma courses and TCH, Rs.800/- to students of degree classes, Rs.1,200/- to post graduate students and Rs.1,600/- to students of professional courses per year. Students of different educational institutions of Bharathinagara, (K.M.Doddi) Annuru (Maddur Taluk), Malavalli taluk and Mandya area of the district have received scholarships in the last two years. Rs.11,840 to 18 students in 1999-2000 and Rs.55,000/- to 25 students in 2000-2001 are disbursed as scholarships.

### **Factory and Boilers Department**

Chief superintendent of the factory and boilers is the head of the department. Both the administrative and technical divisions are under his control. Factory and boilers divisions are seperate at the district level and they have seperate superintendents.

**Factory Department :** There were 9,694 workers in 35 factories registered in Mandya district by the end of March 2000. Factories supposed to be dangerous in the interest of the workers, including the factories producing dangerous substances are listed below.

1. Mysore Sugar Factory Ltd., Mandya; 2) Mysore Acetate Chemicals Company, Mandya (closed down); 3) Karnataka Malladi Biotics Ltd.,

Thubinakere Industrial Area, Mandya; 4) Habib Agro Acetate Chemicals Company Ltd, Bhuthanahosuru; Srirangapatna taluk 5) The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd, Belagola; 6) Vishweshwaraiah Electric Corporation Ltd, Shivanasamudra; 7) Habib Solvent Extracts Pvt Ltd, Srirangapatna; 8) Habib Oil Mills Pvt. Ltd, Srirangapatna; 9) M.K. Agrotech Pvt. Ltd., Srirangapatna; 10) Wilson distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Gendehosahalli; 11) Krishna Exports Ltd, Belagola, 12) Kaveri Water Supply scheme pumping station, Thorekadanahalli and 13) Shiva mini hydrel scheme, Shivasamudra. Among these 13, the Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd, Belagola and The Mysore Acetate Chemical Ltd, Mandya are the units producing more dangerous substances in the district and these two factories are closed now.

**Table:16.5 Particulars of the factories whose registration was approved and renewed upto 2000-01**

Total factories registered	35
Number of approved onsite/off site emergency plans	03
Number of plans received	23
Number of plans approved	23
Number of Licenses renewed	103
Number of cases registered	05
Number of cases disposed	03
Complaints	02
Number of fatal accidents / fire accidents	- Nil -

Except for the case registered in one fatal accident, there were no cases where the accused were convicted or amount recovered by the department in the last 3 years.

**Department of Boilers :** Srirangapatna, Pandavapura and K.R. Pet taluks of Mandya district are brought under the jurisdiction of Mysore supervisor, and Nagamangala, Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli taluks come under the supervisor of the 2nd division of Bangalore for the supervision of boilers. These two divisions are under the jurisdiction of the deputy Chief Supervisor, Gandhinagar, Bangalore Zone - 1 (Head Office).

There are guidelines in the Indian boiler regulation rules of 1950 for the design, material used and supervision at different stages of the manufacture of boilers, qualifying test for welders etc. The duties of the boiler division are to prevent accidents from the boilers, encourage safety and protecting the life and property of the public. The following rules are implemented under the jurisdiction of these two supervisors of boilers : 1) The Indian boilers act 1923,

2) The Indian boiler regulation Act 1950, 3) The Karnataka rules 1982, 4) The Karnataka economiser rules, 1957, 5) The Karnataka boiler operation Engineers rules 1959 and 6) The Karnataka boiler attendents rules, 1962.

### **Employees State Insurance Scheme**

Employees state insurance scheme was enforced in Mandya district in December 1981 under state insurance scheme act and related rules and regulations. The scheme was limited to units working on electricity round the year having 20 or more workers drawing a salary less than Rs.400/- per month. It was amended in due course and the scheme was extended to non-casual workers of the factory, workers of hotels, cinema halls, restaurants, road transport companies and also the workers of units which do not use electricity, but have 20 or less employees. The maximum salary drawn by the employees who avail this facility has been increased to 6,500 from January 1997.

Employees state insurance scheme instituted for the social security arrangement provides cash compensation for diseases, maternity and funeral rites in addition to the medical facility. Medical facility is extended to the family members of the insured person also. Providing medical facility is the responsibility of the state government under this scheme. There has to be 400 insured family units to start a small ESI dispensary under the rules of the scheme. From 1997-98 to 2000-2001 a total of 25,060, 31,135, 33,685 and 30,955 members have availed the ESI facility each year respectively in Mandya district.

**Table : 16.6 Particulars of the families of insured employees, beneficiaries and the expenses incurred in 1997-98 to 2000-01 in Mandya district.**

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-01
Insured employees	5,012	6,227	6,737	6,191
Families	20,048	24,908	26,948	24,764
Expenses incurred	13,32,571	15,77,318	21,57,535	18,75,711

### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Measures were taken in Mysore State in the 19th and 20th centuries to eradicate the social ill of untouchability and to bring in social reform. Effective measures were taken in this direction when Sir Mirza Ismail was the Dewan. Earlier in the 12th century, Ramanujacharya, who preached Sri.Vaishnavism and when he resided in Kerethonnuru and Melukote made provision for the free entry of harijans at fixed timings into the temple of Chaluvanarayana swamy at Melukote.



When Mahatma Gandhi toured all the districts of Karnataka in 1934 to collect Harijan funds in connection with the eradication of untouchability, had come to Mandya and Maddur and accepted donations. K.V. Shankaregowda of Keelara, who came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi was a well-known social worker and started the District Janatha Seva Sangha in his native place, Keelara. He started producing Khadi Polyester cloth in the Sangha to provide employment to women, particularly to widows.

There are 100 scheduled castes in Karnataka according to the census of 1971 and certain castes are declared scheduled castes only in respect of some areas. Government of India has provided certain facilities to scheduled castes and tribes and they are applicable to Karnataka also. Several articles are included in the Constitution of India for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes. There is reference to the of reservation of jobs in Government Service, suitable representation in the parliament and legislatures . Though the welfare programmes for the scheduled castes and tribes are in force in Karnataka ever since 1940, they got a fillip only after independence. Though these programmes were started in 1952-53, they did not have proper direction till 1956. The service of scheduled castes were entrusted to social welfare department after the reorganisation of the state of Karnataka. This department formulated schemes according to the policy enunciated in the constitution of India and were implemented.

The total population of Mandya district is 16,44,347 according to the census of 1991. The scheduled castes among them are 2,26,628 and the scheduled tribes are 13,910. The percentage of literates among them are 26.26% and 22.36% respectively. The government is implementing many economic, social and educational developmental programmes through the social welfare department and the scheduled tribes welfare department to establish social equality by achieving the all round development of scheduled castes and tribes. District Social Welfare Officer at the district level and taluk welfare officers at the taluk level take the responsibility of implementing them.

**Agricultural Colonies :** As most of the scheduled caste people did not have land of their own, the Government thought of forming agricultural colonies and provide them houses, sites and land for cultivation. Schools for children, night schools for adults, reading room, library, community hall, proper roads, and communication facilities were provided in agricultural colonies. The residents of these colonies are also provided with bullocks, milch cows and agricultural implements. There were 7 agricultural colonies in Mandya district in 1965-66. Their names and particulars of the families living there are given in table 16.7.

**Table:16.7 Particulars of the families in the Agricultural Colonies**

Taluk	Name of the Colony	No. of families residing
Mandya	1. Shivapura	23
	2. Honaganahalli	40
	3. Mangala	15
	4. Maregowdana halli	16
Maddur	1. Tharikere	86
	2. Kuduregundi	25
Krishnarajapet	1. Bellibetta	58

The Government has established an agricultural colony for the scheduled tribes in 1965-66 in Shivara of Mandya taluk and about 20 families of scheduled tribes live there on agriculture. An ashram school is run exclusively for them. A sum of Rs.0.35 lakhs was provided in the 3rd 5 year plan to build houses and sink wells for agriculturists and artisans and to provide educational facilities to their children. A sum of Rs.14,000 was spent to provide agricultural implements, milch cows and to build houses to improve the living conditions of nomadic tribes in 1965-66. There are 100 families living in the agricultural colony established in 1978-79 in Honaganahalli in Mandya taluk. Agricultural colonies for scheduled tribes are built in Ankegowdanadoddi of Madduru taluk and Muththaththi of Malavalli taluk in 1999. There are 35 families in Ankegowdanadoddi and a sum of Rs.73,775 was spent by the department to provide them self employment in 1999. There are 60 scheduled tribe families in Muththaththi and a sum of Rs.1,76,400 was granted to them for sheep rearing. Allround development programme of Chamanahalli is taken up under Dr. Ambedkar integrated rural development scheme in 2001 and the government has provided Rs.18 lakhs for this programme.

A seperate department is formed by bifurcatring social welfare deparment in January 1999 to implement the welfare programmes of scheduled tribes. These two departments execute the same eonomic and educational development schemes seperately by themselves for the scheduled castes and tribes. District social welfare officer implements all these programmes at the district level.

**Pre-matric Hostels :** These hostels are run by the department under educational programme with the objective of providing facilities to scheduled caste and tribe students coming from far off places to the places where there are educational institutions to study in the middle and high schools. Apart from the two hostels run by the education department in Krishnarajapet and Malavalli,

there were 11 hostels run by the social welfare department in 1965-66. Among them 8 were for boys and 3 for girls. The particulars of the places of the hostels and the students who availed the facilities there are given below :

**Table : 16.8 Particulars of the hostels run by the department in 1965 -66**

Sl.No.	Place	No. of boys / girls
1	Mandya (girls)	60
2 & 3	Mandya (boys)	200
4	Malavalli (girls)	40
5	Marnavamidoddi (girls)	15
6	Ganjam (boys)	40
7	Nagamangala (boys)	87
8	Maddur (boys)	107
9	Hemagiri (boys)	25
10	Honakere (boys)	33
11	Pandavapura (boys)	75

Students of 5-10 standards are admitted now in the pre-matric hostels run by the social welfare and scheduled tribes welfare departments. Food, soap, oil etc, medical facility and stationary supply for 10 months in the year, two sets of terry-cot uniforms, private tuition by part time teachers to achieve improvement in the educational standard, an incentive of Rs.200/- to each student who passes the public examination in 1st Class and many such facilities are provided to the students. There are 30 hostels for scheduled caste boys and 13 for girls in the district. 1,869 boys and 1,006 girls - a total of 2,875 students are benefited by these hostels and a sum of Rs.219.85 lakhs is spent on these.

**Aided Pre-matric Hostels :** Four hostels run by private institutions were receiving grants in 1965-66. These hostels were in Kadu Koththanahalli of Maddur taluk, Hosaholalu of K.R. Pete taluk, Halaguru of Malavalli taluk and Mandya city and 125 students resided there. The amount spent by the department on them in 1965-66 was Rs.15,000/-. There were 6 aided hostels in the district in 1999-2000 and the social welfare department sanctioned Rs.400/- for each student for boarding. Rent for the building, electricity and water supply charges and salary for the staff is also paid by the department. Rs.9.86 lakhs were spent for boarding. Rs.193.78 lakhs under plan-scheme and Rs. 343.53 lakhs under non-plan scheme were spent in 1999-2000.

**Post-Matric Hostels :** 11 post-matric hostels are run in the district to provide facility of education to college students of scheduled castes and tribes from rural areas. Among them 8 are for boys and 3 for girls. Rs.450/- is spent on each student per month for boarding and lodging. Library, TV and sports material are also available. Social welfare officer of each taluk manages the hostels of college students.

**Pre-matric Scholarships :** Students of 5-10 standard are paid scholarships to encourage high school students of the backward class. Students of Scheduled caste were paid a scholarship at the rate of Rs.5/- to Rs.120/- for middle school students and at the rate of Rs.10/- to Rs.60/- to high school students in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. The rate of scholarship is increased now and students of 5-8 standard are paid Rs.25 and 8-10 standard students are paid Rs.100/- per year.

Students other than those of 1st category whose family income does not exceed Rs.15,000/- per year, who have not secured admission in other government or private hostels, who do not get any other scholarship and who have passed the examination in the previous year, are deemed fit to receive the scholarship. The benefit of this scholarship was availed by 20,726 students of scheduled caste and an amount of Rs.42.87 lakhs was spent on this.

Awards for meritorious SSLC and College students, travelling allowance for study tour, TCH training for girls, merit scholarships etc. are the other schemes available in the department for students of the scheduled castes. The particulars of expenses and the beneficiaries of the scheme in 2000-01 are given below :

**Table:16.9 Particulars of the facilities provided to students in different classes in 2001-02**

Name of the programme	Details of the Programme	No. of Beneficiaries	Money spent (In Lakh Rs)
1	2	3	4
Merit scholarship	To students of 5-9th std. who secured 1st Class in the annual exam.	3,360	2.79
Scholarships to primary students	To students of 1st to 5th standard	19894	14.92
Post-matric scholarship	To college students	4,202	98.27

1	2	3	4
Prizes to SSLC students	To students who pass in 1st class in the 1st attempt-Rs.500 each	126	0.63
Prizes to college students	To college students passed in 1st class	256	2.00
Travelling allowance for study tour	To Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students of professional courses Rs.1000/- each	28	0.28
TCH training for girls	Rs.400/- each to girls of TCH course to procure uniform and text books	29	0.12
Pre-matric hostels	Lodging and other facilities to students of 30 boys and 13 girls hostels	1869 boys 1006 girls Total 2875	219.85
Residential school Malavalli	Lodging, boarding, education, uniform etc to students of 1 to 4th standards	100	4.89
Four Morarji Desai Residential Schools	Students	1000	33.17
25 Ladies welfare centres	Children between 3-5	1,250	32.05
Administrative training to law graduates	Stipend of Rs.1000 per month each to law graduates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get trained for 4 years.	7	0.55

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

**Centres of tailoring training :** Tailoring training centres are run by the department to make the scheduled castes and tribes ladies lead their life through self employment. Tailoring training centres have been opened in the district and there are two centres in Mandya and Malavalli taluk. Training is imparted to 20 candidates in the age group of 18-30 in each center every year. Among them 15 scheduled castes and tribes ladies and 5 ladies of other backward classes will be included. Priority is given to rural ladies, widows, destitutes and disabled in admission. Trainees are paid an allowance of Rs.150/- per month and a sewing

machine to each after training. Rs.1.25 lakh to 40 beneficiaries in 1997-98, Rs.2.23 lakh to 40 beneficiaries in 1998-99 and Rs.2.56 lakhs to 40 beneficiaries in 1999-2000 were spent.

**Training in Auto rickshaw driving (Self-Employment) :** Urban candidates are given Rs.150 and rural candidates are given Rs.300 as stipend to make the scheduled castes and tribes unemployed youth take up training in autorickshaw driving and engage themselves in self-employment. Fixed fee is paid by the department to private training institutes recognised by the RTOs.

**Compensation and rehabilitation to victims of atrocities :** Cash compensation and rehabilitation to the extent of Rs. 2,000 to Rs.2 lakhs, depending upon the loss suffered is paid to innocent scheduled castes and tribes victims. Rs. 2 lakhs when the victim dies, Rs. 1 lakh when the person is permanently disabled, Rs.2,000 to Rs.20,000 where there is a loss of residential house or movable property, Rs.50,000 if the person is a victim of rape are provided. In the case of loss of house in a fire accident, flood or such natural calamity or an accident, compensation for house building is provided or a house is built under B.R. Ambedkar scheme. Rs.17,055 in 1997-98 to 3 beneficiaries and Rs.4,500 to 5 beneficiaries in 1998-99 were paid under this scheme to scheduled castes and tribes victims.

**Untouchability Eradication Programme :** Ramanujacharya had provided the opportunity of admission into the Chaluvanarayana Swamy Temple in Melukote to harijans as early as 12th century. The government is trying to awaken all communities by taking up many untouchability eradication programmes. Meetings of all communities in the district headquarters and rural areas, create awareness through lectures by VIPs and well known speakers, arranging street-plays by organisations, propaganda through wall posters are the features of this programme. Observing untouchability in public places such as hospitals, schools, hotels and religious places is banned under the protection of civil rights act of 1955. The person who violates this act is jailed for a minimum of 6 months, which may be extended and he may also be fined.

**Intercaste Marriage :** This is an important programme in the eradication of untouchability. A sum of Rs.25,000 is granted to a person of a different community when he/she marries a girl or a boy of scheduled castes and tribes by the department, subject to certain conditions. A cash amount of Rs.12,500 and small savings certificates for Rs.12,500/- are given to them. A sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs is spent on 26 beneficiaries in Mandya district for this purpose.

**Special Component Scheme :** The government is implementing special component schemes through different developmental departments, boards and

corporations for the all-round development of scheduled castes and tribes. Different programmes of all developmental departments are planned to implement under this scheme. Basic needs of scheduled castes and tribes like housing, water supply, electricity, roads, health, irrigation, etc. are provided under this scheme. This scheme is formulated to see that these families grow above the poverty line by improving their economic conditions. The expenses by different departments for the last 3 years under this scheme in the district is as follows.

**Table : 16.10 Particulars of the progress achieved by different departments from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 (Rs. in Lakhs)**

	1997-98	1999-2000
1. Engineering division Zilla Panchayath		
1. Rural Water Supply	37.70	12.75
2. Minor Irrigation	34.99	-
3. Roads and Bridges	9.50	41.23
2. Women & Child Welfare Department		
1. Nutritious Food	7.88	3.98
3. Agricultural Department		
1. Supply of Implements	7.90	4.041
4. Horticultural Department		
1. Laying of Gardens	14.98	7.71
5. Conservation of Soil		
1. Check dams	3.50	0
6. Department of Industries		
1. Training	2.10	-
7. Department of Sericulture		
1. Package Programme	10.60	7.55
8. Department of Handloom Textiles		
1. Training	4.31	2.34
9. Department of Animal Husbandry		
1. Buffalo Unit	9.41	2.01
10. Department of Forest		
1. Distribution of Sapples	1.91	-
11. Khadi and Gramodyoga		
1. Training	-	3.79

The government has disbursed Rs.135.72 lakhs to 6,290 beneficiaries in 1997-98, Rs.57.6, Rs.73 lakhs to 6,878 beneficiaries in 1998-1999 and Rs.85.371 lakhs to 6,261 beneficiaries in 1999-2000 under different schemes for scheduled castes and tribes.

## WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Sub-scheme for the hill tribes :** Population of scheduled tribes have increased after the Beda, Nayak, Bedar and Valmiki tribes joined the scheduled tribes. Only a few details of the census of 2001 are available and the final statistics of scheduled tribes are published. The population of scheduled tribes in the state according to 1991 census is 19.15 lakhs and it is 4.26% of the total population. General literacy level was 56.05% and the level for scheduled tribes was 29.01% . According to 1991 census, 2.75 lakh scheduled tribes come under sub-scheme for hill tribes. It is estimated that there are 3.83 lakh scheduled tribe families in the state. Different facilities were provided under poverty eradication programme to 1,30,346 families upto 1998-99. Several schemes are envisaged for the all-round development of scheduled tribes and the development of hill tribes with the co-operation of different departments. Five organised hill tribe development scheme units were established and were working in Mysore, Coorg, Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada district (before Chamarajanagar and Udupi districts were formed) where people of aborigine tribes were more according to 1971 census. After the addition of Nayaka and equivalent tribes of Nayka, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki to the scheduled tribes, as people of this tribe are living in all the districts, the government gave a direction to extend the sub-scheme to all the districts in 1993. The government gave permission to establish a separate directorate for the welfare of scheduled tribes. Accordingly a directorate was established in Davanagere in January 1999 and was transferred to Bangalore in November 1999 from where it is functioning now. A sum of Rs.4,85,375 has been spent on 45 scheduled tribes beneficiaries from 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

Nursery, women welfare centres, Ashram Schools, Pre-matric and Post-matric hostels for the scheduled tribes students are run by the department of scheduled tribes welfare. Apart from Government of India Scholarships, this department is implementing state government scholarships, cash prizes for merit students, Pre and Post-matric scholarships and other programmes of the social welfare department according to the rules of the department.

Awarding prizes to SSLC and college students, travelling allowance for study tour, merit scholarship, TCH training to girls, etc. are the other programmes for the scheduled tribes by the department. The particulars of the expenses in 2000-01 and the beneficiaries are given in table 16.11.



Table : 16.11 Different programmes taken up for scheduled tribes

Name of the Programme	Particulars the Programme	No. of beneficiaries	Expenses (Rs.in Lakh)
Merit scholarship	To students who passes in 1st Class in 5-9 Standards	130	0.11
Scholarships to primary school students	To students of 1st to 4th standard	1046	0.89
Post-matric scholarship	To college students	128	4.29
Prizes to college standards	To college std. who secure 1st class	4	0.5
Travelling allowance for study tour	To Stds of SC & STs Rs.1000 each	28	0.28
An Ashram school	To children from 1st to 4th Standard	100	3.68

#### SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES CORPORATION

The corporation for scheduled castes & tribes was established in 1975 with the object of improving the economic standard of the scheduled castes & tribes. Providing land holdings, employment, Ganga Kalyana (borewells) rehabilitation of Devadasis, etc. are the main schemes of the corporation.

**Land Holding Scheme :** To provide land to agricultural labourers of scheduled class & tribes who want to be land lords is the objective of this scheme. This scheme was started in the district in 1979-80. A sum of Rs.50,000 is sanctioned to scheduled class & tribes in this scheme to purchase 2 acres of dry land and half to one acres of wet land Rs.25,000 of this is treated as maximum grant and another Rs.25,000 as loan. This loan is to be repaid in 10 equal annual installments. The particulars of the beneficiaries and the expenses. incurred on them for the last 5 years in the district under the land holding scheme is given in table 16.12.

**Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Borewell) :** This scheme was started in 1985 in the state and only 4 districts were included in the beginning. The scheme was extended to all the districts in 1991-92 and it was entrusted to the Corporation for implementation. Rs.30,000 or 75% of the amount was given as grant by the corporation and the remaining amount as loan from a bank. The entire amount is allowed as a grant from February 1999. This scheme is formulated for the

development of small and very small farmers of scheduled castes and tribes. Collective irrigation is provided to the lands of small farmers who have 8 acres of wet or 15 acres of dry land at one place. 2 to 3 borewells are sunk depending upon the availability of underground water. There is a rule that a minimum of 1,000 gallons of water per house has to be pumped from the well when a borewell is sunk. The particulars of the beneficiaries and the expenses on them in the district in 1997-98 under the scheme are given in table 16.13. This scheme was not implemented in 1999-2000.

**Table : 16.12 Particulars of the beneficiaries of the landless agricultural labourers of SC and STs.**

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Extent of land (in acres)		Grant (Rs.in Lakh)	Margin Money (Rs.in lakh)	Total (Rs.in lakh)
1997-98	56	27.07	10.06	8.14	10.45	18.59
1998-99	57	26.24	47.03	13.04	13.05	26.09
1999-2000	22	10.01	20.00	4.99	4.99	9.98
2000-01	16	-	-	3.77	-	3.77
2001-02	12	-	-	3.31	3.31	6.62

**Table:16.13 Particulars of Ganga Kalyana (Borewell) Scheme**

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Number of borewells	Grant	Loan	Total
1997-98	948	381	444.89	5.00	449.89
2000-01	40	08	10.12	-	10.12
2002-02	45	6	7.59	-	7.59

**Self Employment Scheme :** A maximum of Rs.50,000 as loan and Rs.10,000 as bank loan is provided to encourage scheduled castes and tribes to take up self employment through banks. This help is granted to start leather industry, weaving, sericulture, automobile shop, typing, bicycle, autorickshaw, petty shop, fishery, piggery, etc. enterprises. Particulars of the number of beneficiaries and the amount of loan and grant under this scheme in 3 years in the district are given in table 16.14.

**Industries Service and Business (ISB) Plan :** Loan facility is created under this scheme for the rural and urban uneducated unemployed scheduled castes and tribes youth to take up self employment in business, industry or service fields. Poultry, purchase of vehicle, cottage industry, medical service, legal practice, brick

making, silk thread manufacture, printing press etc are included in this scheme. A maximum of Rs.1 lakh is granted as loan at the rate of 4% interest per year to be recovered in fixed installments. Margin money of 10% and a grant of Rs.10,000 is paid if the expenditure for the project is within Rs.1 lakh. The particulars of the beneficiaries and the expenses incurred on them for the last five years in Mandya district under this scheme is given in table 16.15.

**Table : 16.14 Particulars of Self Employment Scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Grant	Bank Loan	Total
1997-98	664	32.98	44.88	77.86
1998-99	545	36.96	42.45	69.41
1999-2000	410	17.64	38.05	55.69
2000-2001	381	15.28	40.91	56.19
2001-2002	297	15.55	34.76	50.31

**Table:16.15 Particulars of expenses for the last five years (From 1997 - 98 to 2001-2002) under ISB scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Grant money	Marginal money	Bank Loan	Total
1997-98	47	0.12	12.56	58.01	70.577
1998-99	28	0.30	14.82	60.76	25.58
1999-2000	16	0.10	6.63	32.44	39.07
2000-2001	12	-	5.08	20.22	25.3
2001-2002	15	0.6	3.06	14.22	17.28

### **Scheme to rehabilitate Saphai Karmacharies**

Economic facility is provided through this scheme to rehabilitate and provide alternate employment to Saphai Karmacharies who were engaged in carrying night soil on their heads to keep the toilets clean. 50% of the amount is given as grant (Maximum of Rs.10,000) and another 15% as marginal money (Maximum of Rs.7,500). The remaining amount is to be given as a loan by a bank.

The particulars of the beneficiaries and the expenses incurred on them from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 under this scheme is given in the table 16.16.

**Business Assistance Scheme :** Learning shorthand, radio and TV repair, car driving, computer programming by getting trained in a recognised institution and rehabilitation of devadasis come under this scheme.

**District Legal Aid Committee :** Legal aid committee to provide free legal assistance to scheduled class & tribes people is functioning from 1983. Advocate fee, court fee and stamp expenses are borne by the committee under this scheme.

**Table :16.16 Particulars of the beneficiaries and the expenses from 1997 - 98 to 2001- 02**  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Grant money	Marginal money	Bank Loan	Total
1997-1998	261	22.05	10.21	15.29	47.55
1998-1999	288	24.71	7.10	17.65	45.56
1999-2000	93	8.90	2.67	6.06	17.63
2000-2001	99	8.95	2.69	6.47	18.11
2001-2002	99	10.85	3.12	8.53	22.50

### WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

There have been many agitations and movements for the upliftment of backward classes in the social structure of Karnataka. Basavanna lead a campaign for social reformation in north Karnataka in the 12th Century. Other backward class people got modern education, organised themselves and started demanding equality in due course. Sir Lesley Miller commission appointed in 1918 by the Maharaja of Mysore recommended reservation of 25% of jobs in the Government to non-Brahmins. Many organisations and associations were formed in the state to limit the dominance of the forward castes and to convince backward classes about the importance of education and to propogate it. Government of India appointed the Kaka Kalekar Committee in 1953 to identify backward classes and to fix reservation in field of employment. But as the report of this committee was not satisfactory, government of India directed the states to have their own commissions for the upliftment of backward classes. It was ordered that 65% of seats in educational institutions be reserved for backward classes in 1959. This order was quashed by the High Court. Government of Karnataka formed the backward classes commission with Nagegowda as the chairman in 1960. The reservation order passed by this commission was quashed by the High Court in 1963. The backward class commission formed in 1972 under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur made a sincere effort to identify backward classes and presented its report in 1975. The Government established a seperate department in 1977 for the welfare of backward classes on the recommendations of this commission. The programmes implemented by the social welfare department till then were tranferred to this department. There were many protests and judgements against the reservations based on Havanur Commission and hence the government

appointed the second backward classes Commission with justice B.Venkataswami as chairman in 1983. This commission placed its report in 1986. But the Government did not implement it as there were protests against this report also. An interim order was passed in October 1986 to be in force till such time a new report was prepared by a new commission. A one man backward classes Commission was established for the 3rd time with justice O.Chinnappa Reddy as the chairman in March 1988. The Commission presented its report in April 1990. The Government issued two directions regarding reservation rules in April and July 1994 based on this report and having the economic and social status of different castes, communities and tribes as consideration. Reservation was increased to 57% first and to 73% afterwards. But many people appealed to the Supreme Court against this order. The Supreme Court passed an interim ruling in September 1994 that the reservations in states should never exceed 50% .

Category-wise reservations were fixed as per that ruling as shown in the annexure of the Government order No.150 BCA 94 dated 17-9-1994 is as follows: Category-1 - 4%; Category-2A -15%; Category-2B - 4%; Category-3A - 4%; Category-3B - 5%; SC - 15%, ST - 3%; Total 50%.

Barring the candidates of SC, ST and Category-1, the other candidates will not be eligible for this facility if the parents of the candidates have the following jobs in the government, statutory bodies of the state government, public enterprises, government aided or recognised institutions or possess immovable property. 1) If the father, mother or guardians of the candidates hold 'A' or 'B' grade officer's position in the state government or hold equivalent posts in public enterprises, or holding a post in a private institution and drawing more than the salary of a 'B' grade officer; 2) if paying income tax ; 3) if paying sales tax 4) if holding 8 hectares of rain-fed or dry land or equivalent wet / plantation land (according to land reforms act) Persons holding the above posts or land holders of the above groups cannot claim reservations.

**Welfare Programmes :** Many educational, economic and social development programmes are envisaged for the backward classes and minorities of the district by the backward classes department and they are implemented by the district backward classes officer.

**Pre-matric Hostels :** These hostels are run by the department for the benefit of students of economically backward classes coming from distant places to the places where there are middle and high schools. Students of 5-10 standards are given admission to these hostels. Providing food for 10 months at the rate of Rs. 400 per month, supply of soap, oil for Rs.50; medical facility at an expenses of

Rs.100/- per month for each hostel; two sets of uniforms at an expenditure of Rs.300/- text books and stationary at an expenditure of Rs.700/- incentive money of Rs.75 to Rs.500/- to students who pass in 1st class in public examinations and many such facilities are provided in these hostels. There are 41 pre-matric hostels for boys and 8 pre-matric hostels for girls in the district. Particulars of the number of boys and girls who were benefited by the hostels and the expenditure incurred in 1997-98 to 2001-02 are given below.

**Table : 16.17 Particulars of the boys and girls benefitted by the hostels from 1997-1998 to 2001-02 and the expenditure incurred. (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	No. of Boys Hostels	No. of Girls Hostels	No. of Boys	No. of Girls Hostels	Total No. of Students	Total No. of	Expenditure
1997-1998	36	8	1938	3.25	44	2263	104.60
1998-1999	36	8	1938	3.25	44	2263	139.75
1999-2000	36	8	1938	3.25	44	2263	178.45
2000-2001	41	10	2135	495	51	2630	195.29
2001-2002	41	10	2135	465	51	2630	233.98

**Navodaya Model Residential School, Srirangapattana :** A Navodaya school was started in Srirangapattana for the purpose of continuation of education of talented children of 5-10 years of backward classes and minorities and students of 5-10th standards. There is hostel facility here. Rs.350/- per month for 10 months for providing food to each student, Rs.125 per month for 10 months to each student to provide soap, oil, books and stationary etc, uniform at Rs.350/- to each students are spent in an year. Rs.68.5 lakh were provided to this school in 1999-2000 and Rs.12.10 lakh were spent. A total of 208 students availed this benefit. (Source: Directorate of backward classes)

**Post-Matric Hostels :** The department is running post-matric hostels for boys and girls of backward classes separately for the students of PUC, TCH, ITI, diploma, graduation, post-graduation, medical, engineering and other technical education institutions. They are available to those students who come from places where there is no such educational facility. Rs.400/- per month to each student for 10 months, supply of news papers at Rs.1,000 per month for 10 months, supply of sports material of Rs.600/- once in two years to each hostel, incentive money of Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- to pursue selected courses depending upon the amount stipulated to students who secure First class in public examination are provided. There are nine post-matric boys and three post-matric girls hostels in the district.

The particulars of the boys and girls who availed the benefit of these hostels and the expenses incurred are given in table 16.18.

**Table:16.18 Particulars of the boys and girls who were beneficiaries of the hostels during the last five years. (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of boy's Hostels	Total No. boys	No. of girl's Hostels	Total No. girls	Total No. of Hostels	Total No. of Students	Expenses
1	1997-1998	9	575	3	150	12	725	31.36
2	1998-1999	9	575	3	150	12	725	43.03
3	1999-2000	9	575	3	150	12	725	62.74
4	2000-2001	10	675	4	200	15	875	61.00
5	2001-2002	10	675	4	200	15	872	81.77

**Aided Hostels:** Rs.350 is sanctioned for each student for 10 months for food expenses depending upon the strength of the students in each hostel run for the pre-matric students of backward classes by private organisations having government recognition by the department. There are 7 such hostels in the district.

**Table:16.19 Private Aided Hostels (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No	Year	Boys Strength	Hostels	Girls Strength	Hostels	Total Hostel	Expense
1	1997-1998	4	*	*	*	*	11.86
2	1998-1999	4	*	*	*	*	12.65
3	1999-2000	4	*	*	*	*	12.88

\* not available

**Pre-matric Scholarship:** The Government is giving scholarships to different courses at stipulated rates from Rs.300/- to Rs.500/- to backward class students studying in PUC, TCH, Post-Graduate, Medical & Engineering and other technical courses excepting the students of category-1. If the annual income does not exceed Rs.15,000, if admission is not secured in government or private aided hostels, if no other scholarship is obtained and if they have passed in the previous examination, such students are considered eligible to receive the scholarship by the department. The particulars of the beneficiaries of such scholarships in the last 4 years and the expenses incurred are given in table 16.20.

**Table : 16.20 Particulars of the expenses from 1998-99 to 2001-02**

Group	Year	Amount of expenses (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
2a, 2b, 3a, 3b	1997-1998	16.82	7,463
2a, 2b, 3a, 3b	1999-2000	16.83	7,468
2a, 2b, 3a, 3b	2000-2001	12.43	15,290
2a, 2b, 3a, 3b	2001-2002	19.09	18,387
Group - 1 (B.T.)	2000-2001	0.87	964
Group - 1 (B.T.)	2001-2002	1.42	1,622

**Additional Provision of Boarding Charges :** Backward classes students of first group studying in post-matric courses who maintain 75% attendance in educational institutions and who have made their own arrangements for boarding are provided Rs.200 each per month. A student who has not secured admission in any government or private aided hostel and who is not a holder of any other scholarship is eligible for this facility. The particulars of the beneficiaries of this facility and the expenses incurred are given in the table 16.21.

**Table : 16.21 Particulars of the expenses of the beneficiaries of additional boarding charges from 1998-99 to 2001-02**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs )	No. of Beneficiaries
1998-1999	3,084	7,463
1999-2000	3,078	186
2000-2001	0.08	07
2001-2002	2.52	129

**Incentive Money :** Incentive Money of Rs.200/- to pre-matric and Rs. 200/- to Rs.500/- for post-matric students who have passed in 1st Class depending upon the courses they pursue. Particulars of the students who passed in 1st Class and availed this benefit and the expenses incurred in the district are given in the table 16.22.

**Table:16.22 Particulars of the beneficiaries from 1998-99 to 2001-02**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs )	No. of Beneficiaries
1998-1999	0.168	10
1999-2000	0.304	29
2000-2001	0.51	209
2001-2002	0.37	198



Training allowance to law graduates to obtain training under senior advocates according to state and district zone schemes, mangalya bhagya scheme; school and college freship, training allowance for getting trained in typewriting and shorthand under state zone are also provided by the department. The expenses for the last two years for this scheme are as follows.

**Table : 16.23 Particulars of expenses for the last two years**

Name of Programme	Provided Budget (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenses (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
Training allowance for Law Graduates			
2000-01	1.20	1.01	12
2001-02	1.20	0.82	08
Mangalya Bhagya			
2000-01	-	1.00	20
2001-02	-	0.65	13
Freeships			
2000-01	16.77	16.75	93.49
2001-02	18.41	16.09	7510
Training allowance for Typewriting and Shorthand			
2000-01	0.30	0.30	77
2001-02	0.13	0.10	57
Grant to destitute homes			
2000-01	2.93	4.76	275
2001-02	2.93	2.51	275

Rs.0.89 Lakhs to ashram schools and Rs.37.21 lakhs to post-matric students were provided under district zone scheme in 2001-02.

#### WELFARE OF MINORITIES

Religious minorities in the state were 65.20 lakhs according to 1991 census and it was 14.45 % of the population. Among them 52.34 Lakhs were Muslims, 8.59 Lakhs were Christians, 3.26 Lakhs were Jains, 0.73 Lakhs were Buddhists and 0.18 Lakhs were Sikhs. The programmes connected with the upliftment of religious minorities were implemented by the department of backward classes and minorities department till recently. The Government has entrusted this responsibility to the directorate of minorities welfare under the direction dated 9-12-1998 and the directorate started functioning from 20-5-1999. The head of

the department of backward class at the district level is responsible to implement the programmes of the directorate.

### **Programmes**

**Training allowance to law graduates :** Two law graduates of religious minorities are selected from each district of the state and trained by a senior advocate for 4 years. Each candidate is given Rs.1,000/- per month as training allowance. Four religious minority candidates were benefited by the programme in Mandya district in the years 1998-2002 and a total of Rs.34,750 were spent. Three candidate were trained in 2001-02 and Rs. 37,000 were spent.

**Stipend to ITI/ Diploma students :** A stipend of Rs.150 per month for 10 months sanctioned to minority students of ITI / Diploma classes under this scheme. 9 students in 1999-2000 and 22 students in 2000-2001 in the district availed this benefit and Rs.10,000/- and Rs.25,250 were spent on this in the respective years. 39 private destitute homes with 3,439 students from 1-10 standards were transferred in October 2000 to the department and boarding charges of Rs.150 per month to each student were sanctioned. Morarji Desai residential schools and post-matric hostels are maintained by the department. Construction of community halls for minorities, providing training to students appearing for competitive examinations with training allowance, etc. are the programmes implemented by the department of minorities. Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation is implementing the economic development programmes of minorities from 1986.

### **WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE**

Social welfare department was formulating and implementing several programmes for the welfare of women and children before 1987. After taking the position and status of women and children in the society into consideration, the government realised the objective of establishing a separate department for solving their serious social problems. It established the department of Women and Children Welfare in 1987. This department is trying to secure equality of women, social justice and their lawful rights by empowering them economically. The objective of this department is to see that the abilities and talents of women are not limited to household chores and upbringing of children. It makes women engage themselves in the fields of higher education, culture, science, technical knowledge, literature, handicrafts etc, and work for the upliftment of the society. Hence importance is given to train women in income-oriented, field skills and improve their standard of living and also to enhance the income of weaker classes. The

department encourages registered voluntary organisations working in this directions by giving aid.

**Integrated Balavikasa Scheme :** This scheme was first started in 1977-78 in Srirangapattana taluk of the district. Special nutritious food is supplied to children below 6 years having malnutrition, pregnant women and nursing mothers through Anganawadis under this scheme. Free informal education is also given to children between 3-6 years. Nutritious food was supplied in 100 centres to 6,220 children and women through anganawadis at a cost of Rs.46.55 lakhs when the scheme was started in the district. Particulars of the beneficiaries under the scheme from 1997-98 to 2001-02 is given in the table 16.24.

**Table : 16.24 Particulars of the beneficiaries of the scheme**

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>
Children between 3-6 years	47,859	45,115	44,941	44,761	41,824
Children of 6 years	47,740	45,259	50,619	48,665	47,719
Pregnant women	8,759	8,709	9,246	8,410	8,819
Nursing mothers	9,813	17,359	9,006	8,586	8,484

**Looking after destitute and orphan children :** Recognised voluntary organisations which have worked for a minimum of three years in the field of child service are permitted to start homes for 25 children each under this central of Government scheme. An amount of Rs.40 for each child as rent is given to the organisation running this home. Admission is given to destitute and orphan children in the age of 5-12 years for looking them after and for their rehabilitation. The government provides 90% of the approved expenditure under the scheme. The organisation has to bear the remaining 10%. This scheme was started in 1992-93 in two taluks of the district. Five girls and 20 male children have availed this benefit in the begining. Government grant is sanctioned to start such homes in Nagamangala and Mandya taluks of the district. Each child gets a grant of Rs.250 per month under this scheme. 42 girls and 63 male children have availed this facility in 1998-99 and the government has spent Rs.3 lakhs. Five such homes were functioning in the district in 1999-2000 and a sum of Rs.3.20 lakhs are spent on 125 children. (Source: Annual administration report of Mandya Zilla Panchayath)

**Special Nutrious Food Programme / Special Component Scheme :** This scheme was started with the objective of improving the nutrition level and health condition of the babies, to help the proper growth of body, mind and social level

of the babies, to reduce the infant death-rate and the all-round development of the child etc. Supplementary nutritious food of Rs.125 each to each child is given for 300 days in the year, with the intention of providing 300 to 350 calories of energy, 10 to 12 gms protein, 3-4 gms of minerals, in addition to fats and nutrients. Supplementary nutritious food of Rs.125 each is given to the beneficiaries 300 days in the year. Particulars of the expenses under the scheme from 1997-98 to 2001-02 is given below.

**Table : 16.25 Particulars of the expenses under the scheme**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenses (Rs.In Lakhs)
1997-1998	1,14,171	384.81
1998-1999	1,16,439	340.83
1999-2000	1,13,812	336.89
2000-2001	1,10,422	352.65
2001-2002	1,06,846	332.33

**Table : 16.26 Particulars of the beneficiaries and expenses for the four years under special component scheme**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenses (Rs. In Lakhs )
1997-1998	4000	5.99
1998-1999	-	7.44
1999-2000	-	5.72
2000-2001	10,339	38.42

**Nurseries for children of employed women :** Providing cash aid to voluntary organisations and mahila mandalis which start nurseries for the benefit of children of the women engaged in jobs in agriculture and other fields in rural and urban areas is the objective of this scheme. Looking after babies of less than three years, protecting children from natural calamities, providing supplementary nutritious food, preventing the habit of discontinuation of schooling in children and enhancing literacy among women are also the objectives of this scheme. Voluntary organisations registered under Karnataka societies registration act of 1960 and having requisite staff and facilities are eligible for this grant under the scheme. This scheme was started in 1992-93 in the district. Rs.1.02 lakhs were spent on 50 children in the beginning. Particulars of the nurseries and the expenses on them for the last five years (1997-98 to 2001-02) are given in the table 16.27.

**Table : 16.27 Particulars of No. of Nurseries and expenses**

Year	No. of Nurseries	No. of Children	Expenses (In Lakhs Rs.)
1997-1998	11	-	1.45
1998-1999	11	-	3.00
1999-2000	11	275	3.00
2000-2001	11	-	4.10
2001-2002	11	-	4.40

**Attendance stipend for rural girls :** Economic assistance is provided under this scheme to avoid the habit of discontinuation of schooling among rural girls and to enhance literacy among women. This scheme is formulated to help in continuation of education in rural areas, particularly of girls. Hence it is an important step in encouraging compulsory female education. Girls in villages with less than 20,000 population get this stipend. Stipend is paid at the rate of Rs.25 to rural girls of 5-7th standards, Rs.50 to girls of 8-10th standard for 10 months in the year if they have 80% attendance and have passed with 40% marks. The annual income of the beneficiaries of this scheme should not be more than Rs.10,000. The particulars of the beneficiaries in the district and the expenses for the same are given in the table 16.28.

**Table : 16.28 Particulars of the No. of beneficiaries and the expenses**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenses (In Lakhs Rs.)
1997-1998	3,002	10.00
1998-1999	2,147	8.00
1999-2000	3,289	11.00
2000-2001	3,900	14.50
2001-2002	4,391	14.00

**Gruha Kalyana (Mane Belaku) Scheme :** The department provides assistance to women of weaker sections in urban areas to start small scale industries. 25% of the loan amount of nationalised banks is given at a concessional rate of interest to women to start production activity which brings income. This scheme was started in the district on 22-8-1982 and Rs.67,075 is spent on 60 beneficiaries. Particulars of the 40 beneficiaries and the money spent on them from 1997-98 to 2001-02 under the scheme are given in the table 16.29.

**Table : 16.29 Particulars of the No. of beneficiaries and the expenses**

Year	Objective		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial (In Rs.)	No.of Beneficiaries	Expenses (In Rs.)
1992-1993	60	75,000	60	67,075
1997-1998	60	1,50,000	77	3,48,000
1998-1999	78	2,78,000	61	2,73,000
1999-2000	78	3,57,000	78	3,59,000
2000-2001	70	3,50,000	81	4,02,000
2001-2002	96	4,80,000	105	5,13,000

**Economic Assistance to women undergoing vocational training :** Economic assistance is provided to train women who are economically weak in trades like TV and radio assembling, watch making, typewriting and motor rewinding etc. under this scheme. The intention is to make them independent economically and equip them with the requisite skills. Women in the age group of 15-45 years with an annual income less than Rs.10,000 and pass the qualifying examination in the first attempt will be given accommodation expenses within a limit of Rs.250/- per month for 10 months by the department.

**Training for Anganawadi Workers :** JTC training of 3 months duration and a refresher course of 6 days is given in Anganawadi training centres only for newly appointed workers. An anganawadi training centre was started in the district in July 1994 and till now 50 anganawadi assistants were given orientation training at an expenses of Rs.10,500. There are 1,665 anganawadis in the district and the particulars of the beneficiaries are given in the table 16.30

**Table :16.30 Particulars of the taluk-wise anganawadis and the No. of beneficiaries**

Taluk	Anganawadi Centres	Beneficiaries
Sreerangapattana	146	8,961
Pandavapura	159	9,628
Nagamangala	173	10,947
Malavalli	252	25,848
Maddur	322	22,314
Mandya	382	22,262
K.R.Pet	224	15,002
Total	1,655	1,14,962

**Maternity allowance scheme for female agricultural labourers and handloom weavers :** State government implemented the rules for paying maternity allowance to female agricultural labourers and handloom workers in 1984. These rules apply to the daily wage workers and workers on contract. The husband of the applicant should be a resident of Karnataka for a minimum of three years continuously at a time. This allowance of Rs.100 per month is paid for the first two children for 3 months only, including the pre and post delivery period. Particulars of the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure in Mandya district from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given in the table 16.31.

**Table : 16.31 Particulars of the No. of beneficiaries and the expenses under the scheme**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenses In Rs.
1997-1998	562	1,68,600
1998-1999	564	2,63,100
1999-2000	558	3,07,000

**Bala mandiras :** Children sent from juvenile courts and Balakalyana Mandalis are rehabilitated in Bala mandiras and educated upto 7th standard. In addition to it, training is imparted in carpentry, weaving, stitching clothes, printing, shoe -making and other skilled professions. Students of high schools are made to attend classes regularly. Bala mandira at Shivananjappa park of Ashoka Nagar in Mandya is functioning since 2000-2001.

**Observation Homes :** Neglected or cheated children are admitted into observation homes at the behest of police or voluntary organisations. Such children are kept under observation for 3 months by the superintendent to subject them to detailed investigations to know their behavior, the atmosphere in which they were brought up and their antecedents and precedents. Juvenile delinquents are presented before the juvenile courts and other children are presented before Bala mandiras and the question of their rehabilitation is decided. The department is running 20 such observation homes under the juvenile justice act of 1989 and one such home is functioning in Mandya. 18 children out of the total children admitted to Mandya observation home in the last five years were reformed and 127 children were released.

Particulars of the children who underwent investigation in this observation home from 1998-99 to 2001-02 are given in the table 16.32.

**Table : 16.32 Particulars of children who were investigated in the observation home**

Year	No. of Children in the beginning		No. of Children admitted		No. of Children Reformed		No. of Children Released		No. of Children Absconded		Total Children at the year end	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
97-98	07	01	46	05	06	01	39	05	00	00	08	00
98-99	08	00	42	04	06	00	36	03	00	00	08	01
99-00	08	01	51	04	04	01	41	03	02	00	11	01
2000-01	12	01	62	10	09	05	51	05	-	-	15	-
2001-02	15	01	75	18	18	02	61	07	01	-	11	00

**Mahila Mandalis :** More than 27 mahila mandalis and women organisations are functioning in Mandya district. Tailoring and weaving training for women, eye operation camps, cultural programmes, manufacture of readymade clothes in Dwakra, radio programmes on self reliance etc. are the programmes conducted by these mandalis. Grants are released by the women and children welfare department for these programmes. Names of mahila mandalis and women organisation in the district are given below.

**Mandya Taluk :** Mandya district multipurpose co-operative society (Reg); Mandya; sphurthi Mahila Mandali, Chikkegowda extension, Mandya; yashasvi Mahila Mandali, Thavaragere, Mandya; Jyothi Mahila Mandali, Arkeshwara Nagara, Mandya; Sahana Mahila mathu yuvathi mandali, Bovi Colony, Mandya; Shashwathi Mahila Mandali, Cheeranahalli road, Mandya; Bandhavya Mahila Mandali, Gandhinagar, Mandya; Shanthi Mahila Samaja, Kyathanagere; Mathrushree Mahila Mandali, Indavalu; Vidya Mahila Samaja, Basaralu; **Maddur Taluk :** Bharathi Mahila Samaja, Bharathi Nagara, Maddur Mahila Mandali, Madduru town; Kaveri Mahila Mandali, Annuru; **Malavalli Taluk :** Rohini Mahila Mandali, Bhramaramba Mahila Samaja, Belakavadi; Ambika Mahila Mandali, Benamanahalli; **Srirangapattana Taluk :** Ranganayaki Mahila Samaja, Srirangapattana; River Valley Grameena Abhivruddhi Samsthe, Srirangapattana; Samaja Kala Mahila Mandali, Srirangapattana and Palahalli; Mahila Meenugaarara Vividhoddhesha Sahakara Sangha, Ganjam, Srirangapattana; **Pandavapura Taluk :** Kalpana Mahila Mandali, Kyathanahalli; Mahila Kaigarika Vividhoddhesha Sahakara Sangha (R), Kyathanahalli; Indira Mahila Okkuta, Pandavapura; **K.R. Pet Taluk :** Prathibha Mahila Mandali, Hosaholalu; Taluk Mahila Okkuta, Hosaholalu; Prathiba Mahila Vividhoddhesha Sahakara Sangha, Hosaholalu (Source: Dist office, women and children welfare department.)



## WELFARE OF DISABLED

Many programmes are chalked out for the welfare of disabled by the central and state governments after independence. The state government, after realising its fundamental responsibility of helping disabled to lead a normal life like any other able-bodied person and providing them equal opportunities has established a separate department on 1-8-88. The related programmes were implemented by the women and children welfare department till then. A person for whom one or more parts of the body are disabled and one's strength and ability are weakened, if a person is unable to perform the daily personal activities by himself, such a person is considered to be disabled. Disabled are categorised as - disabled by body, visually impaired, having audio disability, mentally retarded, disabled due to leprosy after getting cured of it, mentally ill and disabled in multiplicity.

Disabled persons act (equal opportunities, protection of rights and total participation) of 1995 is enacted to provide education, occupation, training, rehabilitation, social security and other facilities and make the disabled use their abilities fully like an active citizen of the country. A limit of Rs.24,000 for the guardians of the disabled in urban areas and Rs.11,500 for guardians in rural areas is fixed to receive the facilities.

**Scholarship :** The state government gives scholarships from Rs.25 to Rs.35 to children of 1-8 standards who get training in music, painting, drawing and photography and whose family income is less than Rs.10,000. In the same manner there is provision by the central government to pay scholarship from Rs.35 to 240 to students from 9th standard to post-graduate courses depending upon the class in which they study. Other than the scholarship, study allowance to blind students and transport allowance to disabled students who have undergone surgery are also paid. Particulars of the students who got the scholarships and the expenses on them from 1984-85 to 2001-02 are given in the table.16.33

**Award scheme for talented disabled students :** The department is also implementing a unique scheme of awarding prizes to encourage talented disabled students who secure more than 60% marks. Rs.50 to SSLC passed, Rs.700 to PUC and Rs.1,500 to post-graduates and medical degree passed students were paid as prize. 19 beneficiaries were paid Rs.11,500 in the district in 1999-2000 under this head.

**Self employment scheme (Subsistence Scheme) :** There is the facility of a loan upto Rs.50,000 through Karnataka State finance corporation and 25% of this amount or a maximum of Rs. 6,250 grant from the department to start self employment under principal capital scheme. Rs.72,720 to 22 beneficiaries for the

distribution of braille equipment and braille watches and Rs.12,000 to one person to provide telephone booth and braille plates were spent in 1999-2000.

**Table : 16.33 Particulars of students who got scholarship and the expenses incurred**

Year	State Govt. Scholarship		Central Govt. Scholarship	
	Beneficiaries	Expenses (Rs.)	Beneficiaries	Expenses(Rs.)
1997-1998	557	1,57,650-00	168	1,49,450-00
1998-1999	720	3,40,700-00	-	-
1999-2000	609	2,63,860-00	-	-
2000-2001	600	3,00,000-00	494	3,00,000-00
2001-2002	546	4,82,000-00	498	4,82,000-00

**Rehabilitation Scheme :** This scheme was started in the district in May 1992 for the economic rehabilitation of disabled. Monetary assistance is provided to purchase necessary equipment and tools. The disabled in the rural areas with family and an income of Rs.11,500 and in urban areas with Rs.24,000 are eligible for this assistance. Assistance is provided to distribute telephone booths to disabled under Rajiv Poornanga scheme. This assistance was provided to one person in Nagamangala Taluk in 1999-2000 (of Rs.12,000)

**Self Employment Subsistence Scheme :** A new scheme "Adhara" has been started to facilitate disabled take up self employment in small business. Each beneficiary is provided with a free petty shop and a loan of Rs.6,000 as working capital. Particulars of the beneficiaries and the expenses on them from 1997-98 to 2001-02 are given in table 16.34.

**Table : 16.34 No. of persons who got the assistance and the expenses**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenses (in Lakh Rs.)
1997-1998	70	7.00
1998-1999	20	2.00
1999-2000	30	3.60
2000-2001	38	4.32
2001-2002	30	3.60

**Insurance Scheme for mentally retarded children :** Parents or guardians of the mentally retarded children are insured through the life insurance corporation of India under this scheme. LIC gives monthly monetary help of Rs.150 to 200 to children after the death of the parents or guardians. This facility was

availed by 960 children in 1997-98 and 106 children in 1999-2000 in Mandya district.

**Reservation in admission to technical courses :** Some seats are reserved for talented disabled students in technical courses like engineering, degree and diploma to ensure a bright future for them.

**Reservation in jobs :** Government of India reserved 3% in its jobs for the disabled. In the same manner the state government reserved 4% of jobs in C and D class appointments from December 1986 to June 1995 and 5% from 20.6.1995 to date and passed an order to that effect. All jobs which can be taken up by disabled as per this order are identified. Apart from these facilities the government gives assistance to provide aids to improve the physical movement of disabled. Disabled who do not have any means of living get Rs.50 per month as subsistence allowance. Depending on the annual income limit, disabled get hearing aid, braille watch, three weeler, crutches, calipers, wheel chair, artificial limbs, etc. free of cost on medical advice. Government has started lodges for the disabled in some districts and they are getting that benefit.

#### OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES

**Distribution of Clothes at a lower rate :** Karnataka government implemented the scheme of distributing clothes at a lower price to men and women of weaker sections above 19 years of age, below poverty line on 15-8-1985. This scheme was introduced in Mandya District from November 1985. Men get a dhoti and a towel for Rs. 25 and women get a saree and a blouse piece for Rs. 25 under this scheme. All the people who come under integrated rural development scheme and those who have green cards come under this scheme.

A total of 57,800 men were given a dhoti and a towel each and 72,000 women were distributed with a saree and a blouse piece in 1997-98 and the particulars are given in the table 16.35.

A total of 3,000 men were provided with a dhoti and a towel each and 9,000 women were provided with a saree and a blouse piece each in 1998-99 in Madduru taluk. A total of 1,500 men were provided a dhoti and a towel each and 21,000 women were provided with a saree and a blouse piece each in three taluks in 1999-2000. The particulars are given in the table 16.36.

**Special Ration Cards to families below poverty line :** Government of Karnataka introduced the scheme of identifying the poorest of the poor in rural areas and providing them green cards to purchase food grains at lower prices in November 1987. Then this green card was converted into a tricolour one. The facility of tricolour ration card was started in Mandya District on 15-8-1992 and

**Table : 16.35 Particulars of the distribution of clothes at a lower rate**

Talukuks	Particulars of Distribution		Govt. Expenses
	Dhothi	Saree	
Mandya	4,100	12,000	5,80,000
Sreerangapatna	7,500	12,000	6,24,000
Krishnarajpet	2,100	10,000	4,20,000
Nagamangala	14,100	10,000	7,08,000
Pandavapura	2,100	10,000	4,20,000
Malavalli	10,800	10,000	6,29,000
Maddur	11,100	10,000	6,36,000
Total	51,800	74,000	40,17,000

**Table : 16.36 Distribution of clothes at a lower prices**

Talukuks	Particulars of Distribution		Govt. Expenses
	Dhothi	Saree	
Krishnarajpet	6,000	6,000	4,54,000-00
Nagamangala	6,000	6,000	4,53,000-00
Pandavapura	3,000	9,000	5,03,000-00
Total	15,000	21,000	14,10,000-00

was in force till October 1995. Again the ration cards were changed in November 1995 and green cards with the Picture of Mahatma Gandhi were distributed and these green cards are in vogue from then on. This facility is extended to landless agricultural labourers also. Certain food grains are provided at a concessional rate to those who have these cards. Taluk-wise particulars of the beneficiaries of this facility for the last three years is given in the table 16.37.

After the green card, Anthyodaya Anna Scheme of the central government was started for the poorest of the poor in 2001 and 15,199 families were provided with this facility. The state government is implementing the scheme of identifying the poorest and providing them the yellow cards. The survey is completed in the district and 2 lakh families are expected to receive yellow cards.

**Old age Pension :** Government of Karnataka started the old age pension scheme from January 1965. This facility was availed by 275 people in that year and Rs.4,125 were spent on that. A person who is aged a minimum of 70 years and who does not have children or grand children of 20 or more years of age is eligible to receive this benefit. Disabled person with a minimum age of 65 are also

**Table : 16.37 Taluk-wise particulars of the beneficiaries (rural and urban) under this scheme from 1997-98 to 1999-2002 and 2001-2002**

Rural	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2001-02	
				Anthyodaya	Green Card
Mandya Rural	36,238	40,722	42,472	2464	38,688
Maddur Rural	37,257	42,832	43,757	2249	36,996
Malavalli Rural	28,736	65,609	46,250	2585	43,089
Srirangapattana Rural	23,992	27,643	27,643	1216	32,581
Pandavapura Rural	32,847	34,647	34,807	1495	32,581
Krishnarajpet Rural	37,803	42,503	42,503	1604	35,392
Nagamangala Rural	37,667	40,484	40,622	1255	34,878
Total (A)	2,34,540	2,74,440	2,78,054	12868	2,46,480
Urban					
Mandya City	6,754	6,754	6,754	1015	5,750
Maddur Town	3,031	3,031	3,031	455	2,571
Malavalli Town	1582	1,582	1,180	177	1,003
Srirangapattana Town	1,906	1,906	1,906	258	1,641
Pandavapura Town	2,780	2,730	2,730	399	2,261
Total (B)	16,053	16,003	15,601	2331	13,226
Total (A+B)	2,50,593	290,443	2,93,655	15199	2,59,706

eligible to receive this pension. This age limit was reduced to 45 years in 1974, to 16 years in 1977 and totally removed in 1979 to disabled people. This facility is extended to mentally disabled also. Old age pension is increased to Rs.75 from April 1991 and to Rs.100 in 1996. This benefit is availed by 10,647 scheduled castes, 2,986 scheduled tribes, 43,820 other castes and a total of 57,481 beneficiaries ever since the scheme was started and till March 2001. Particulars of the beneficiaries getting old age pension and other allowances in the district in 1990-91, 1995-96, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are give in the table 16.38

**Pension for freedom fighters :** This scheme was started in the district on 1-5-1969. Rs.3,600 were spent on 6 beneficiaries at that time. Particulars of beneficiaries of the freedom fighters pension scheme by the state and central governments for the last three years is given in the table 16.39

**Prohibition :** Prohibition was in force in Mandya district even before 1967. The excise department was working under revenue department at that time. But

the government liberalised the prohibition act from 1967. Sale of liquor was prohibited from 1979-80 to 1981-82, liberalised in 1982-83 and 1983-84 and again prohibited. Except for the medical, scientific and industrial purposes, the manufacture, import and export, purchase and consumption of liquor are banned under the prohibition act. Particulars of different liquors seized, while under illicit production, sale and transportation going against prohibition act in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in the table 16.40.

**Table:16.38 Particulars of the beneficiaries of old age pension and other facilities**

Beneficiaries	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000	2000-01
Old age pension	45,613	30,012	29,298	27,502
Disabled getting Monthly Allowance	15,260	15,548	17,438	16,583
Widows getting Pension	25,992	28,148	43,083	43,543
Maternity Allowance	6,618	5,827	-	3,237

**Table : 16.39 Particulars of the freedom fighters pension**

Person who got the benefit from Central government.			
1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Expenses
9	9	8	7,18,260-00
Person who got benefit from State government.			
1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Expenses
193	190	196	33,19,369-00

**Table : 16.40 Particulars of the seized liquors**

Year	No. of Vehicle	Indian Liquor	Beer (Liters)	Rectified Spirit (Liters)	Arrack (Liters)	Illicit Liquor destroyed (Liters)	Wash destroyed (Liters)
1999-99	65	42,285	1,045	190	712	890	409
1999-2000	62	89,696	477	6,000	11,107	620	-

563 and 662 cases were filed in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. 266 and 324 cases were settled among them.

**Religious endowment organisations :** Mujarai department got its name from the persian word Mujra and it was continued to be called under the same name for a long time. It was renamed as religious endowments department from 1-9-1956. 'Ubhaya Vedantha Sabha' and the Sanskrit college were religious organisations which received government grant in 1923-24 according to Mysore

Gazetteer (1929). They were getting a grant of Rs.120 and Rs.3,240 respectively. There were 1955 religious organisations in the district under this department in 2000-2001. It is said that Rs.27,50,000 from Ranganatha Swamy Temple and Rs.34,92,153 from the temple in Melkote are received by the department as revenue. The organisations with an annual income of more than Rs.1,000 is classified as major organisations. Organisations with less than Rs.1,000 but more than Rs.100 as minor organisations, organisations with less than Rs. 100 are rural organisations and organisations with more than Rs. 10 lakhs are scheduled organisations. Particulars of the 1955 organisations under the department are as follows.

**Table : 16.41 Particulars of the different religious organisations under the department**

Name of the Taluk	Major Organisation	Minor Organisation	Rural Organisation	Scheduled Organisation (Temple)	Total Organisations
Mandya	154	166	02	-	278
Maddur	165	104	33	NIL	272
Malavalli	74	180	04	NIL	250
Srirangapattana	78	105	02	1	186
Krishnarajapet	114	131	NIL	NIL	245
Pandavapura	36	163	25	1	225
Nagamangala	187	303	01	NIL	491
Total	778	1108	67	2	1,955

**Wakf Organisations :** Wakf act was formulated in 1954 and it was implemented in the district from 1964. It was amended in 1995 and it is in force now. District wakf committee is constituted by the Karnataka State Wakf board on the direction dated 13-11-2000 to look after the Wakf properties in the district. There are 324 Wakf organisations like mosque, darga, Ashurkhan, Edga, Anjuman and Khabrasthan in the rural and urban parts of the district. Some more organisations got registered under Wakf in the 1990 decade. Particulars of the grants released to Wakf organisations from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given 16.42 and 16.43.

**Voluntary Organisations :** Many voluntary organisations and generous people who do not want publicity and who are interested in the good of the people at large are there in many parts of the district. Certain people and organisations have worked and are working for the protection and nourishment of the poor are recorded.

**Table : 16.42 Particulars of grant released to wakf organisation**

Year	No. of Organisations	Total Amount of money sanctioned (in Lakh Rs.)
1997-98	24	5.35
1998-99	35	8.25
1999-2000	23	6.65

**Table : 16.43 Showing the average value of Wakf properties in the district**

No. of Wakf Organisations	Value of Properties of the Organisations	Total Income of the Properties	Property Tax etc.	Remuneration to Muthavalis Receipts, other Expenses
219	15,76,855	46,365	2,558	47,076

Somanahalli C. Mallayya has worked for the upliftment of rural people, and the poor. In addition to roads, schools, canals for the tanks, scholarships were also his favourite fields of service. K.V. Shankare Gowda was attracted towards Gandhiji and started Adarsha sangha in Keelara. He served as the education minister and there is the feeling among the people that he was the pioneer in the progress of the district. when he saw the distressing condition of the rural people in 1946 he, with the help of like minded people started the co-operative society-Mandya Janatha education society in 1962, Pandavapura Co-operative Sugar Factory, many branches of the Rytha Sahakara Sangha. (see chapter 'education and sports' for his services in the field of education). Another social worker was H.K. Veeranna Gowda of Maddur who was influenced by the Gandhian philosophy. He had the objective of eradicating communal hatred. He married a widow and proved himself a model of widow remarriage. Veeranna Gowda tried to remove the communal feelings and develop national feeling among the people when there was a campaign against Brahmins in Mysore State. The government formulated certain rules in the field of agriculture in this area and doubled the tax when the Kannambadi Dam was built across the river Kaveri in 1932. Veeranna Gowda, at the instance of Induvalu Honnayya and Honaganahalli Puttanna organised 4,000 farmers, went on a Jatha from Gejjalagere to Bangalore by walk, met the dewan in Attara Kacheri and got an order passed on the spot to reduce the tax in 1932. This agitation is known as 'Irwin Nala agitation'. It is learnt that Induvalu Honnayya spent all the money he had collected to build a house on this agitation of the farmers.



Many voluntary organisations started to help and assist in different ways with an intention of uplifting poor and downtrodden in the district. Peoples education society of Mandya town started by K.V. Shankare Gowda in 1958, Mahila Samaja of Mandya, Rotary club, Red Cross Society, Bharath Sevadala, Karnataka Sangha, Kirana Sahitya Sangha, Janapada Seva trust of Melkote etc. are organisation of such kind. A brief account of these organisations is given below.

**Mahila Samaja, Mandya :** Mahila Samaja of Mandya was established in 1935 with the objective of development of women and children. It was run by a committee of 12 members with a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. There were 100 members in the Samaja in 1965 - 66 and each member paid a subscription of one rupee only. Grant was received by the society from the department of industries and commerce and the education department. Training in stitching, embroidery, woolen work, manufacture of agarbatthi was provided. About 100 women were trained every year in these handicrafts. Music and dance was also taught. State social welfare advisory board granted Rs.2000 to run a balavadi and classes in handicrafts in 1966-67.

**Rotary Club, Mandya :** Rotary club was first established in Mandya in 1953. Rotary club of Bangalore sponsored this club. This is an institution started with the objective of social service in four ways - service to members, service on holidays, service to the community and International Service. Seven committees with 30 members of different fields were constituted in 1965-66 to conduct different programmes. Implementation of the city plans of the central social welfare board was the responsibility of this club. The club donated Rs.25,000 to the intermediate college building which was upgraded to a first grade college. The school building in Sundahalli, five kms away from Mandya was constructed by the club. It conducted 40 eye camps and 1000 patients were operated upon free of cost with the assistance of Mandya City Municipal Council from 1954-55 to 1959-60. The expenses of Rs.30,000 was met by the club. The club started a gruel centre in 1953-54 and hundreds of people were fed. There are subsidiary institutions of the club now in Bharathi Nagara, Maddur, Malavalli, Mandya, Nagamangala etc of the district. There are inner wheel clubs functioning as woman's wings. Distribution of note books, pens, portraits of national leaders to 150 primary school children, prizes to 25 talented students, woolen rugs to poor and old people, fruits and bread to in-patients of Malavalli government hospital by Malavalli inner wheel club, providing seedlings to grow trees in Babyhalli, free eye camp, free medical service and medicines, note books to 20 blind students in Keragodu by Mandya

inner wheel club; prizes to winners in Kannada quiz, brail books, fruits, bread and prizes to blind students by Nagamangala Inner wheel Clubs; conducting competitions and giving prizes, distributing milk, bread and fruits to all the patients of Maddur government hospital by Maddur inner wheel club, chairs to Manigere school, sweets to children and prizes to winners of different competition by Bharathi nagar inner wheel club were the few programmes conducted in 2000-2001.

**Red Cross Society, Mandya :** Indian Red Cross Society is one of the voluntary organisations having branches in the state, managed under central institute in collaboration with the state government. This organisation is conducting programmes connected with improvement in health, curing diseases and solving problems of human distress. Deputy Commissioner was the Ex-Officio President of the organisation when the branch of the Red Cross Society was started in Mandya in 1932. Securing 1st prize for the Red Cross activities in 1936 was one of the achievements of Mandya branch. This organisation was defunct for several years and is active from the year 2001. It is continuing social service under the supervision of the deputy commissioner.

**Bharath Sevadala, Mandya :** Sevadala is a part of Hindustani Sevadala, instituted by N.S.Hardikar before independence. It started functioning as a non-party youth organisation in March 1950. A branch of Sevadala was started in Mandya in 1952. Some of the objectives of this organisation were:1: physical education, improvement of health and body building for the youth through trainig 2. To inculcate self-reliance, good behaviour and service mentality in the youth of the country. 3. To impart organised training in serving the nation to the youth and equip them for a new society. More than 100 students were trained by this organisation by 1965-66.

**Janapada Seva Trust, Melukote :** This organisation was started in 1960 with public funds to implement programmes based on the principles of developing a sarvodaya society profounded by Mahatma Gandhi. Surendra Kowjalagi, Narayana Swami, G.L. Bhyrashetty, S. Pattabhiraman, B.R. Pranesha Rao, Girija, B.K. Kenche Gowda and others were the founders and life trustees. Spinning, weaving, printing press, khadi sales center and a monthly magazine are executed by this organisation. 85 members were benefitted by this organisation in 1987-88.

Makkala Mandira of Santhebachahalli, started in 1960, Karuna Gruha of Melukote, Vishshweshwariah industrial trianing centre of Melukote, started in 1962 were the subsidiaries of Janapada Seva trust of Melukote. This has grown into a big educational institution.

Vanitha Samaja of Melukote started in 1960, Sree Sharada Mahila samaja of Nagamangala started in 1962, Mahila Mandalis in Bekkalale, Dundenahalli, Hebberalu, Kesthuru etc. were running training centres in stitching, handicrafts and classes for social awareness. The first three were getting Rs.1500 each and mandli in Kesthuru-Rs.1000 as grant from the social welfare advisory board in 1965-66. Office bearers of these Mahila Mandalis working for the progress of women and children were trained by the state social welfare board.

'Vikasana Grameena Abhivruddhi Samsthe' founded under the leadership of P.M.K. Namboodari in 1984 with Melkote as the centre by bringing a few youths together with the motto of being self reliant and make the community around also self reliant. It is a voluntary organisation functioning in 400 villages of the state. 43 houses under Indira Awas scheme were built through this organisation in Pandavapura Taluk in 1986-87 with the monetary help from capart at a cost of Rs.6,62,200 at the rate of Rs.15,400 per house. It has also given suggestions to establish Nirmala Grama in some villages of the district under World Bank Scheme in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

**Samashti trust, Krishnarajpet** : M.V. Sethu madhava was the leader this organisation when it was started in 1987 with the objective of conducting programmes like informal education, health improvement, awareness about environment, women self help organisation, rehabilitation of child labour and enlightenment camp. It has helped the backward people in several ways ever since. The land has been restored to ooru-mary community for cultivation by the organisation. It got houses built by the government and provided street lights at a cost of Rs.1 lakh to Handi Jogi community of Uddinaborekavalu Village. It provided money from Dwakra to five families of whose houses collapsed in Theganahalli Vilalge. It got houses to villagers of Adenakoppalu, Chamikoppalu, Hariharapura, Anegola and also got cycles, fishing nets, boats etc to 15 people from the department of fisheries. It collected information about children below 14 years who took up beggary, got them informal education and admitted them to the school. There were 4420 beneficieries in the organisation and Rs.6,10,000 were spent on them.

**EASE Training Institution** : (ITI), Sadhana Vidya and small industries training institute is also running many courses. It started functioning under the leadership of V. Devaraju, Smt. M.C. Kasthuri and M.C. Chikkanna in 1992 with the objective of eradicating unemployment, providing self employment and developing industries. This institution helps job seekers in many ways. There were 400 beneficiaries when the institution was started and 1,235 beneficiaries were

benefited in 1997-98. Rs.0.80 lakhs and Rs.1.17 lakh were spent in those years respectively.

**Dwani (Rural development organisation), Nagamangala :** When it was seen that illiteracy, superstition, slum-like environment, social exploitation, etc. dominated the most backward area of Nagamangala taluk, an organisation called Dwani came in to being. This was started under the leadership of the national and state award winner, K. Naganna Gowda in 1992. It has envisaged many developmental programmes like constituting self help groups, compulsory education campaign, environment awareness etc.

**Bharath Vikas Parishath :** This is a voluntary organisation of Mandya district and has started a unit in Maddur Taluk in 1993. Distribution of uniforms to students, monetary help, encouragement through prizes, cataract operation, health camps, dental treatment, free treatment for heart disease, polio, diabetes, cancer, jaundice and diseases of women are the programmes conducted by this organisation.

Daily education, training in braille scripts, boarding and lodging are provided to blind and disabled children between 6-14 years in the free hostel run in Swarnasandra Extension of Mandya since 1995 without government help. Spandana - an organisation of women was established in 1999 to guide and support suffering women by Sunanda Jayaram of Gejjalagere, Nirmala Chikkegowda, Naga revakka of Thavaragere, Shivamma of Induvalu, Padma of Guthalu and Sreelatha of Goravanahalli. The objective of the organisation is to deal with the family disputes, divorce, ill-will, dowry problems and property disputes of women and suitable actions to suggest solutions.

Anekal rehabilitation education and development centre (Read Centre) started in 1998 in Malavalli taluk to form an association of tribal women and achieve integrated development of rural people, St. John's Ambulance association of Mandya, Bharath Scouts and guides, *Brahmakumaris' Iswareeya Vidyalaya Ashrama*, Rohini Mahila Mandali etc are the other service-oriented organisations in the district.

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