

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

*I*ndia is a nation with 'Republic' as its foundation, it has been striving to achieve the development of the nation through social welfare projects. Therefore, the central and state governments bear the responsibility of providing the necessary facilities for social welfare. Accordingly, the nation has formulated its economic system. To establish equality in the state by developing the social, economical and educational status of people of the state is the goal of Government of Karnataka. All works undertaken for the progress of dalits, backward classes, women, and children, labourers, physically challenged are different methods of social service. In this direction, even the private institutions have formulated their work project along with the government and are trying to give shape to the idea of a happy and progressive state. This chapter explains briefly the fundamental social facilities provided for the people of Udupi district and also the stage of progress, with the available statistics. A bird's eye view of the several welfare programmes provided by the government and also the success of these programmes, are given in this chapter.

Programmes of social welfare department

The social welfare department has formulated several programmes for the overall development of scheduled castes and has implemented them. Earlier to the reorganization of the State the Education department maintained the welfare programmes for the scheduled castes and the scheduled classes in the state. In the middle of the 19th century, schools were opened in some districts of the state with

a view to improve the educational standard of the lower classes and grants were also released for private students' hostels. Tuition fees exemption, scholarships, distribution of books and other requirements, reservation for entry into government schools and colleges, and other types of facilities were given to students belonging to scheduled castes. Even in Madras Province, separate schools were opened for backward class students. In the Dakshina Kannada district of those days, several schools were started separately for Holey and Koraga castes because of the efforts of Kudmal Rangarao in 1883. During the period of 1921-1947, labour department took the responsibility of supervising the education of backward classes. As a result the department opened separate schools for the children of scheduled castes and classes. The commissioner for backward classes undertook programmes like economic development, health, education, and housing for the welfare of scheduled castes/tribes, and minority groups. After the reorganization of states, the welfare work for the sake of scheduled castes/tribes, backward classes and minority groups were implemented by the social welfare department itself. Department for backward classes was started in the month of October 1977, for minority groups in 1998 December and department for scheduled classes in 1999 were established separately. Hence, the programmes of the social welfare department are now limited only to the development of scheduled classes.

The Commissioner is the head of this department. He is assisted at the head quarters by three Joint Directors, five Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director and one Accounts Officer. At the district level, District Welfare Officers look after all the work related to the department. They are under the supervision of Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayats of respective districts.

According to the census of 2001, the number of people belonging to scheduled castes in the state is 85.64 lakhs. This is 16.20% of the total population of the state. In Udupi district, according to the census of 2001, the total population was 11, 12,243. Out of this, the number of persons belonging to scheduled castes was 67689. This is 6.09 % of the total population of the district. For the progress of all scheduled castes in the state, the government had provided ₹.115.90 for the first plan period between 1951 and 1956. This amount was increased phase by phase. And in the 10th plan period of 2002-2007, the sum of ₹ 60, 218, 27 has been allotted. Just like the increase in the sum of

budget, the number of programmes getting implemented have also increased considerably. At present all the plan and non plan programmes of social welfare department are: 31 programmes in the state level, 31 programmes in the district level. Total 62 programmes are being undertaken for the educational, economical and other types of development of these castes. In addition to this several other programmes are also being undertaken

Pre Matric Hostels

In order to provide food and shelter for scheduled caste students studying from 5th to 10th standards, pre Matric hostels are run. In these hostels each student gets food worth ₹400/- per month. Besides, facilities like free text books, writing materials, dresses, bed sheets, soap, oil, medical attention, library, sports materials and other necessities are also provided. In this district there are 3 pre Matric hostels for boys and 7 such hostels for girls. The concerned details are provided in the table 16.1

Table 16.1: Particulars of Pre Matric hostels for Scheduled Caste students

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Pre-Matric hostels			Number of Pre-Matric Students			Expenditure in lakhs ₹
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Udupi Taluk								
1	2002-03	4	4	8	200	203	403	20.15
2	2003-04	4	4	8	200	203	403	22.16
3	2004-05	4	4	8	200	203	403	24.15
Kundapura Taluk								
1	2002-03	3	1	4	165	50	215	19.67
2	2003-04	3	1	4	165	50	215	18.91
3	2004-05	3	1	4	165	50	215	21.28
Karkala Taluk								
1	2002-03	3	2	5	76	121	197	8.53
2	2003-04	3	2	5	105	120	225	8.97
3	2004-05	3	2	5	75	98	173	9.61

Post Matric Hostels

To make it convenient for scheduled caste students from rural areas to continue their education, department is maintaining post Matric hostel. But in the period after 2002-2005, no any post Matric hostels were maintained in this district.

Scholarship for post Matrics

In accordance with the rules and regulations of The Government of India, all eligible post Matric students of scheduled castes, whose family annual income does not exceed ₹ 10,000, are given full scholarships to meet the maintenance charges and fee reimbursement. This scholarship is sanctioned at the rate fixed according to the standard in which the students are studying. The scholarship rates fixed for different courses is given in the table 16.2

Post Matric State Scholarship

To help scheduled caste students who have been ineligible to get the scholarship from The Government of India, to continue their education, State Government is sanctioned Post Matric Scholarship through the department. Various sums are fixed for various courses and in accordance with the standard in which the student is studying, a sum of ₹40/- to ₹75/- will be given per month.

Table 16.2: Details of amount of scholarship fixed for different courses

Details of courses	Non Hostellers	Hostellers
Group1: Medical,technical(B.E.) Agriculture (B.Sc,Ag), Veterinary(B.V.Sc.)B.D.S etc	330	740
Group2: Post graduate courses like Science, Commerce, Arts etc not included in the first group & other diploma courses.	330	510
Group3: First & second year courses- (B.A.;B.Com;B.Sc;etc)	185	355
Group4: PUC & first year of other degree courses	140	235

Pre Matric scholarship for children:

Children of persons engaged in menial occupations like leather tanning and skinning scavenging are also sanctioned pre Matric scholarship under Central Sponsored Schemes. The purpose is to enable these children to get good education and to provide financial assistance for the same. Those who do not stay in the hostels of the

department get pre Matric scholarship in the following mode: Students from 1st standard to 5th standard ₹40/-per month; from 6th standard to 8th standard ₹60/-per month; from 9th to 10th standard-`60/- per month. Those who are hostellers from 3rd standard to 8th standard- ₹300/-per month; from 9th to10th- ₹375/-per month.

But, since the grant was not released in Udupi district, for three years, this scholarship have not been sanctioned.

Incentives

Prizes are awarded to students who pass in first class at the first attempt itself, in public examinations. These are given according to the award fixed by the government, to respective standards. This programme is implemented to invoke interest in students towards studies there by encouraging them. The rates of award fixed by the Government for students who have passed in various exams are given in the table16.3; &the details of the prizes given to S.S.L.C.students under this programme is shown in the table 16.4

Table 16.3: The rate of prizes fixed by the government to those who have passed in various exams

Sl.No	Details of the examinations	Amount of prize fixed in Rupees
1	S.S.L.C.	500/-
2	Second P.U.C./Three year diploma	750/-
3	Degrees	1000/-
4	Post graduation degrees	1250/-
5	Medical	1500/-
6	Technical degree	1500/-
7	Agriculture and Veterinary degree	1500/-

Table 16.4: Details of Prizes given to S.S.L.C.students of the district

Sl.No	Taluk	Amount fixed as prize	Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries
1	Udupi	₹ 500/-	₹ 23,000/-	46
2	Kundapura	₹ 500/-	₹ 7000/-	14
3	Karkala	₹ 500/-	₹ 2000/-	04

Nursery and Women welfare centres

The department is conducting nursery and women welfare centres, with a view to inculcate the practice of going to school at a very young age, learning to read & write & systematic timely food habits. In these pre primary education is given. Moreover, every day, midday Tiffin is provided; two sets of clothes, soap and oil are also released to be used for children. All these are provided freely. The amounts of money spent for children in the centres of Udupi of this district are: In the period 2002-2003, ₹5.30 lakhs; 2003-04, ₹6 lakhs and ₹6½ lakhs for the period 2004-05.

Financial aid for educational tours

Educational tour is compulsory. With a view that the students are not bereft of the experiences and knowledge gained from these tours because of lack of money, the scheduled caste students studying in technical and other professional courses, are sanctioned an amount not more than thousand rupees as educational tour expense. In the district, for the past three years, no one has utilized this facility.

Providing instruments and other essentials to engineering students

The department has a programme of providing drawing board, calculator, and other instruments necessary for studies, to scheduled caste students studying in technical courses, with the value of instruments not exceeding ₹ 700/-. The purpose is to avoid the problems the students face while buying these items and also to facilitate their undisturbed education

Stipend to law graduates and financial help to start legal practice

Law graduates will be given a monthly stipend of ₹1000/- so that they can get more knowledge about administrative legality and will be trained for four years. To start independent legal practice and to register their names in the Bar Association, to buy law books & required furniture also, a scheme of providing one time financial help of an amount of ₹5000/- is also in force.

Self employment training programmes

To facilitate unemployed candidates of scheduled caste and class in undertaking self employment, under the district project, the candidates will be given training for three months in driving light vehicles and auto rickshaws and also will be helped to get vehicle

license. Moreover, during the period of training, candidates from towns get a stipend of ₹150/-per month and candidates from villages get a stipend of stipend of ₹300/- per month. The driving schools which give training are paid fees by the department at the rate fixed by the Regional Transport Office of the district.

In addition to the above mentioned programmes, the department is undertaking several other programmes for the development of scheduled caste and class people. They are: providing special tuition for high school students in English, mathematics, science and other common subjects by appointing part-time teachers; programme of giving fellowship to M.Phil. and Ph.D. students; training centres for students who wish to take competitive examinations conducted by Public Service Commissions and Recruitment Commissions and also to those who wish to attend I.A.S./I.P.S. exams, the purpose being to make them capable of succeeding in these competitive examinations; libraries for the benefit of students studying in medical, technical, veterinary and polytechnic colleges; providing money to buy books under the scheme of giving one set each for a group of three students; giving special training eligible students to get into Belgaum Sainik School; stipend to students who are undergoing training in typing and short hand; self employment training programmes to inculcate the capacity in them to start self employment; professional training for women; T.C.H. training for girls; scholarship for law graduates and monetary help to start legal practice; financial help to inter caste married couple; Navachetana project and financial help to those who are victims of violence etc.

Special Component Programme

This programme has been formed in order to help Scheduled Caste in their social, financial and other all round development. About 39 developmental departments/corporations have to spend 15% of their project budgets. Under this special component programmes, fundamental necessities like drinking water supply, electrification, housing and linking roads etc will be provided to the scheduled castes that are below poverty line. This special project has been started in the district from 1979. The departments of animal husbandry, horticulture, and transport communication in the district have cooperated with this special project. The beneficiaries of horticulture department will be given ₹2700/-for developing coconut or fruit orchard in half acre, and expenditure for maintenance for two years will also be given; help will also be provided to agricultural labourers to plant

coconut saplings on the banks of canals. Moreover the yield will also be handed over to the beneficiaries themselves. Spraying equipments necessary for horticulture works will also be supplied. Beneficiaries of animal husbandry will get a pair of milch cows and buffalo; sheep component or pig component in the form of loan according to Nabard rules from the department. This also includes the buying of animals, their food, insurance, medical service & the expense of constructing the shed.

Agricultural colonies

Agricultural colonies have been constructed for scheduled castes in the past. Kundapura has such agricultural colonies. These colonies have been provided with Ganga Kalyana irrigation facility. The relevant details are given in the table 16.5

Table 16.5: Details of Ganga Kalyana irrigation facility

Year	Name of the colony	No. of families	Facility provided	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
2002-03	Bidaladi	35	Ganga Kalyana irrigation	4.00
2003-04	Halagapu	46	Ganga Kalyana irrigation	4.50
2004-05	Kodra Bailuru	40	Ganga Kalyana irrigation	2.00

Activities of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes Corporation

The Government of Karnataka has established a corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1975, with the object of improving the economic standard of these people. This corporation is implementing the following projects for them: 1) Self Employment Scheme, 2) Land Holding Scheme, 3) Direct Loan Scheme (S.S.F.D.C.) 4) Dairy Scheme, 5) Micro Credit Scheme 6) Rehabilitation Programme for Safai Karmacharis, 7) Ganga Kalyana Scheme, and 8) Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme, community irrigation bore well scheme, and lift irrigation scheme.

Self employment scheme

If the expenditure for the project is within ₹.one lakh, a maximum of ₹50,000 as loan amount is sanctioned (in cooperation with financial establishments), to scheduled castes and classes to take up self employment. Fifty percent of the loan (maximum ₹10, 000) released

by the corporation will be in the form of subsidy and the rest of the amount is in the form of loans sanctioned through banks.

Landholding scheme

To provide land to agricultural labourers of landless Scheduled Caste and Tribe, a maximum amount of ₹60, 000 is sanctioned to buy two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land. Fifty percent of this is treated as loan and the other 50% as subsidy. Loan has to be repaid in 10 years, with yearly equal installments, the rate of interest being 6%.

Micro credit scheme

This scheme is undertaken with the cooperation of N.F.D.C. The groups which are formed under the *Stree shakthi* scheme are provided loans from the grants collected from urban development department and rural development and Panchayat Raj department. If the amount is released under Mahila Samruddi Scheme, that amount is completely used exclusively for women. A maximum amount of ₹15,000/- periodic loan will be sanctioned.

Safai Karmacharis Rehabilitation Programme

Out of ₹50,000 as the unit cost (50%) will be given to the dependents of safai karmacharis ₹10,000 maximum amount, as grant and 15 % (maximum amount of ₹7500) as period loan the rest will be provided through banks as loan.

Ganga Kalyana scheme

Land belonging to small and marginal farmers, of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, will be provided with free collective irrigation facility. If the beneficiaries have 8 acres of land at one place, two bore wells will be drilled and electrified with pumpset. If the land is 15 acres, three bore wells will be sunk and electrified.

a) Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme: Under this scheme, bore well will be sunk, for small and marginal farmers belonging to scheduled castes, at a cost of ₹75,000. Out of this ₹65,000/- will be given as subsidy and ₹10,000 as loan.

b) Community Irrigation Scheme: With a view to provide irrigation to land belonging to small and marginal farmers of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes, Ganga Kalyana collective irrigation scheme was started in the

month of January 1996. Accordingly, collective land from 8-15 acres will be identified and 2-3 bore wells will be sunk to provide water. The expenses fixed for the unit of 8 acres is ₹2.53 lakhs and for the unit of 15 acres, 3.59 lakhs. This expense includes the expense incurred in drilling bore well, fixing pump set, electrification, fixing pipe line and construction of tank for collecting water.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

For the all round development of the Scheduled Tribes, programmes were undertaken in social welfare department itself before 1999. According to the census conducted in 1971, 5 well organized welfare schemes were established in the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Mysore (before the districts of Udupi and Chamarajanagara were formed), Kodagu and Chikkamagaluru, where the aboriginal groups centered in large numbers, and these schemes worked for the progress of these aboriginals. Integrated development projects (ITDP) are undertaken even now in the very same districts of the state-Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikkamagaluru, and Mysore (including Chamarajanagara). After the Nayaka and its equivalent groups Beda, Bedar and Valmiki groups were included in the Scheduled Tribes, as these groups live in all other districts also, the Government directed in 1993 that, Girijana sub scheme be extended to all districts. The government gave permission to establish a separate directorate for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, in its order dt 30-8-1994. Accordingly, a directorate was established in January 1999 in Davanagere, and the same was transferred to Bangalore in November 1999, from where it is functioning now.

The population of the state, according to the census of 2001, is 5, 28, 50, 562. According to the census of 2001, the population of Scheduled Tribe is 34, 63,986. This represents 6.55% of the total population of the state. The total population of Scheduled Tribe in the state is 4.10% to the total Scheduled Tribe population. The 'Siddi' tribes 'Medari, Burud, and Gowriga' three equivalent names of 'Meda' tribe; and Panseparadi (Haran Shikari) tribes were separated and included in the list of Scheduled Tribes by The Government of India. After inclusion of this during Jan-2003, the population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka is more than 37 lakhs. The percentage of reservation for the scheduled groups in the state is 3%. In Udupi district, the total population is 11, 12,243. Out of this, 41,613 i.e 3.74% are from Scheduled Tribes. According to the census of 2001,

the literacy level of men from Scheduled Tribes is 76.7 and those of women was 62.8; and total literacy level was 69.6. The several tribal communities in Karnataka numbering fifty, are noticed as Scheduled Tribes and are mentioned below. Among them, Jenu Kuruba and Koraga are recognized as the original tribal inhabitants (aboriginals). Overall Girijana Development projects exist at five places in state, one of them is in Udupi. In the table 16.6, a list of Scheduled Tribes is given.

Table 16.6: List of Scheduled Tribes

1	Adiyan	23	Konda Kapugalu
2	Barda	24	Koraga
3	Bavacha, Bamcha	25	Kota
4	Bhil, Bhil garasiya, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungi-garasiya, Raval Bhil, Thandvi-Bhil, Pavra, Bhagaliya, Bilal, Vasava, Vasave	26	Koya, Bine Koya, Raj Koya
5	Chenchu, Chenchwar	27	Kudiya, Malekudiya
6	Chodara	28	Kuruba (Kodagu district)
7	Dubla, Valaviya, Halpathi	29	Kurumans
8	Gamith, Gamta, Gavith, Mavehi, Padvi, Valvi	30	Mahamalar
9	Gond, Nayakpod, Rajgond	31	Malai Kudi
10	Gowdalu	32	Malasar
11	Hakki pikki	33	Malaye Kandi
12	Hasalaru	36	Marati (in Dakshina Kannada District)
13	Irular	37	Meda, Medari, Gowriga, Burud
14	Iruliga	38	Nayakda, Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, & Valmiki
15	Jenu Kuruba	39	Palliyan
16	Kaadu Kuruba	40	Paniyan
17	Kammara (D.K. & in Kollegala taluk of Chamarajanagara district)	41	Paardi, Advichincher, Panseparadi, Hans
18	Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegala taluk of Chamarajanagara district)	42	Patelia
19	Kathodi, Katikari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katakari, Soan Kaathodi, Soan, Katakari	43	Rathava
20	Kuttunayakan	44	Sholaga
21	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	45	Sholigaru
22	Koli Dhor, Thokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	46	Toda
		47	Varli
		48	Vitolia, Kothvaliya, Rodiya
		49	Yerava
		50	Siddi (in Uttara Kannada district)

Source: SC/ST Welfare Department, Bangalore.

Pre-Matric hostels: The department is running hostels for students of Scheduled Tribes who came from villages far away, so that they can continue their education with free board and lodging, writing materials, uniform and other necessary facilities are provided in these hostels. In this district, there are three pre Matric hostels and seven ashrama schools maintained by the SC/ST Welfare Department. The details can be seen in the tables 16.7 and 16.8

Table 16.7: Details of Pre matric Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No	Hostels Places	Sanctioned Nos	No. of students who got admission			Total No. of students
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
1	Boys hostel Ajekaru, Karkala taluk	50	36	44	49	129
2	Shankaranarayana, Kundapura taluk	50	26	25	32	83
3	Girls' hostel, Adi Udupi, Udupi taluk	50	50	50	-	150

(Source: Project coordinator, Samagra Girijana Yojane, Udupi)

Table 16.8: Details of Pre matric Hostels

Year	Boys hostels		Girls' hostel		Total no of Students	Expenses of ₹in lakhs
	NO of hostels	No of boys	No of Hostels	No of girls		
2002-03	2	75	1	36	112	12.15
2003-04	2	75	1	44	119	10.89
2004-05	2	82	1	49	131	15.45

(Source: Project Coordinator, Samagra Girijana Abhivruddi Yojane -Udupi)

Ashrama Schools: Scheduled Tribe students studying in first to seventh standards are provided with free board and lodging and other facilities in these ashrama schools. The details are given in the table 16.9.

Table 16.9: Details of Ashrama Schools in the district.

Sl No	Taluks	Place of ashrama schools	Sanctioned no of students
1	Udupi	Bannanje	125
2	Karkala	Karkala	75
3	Karkala	Hebri	50
4	Karkala	Durga	-
5	Kundapura	Kundapura	75
6	Kundapura	Aardi	100
7	Kundapura	Baindur	100

(Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore)

Sanction of expenses for additional food and shelter for post Matric students

If the expenses incurred for hostellers food exceed the rate fixed for scholarship by the Government of India, the State Government would sanction the additional expense for food and lodging. Moreover, apart from the existing scholarship for pre and post Matric students given by the Government of India, the State Government has programmes of sanctioning scholarships, cash prizes to brilliant students, in the district. Also other programmes are executed following equal rules. The details of the scholarships given in a period of three years during 2002-03 to 2004-05 and also expenses incurred for hostels, Ashrama Schools and for additional food and shelter programmes are given in the table16.10.

Table16.10: Expenses for additional food and shelter for Post-Matric Students.

Sl No	Name of project	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		benefi- ciaries	Expenses ₹in lakhs	Benefi- ciaries	Expenses ₹in lakhs	Benefi- ciaries	Expenses ₹in lakhs
1	Pre Matric Scholarship	1832	1.72	999	0.85	1362	1.25
2	Award to college students	26	0.22	23	0.16	-	-
3	Award to S.S.L.C.	37	0.19	38	0.19	-	-
4	Talent scholarship	-	-	466	0.35	4394	4.59
5	Pre Matric scholarship	790	0.65	386	0.91	-	-
6	Scholarship to students from 1st -5th std	974	0.71	811	0.61	-	-

Sl No	Name of project	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		beneficiaries	Expenses ₹in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Expenses ₹in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Expenses ₹in lakhs
7	Post matric scholarship (plan)	72	0.93	-	-	-	-
8	Educational tour	4	0.4	1	0.01	5	0.05
9	Ashrama school	83	8.77	80	8.15	113	11.86
10	Women welfare centre	63	2.82	50	3.53	50	4.57
11	Hostel	111	12.16	119	10.87	122	15.45
12	Ashrama School (Non Plan)	205	28.39	201	26.78	250	28.62
13	Additional food and shelter	11	0.31	-	-	31	0.27

(Source: Coordinator, Samagra Girijana Abhivruddi Yojane, Udupi)

Girijana Sub Plan

Girijana sub plan has been started from 1976-1977 for the overall development of Scheduled Tribes. This scheme was working in the districts of Mysore, Chamarajanagara, Kodagu, and Dakshina Kannada & Udupi. As mentioned above the programmes of the plan have been extended to all the districts in the state from 1992. The benefits provided under the Girijana sub plan through various departments are as follows:

Providing facilities to families belonging to these tribes, necessary to bring them above poverty line to implement rules and regulations which help to protect their art and culture; providing minimum fundamental facilities to the Hadies and Colonies of these tribes expediting the working of social and economic development programmes; and also for the sake of progress of Scheduled Tribes providing economic benefits, educational programmes, shelter, drinking water, electrification of colonies, road & drainage works, establishment of health centres,.The details of programmes of this scheme, departments which have given economic help and provided benefits during the period from 2002-03 to 2004-05 are given in the table 16.11.

Table 16.11: Details of Girijana Sub Scheme

Sl No.	Name of the Department	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Expenditure	Area	Expenditure	Area	Expenditure	Area
1	Agriculture: Plant protection store equipment, pump set and power tiller	2.84	5 Hectares	2.84	99	3.20	78
2	Horticulture: Starting new gardens, training in horticulture, distribution of saplings for house front gardens	0.98	5 Acres	1.00	592	1.29	88
3	Animal Husbandry: Cattle and poultry unit	1.27	23	1.27 & 38 hens	7 cows	1.78 & 44 hens	9 cows
4	Sericulture: Construction of tiled house for silk worm rearing, distribution of irrigation pump set	0.772	7	0.78	7	0.59	6
5	Development of water shed: Key hole dam and nalabandu	2.13	3	1.70	3 structure	1.74	2
6	Social forests: Nursery protection of saplings, Nedu thopu and protecting them and Advance for groves	0.86 2	10 acres	1.15	8800 7 acres	1.74	2224 1.5 acres
7	Khadi and village industries: 50% subsidy to start industrial production units and training programme for them	1.22	16	1.29	10 units	0.78	28
8	Zilla Panchayat Engg. Division: small and community irrigation, rural water supply; road and bridge	0.13 3 7.01	7 pairs 3kms 9.96	4.34 6.72 8.11	5 Hectare Borewell 2kms	5.06 14.21 5.69	8 34 15
9	Social welfare: house repair of STs, scholarship and distribution of uniforms to Koraga students	- -	- -	2.20 4.70	44 houses 1097	1.00 6.76	20 houses 1508
10	Health and Family planning: distribution of Life saving drugs to SCs	-	-	2.11	11	3.66	13PHP

(Source: Project coordinator, Samagra Girijana Abhivruddi Yogane; Udupi)

District Legal Aid Committee:

The legal aid committee is working from 1983 in order to provide legal aid to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Under this scheme, bearing the expenditure on lawyer's vakalath fee and court stamp fee. The details of those who got aid and the expenditure incurred are provided in the table 16.12.

Table 16.12: Details of Free Legal Aid

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (in ₹)
1	2002-03	1	11,000/-
2	2003-04	1	12,000/-
3	2004-05	1	12,000/-

(Source: Project Coordinator, Samagra Girijana Abhivruddi Yogane, Udupi)

Agricultural Colonies

Most of the scheduled castes and tribes people did not have own lands and did not have the necessary basic facilities also in the places they lived. This situation was noticed by the government and it thought of providing them with certain facilities, around 1965. These were; formation of agriculture colonies, providing them housing sites and agriculture worthy lands. A programme was formulated to build schools for children, for adults, library, reading room, community hall, suitable road connectivity and other facilities-in these agriculture colonies. An agriculture colony is constructed in Mudoor of Kundapura taluk, Udupi district. Sixty families are living in this colony. Two irrigation wells are provided to the colony, with an expenditure of ₹2 lakhs.

Programme for the Development of Aboriginal Tribal Groups

Jenu Kuruba and Koraga castes of the scheduled tribes have been recognized as the aboriginal groups in the state. For the development of these groups certain separate programmes have been formulated. A few groups were selected to implement these programmes under special aid from the central government and for the purpose Article 275(1), the details of groups identified in Udupi district are given in the tables 16.13 & 16.14.

Table 16.13: Details of Aboriginal Tribal Groups Development Schemes

Sl. No	Year	Name of the Taluk	Cluster name of group	Programmes undertaken and expenditure (in Lakhs ₹)	Beneficiaries	
					Number	Expense in lakhs in ₹
1	2005-06	Kundapura	Mudduru	Small irrigation: 3.00	5	23.88
				Road development: 7.50		
				Drainage: 1.20		
				Auditorium: 5.00		
				Community Irrigation: 7.18		
2	2005-06	Karkala	Eedu	Small irrigation: 3.00	5	23.68
				Road development: 7.50		
				Drainage: 1.00		
				Auditorium: 5.00		
				Community Irrigation: 7.18		
3	2005-06	Udupi	Bairabettu/ Cherkadi	Small irrigation: 6.00	6	32.51
				Road development: 7.50		
				Drainage: 1.36		
				Irrigation: 5.47		
				Auditorium: 5.00		
4	2005-06	Udupi	Sheeruru	Irrigation: 3.05	4	7.15
				Development of Road: 4.05		
				Drainage: 1.20		
				Auditorium: 5.00		
				Irrigation: 7.18		
Total					21	100.47

(Source: Project Coordinator, Samagra Girijana Abhivruddi Yogane, Udupi).

Table 16.14: According to recent surveys, the talukwise details of the Koraga families, recognized as aboriginals, who lived in Udupi district in 1920 are as follows:

Taluk	No. of families	Men	Women	Total
Udupi	959	1975	1875	3850
Karkala	354	666	678	1344
Kundapura	607	1135	1100	2235
Total	1920	3776	3653	7429

(Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore)

The literacy rate of Koragas is 38.12%. In 2005-06, for the development of these aboriginals, with the help of the central government, some blocks were selected and financial help has been got to implement programmes necessary for respective areas. The details of these areas and the finance got from the centre are given in the table 16.15.

Table 16.15: Details of Financial Assistance of Aboriginal Development Schemes for Tribal Group

Name of the Taluk and Block	Selected areas, Villages	Benefitted families No. of persons	Works undertaken	Amount released in lakhs of ₹	Actual Beneficiaries
Udupi Dist.	Kallugudde	22	Construction of bund	0.90	1
Udupi Tq Block	Kalatturu	22	Water shed development, community irrigation (open well)	4.95	1
	Saligrama	10	Construction of houses	2.00	10
Karkala Tq Block	Moodusal gudde, Kadtala	9	Construction of bund	0.60	6
	Santuru Koppala	9	Development income generating programme, bund construction	1.00 0.60	1 6
	Inna	6	Watershed development, Jana jagruthi programme	0.10	1

Source: Project Coordinator, Samagra Girijana Abhivruddi Yojane, Udupi and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore.

Large sized Adivasi Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS)

For the progress of Scheduled Tribes, apart from the above mentioned schemes, many more programmes are getting implemented. Among them, LAMPS (Large sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Co-Operative Societies) and Janashree programmes are mainly mention worthy. As said above, Mysore, Chamarajanagara, Kodagu, Udupi and Chikkamagaluru districts are ITDP areas. Here 21 large sized

multipurpose co operative societies of Girijana are working based on cooperative principles. In these societies, Scheduled Tribes people are enrolled as members and are given short term loans and several other facilities. The small forest products collected by members are sold at competitive prices and the profit got therein is distributed to the members. And also provides financial assistance to start Honey processing units and to take up agricultural activities, through the cooperative society. These cooperative societies supply food grains also to the tribal people and to educational institutes run by the scheduled tribes' welfare departments. In all LAMPs, one person among the members of the scheduled tribes is selected as the director of the committee. In this district, each taluk has one LAMP cooperative society and their list is given below:

- 1) Kundapura Taluk LAMPS Cooperative Society, Kundapura.
- 2) Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Adiudupi
- 3) Karkala Taluk. Lamps Cooperative Society, Karkala.

Honey, black pepper, wild olive, Makli beru, soap nut , reeth, resin, neemseed, vaatehuli, sogade beru, marasebu, kakke kayi, amla, silk cotton, ramapatre, mango fruit, leechi, wild caster seed, chagache beeja, alale kaayi, honge beeja, etc. are the forest products available in the state. These products are collected through Lamps at low prices and are sold at higher prices. In Udupi district this collection and marketing have yet to be undertaken.

Janashree Insurance Scheme

This scheme was started by the prime Minister in 10-8-2000. This scheme is planned and implemented by Life Insurance Corporation. With the objective to cover the low income poor people who may insure and feel secured. This scheme applies to 37 types of employees like, beedi workers, hamalis, fishermen, milkmen, rickshaw drivers, and agricultural labourers etc. And the scheme provides greatest security for one year only. The benefits of this community project can be got only through Union/Association/rotary/Lions and other voluntary service organisations/Grama Panchayats. In case of accident or death within the duration of the insurance, the legal heirs will be paid according to the rate fixed for each accident. It will range from twenty thousand to fifty thousand rupees annually. Each member has to pay only ₹200/-, for one year. Out of this, ₹100/- will be provided as subsidy from the social fund of the central government. The

Government of India has released subsidy money for Janashree insurance scheme. The details of the aboriginals family members and the beneficiaries of Udupi are given in the table 16.16

Table 16.16: details of members of the families of aboriginals & beneficiaries

year	Taluk	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount (for 5 years at ₹ 500/- per head)
2004-05	Udupi	100	0.50
	Karkala	100	0.50
	Kundapura	200	1.00
	Total	400	2.00
2005-06	Udupi	400	2.00
	Karkala	254	1.27
	Kundapura	278	1.39
	Total	932	4.66

(Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore)

In the districts which have development programmes for aboriginal tribal groups, the coordinating officers of the project are responsible for implementing Janashree insurance scheme. In Udupi district, the number of master policy No. 524704 and the number of beneficiaries is 400.

Specially planned educational programmes have the following amounts sanctioned as incentives:

Koraga students who are studying from 1st to 4th standard, 5th to 7th standard, 8th to 10th standard and studying in colleges get respectively, ₹100/-, ₹150/-, ₹200/- and ₹250/- as special annual incentive amount sanctioned. Parents of the students get ₹200/- as special incentive amount. Koraga students from 1st standard to 10th standard are sanctioned free uniform and writing materials; students belonging to Adivasi groups who pass for the first attempt in 7th standard and S.S.L.C. yearly examinations are sanctioned incentive amount to ₹2500/- and ₹5000/- respectively.

Koragas who do not have house are provided with ₹20,000/- of constructing houses free of cost under the Ambedkar /Ashraya scheme. The other programmes prevalent for the development of

aboriginals are as follows: financial assistance of ₹10,000/- for repairing old houses, connecting road for Koraga colonies, construction of drains, electrification under the Kuteera Jyothy scheme, mobile health components, water supply, to buy bullock, cart and other agricultural equipments, distribution of bamboo by forest department, etc.

LABOUR WELFARE

Before independence, industrial development was limited and hence, workers' unity was also limited. The same way, Labour Laws were also very less. Moreover no one paid much attention for the working of these laws or for the progress of the workers. Modern enterprises in India started under the foreign rule. The existing handicrafts and cottage industries were relegated to a corner and new production ways started. But the workers were treated very badly. The relation between the worker and the owner was in form of slavery. The workers had to work throughout the day in polluted atmosphere, for a pittance. Even though central laws of 1926 were prevalent in Madras Karnataka areas, the workers did not know anything about them, neither were they aware of their rights. Moreover, they did not have proper union among them.

By the end of the First World War, even though modern industries were established in Karnataka, workers were not organized. The British government in India constituted a Labour Planning Committee by the end of the decade in 1931 and directed that the committee should report about the uncontrolled industrial trades and the conditions of the labourers. The Trade Union Act recognized by the Centre in 1926, did not apply to the old Mysore areas till 1941. Still, the congress leaders organized a union of workers, for the first time in Bangalore. The government implemented Trade Union Act with the purpose of getting the professional associations registered and giving them an interpretation. Later workers organized themselves at various places in the state and the unions started getting established.

Until the time Udupi district was formulated as a separate district, Udupi and its three Taluks were included in the undivided Dakshina Kannada District. Here it should be considered that in the struggle of Dakshina Kannada District workers, those from Udupi district also had taken part, and the points of struggle of both the

districts were imbibed with each other. Accordingly, during 1934-35, in Mangalore, under the leadership of congress democratic party and with Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya as leader, trade unions of transport and printing press started .Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya with herself as leader had started college and high school students' union in Kundapura and made Subbanna Shettaru of Basaruru as its working committee member. Meharali, Soli Batliwala, and other labour leaders visited Mangalore. A strike was organized under the leadership of Hyder, but it failed.

By about 1937, labourers from tiles factory, cashew workers, and beedi workers had also organized. Simptan Soans, Keshava Kamat and others were local labour leaders, who in connection S.A.Ghate, organized weavers and beedi workers also. Workers from the transport service of Dakshina Kannada District also had organized. Ahammed Bawa, S.N.Holla Krishna Shetty and others were active in the associations of weavers and beedi workers. With a view to give labour movement an organized form, the first district conference took place in 1943-44 with S.V. Dange as chairman who had just then come out from jail. Dakshina Kannada District Trade Union Council was formed. Congress leader K.K.Shetty was appointed as president and B.V.Kakkilaya the communist worker, was the general secretary.

The Mangalore tiles factory workers union formulated ion 1944-45 struck work for the first time in 1945. Later the activities of this union extended till Kundapura, organized many struggles, and was victorious on several cases.. Shantaram Pai was the president of this union and Lingappa Suvarna was the general secretary. When the factories were closed, Shantaram Pai went on a hunger strike demanding compensation for the workers. He was supported by the entire worker community as well as the public.

In Karnataka a few industrialists had provided many labour facilities in their factories with self motivation. But these facilities were not very effective; also the trade unions did not have the knowledge about ways of implementing them. Hence it was necessary for the government to intervene. Along with this, Indian Government also implemented Industrial Dispute Act in 1947.TO establish industrial peace through reconciliation and compulsory mediation; finding solutions to the organized workers' dispute—these were the main purposes of the act. Accordingly, under the factory law of 1948, of the Central Government, from 1950 onwards, every industrialist had

to compulsorily provide several facilities to the workers in the factory. Under this project, the following facilities had to be arranged compulsorily: cool and clean drinking water; toilets; canteen in each factory having more than 150 workers; rest room in each factory having more than 50 female workers; and kindergarten for employees' children. From the point of view of the workers' safety and health-suitable arrangement in each factory for the exit of steam, smoke and dust; construction of fences for machinery to avoid accidents; supply of safety clothes for workers; necessary facilities like provision for footwear and spectacles were also made compulsory. Apart from the lawful facilities like general provident fund, workers' compensation, leave with pay, in some developed factories library, reading room, medical & sports facilities were also provided. Several labour acts were implemented to provide welfare amenities like fixed hours of work, payment of salary, service rules and maternity allowance. This helped the workers in various ways. In 1954, B. Koragappa Suvarna, himself a worker in the cashew nut factory, established cashew nut workers' union, commercial workers' union and tiles mazdoor union and developed them. He dedicated his life for the struggle to get rights and privileges to the workers. In this movement, Prabhakara Ghaate who died recently had involved completely in this and became an influential worker at all India level. Shambhu Shetty of Mangalore and Mahabaleshwara Arti - a judge in Kundapura, also participated in the labour movement.

With the socialist basis of Hind Mazdoor Sabha, among those who served in the district's workers' struggle in the taxi, rickshaw, and bus workers' unions, Sanjeevanatha Ikala and Ammembala Balappa were great influential leaders. Moreover, George Fernandis who was a minister in the central cabinet also had worked as a dynamic leader of The Hind Mazdoor Sabha in Mangalore, during the early days of his social life. In later days, Lokayya Shetty spearheaded the movement. Now his son has taken the father's place.

In 1958, International Trade Union started in Mangalore. It has got organized in all sectors. Jagannivasashetty was its president. Another person Prabhakara Shetty also worked with him. From 1980 onwards; N.M. Adyanthaya is actively working in INTUC. At present, he is the president of the state INTUC. The union's activities at that time included the interests of all workers of both Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts.

State Labour Department

Karnataka State Labour department was established to implement the acts and rules, formulated by the Central as well as the State governments for the sake of the welfare of workers. The department works towards achieving social justice and creating clean, healthy atmosphere needed for work. This goal is achieved by implementing labour acts. The department has formulated certain rules and regulations for the welfare of workers from the organized sector and workers from rural areas. The workers can get the benefits of welfare projects in the labour act, according to all these rules. The department's main aim is to recognize the place of work of these workers and propagate administrative schemes through the Central and State Workers' Corporations. The Labour Department has several responsibilities like creating good industrial peace and harmony by solving the disputes between the workers and employees through negotiations; through these efforts to oversee uninterrupted production and the workers' progress; by fixing or revising minimum wages for suggested enterprises providing workers of unrecognized sectors with the facility of minimum wage; implementing 24 workers rule etc.

Udupi district comes under Mangalore subdivision the matters concerning the workers of this sub-division is looked after by Assistant Labour Commissioner. Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Shivamogga districts come under this division. Two labour officers in Mangalore South sub division, and one labour officer in each of Udupi and Shivamogga working under the Assistant Labour Commissioner. Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner at Hassan the next immediate higher officer to Mangalore, Assistant Labour Commissioner. The office of the labour officer has started working in Udupi district from the first of April 1999. In Dakshina Kannada district inclusive of Udupi, transport workers struck the work in 1946, demanding bonus. They could get bonus after negotiations. Because of an award given in Malabar, workers of several factories got more facilities, and these facilities were made to apply to Dakshina Kannada district also. In 1948, workers of cashew factory started a movement demanding more wages and Bonus. As the labour department intervened immediately, these demands were met. The conditions of Motor Transport Workers

and Engineering Industry workers improved and also they were assured of the implementation of good schemes in future.

The trade union act 1926, gives the worker the right to unite themselves in trade unions, so that they could present their cases and solve their problems. The workers of this district realized quickly that getting organized helps collective business and trade unions. Hence they formed trade unions to achieve progress. In the district (including Udupi district also in this) the growth of trade unions could be recognized very well and in 1958 there were 40 registered trade unions with more than 17,200 memberships. By 1972 January, this number increased to 59 and the membership to more than 22,000. By the end of December 1980, there were 1636 trade unions in the state and in Dakshina Kannada district (including Udupi district) there were 112 trade unions. During the first decade after the country became independent, in Dakshina Kannada district of those days, in a year, there used to be on an average 50 to 60 industrial disputes. These disputes used to be normally solved through mutual negotiations. As there was progress in the industrial field and as the workers became more and more aware of their rights, the number of industrial disputes went on increasing. In the period 1967 to 1972, the average number of these industrial disputes was 150.

Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act of 1961 is a very important labour law which regularizes the working conditions of persons working in shops and commercial establishments. Compulsory weekly holidays, fixed working hours, giving proper notice before termination of a person from work and proper compensation for wrongful dismissal etc., are the facilities provided in the act.

It is the duty of the labour supervisors to see whether the shops and commercial establishments are run according to this act of the government and also to see whether this act is getting transgressed in any administration. Shops and other trading places existing now in the separated Udupi district and the number of workers there in is given in the table 16.17.

Table 16.17: Details of Workers in Shops & Other Trades of the District

Sl. No	Details	Udupi taluk	Kundapura taluk	Karkala taluk	Total no. of business enterprises.
1	No. of Shops	1854	859	847	3560
2	No. of Persons Employed	3210	1024	927	5161
1	No of Commercial Enterprises	105	69	62	236
2	No. of Persons employed	656	276	315	1247
1	No. of Hotels & Restaurants	354	106	76	536
2	No. of Persons employed	3106	385	277	3768
1	No .of Theatres (films)	06	04	02	12
2	No. of Persons Employed	25	25	05	55
	Total no. of workers employed	2319	1038	987	4344

(Source: Labour officer, Udupi district)

Labour officer and workmen compensation act commissioner, Udupi district are the responsible officers in solving the cases which come under the workmen compensation act. In case the workers are paid less wages, the Labour Officer and the minimum wages act authority examine the applications submitted by the workers and settle the cases. By the end of the financial year of 2005, the number of enterprises, commercial establishments and the number of workers coming under the 1948 minimum wages act is given below.

Details of Workers in the Enterprise, Commercial Institute under the Minimum Wges Act

Year	No. of Enterprises	Total No. of Institutes	No of Workers
2004-05	73	50,997	81,330

Labour Officer and the Equal Wages Act Authority of Udupi district are the officers is responsible for settling the cases coming under the equal wages act. It is known that applications are being represented regarding this aspect for the past one year.

Details of the cases examined and registered, as also, details of registrations of shops and commercial establishments, executed under

the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961, on the year ending 31st December 2005, are given in the table 16.18 and 16.19.

Table 16.18: Details of Registration, Renewal of Shops & Commercial establishments in districts

Name of the Taluk	Shops & Commercial Establishments		Collected Fee	
	No. of Registered	No. of Renewals	Registration fee	Tax Renewal & double copies fee
Udupi	185	433	97,775/-	2,23,275/-
Kundapura	40	118	19,750/-	24,200/-
Karkala	18	70	4250/-	14,650/-
Total	243	621	1,21,775/-	2,62,125/-

(Source: Labour Officer, Udupi District)

Table 16.19: Details of Cases Examined and Registered.

Sl. No	Taluk	No. Of Cases Examined	No. of cases Registered	No. of Cases considered as Crime	No. of Cases Acquitted	Imposed Fine Amount
1	Udupi	756	46	34	6	22,050/-
2	Kundapura	134	4	19	—	15,000/-
3	Karkala	75	-	8	1	10,650/-
	Total	965	50	61	7	47,700/-

(Source: Labour Officer, Udupi District)

In order to improve the status of life of workers, and patronise their interests, the following mentioned acts are implemented in the district, through the labour department. Minimum wages Act 1948 (Agri), Minimum Wages Act 1948 (non agriculture), Salary disbursement Act 1936, plantation workers Act 1951, Karnataka Shop and Commercial Establishments Act 1961, Sub money payment act 1972, Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, Workers Welfare Fund Act 1965, Beedi & Cigarette Workers Act 1966, Equal Wages Act 1976, Contract Workers Act 1971, Child Labourers Act 1986 and Trade Union Association Act 1926 these are the acts getting implemented by the District Labour Welfare Department.

Scheme for the Eradication of Child Labour System

Getting children work as child labourers is a social evil even today, in many backward countries of the world and also several developing nations, including India. Children who are not more than 12 or 14 years old are made to work in agricultural as well as industrial areas. Millions of children in the world are suffering from lack of nutritional food and medical facilities, lack of educational facilities, forced labour, necessity to live a life of suffering in unhealthy atmosphere, social exploitation and cruelty. Children have to work for hours together in tying the beedies and are under pressure to work like adult labourers in fireworks manufacturing. These children are unable to get legal facilities provided for their welfare. We can see that they have become victims of inhuman cruel employers and profit making capitalists. The Supreme Court has given direction on 10-12-1996 in the case of Writ petition No. 45:86. With this as background, the Labour Ministry of Government of India has given a guideline. According to this guideline, the following major responsibilities come into force. They are : to recognize child labourers under 14 years working in several hazardous as well as non-hazardous industries and liberate them from such works, get them enrolled in education institutions for educating them, rehabilitating them by providing food and shelter, and also punish the owners who have involved the child labourers into work and collect fine amount of ₹2000/- from them.

The Karnataka Government has implemented the order (C.L.C. 2001(1) dt. 29-5-2001) with the ambition to make the state a 'child labour free state' and to complete this task within a prescribed period of six years. In order to implement effectively child labour (Ban and Control) Act and Karnataka Shop and Commercial Establishment Act, and to register the child labourers in various schools. The officers of labour department conduct a lot of inspections with the help of doctors, representatives from voluntary organizations and officers of education department. These groups have inspect the institutions where child labourers were working and have issued notices to the owners who have transgressed. The child labourers who have to been recognized this way will be admitted to special schools or main stream schools according to their learning capacity. As a result, recognizing child labourers, registering cases and rehabilitation on the same day and other tasks are undertaken. Also, under the Karnataka Shop and Establishments Act under section 24 and minimum wage act 1948,

several transgressions have been searched and worked against the owners. In Udupi district, conducting of survey work, identifying of child labourers and getting them rehabilitated is being done by the department. The details of this workings are given in the tables 16.20, 21 and 22.

Table 16.20: Details of Rehabilitating Child Labourers in the district

Sl No.	Details		
1.	Period of surveying hazardous Industries		2003 September
2.	Hazardous Industries surveyed		628
3.	Number of child labourers found so far from 1997	Hazardous	41
		Non Hazardous	82
		Total	123
4.	No. of Rehabilitating child labourers among the child labourers found		123
5.	No. of cases presented against the owners of child labourers		
	A) Under the Karnataka shops and commercial establishments Act:	Case filed	12
		Punished	1
		Acquitted	4
		amount	₹ 750
		Remaining cases	07
	B) Under the child labour Act:	Case filed	38
		Punished	11
		Acquitted	10
		amount	₹ 70,000/-
		Remaining cases	17
6.	Amount of compensation collected so far for oppointing child labourers in hazardous industries		Compensation of ₹ 6,20,000/- for 31 child labourers
7.	No. of claim applications presented under the minimum wage act		48
	No. of claim applications disposed		41
	Amount paid		₹ 59,626/-
	Remaining claim applications		7
8.	Benefit amount given to guardians from the interest on the compensation fund		24,674/-
9.	No. of guardians		8
10.	The amount spent on child labourers for getting admission to schools, their education fee, text books, writing materials and uniform, from the interest on the corpus fund		₹ 16,200/-
11.	No. of Children benefited		24

(Source: Labour officer, Udupi District.)

Table 16.21: Details of No.of Cases Violated under the Labour Law in the district

Sl. No.	Kind of violations	No. of violated cases	No. of cases admitted	No.of convictions received
1.	Maintenance of documents	1579	46	34
2.	List of holidays and Non-submission of returns	-	-	-
3.	Maintenance of documents and returns	-	-	-
4.	Notices and publishing of documents	298	-	-
5.	Non Registration of industries and maintenance of documents	152	-	-

(Source: Labour Officer, Udupi District, Udupi)

Table 16.22: Details of Women Labourers under the Labour Act (with the exception of Equal Wages Act).

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	No. of Inspections	No.of Violations Investigated	No. of Complaints Received	Total
1.	Beedi and Cigar Labourers Employment (Rules) Act 1966	16	-	-	-
2.	Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961	965	871	383	1254
3.	Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National Holidays and Festivals) Act 1963	-	-	-	-
4.	Payment of Bonus Act 1965	-	-	-	-
5.	Payment of Gratuity Act 1972	26	15	10	25
6.	Contract Labour (Control & Abolition) act 1970	49	43	26	69
7.	Minimum Wages Payment Act 1948	321	584	156	740
8.	Child labour Act	789	24	01	25
9.	Motor Transport Workers Act	01	-	-	-
10.	Payment of Wage Act	98	42	32	74
11.	Labour Welfare Fund Act	30	-	-	-

Workers Insurance Scheme

The Central Government implemented the Labour Insurance Act or State Labour Insurance Act in 1948. The main aim of the scheme is to remove the several administrative defaults existing in the workman's compensation act and making the workers get the facilities eligible to them easily. Because of this, the State Labour Insurance Corporation was established. To protect the health of the insurer, getting treatment to the injured labourer and getting several medical facilities to the dependents of the insurer is the purpose of this Corporation. Under the State Labour Insurance Scheme which has been introduced for the sake of social security system, along with medical facility, several benefits needed in times of delivery and sickness. Cash compensation will also be given for the sake of funeral expenses. The insurer gets medical benefits and his depending family members also get medical care. According to this scheme, the responsibility of providing medical compensation belongs to the state government.

Labour Welfare Board

The labour welfare board has brought into force several labour welfare schemes under the labour welfare sub-rule. Three rupees from the each employee and from the employer, six rupees towards each worker used to be collected for the sake of labour welfare fund. This amount to be paid directly to the Welfare Commissioner, Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, Bangalore – by the owners of the establishment. From the fund, welfare centres were established, and reading room entertainment programme, sports activities etc., were being conducted. Earlier in Karkala of Udupi district there was a welfare centre. Labour supervisor, Karkala was its direct controller. But on the report of the committee, which made a study on the activities of welfare centre, and as per Government order dated 12th Jan 2004 the Labour Welfare centre at Karkala was closed with effect from 15-01-2004.

Welfare of Backward Classes

In Karnataka, the first foremost way found for the progress of backward classes was that of reservation. After the unification of the State, Supreme Court cancelled the 1959 direction which was in force then. Added to this, with a view to recognize people who belonged to backward classes in the social, educational and state recruitment

contexts a 'Backward classes Committee' was formed under the chairmanship of legislator Dr. Nagana Gowda. This committee submitted its interim and final report in 1960. On the basis of this report, the state enforced an order on 9-6-1960 which fixed 22% reservation in education field and 25% reservation in employment field separately for backward classes. This did not include the 18% reservation already existing for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Later, in 1961, the Supreme Court quashed the order, directions given again in the Balaji case. Then the government issued an order on 16-09-1963 to consider every candidate, whose parents' yearly income is ₹1200/- as belonging to backward class. According to this order, the ratio of reservation fixed for other backward classes was 30% some people felt dissatisfied and unhappy that this order was helpful to upper classes. Still, this order was in force from 1963 to 1977. This was enforced in Udupi district also.

Devaraj Urs who was the Chief Minister of Karnataka State from 1969 to 1980, did remarkable works for the development of backward and minority classes, during his regime. During this period, under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur, the first backward classes commission was constituted in 1972. This Commission submitted its report in November 1975 and the government accepted it. Accordingly all backward community of the state were divided into three parts : (1) Backward Community (B.C.M.) (2) Backward Castes (B.C.T.) and (3) Backward Tribes (B.T.). Those whose yearly income was within 4800/- were considered as backward special group (B.S.G.) and ordered on 22-2-1977 that for education and appointment 40% reservation be fixed. Moreover, on the recommendation of the commission, the government started a separate department also in 1977 exclusively for the welfare of backward community. The programmes which were being undertaken by the social welfare department were transferred to this department. Through the order of social welfare department dated 16-02-2006, the department has been renamed as 'Backward Classes Welfare Department'.

The second backward classes commission was established in 1983 under the chairmanship of T. Venkataswamy. This commission conducted a survey throughout the state and submitted its report in 1986. But as this commission could not follow the guidelines given by the Supreme court, the report of the commission was not endorsed and the government issued an interim order in October 1986.

According to this, backward castes were classified as A, B, C, D and E and an order to give 50% reservation was brought into force throughout the state.

Later, under the chairmanship of Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, a third backward classes one man commission was appointed in 1988 by the State. This commission tendered its report in April 1990. On the basis of this report, in 1994, two orders were issued by the government regarding the reservation rules and regulations. The ratio of reservation was first increased to 57% and later to 73%. But, several people who were dissatisfied with this policy, filed case in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court passed an interim judgement in September 1994, saying that under any circumstance, the reservation in states should not exceed the ratio of 50%, including the scheduled castes and classes. Hence the government has fixed the reservation according to the categorywise in its order dated 17-9-1994. This is indicated as follows: Category- : 4%; Category - 2A: 15%; Category - 2B: 4%; Category 3AB: 4%; Category - 3B: 5%; Scheduled Caste 15%; Scheduled Tribes: 3%; Total 50%. This ratio is in force even now.

Permanent Backward Classes Commission

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the Mandal's case, on 16th November 1992, has passed judgement and given direction to constitute a Permanent Commission for Backward Classes in every State and also one at the centre, to consider the representations regarding surplus, inclusions in the list of backward classes and regarding the programmes under implementation, and to make suitable representations. Pursuant to these directions, "The Karnataka State was constituted Permanent Commission for Backward Classes". After this constitutions, the Commission with Prof.Ravivarma Kumar as its Chairman, functioned from 1997, submitted a Special report and 71 Advices to Government in December 2000. The government pending consideration of the entire report, made orders on 30th March 2002, revising the list of Backward Classes. Accordingly, now in the State, including all main castes and synonyms about 823 castes and sub-castes belong to Backward Class. There is no change in either classification or quantum of reservation. That means the quantum of reservation specified in order dated 17th September 1994 is being implemented at present also.

The person other than Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Category 1 of other Backward Classes, is not entitled to the services under Government and other Government recognised institutions and to the benefit of reservation, if either of the candidates parents or guardian, is having an occupation or immovable property earning an income of more than two lakhs annually; or immovable property earning an income of more than two lakhs annually; or is an income tax assessee; or sales tax assessee and is abided by any such rules. Such 'Creamy layer' policy was also brought into execution through this order.

Backward Classes Welfare Department

Backward Classes Department started in 1977 for the welfare of backward classes on the recommendation of Sri. Havanur Commission, has formulated several programmes for the educational, economical and social development of the backward classes and minority classes of the district. These programmes are implemented through the District Backward classes officer of this district.

Maintenance of Post Matric Hostels

In order to help students belonging to backward classes from rural areas to continue their education in colleges after Matric, in places where educational institutions (colleges) exist, post Matric hostels for girls/boys are maintained. In these hostels, at the rate of ₹450 per month, free food and shelter are provided for a period of 10 months. For each hostel at the rate of ₹100/- per month, contingency expense is done for a period of 10 months and also each hostel is provided with ₹1,500/- towards two daily newspapers. Those students who are studying post Matric courses like PUC, Graduation, Post-graduation, B.E., MBBS, Diploma, professional courses etc., in government / government recognized educational institutions; students who come from places more than five kilo metres distance from colleges and those whose annual family income is less than ₹15,000/- are eligible to get admitted into these hostels. Local students are not eligible.

There are 6 post Matric hostels for boys and 3 for girls in the district. There are 335 boys and 170 girls. Students are provided with free boarding and lodging. The details of the number of these hostels and the hostelers given in the table 16.23 and 16.24.

Table 16.23: Details of Post Matric Hostel for Boys / Girls

Name of Taluk	No. of Post Matric Hostels			No. of students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Udupi	3	1	4	150	50	200
Kundapura	1	1	2	50	50	100
Karkala	2	1	3	135	70	205
Total	6	3	9	335	170	505

Source : District Officer, Backward Class & Minorities department Udupi District.

Table 16.24: Details of Expenditure of Post Matric Hostels

Year	Hostel for Boys		Hostels for Girls		Total No. of Hostels	Total No. of Students	Expenses in ₹Lakhs
	No. of Hostels	No. of Boys	No. of hostels	No. of Girls			
2002-03	6	445	3	180	9	625	38.99
2003-04	6	312	3	192	9	504	36.07
2004-05	6	303	3	192	9	495	64.04

(In these hostels the students are given free boarding and lodging)

Source : District officer, Backward Classes and minorities department Udupi District

Maintenance of Pre Matric Boys/Girls hostel

Students from backward classes belonging to rural palces are provided with facilities to continue education in middle and high schools. For this, programme of running pre Matric boys / girls hostels in places where there are educational institutes / schools is undertaken. In these hostels 75 per cent of seats are for students from backward classes and 25 per cent of seats are given to students belonging to scheduled caste and tribes. In the district there are 14 pre Matric boys hostels and 4 pre Matric girls hostels. In total there are 18 hostels and there are 700 boys and 200 girls. Related details are given in the table 16.25.

Table 16.25: Details of Pre Matric Boys – Girls Hostels

Name of Taluk	No. of Pre Matric Hostels			No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Udupi	5	2	7	250	100	350
Kundapura	5	1	6	250	50	200
Karkala	4	1	5	200	50	350
Total	14	4	18	700	200	900

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Udupi District

Facilities Provided in the Pre Matric Hostels

The students staying in the hostels will be given the facilities mentioned hereafter: Each student gets every month food at the cost of ₹400/- for a period of 10 months; free lodging; Other materials (soap, oil, etc.) worth of ₹50/- every month for a period of 10 months; text books and writing materials at ₹200/-for the year; bedding materials at ₹450/- once in three years; provision of two sets of clothes per year costing ₹400/- (one set terricot and another set cotton); hair cutting charges at ₹50/- per year. These are the facilities given to each hostelier. In addition to this each hostel gets ₹100/- every month for 10 months towards medical expenses. Hostel having the sanctioned hosteliars number as 50, get ₹200 per month as honorarium towards tuition in difficult subjects the remuneration being paid to three part time teachers. Every hostel gets newspaper and magazine at an annual cost of ₹750/-. Hostel having sanctioned no of hosteliars – 50 – gets per year ₹600/- and those having more than the sanctioned 50 hosteliars, gets ₹1000/- per year towards tinning charges (*Kalay*).

In governmental or government recognized education institutes, students studying from 5th to 10th standards and living five kilometers away from the education institute 90% of the seats are reserved, the rest of 10% seats are reserved for those who live within five kilometers and will be admitted in these pre Matric hostels. To get admission to these hostels, the annual income limit fixed by the government according to the order dt 30-3-2002 is as follows:- Families of backward classes students considered to be from category 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B it is ₹15,000/- and the limit is ₹50,920/- to those belonging to category-1, SC and ST groups.

In the last four years i.e., 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05 the number of pre Matric boys and girls and the number of pre Matric hostels and the expenditure incurred are given in the table 16.26.

Table 16.26 : Details of Expenditure of the Pre Matric Hostels

Year	Hostel for Boys		Hostels for Girls		Total No. of Students	Expenses in ₹Lakhs
	No. of Hostels	No. of Boys	No. of Hostels	No. of Girls		
2002-03	14	600	4	230	830	81.55
2003-04	14	648	4	252	900	79.35
2004-05	14	683	4	217	900	92.75

Source : District Officer, Backward classes and minorities department, Udupi District.

(In these preMatric hostels of Udupi district, alongwith free boarding and lodging facilities, uniform, writing material, bedding materials, trunks; hair cutting charges, medical charges, coaching from part time tutors, paste, oil, soap etc., are provided free of cost).

The expenditure incurred for the improvement of the backward pre Matric hostels in the district, during the last three years from 2002-03 to 2004-05, are given in the below table 16.27.

Table 16.27: Details of Expenditure and Beneficiaries of Pre Matric Hostels

Year	Hostel for Boys		Hostels for Girls		Total No. of Students	Expenses in ₹Lakhs
	No. of Hostels	No. of Boys	No. of Hostels	No. of Girls		
2002-03	20	1205	7	370	1575	6.05
2003-04	20	1205	7	370	1575	2.75
2004-05	20	1205	7	370	1575	2.24

Source : District Officer, Backward classes and minorities department, Udupi District.

Morarji Desai Model Residential School

Morarji Desai Model Residential Schools are opened with a new perspective to provide best educational facilities at the middle and high school stages to bright rural students of backward classes. In this residential school, students are admitted to 6th standard and education is provided till 10th standard. Every student gets the following facilities : food for 10 months with the monthly limit of ₹500/-; text book, stationaries, and uniform within a limit of ₹800/- annually; beddings provided once in three years to each student at the cost of ₹600/-; library, laboratory and medical facilities are also provided in these residential schools. The selection committee selects the students following reservation ratio based on the result of competitive examination. The entrance examination is limited only to the sixth and seventh standard seats. To these schools 5th standard passed students and 10 to 12 years old are considered for entrance examination and decision will be taken on the results of competitive and oral examinations conducted on the subjects regarding Kannada language, mathematics, writing speed; general knowledge and intelligence. The annual income of their families excluding the SC/ST and category -1, should be within ₹15,000/- (fifteen thousand). Finding the necessity of a Morarji Desai school in the district, a proposal has been submitted to the government to start such a school in Baidur of Kundapura Taluk. For this purpose in Heranjalu village of

Kundapura 11.22 acres of government land is kept reserved. A Residential school has been sanctioned in Karkala also.

Typing and Shorthand Training

Candidates from backward classes getting trained in typing and shorthand in commerce institutes recognized by the State, get scholarship of ₹50/- per month, for a period of 10 months. For sanctioning scholarship, the candidates will be selected in two batches from Aug to May and Jan to October through the district level selection committee, candidates getting typing and shorthand training in Kannada are given priority in selection. The details of those who have benefited from this programme in 2004-05 and the expenditure incurred therein are given in the table 16.28.

Extra Boarding Expense

Students belonging to backward classes Category -1 who are studying in various post Matric courses in colleges and those who come from rural areas 5 kilometers away from the education institute are eligible for extra expense towards boarding facility. The purpose is to encourage such students to continue their education, who have made their own lodging arrangements instead of staying in the hostels. Only students who belong to category-1 are eligible for this facility. The details of those who utilized this programme in the year 2004-05 and the details of expenditure incurred are given in the Table 16.28.

Concession of Fees

Among the students studying in Government institution and private institutions recognized by government, those students belonging to any caste and religion, whose guardian's yearly family income is ₹11,000/- or less than that, are eligible to be exempted from fees. Each students will be granted exemption from tuition fee, laboratory fees and examination fees. These exemptions from fees will be sanctioned depending upon their good conduct and proper attendance. Those who benefited under this programmed and the expenses incurred there in for the year 2004-05 are given in the table 16.28.

Post Matric Scholarship

Students from backward classes who are studying in the various post Matric courses in colleges are given scholarships, with a view to

help them to continue their education. With the exception of category-1. Those students whose income is less than ₹15,000/- per year are sanctioned this scholarship. The amount of scholarship is fixed for various courses and will be sanctioned accordingly.

Pre-Matric Scholarship

Students from backward classes who are studying from 5th to 10th standard in primary and high schools, are sanctioned pre Matric scholarships with a view to help them to continue their education.

Incentive Award to hostellers

This programme is perused with a view to inculcate competitive spirit to pass different public examinations with high class. This scheme is for students who are in hotels run by the department for pre-Matric and post Matric students. The details relevant in this connection for the year 2004-05 are given in the table 16.28

Table 16.28: Details of Expenses of Different Schemes and Beneficiaries 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in ₹Lakhs)
1.	Maangalya Bhagya	0	0
2.	Exemption from fees	6514	28.95
3.	Students who got incentive Award	62	0.18
4.	Scholarship	12807	14.77
5.	Extra Boarding expense	405	3.11
6.	Typing & Shorthand Training Facility	19	0.08
	Total	19807	47.09

Source : District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Udupi District.

Tailoring Training Centres

Unemployed women belonging to backward classes and minorities, who have passed a minimum of 7th standard will be given training for a year in tailoring, so that they can become self reliant in their life. Those who pass the examination conducted at the end of training will be issued certificates from the department and also a free tailoring machine to enable them to become self-employee. Candidates who have failed will be given opportunity to sit for the examination again within two years in Udupi Taluk. The department is running a tailoring training centre in Kunjibettu.

Table 16.29: Details of Beneficiaries of Tailoring Training Centre

Year	Places of training centres	No. of women trained	No. who passed	No. of machines given	Expense (in Lakhs ₹)
2002-03	Kunjibettu, Udupi Taluk	20	20	20	2.65
2003-04	Kunjibettu, Udupi Taluk	20	20	20	2.60
2004-05	Kunjibettu, Udupi Taluk	20	20	20	2.76

Source: Dist Officer Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Udupi dist

Training to Law Graduates

According to the order of the government dated 30-3-1995, those persons who are unemployed Law graduates from the backward classes and minorities groups, will be selected and given training in legal practice for a period of 4 years. For this, persons belonging to Category-1 under the age 31 years who have registered their names in Bar Council are to be selected. If no candidate belonging to this category is available, then eligible candidates from other categories will be selected according to rules. Excepting category-1, candidates from other categories will be getting an annual income not more than ₹15,000/-. At the rate of rupees one thousand per month, stipend will be given for a period of four years.

Table 16.30: Details of Beneficiaries of Stipend of Law Graduates Training

Year	No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditure in Lakhs ₹
2001-02	4	2	0.48
2002-03	4	2	0.86
2003-04	5	3	0.66

Source: Dist Officer Backward Classes and Minorities Department, Udupi dist

Grant-in-Aid Orphanages of Backward Classes

If, some voluntary service organizations running orphanages, are found to be working satisfactorily in all aspects, then benefit fund will be sanctioned to facilitate education of orphans and destitute children studying in primary and middle standards and in high schools. In proportion to the number of orphans and homeless children in the

orphanage, at the rate of monthly ₹150/- grants will be provided towards food, throughout all the 12 months of the year. But Udupi district does not have any grant in-aid orphanages for backward classes, getting aid money.

Ashrama Schools

Most of the castes included in the Category-1 of backward classes, were earlier considered as nomadic and quasi nomadic communities, with a view to help for the primary education of the children of these classes, this programme is undertaken. Each will be provided with ₹ 350/- worth of food per month for 10 months, ₹200/- for uniform and ₹20 rupees for other contingency materials per month for 10 months. But Udupi district does not have any Ashrama School run by the department. Also the department is not maintaining any women welfare centres.

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited

The backward classes development corporation was established in Karnataka in 1977. The backward classes in the state form 52% of the total population of the state. By providing the necessary financial assistance, so that the backward classes may be able to take to several activities; to help the youth of this category by developing professional skills so that they get opportunity for self employment, giving them the necessary training and trying for the all round development of these weaker sections who are under economic inequality – these were the purposes that D. Devaraj Urs worked according to the recommendations of Havanur report. The government, recognizing this fact, renamed this corporation on October 28th of 2005 as “D. Devaraja urs Backward Classes Development Corporation”. The corporation provides loan facilities at concessional interest rate to backward classes to takeup self employment and also benefits under several schemes to unemployed youths so that they can develop professional skills. This corporation is undertaking the following schemes under the leadership of District Manager of Dakshina Kannada district office.

- 1) Chaitanya subsidy cum soft loan scheme.
- 2) Ganga kalyana Irrigation Scheme
- 3) Job oriented training programmes

- 4) Arivu (Knowledge) scheme
- 5) Term Loan Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (from 2003)
- 6) Term Loan Schemes of National Disabled People's Finance and Development Corporation
- 7) Direct Loan Scheme.

Under the scheme of term loan scheme of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, the following zonal schemes have the loan facility (1) Agriculture and Agricultural based schemes (2) Artisans and Petty Businessmen (3) Service Sector (4) Transport Sector and New Swarnima scheme (only for women).

National Disabled Finance and Development Corporation Schemes

This Corporation has been established on January 24th 1997 on national level for the development of the disabled. The state government has appointed the Karnataka backward classes development corporation to work as chanelising agency on June 6th of 2002. Under the scheme which comes into force from 2003-04, all kinds of disabled persons will get a maximum of one lakh rupees as loan to get self employment according to their capacity and become self reliant. The loan upto ₹50,000/- will be levied an interest of 5% and the loan from ₹50,000/- to one lakh rupees will be levied an interest of 6%.

Persons who are eligible to get the loan are as follows: person having disability of more than 40%, and aged between 18 years to 55 years and if the person is from rural area and the annual income is less than ₹eight thousand; persons from urban area are having an annual income less than one lakh rupees are eligible to get the loan. In Udupi district, in the year 2004-05, at the expenditure of ₹7.50 lakh rupees, 30 disabled persons were provided with this loan facility.

Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme

To undertake schemes costing component expense upto one lakh rupees relating to various activities of service area and business industry, agricultural jobs, the corporation provides loan facility from the share capital given by the government. This has been undertaken with the collaboration of Bank or financial institutes and cooperative societies. Those who belong to backward classes and whose annual income is less than ₹22,000/- are eligible for the loan under this

scheme. The committee in the Zilla Panchayat will sanction the loan and sends the proposals to the corporation release of money. The corporation give 50% or maximum of ₹5,000/- subsidy upto ₹25,000/- unit cost; to components from ₹25,000/- to one lakh rupees maximum ₹5000/- subsidy and 20% but maximum ₹20,000/- margin money. These are given at 4% rate of interest. For the last three years the loans sanctioned under Chaitanya Soft loan scheme in Udupi district and the beneficiaries categorized detail is given in Table 16.31.

Table 16.31: Details of Sanctioned Loan under Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme

Year	Target		Achievement					
			Category I & IIa		Category IIIa & IIIb		Total	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2001-02	308	33.69	178	27.91	40	6.26	218	34.17
2002-03	308	29.85	246	35.10	58	8.64	304	43.74
2003-04	185	22.35	178	29.16	21	3.47	199	32.63

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Under the Chaitanya Subsidy/soft loan scheme for the year 2004-05, No. of applications received, No. of applications recommended, Number of applications sanctioned and the applications pending in the Banks. The categorized details are given in the Table 16.32.

Table 16.32

No. of applications received		Applications recommended to the Banks		No. of Applications sanctioned by the Banks		No. of Applications pending in the Bank	
1 & 2a	3a & 3b	1 & 2a	3a & 3b	1&2a	3a & 3b	1 & 2a	3a & 3b
142	16	134	15	108	12	9	2

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

The purpose of this scheme is to provide small and marginal farmers of backward classes irrigation to their dry lands. Getting bore wells drilled, fixing pump set and providing electrification and irrigation facilities also at the cost of unit expense of ₹3.59 lakhs is according to this scheme. These benefits are for a minimum of three persons having a minimum of eight acres at one place and for more than three people having 15 acres of land at one place. Details about the facility provided for achieving Ganga Kalyana Scheme for the year 2003-04 in the district and the beneficiaries is given in the tables 16.33 and 16.34.

**Table 16.33: Details of Achievement of
Ganga Kalyana Scheme - Group and Individual**

Year	Target			Achievement					
	Physical		Economic	Category I & IIa		Category IIIa & IIIb		Total	
	G	I		Physical	Economic	Physical	Economic	Physical	Economic
2001-02	2	11	11.41	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002-03	2	12	10.12	3	1.95	0	0	3	1.95
2003-04	3	12	10.00	1	0.65	0	0.00	1	0.65

G- Group; I - Individual

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Table 16.34: Details of Achievement under Ganga Kalyana Scheme

Group Unit No.	Individual No.	No. of bore wells drilled	Lift Irrigation Unit	No. of beneficiaries	Area of land Irrigated	Expenditure incurred
-	3	3	1	3	8 acres	3.78

163 beneficiaries have benefited from the direct loan scheme in the year 2004-05. among them, 145 persons belongs to I and II 'A' category, 18 beneficiaries are from III 'A' and III 'B' category. Hence, category I and II 'A' category have got the loan rate at 88.96% and category III 'A' and III 'B' have got the loan rate at 11.04% .

Since its inception, the corporation has been bringing into force the following schemes as financial assistance for artisans of backward classes and also rural handicrafts industries – Chaitanya benefit fund/margin money scheme, job oriented training, motor driving, computer foremanship, electronic servicing and repairs, Ganga Kalyana and Arivu (Awareness).

Motor Driving Training

For helping unemployed youth and backward classes unemployed youth to get Self Employment, Training in Heavy Vehicle Transport, Light Vehicle Transport and Autoriksha Driving is provided free of cost through motor driving schools recognized by the Government. During this period, locals are given a stipend of ₹150/- and to outsiders ₹300/- the training period being one month, one time bus charge for to and fro and licence fee is also borne by the corporation.

Foremanship Training

In order to make backward class unemployed candidates having diploma expertise in their jobs and assisting them to get jobs, the corporation is giving one year foremanship training through the central government foremanship training institute. During the training period, the trainees are given a monthly stipend of ₹500/-.

Computer Training

To take up self-employment, the educated employed youths are imparted computer training through Government recognised institutions. The training fees will be borne from the grants sanctioned by the Government. This scheme has not been implemented since 2004-05 as the Government has not provided the budget for this scheme.

Shramashakti Scheme

A new scheme by the name Shramashakti has been launched from 2005. The traditional artisans and professional skills belonging to the state backward classes and minority group in the state are losing their traditional markets and proficiency, because of the usage of modern technology. With this background, the scheme aims to increase their proficiency and professional, skills and improve their life standard. For this the Shramashakti scheme provides the necessary financial assistance. This scheme has maximum of ₹25,000/- loan project and training project to increase professional skills. Applicants will be given, at the beginning, unit expense as loan. After, the applicant repaid 75% of the loan with interest, 25% of subsidy will be adjusted to the applicants account as back end subsidy. For the purpose of this scheme, 34 eligible traditional artisans/family occupations are recognized. They are; Carpentry/wood carvings, gold smithy and silver work, bronze work, tailoring/ sewing work, sheet metal manufacturing of various products from fibres, pottery/artistic pottery; dying and printing; ivory work, carving blacksmithy, cotton weaving, Bamboo and Cane Work, Sculpting, Agarabatti manufacturing, Cart/Wheel manufacture, Broomsticks, Tin products, Bee keeping,

Stone sculpting, Metal Craft, Limestone burning, Laundry/Dhobi work, Barber (shaving) work, and Oil Extraction work. For the group activities of artisans self help groups, maximum ten persons depending upon the profession/traditional occupation, according to the scheme, or for each person maximum of not more than ₹15,000/-, the group will be sanctioned 1.50 lakh rupees. For the group activity through artisans cooperative societies, a maximum of 20 persons, depending upon their profession / traditional occupation, each person gets a maximum of ₹5 lakhs through the cooperative society. The loan sanctioned under the Shramashakthi scheme, a simple interest of 4% will be collected annually.

Welfare of the Minority

The welfare programmes for the backward classes and the minority was managed by one department till 1998. Karnataka government formed the department for the welfare of minority through an order on December 9th of 1998 and separated the responsibility of the programmes. Accordingly this minority welfare department has started work from May 20th of 1999. But in the district level, the departmental officers of the backward classes, have the responsibility of bringing into force the schemes of the directorate. Training to Law graduates, stipend to I.T.I. / Diploma students, grants (grant-in-aid) for the maintenance of pre Matric hostels run by private voluntary organizations of minorities and sanction grants for construction of buildings coaching to the candidates appearing for competitive examinations, grant for the construction of community hall / shadi mahal, maintenance of pre Matric and post Matric hostels – the several programmes that are implemented by the backward classes welfare department in great measure, the same programmes have to implemented for the minorities in all the districts of the state, following the above mentioned rules, the programmes that are getting implemented in the district are : Mangalya Bhagya, exemption of fees, incentive award, training in typing and shorthand, extra boarding charges. The details of the programmes, the expenditure incurred to implement them and the beneficiaries are given in the tables 16.35 and 16.36.

Table 16.35: Details of Expenditure for Various Projects and the Beneficiaries 2004-05

Sl. No.	Different Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure ₹ lakhs
1.	Mangalya Bhagya	0	0
2.	Fees exemption	3760	16.78
3.	Incentive awards for students	13	0.03
4.	Scholarship	1298	1.49
5.	Excess boarding charges	126	0.96
6.	Typing & shorthand training facility	1	0.005
	Total	5198	19.265

Source: Backward classes and minorities department, Udupi District.

Table 16.36: Details of the minority candidates who have got the Facility of Law Graduate Training

Year	No. of Men	No. of women	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
2001-02	4	-	0.29
2002-03	4	1	0.55
2003-04	5	1	0.48

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and minorities department, Udupi District.

Grant-in-aid Orphanages

With a view to give encouragement to voluntary organizations which are managing orphanages to facilitate the education of orphans and homeless children, sanctioned grants to such institutions. The annual income from all sources of those guardians of children who do not have either father or mother or both, is less than ₹11,000/- such children will be considered as orphans. They will be provided with a monthly rate of ₹150/- towards food for all the 12 months of the year. Orphans and homeless children will be allowed to stay in these orphanages till they complete their high school education. Orphans and homeless children studying in primary, middle standards and high schools are eligible to get this financial assistance. The grant will be sanctioned only if it is found that the orphanage is running satisfactorily in all aspects. The attendance of the hosteliars in the school and orphanage and the actual expense incurred will be counted for giving grant. In this district there are only 3 private aided orphanage for the minorities and these are getting the aid from the minorities department through backward classes officers. But in Udupi

district here are neither post Matric hostels for minorities nor are there any pre Matric hostels for the minorities.

Table 16.37 : Details of minorities private orphanages

Year	Minorities Boys Orphanages		Minorities Girls Orphanages		Total no. of Students	Total no. of Hostels	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
	No. of Hostels	No. of Boys	No. of Hostels	No. of Girls			
2002-03	1	59	2	96	155	3	2.26
2003-04	1	50	2	92	142	3	2.07
2004-05	1	49	2	94	143	3	2.08

Source : Backward classes & minorities department (Udupi District)

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation

The Karnataka minorities development corporation was established in 1986. the purpose of the corporation is to formulate several programmes for the betterment and economic development of religious minorities like Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, Parsis and Anglo Indians and to implement the programmes, to take up schemes like self reliance soft loan scheme, job oriented training and Ganga Kalyana irrigation Scheme is the responsibility of the corporation. Self consistency, soft loan scheme, the businesses, industries and agricultural based activities undertaken by the minorities will be provided with loan benefit from Banks and financial institutions.

Training Projects : The corporation has undertaken several training programmes for the unemployed educated young men and women so that they can be self employed. Job oriented training projects are: computer training, foreman training, motor driving, tailoring, embroidery, medical transcription, shoes manufacture, manufacturing of leather clothes, fashion designing technology, silk and cotton clothes weaving training – for these activities, government have sanctioned the grants.

Ganga Kalyana Scheme

Among the religious minorities two to four farmers; families having two to four members having a minimum of 8 acres of land – get expense money to drill two bore wells, like wise those who have 8 to

15 acres of land get expense money to drill three bore wells and also the complete expense to get the full irrigation facility, the corporation provides money in the form of aid. The water available from ground level river and lakes, will be got through lift irrigation project under the Ganga Kalyana Scheme and the money required for this scheme will be given fully in the form of subsidy by the corporation. Those selected by the office of the District manager of the District, having 2 to 4 acres of land, have the opportunity to get the cost of drilling one bore well and fitting the pump, under the individual bore well scheme. Under the scheme Arivu (knowledge) students, for professional education – MBBS, Engineering and BDS will be provided with an annual loan facility of ₹50,000/-. After completion of education, the loan will have to be returned to the corporation at 2% interest rate.

Women and Child Welfare

The Women and Children Welfare department is functioning for the development of poor and backward women and children. This department had programmes mainly for the overall development of women who are below poverty line or at the border line of poverty. The department is implementing various schemes with the view of support to the women, achieve all greatness and high status by accomplishing note worthy tasks, without limiting her strength and knowledge to only house chores and remain just house wife. The government is of the view that, specially, if the women in rural areas have to lead a happy life, and if they have to join the main stream of development of the national life, they must develop the skill and get involved in several productive fields also and thereby achieve economic self reliance. With this the women can also maintain good health. Having these views, the government has formulated several health programmes through the department for the development of women. The department is maintaining schemes for safety protection and development of child also. In Udupi district, Zilla Panchayat is bringing into force these programmes of the department through District Women and Children's Welfare Officer. Thus the following are the programmes getting done through this office-Integrated Child Development Project, Anganwadi Centres, Supplementary Nutrious Food Project, *Balika Samruddi Yojane* (Girls Development Project), *Stree Shakthi Yojane* (Women Power Project), setting up reform institutions, scheme for the oldages and the dissabled, udyogini, marketing help scheme, our daughter our strength project, construction of anganwadi

buildings scheme, Job oriented training project, financial assistance to women law graduates, attendance scholarships for girls from rural area, Financial assistance for widow remarriage and project for Kittur Chennamma National Award etc.,

Balika Samvrudhi Yojane

The purpose of this project is to eradicate the low opinion about girls in the society and giving social security to the girl child by creating honourable opinion. This is a Central Sponsored Scheme. Girl child born after 19-6-1997 will be given ₹500/- as a contribution. Children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and assistants are considered to be beneficiaries under this project and are given these facilities. In order to increase the attendance of girls in schools and also to increase the marriage age of girls, this scheme is formulated. If the girl child attends school, continues her education, till the 10th class, and does not marry till the age of 18, a scholarship will be given every year for every class. This scholarship will be given in joint savings account deposit with interest.

Table 16.38: Details of Annual Scholarship

From 1st to 3rd std.	₹ 300/-	To each standard per year
4th standard	₹ 500/-	
5th standard	₹ 600/-	
6th to 7th Standard	₹ 700/-	
8th standard	₹ 800/-	
From 9th to 10th Standard	₹ 1000/-	

Source : Annual report of the Department

On the occasion of Golden Jubilee of independence, mothers of female born in economically backward classes are given ₹500/- as prize, under this scheme. Accordingly, the details of those who have been given scholarship and the beneficiaries of the mothers' prizes, for the last five years and also the details of the expenditure incurred is given in Table 16.39.

Table 16.39: Details of Beneficiaries, and Amount Spent Under Balika Samrudhi Yojane

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenses incurred (in lakhs of ₹)
1.	2001-02	260	6.50
2.	2002-03	160	4.00
3.	2003-04	-	-
4.	2004-05	200	6.00

Source : Deputy Director, Women & Children Welfare Department, Udupi

Stree Shakti Yojane (Women Empowerment Scheme)

This project has been started in the state newly, from October 2000. Within a very short period, the programme that is very successfully getting implemented in the state is this women empowerment scheme. Under this, several women from the state have progressed not only economically but also in financial matters, literary activities and education. There are thousands of examples women who have benefited under this scheme regarding gaining self confidence in conducting their own lives, regarding being self sufficient, and also regarding converting their difficult life into a happy one. The main aim of this women empowerment scheme is to bring about economic and social capability through self help groups in rural women. This scheme is highly helpful to women. Under this scheme, so far 2200 groups have been formed in the district. By the end of 2005, 31497 members have been registered. Among these members, 2310 women belong to scheduled castes; 1977 women are from scheduled tribes; 1915 women are from minority groups and 25,295 women belong to other classes.

The members of the groups conduct income generating activities through bank loan and internal loan. By the end of December 2005, a sum of 12.75 crore rupees were saved through 2200 stree shakthi groups. 29572 members have been distributed 18 crore rupees as internal loan and ₹107.60 lakhs as revolving fund from the department, ₹ 2.40 lakhs as revolving fund from SGSY. Details of the income generating group activities are : dairy - 939; fisheries - 202; poultry farm - 2; agriculture - 202; horticulture - 277; small traders -51; handicraft industry - 40; tailoring 12 and one group is undertaking other activities.

Through these trades the women have become economically self-reliant and also they have become developed their will power and have developed interest and courage to indulge themselves in social service activities and raising their voices against social evils. These facts have come to the notice of the department. So, it can be said that this scheme is helping like an instrument to them in getting social status.

Integrated Child Development Scheme

The necessity for providing balanced diet in order to protect the physical as well as mental health of pregnant women, new mothers and children was realized by the department. To implement this idea, nutritious food are provided to these sections, through Anganwadi centres in rural areas. In addition, to that injection for immunisation and frequent health check up, are undertaken often. Children between 0-6 ages who are suffering from malnutrition, pregnant women and new mothers get nutritious food every day through anganwadi centres.

Anganwadi Centres

As told above, besides providing food and care to pre school children, mothers of children will be provided with rice, egg, fruits and other nutritious food in the Anganwadi centres. These women will be given these foods from the 3rd month of their pregnancy till the child born – six months old. The anganwadi workers and assistants supply these foods to eligible women and children and also render required service. In all the three taluks of the district, anganwadi centres are working.

Table 16.40: Details of Children getting Benefits in Anganwadi Centres

Name of Taluks	Anganwadi centres sanctioned		Anganwadi centres functioning	No. of Beneficiaries
	Numbers	Year		
Udupi	495	76-77	495	29461
Karkala	189	82-83	189	12143
Kundapura	343	82-83	343	25158
Total	1027	-	1027	66762

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Udupi District

International Women's Day Celebration and Kittur Rani Chennamma Award

International women's day is celebrated on 8th of March every year, at state as well as district level, by the department. The voluntary service institute which has worked continuously for 5 years for the progress of women and women who have worked continuously in the field of literature, art, education, women's development is given an award in the name of Kittur Rani Chennamma on this women's day. The award given to the voluntary service organisation consists cash of ₹25,000/- and that given to an individual consists of ₹10,000/-. Mumtaz Begum of Katpadi Belapu of Udupi district has been awarded this personal award for the year 2005-06 for her service in the field of literature, by the women and child welfare department.

Financial Help to Mahila Mandalis

In Udupi district, about 200 women's associations (Mahila Mandalis) are working. Under this scheme, in order to help these mandalis to stand strong, so that they could undertake programmes necessary for the overall development of women and for cottage industries, each mandali used to get every year ₹1,000/- as grant for 5 years. In later times this amount was increased to ₹5,000/-. Now these mandalis are not getting any grant still, when these mandalis undertake some programmes of the department, or when the departmental schemes are undertaken through these mandalis, there is the provision to get the amount spent by submitting the details of the expenses incurred to the department. In the year 2003-04, in Kundapura Taluk - 96, Karkala Taluk - 82, and in Udupi Taluk - 298 mahila mandalis were actively working.

Training and stipend to Women Law Graduates

With a purpose to create opportunity for women law graduates to get required experience and more knowledge to start independent legal practice, each graduate will be given a stipend of ₹1,000/- every month and arrange for her get four years of legal training under an efficient lawyer. Details of selection of law graduates and money spent for scholarship in the district is as follows.

Year	No. of Benifiaries	Expenditure
2003-04	2	0.48
2004-05	2	-
2005-06	2	0.35

Source : Deputy Director, Department of Women & Child development, Udupi

Sweekara Kendra (Reception Centre)

The department has established eleven receiving centres in the state. estranged women and widows abandoned women, and women and girls who seek protection and shelter are received in these centres. According to Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 the court, those women and girls who are sent for rehabilitation by the court because of immoral acts are also received in these centres. Women brought by social activists and police and woman who come to join voluntarily are also given shelter provided with board and lodging and are given training in simple professions. They will be allowed to stay temporarily for three months. Then they are given vocational training and knowledge required for their rehabilitation and efforts will be made to see that their future life will be an easy and bright one. Later, efforts will be made to send them to their homes or get them married off. Or else getting them jobs or sending them to the nearest state women homes. But in Udupi no reception centre is maintained.

State Women Homes

The women and girls sent by the above said reception centres will be looked after in these homes. The department is maintaining 8 women homes in the state and women in necessity of protection and shelter are allowed here. Udupi has one such women home. Here the women are trained in various professions. In Homes there are women who have received training and who have stayed there for a long period.

Crèches for Children of Working Women

Opening child care centres to give shelter to children within 3 years, of agricultural as well as other working women and to give aid to experienced voluntary organizations maintaining such centres is the purpose of this scheme. Child care centre or crèches of children from 0-3 years, protecting them from natural disasters, giving

supplementary nutritious food, prevent the school dropout of girls, increasing female literacy rate – all these programmes are also the purpose of the scheme. Voluntary organisations who have been registered according to the Society's Registration Act, 1960 and who have facilities, experience, means and required staff to carry through the programme successfully, are eligible to get aid under this scheme.

Attendance Scholarship for Girls from Rural Areas

Under this scheme, to avoid school dropouts of rural girls and also to increase the female literacy rate, studying in 5th to 10th standard who have passed with 80% attendance are be given scholarship for a period of 10 months. It is imperative that the family of the girl student getting benefits under the scheme should not have annual income more than ₹10,000/- and that the girl should be a resident of the village whose population is less than 20 thousand. The details of the girls who are benefited by this scheme and the expenditure incurred thereby are given in the Table 16.41.

Tble 16.41 Details of Girls who are benifitted in the Scheme

Year	No. of Benifiaries	Expenditure
2003-04	210	1.05
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	200	1.00

Source : Deputy Director, Department of Women & Child development, Udupi

Children's Welfare Committee

For the welfare and protection of children who are facing several problems, government has made an arrangement based on legislature. Mental illness, child abandoned by an unwed mother, children tortured for being unable to do household chores, child suffering from physical handicaps, orphans – these are the various problems children undergo. To implement the law in connection with this, the government has formed Children's Welfare Committees (CWC) in the women and child development department. The committee has five members including one chairman and these act as first grade judges. Abandoned children, sexually abused children, or those transferred from place to place with evil intention and other types of children when found the justified way is to present them before this children's welfare committee. Or else the child itself can go before the

committee. These committees exist in each district and work in the State Bala Mandirs. Rehabilitating such children presented before the committee, searching for their guardians and sending the children to them, if the guardians are not found giving the child in adoption to those who come forward to protect the child or keeping the child under foster care. These are the means through which the children are provided with suitable help and protection.

Observation Homes for Boys / Girls

Neglected children are admitted into observation homes at the behest of police or voluntary organisations. Such children are kept under observation for three months by the superintendents to subject them to a detailed investigations to know their behaviour, the atmosphere in which they were brought up, juvenile delinquents are presented before the juvenile courts and other children are presented before Kalyana Mandali (Child Welfare Board) and the question of their rehabilitation is decided. The department is running 8 such observation homes in the state under the juvenile justice act of 2000.

In Udupi, under the same juvenile justice act, 4 homes are functioning. One is Bala Mandira for Boys another one Bala Mandira for Girls' one observation home and one Stree Seva Niketana – all these are functioning in one building at a place called Nittoor in Udupi. The details of the children registered in the past three years, in these four centres and the expenditure incurred are given in the table 16.42.

Table 16.42.

Sl. No.	No. of Observation Homes	Place	Year	No. of Children	Expenditure in ₹ lakhs
1	Boys Bala Mandira	Nittoru, Udupi	2002-03	2	1.48
2	Girls Bala Mandir	Nittoru, Udupi	2003-04	2	4.50
3	Observation home	Nittoru, Udupi	2004-05	3	3.20
4	Stree Seva Niketana	Nittoru, Udupi	-	-	-

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Udupi.

Bala Bhavana

Bala Bhavana Society was registered in 1986, with a view to make children creative by providing them activities apart from school education. Establishing Ranga Mandirs for children, development of parks, providing various types of amusement to children, library,

conducting summer camps during the vacation periods October and April months – all such programmes are conducted in Bal Bhavans. In Brahmagiri of Udupi, the department is running a Bal Bhavan. Here apart from camp and entertainment programmes, every Saturday free music classes are arranged for children below 12 years. In this Bhavan the sanctioned strength is 35 and more number of children are also taking advantage of the facility. The relevant details are given in the Table 16.43.

Table 16.43 : No. of children benefited & expenditure incurred

Place of Bal Bhavan	Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakhs ₹
Brahmagiri, Udupi	2003-04	35+20	0.62
	2004-05	32+20	0.62
	2005-06	35	0.62

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Udupi.

Cottages for Homeless Children

This scheme has been started to provide rehabilitation for homeless children and by doing so providing shelter and protection so that they can become good citizens. Registered voluntary organizations, who are working in the field of child development maintain these cottages. These organizations can get as grant of ₹ 400/- monthly for every child including the 90% of the maintenance expense of the cottage. Of this, 10% of the expense has to be borne by these voluntary organizations. Under this scheme, 18 registered voluntary organizations are working and they come under the programme of Zilla Panchayat. Udupi district does not have any such cottage run by the department.

Programmes of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation

Karnataka State Women Development Corporation is established in 1987 under the Company Act 1956. the points cited below are the main ideas of the corporation:

1. Identify the women entrepreneurs
2. To prepare systematised reports for women

3. Providing technical consultancy service to facilitate loans from Bank and other financial institutions.
4. Provide marketing facilities for the products made by Women.
5. To promote and strengthen women organizations, societies, mandalis and cooperative institutions.
6. To promote the necessary training and skill for women.

In Udupi district, for the development of women who are on the verge of poverty line and also to empowerment of women and make them self reliance, the above said corporation has undertaken the programmes mentioned hereafter.

Marketing Assistance Scheme

The corporation arranges exhibition and marketing Melas in district centres to get potential customers for the products manufactured by women entrepreneurs. Not only in the district centres, exhibition and marketing melas are also held twice in a year at state level on international women's day and in the month of September. Thus provides marketing platform to women. For the past three years, 55 women entrepreneurs have benefited by this scheme women who have got the benefit of the Udyogini marketing scheme and the expenditure incurred is shown in the Table 16.44.

Table 16.44

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure
2003-04	25	0.25 lakhs
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	30	0.30 lakhs

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Udupi.

Mane Belaku and Udyogini Scheme

For the self reliance and self confidence of any person, financial progress is only the first step. As a way for the women to develop financially they have to be involved in income generating activities, and in establishing business enterprises. For this they can be provided with loan and financial assistance. Under this scheme, the Corporation will arrange for loan facility upto ₹25,000/- through banks. Also the corporation gives 25% or a maximum of ₹25,000/- subsidy, for this loan. The detail of the progress achieved in the above schemes in the past three years is given below:

Table 16.45: Details of the progress achieved under the scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Year	Achievement	
			Financial	Physical
1	Udyogini	2003-04	1,70,400	53
2		2004-05	3,06,000	46
3		2005-06	1,79,000	21

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Udupi.

Santwana Mahila Sahayavani

Government has given its approval for this scheme in the year 2000-01. the purpose of this scheme is providing legal assistance, counselling to women who are suffering from the social evils like dowry and exploitation, atrocity, rape, sexual harassment, problems in marital life and other problems. Also to provide them with financial solution, temporary shelter, training them stand steadfastly are the ideas of this scheme. This scheme is implemented by establishing Mahila Sahayavani Kendra through registered voluntary organizations. These centres are fitted with toll free telephone number. The cases will be registered on the basis of the nature and seriousness of the problem. The cases are presented before the district level committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. Required help and other rehabilitation facilities are sanctioned according to the merit of each case. If the woman who has undergone atrocity needs immediate financial help also will be given from ₹2,000/- to a maximum of ₹10,000/-. Details of cases registered in the past five years in the district is given in Table 16.46.

Table 16.46: Details of Cases Registered

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered
1	2001-02	-
2	2002-03	17
3	2003-04	46
4.	2004-05	28
5	2005-06	43

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Udupi.

Women Training Programme

The Swashakti Project being implemented by the women and children development directorate is renamed as women training

programme and has been given over to women development corporation. The project has its ideas as the economic empowerment of women. For this, it is proposed to give women job oriented training at free of cost and make them self reliance by allowing them to have their own business. Beauty parlour, tailoring, embroidery, manufacture of ready made garments, repair and maintenance of electronic goods, computer hardware, training in masonry, nursing and ward assistance, light vehicles training, bakery training, etc. are the trainings that are planned in this scheme. In the district, in the period 2003-05, hundred women have been trained in various skills.

Table 16.47 : Details of Women Trained under the Women Training Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expense
2003-04	65	₹ 1,73,546/-
2004-05	35	₹ 1,37,867/-

State Resources Centre Scheme

To help the research activities which supplement the development of women and establishing libraries, to evaluate the scheme of women development projects, consulting centres for women – these3 are the purposes of the project. But this project is not getting established in Udupi.

Welfare of the Disabled and Senior Citizens

Before independence, the government had not thought much about the welfare of the disabled. But in post independence period, central and state governments have formulated several programmes for the disabled. The activities related to these people was earlier taken up by the women and children welfare department itself. Later, the state government constituted a separate department on 1-08-1988 for the welfare of the disabled. In the direction of making the disabled active citizens of the country, the government has formulated several programmes for the welfare of the disabled and these are getting implmented through the women and children welfare department head, in the central office he is assisted by the Deputy Director, Assistant Director, other officers and others.

A person for whom one or more parts of the body are disabled and one's strength and ability are weaken, if a person is incapable of

performing the daily activities by himself, such a person is considered to disabled. The disabled are categorized as – disabled by body, visually impaired, hearing impaired, mentally retarded, disabled due to leprosy after getting cured of it, mentally ill and multiple disabilities.

The disabled need education and job to lead life like the common people. It is not enough if they are given training in the profession of their choice. They must be given the opportunity to use their capacity completely and also surety for their social security. If this is done, there is no doubt that the disabled will be active citizens of this country. The government, realizing this fact, has formulated several schemes and enacting them.

A. Educational Schemes

Scholarship for the disabled: The government has a programme of giving scholarships to eligible students studying from 1st standard upto university level. Disabled children of 1-5th standards get a monthly scholarship of ₹25, students of 5-9th standards get monthly scholarship of ₹35/-; those studying from 9th to PUC get a monthly scholarship of ₹95/-; from the 2nd degree onwards, the disabled student gets a monthly amount of ₹125/-. Post graduate and diploma students and technical graduate disabled students are given ₹175/- as monthly scholarship. Along with the scholarship the disabled student gets transportation allowance. The details of the scholarships sanctioned for the period 2003-06 in the district is given in the table 16.48.

Table 16.48 : Details of Scholarship Sanctioned to the Disabled

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in lakhs ₹)
2003-04	105	98,000
2004-05	77	76,000
2005-06	87	1,00,000
Total	269	2,74,000

Source: Deputy Director, Women & Children Development Department, Udupi.

Incentive Prize Scheme for talented disabled students: The department has a special scheme of incentive prizes to encourage talented disabled students who secure more than 60% marks. This

special scheme is extended to B.Ed., M.Ed., and TCH students also from 2001-02. The details of the students who have benefited from this scheme from the year 2003-04, is provided in the table 16.49.

Table 16.49

Year	Beneficiaries	Amount spent in ₹	Eligibility
2003-04	07	4,100/-	Students who secure more than 60% in SSLC and PUC
2004-05	09	4,900/-	
2005-06	09	5,000/-	

Source: Deputy Director, Women & Children Development Department, Udupi.

B. Employment and training

With regard to Karnataka civil service (general recruitment) rules, rule 9(1A) of 1977, in the direct appointment of state civil services group 'C' and group 'D' posts, 5% of the posts are reserved for the disabled (official memorandum No. DPAR 115 SRR 2005 Dt. 19-11-2005).

Assistance for Self employment (Adhara) Scheme: The department has started a scheme 'Adhara' to facilitate disabled to take up self employment in small business. Under this scheme, each beneficiary is provided with a free petty shop and a loan of ₹6,000/- as working capital, without interest. Particulars of beneficiaries and the expenditure on them from 2003-04 and 2005-06 is given in the Table 16.50.

Table 16.50

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in lakh ₹)	Purpose
2003-04	12	1.20	Small business
2004-05	03	0.36	-do-
2005-06	07	0.84	-do-
Total	22	2.40	

C. Rehabilitation schemes

Supply of equipments to disabled: Disabled from rural areas whose annual family income is not more than ₹11,500/- and disabled from cities whose annual family income is not more than ₹ 24,000/-

will be provided with equipments in accordance with their disability. Tricycles, artificial limbs, hearing aids, wheel chairs and other equipments will be provided under this scheme. Efforts were made from 2003 to 2004 in the district to get grants from the government to provide equipments to the disabled of the district. But as money from the government was not available, the required equipments were provided to the disabled by the sponsorship of Indian Red Cross Society. As the government did not release funds for the purpose, the Red Cross society of the district has sponsored the money.

The details of the equipments, beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred during the year 2003-06 are provided in the Table 16.51.

Table 16.51

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Equipment	distributed Sponsors
2003-04	03	0.15	03 Tricycle	Indian Red Cross Society
2004-05	07	0.10	04 Hearing aid	
2005-06	34	0.18	Tricycle, wheel chair, Hearing aid	

Source: Deputy Director, Women & Children Development Department, Udupi.

Financial Assistance for Disability Treatment Scheme : Eligible disabled persons will be given financial aid for the treatment of disability in accordance with rules. For operations in government hospitals and in well equipped private hospitals for treatment, a maximum amount of ₹15,000/- will be given as aid. In Udupi district, in the past two years, three persons have got aid. The details in this regard are given below in Table No. 16.52.

Table 16.52

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in lakhs ₹)	Purpose of Aid
2004-05	01	10,000/-	For operation
2005-06	02	10,170/-	-do-
Total	03	20,170/-	

D.Public Awareness Schemes

Under this scheme, posters, periodicals are printed for publicity throughout the state and also through several programmes for creating awareness among the public.

World Disabled Day: To encourage the disabled to participate in several sports and to create awareness in the public the 3rd of December celebrated as the day of the disabled, throughout the State. On the World Disabled Day, several competitions are held and opportunity is created to award prizes to the talented. In this connection, several competitions were held in the district and 210 disabled have reaped benefit. The details regarding the celebration in the period 2003-06 are given in the Table 16.53.

Table 16.53

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in ₹)	Purpose
2003-04	70	14,000/-	Several sports competitions
2004-05	70	13,000/-	Cultural competitions
2005-06	70	14,000/-	Painting competition
Total	210	41,000/-	

Source: Deputy Director, Women & Children Development Department, Udupi.

E. Other Schemes

Distribution of Identity Cards: The disabled in the district have been distributed identity cards, from the past five years. To recognize different categories of disability, different coloured cards are given. The identity cards distributed in the district during the period 2003-06 and the number of the disabled who got the identity cards is given in the Table 16.54.

Table 16.54

Year	Beneficiaries
2003-04	60
2004-05	102
2005-06	767

Concessional Bus Pass to the Disabled: The government is distributing bus pass to the disabled person at concessional rates. In the district for the past three years, 53 disabled persons have been given bus passes with concession rates. The details are given in the Table 16.55

Table 16.55

Year	Beneficiaries
2003-04	34
2004-05	08
2005-06	11

Source: Deputy Director, Women & Children Development Department, Udupi.

Apart from the schemes mentioned above, the Department is undertaking several other programmes. They are : providing 'Telephone booth' to the disabled of the district to create self employment for them, for the allround development of the disabled 'community rehabilitation project', training and production centres project for financing to start training and production centres; programme of 'audio library for the blind' under which PUC and BA text books are recorded in audio cassettes with tape recorders and will be supplied through the principals of concerned colleges to blind students studying in PUC and BA classes.

Programmes For the Welfare of Senior Citizens

Senior Citizens' Day: The Year 1999-2000 has been proclaimed as the international year of Senior Citizens or the elderly by the United Nations. The purpose of this proclamation is to see that any person who crosses sixty, does not feel that the phase of life here after is one of dependence; and also to make them lead an active, constructive and satisfactory life. Government of India and the state governments have formulated national and state policy in an effort to formulate an over all working policy for the all round development of the Senior Citizens. In order to create an awareness regarding the policy and also regarding the programmes undertaken for the sake of elderly, every year on October First, World Senior Citizens' day is celebrating. In the state also, for the first time, World Senior Citizens' day was celebrated on 1.10.2004.

State Work Policy for Senior Citizens: The Central Social Justice and the powerful ministry is the Planning Ministry for the Senior Citizens' Welfare. In a letter released on 25.8.1999, it formulated a national policy for the elderly persons. This policy gives assurance that the government is aware of the problems faced by the elderly persons

and that they are not defenseless and uncared for. The purpose of the policy is to strengthen the lawful status of the elderly persons in the society and also the help them to lead a peaceful honourable life. The central Government has requested the State Government in a letter on 13.5.2003 that a working policy for the elderly be undertaken. Accordingly the State Government formulated a working policy for the elderly on 5.9.2003 and directed that the policy be implement with immediate effect. All these facilities are undertaken through the department for the welfare of disabled and Senior Citizens. At the district level, deputy director for the women and child welfare department and disabled peoples welfare officers have the responsibility to implement the programmes for the Senior Citizen's welfare Security of the elderly, economic security, maintenance of health, opportunity to lead satisfactory life, protection of property and life, housing, recognition of the fact that the elderly are also resource people – these are the facts included in the Karnataka State Policy. To give identity cards to the elderly, reservation of seats in public transports, dispensing without delay the complaints given by the elderly regarding cases of cheating these are also other main aspects included in the policy.

Government has issued orders in 2004, that day care centres for the elderly opened in four districts of the state and free helpline centres to be opened in the jurisdictions of seven big cities including Mangalore. The voluntary Organisations managing old age homes get aid from the State as well as Central governments. For the medical treatment of senior citizens, mobile medical vans are also operated. But these facilities were not started till the period 2004-05 in Udupi district.

SAINIK WELFARE AND RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

The soldiers are not confined to caste, religion or creed, they do not enjoy the pleasures of attending party, marriage, naming ceremony, etc and dedicate their lives for the protection of the country. The families of such servicemen and ex-servicemen need protection and looking after. This fact was realized by the Indian – British government during the first world war and it formulated and started programmes for their over all development. Indian soldiers working in the wars waged in distant places like South Africa, Italy, Burma and Indonesia were very far from their motherland most of

these soldiers were from rural background and their wives were uneducated. This created problems for the soldiers to communicate with their families. The British government of those days realized that, if the mental as well as morale of the soldiers were maintained at high level, they would participate in the war activities with enthusiasm. So it started to cater to the protection and progress of families of these soldiers. For this, Indian Soldier's Board was established.

When the Indian Naval force and Indian Air force expanded, this board was given the additional responsibility of looking after the families of the soldiers of Naval Force and Air Force also. Its name was changed to 'Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board' Later as the number of soldiers increased, the responsibility and work load of the board also increased and it was understood that in order to maintain the protection of the soldier's families, boards had to be established in all states and later in all districts.

Before Independence, the Maharaja of Mysore had started Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board for the Welfare of families of ex-servicemen and soldiers serving in the Mysore Army. In 1956 after the Unification of the state, the work load of the 19 districts of the state was redistributed to eight existing district Sainik , Naval and air force boards. In 1963 Sainik Board was made permanent and the staff of the eight district Sainik, naval and Air force Boards were considered as government servants. In 1967, keeping in view the increased pressure of work. Mysore State Army, naval and Air force board was established with a secretary completely reserved for the board and the board was kept under the home department. The post of secretary of the board was made as the chief post of the minor department. In 1976, as per the request of the Government of India, these boards were named respectively as Karnataka State Sainik, Navik and Vaimanik Board and District Sainik, Navik and Vaimanik Board. In 1980, the whole system was renamed as soldiers welfare and settlement department and is continuing as such till now. The secretaries of the Karnataka State Sainik, Navik and Vaimanik board are named as the directors of Soldiers Welfare and settlement department. And, the secretaries of the district Sainik, Navik, Vaimanik board are named as the deputy directors of soldiers welfare and settlement department.

In the state, the work of all the 30 districts are looked after by the offices of eleven Joint Directors and Deputy Directors of the department. In the districts having these officials, District Sainik Board have been established under the chairmanship of the Commissioners of the district. These boards meet from time to time and give proper suggestions for the welfare and settlement of the dependents of the ex-servicemen and their families, at the district level, Any person who has worked as a soldier or non soldier of any grade, in the regular army, navy and air force of the Indian Union will be considered ex-serviceman. (Those who have served in defence corps, general reserve engineering force, lok Sahayak and other para military forces are not included in this.)

Udupi District also comes under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Director of Sainik Welfare and Settlement Department of Mangalore office in Dakshina Kannada district. This Deputy Director, also will be the officer who implements the programmes of the department in Udupi District also. This Office undertakes all sorts of Welfare and settlement programmes related to the dependents of soldiers, ex-servicemen and dependents of ex servicemen. This Deputy Director at the District level is also the secretary of the District Sainik Board and does the work of conducting the District Sainik Board meetings.

There are approximately one lakh ex-servicemen in Karnataka. And their dependents are nearly 3 lakhs. This fact is known from the report of the department for the year 2004-05. For the Welfare and settlement of these people, the government of Karnataka has formulated several programmes. They are; Reservation in employment and self employment, fixation of pay, reservation of seats for technical education, book grants and spot assistance for the children of dependents, widow's pension for the widows of the soldiers who have died in wars; sanction of annual compensation fund for the district soldiers, sanction of cash and yearly pension for those who have won gallantry / non gallantry awards, repayment of medical expense etc., In addition the department does different kinds of programmes such as – getting jobs for ex-servicemen, widows of soldiers and their dependents; allotment of site/house/ shops to those in service and also to ex servicemen protection of property and life, medical facilities an hospitals; sanction of scholarships, marriage aid for widows of

soldiers and warriors widows. Sale of flags, advertisements, Welfare fund, armed forces flag day fund, placing of requests for pension of ex-servicemen before related officers are also looked after by the department.

Yearly pension for award winners: The brave soldiers who serve the nation faithfully , keeping their lives at stake and in times of necessity achieve goals courageously, are awarded by the Central Government. Veera Chakra, Keerti Chakra, Yuddha Seva Medal, Parama Vishista Seva Medal for bravery and other non bravery achievements. The award winners are given in their respective districts, a one time cash money and yearly pension. Commander I.I.Vaz from Udupi district was award Vishishta Seva medal and major Girish from the same district was awarded sena medal for the year 2002-03. These awardees have been given a one time cash of ₹3000/- each and 20 thousand rupees in cash instead of land. In addition, yearly ₹250/- are being given as yearly pension. For this, ₹23,500/- and ₹27,500/- have been spent totaling 0.51 lakh rupees.

Medical Treatment and Reimbursement: Pension holders of army retirees and their family members have the facility of getting free medical treatment in the state military hospitals. Those who have retired from the army and their young children, wives of those solders who have died while in service and their young children can get free medical facility in government hospitals also. Ex-servicemen and their dependents the amount spent towards the treatment of diseases will get reimbursed from the department, subject to conditions. The details of medical reimbursements thus undertaken are given below in table 16.56.

Table 16.56

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in lakhs ₹)
2002-03	2	0.30
2003-04	3	0.45
2004-05	2	1.15

Source : Deputy Director: Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

Pension Settlement: The applications received (in the district during 2003-06) from ex-servicemen for the settlement of pension and the applications settled through the department and the expenditure incurred – these details are provided in the table 16.57.

Table 16.57

Year	No. of Applications Received for Pension	No. of Settled Applications	Remaining Applications not Settled	Spent/ Remaining Amount
2002-03	3	3	-	-
2003-04	1	1	-	-
2004-05	3	1	2	-

Source : Deputy Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

Flag Fund of Armed Forces: Before independence, in order to collect fund for the Welfare of ex – servicemen, every year, 11th day of November was celebrated as ‘Memorial Day’. Defence minister’s Committee meeting on August 28, 1949, decided that, after 1949, the Flag day of the armed forces should be celebrated on December 7th all over the Nation. Likewise, this department celebrates this day every year on December 7th. On this day, symbols and vehicle flags of the armed forces are liberated and through various medias the service rendered and sacrifices made by the armed forces are brought to the notice of citizens. Moreover, in public places, in army units, plays(Drama) and Various entertainment programmes are arranged. It is a good opportunity for the people of all sections to contribute to the flag fund and thereby show their respect for the soldiers who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country. The citizens can contribute to this fund throughout the year also. Such people get rebate in income tax for their contribution. Money is collected on flag day by selling flags to government offices, schools and colleges and others the amount collected in this way is spent for ex-servicemen, their dependents and the wounded for medical reimbursement and other welfare programmes.

Table 16.58: Details Amount Collected by Sale of Flags and Advertisement

Year	Name of Programmes	Amount Collected
2002-03	Straight from	3,89,985
2003-04	government offices,	3,37,590
2004-05	schools colleges	3,05,625

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

Scholarship: Children of people working in the army, retired personnel and their dependents get full educational concession. To help the education of these children, they will be given scholarship and books also subject to conditions. There are no military schools for the children of ex – service men in the district. When the Ex-servicemen go to other districts on any work they are provided with rest houses(Arama Gruha) by the department. These rest houses will be having all good facilities on a temporary basis. But there are no rest houses in Udupi district.

Table 16.59: Details of Scholarship for the Children of Ex-servicemen

Year	No. of students getting scholarship	Standard	Total Amount of Scholarship in ₹
2002-03	252 students	7 th standard	16,454/-
		10 th standard	16,154/-
		11 th standard	12,400/-
		12 th standard	10,370/-
		B.A./B.Com/B.Sc	20,415/-
		Professional Course	9,422/-
		Total	1,35,215.00
2003-04	235 Students	7 th Standard	15,865/-
		10 th Standard	14,781/-
		11 th Standard	14,750/-
		12 th Standard	8,720/-
		B.A./B.Com/B.sc	18,100/-
		Professional Course	38,531/-
		Total	1,10,747.00
2004-05	227 Students	7 th Standard	15,447/-
		10 th Standard	13,577/-
		11 th Standard	11,240/-
		12 th Standard	11,390/-
		B.A/B.com/B.sc	18,245/-
		Professional Course	49,976/-
		Total	1,19,875.00

Land, House, and Sites: Widows of soldiers who have died in the war or in action equivalent to a battle, or the parents of such soldiers will get, according to this scheme in vogue in the department, two lakh rupees as ex-gratia payment and as compensation a built house or a fixed amount in accordance with the post held by the deceased.

War Awards: This scheme is a programme of giving a fixed amount as yearly pension to the parents of the soldiers, for agreeing to send their children to serve in the army. This is an award for recognizing the parents for their approval, courage and sacrifice and is named war award. If three children of a family are in the armed forces the parents get ₹850/- if two children are in the army then the amount is ₹650/- and if only one son is in the army the amount is ₹450/- as yearly sum. But there is no one who is getting this war award in Udupi district.

Help for the Re-Appointment of Ex-Servicemen: (a) All jobs in the department of soldiers welfare and resettlement, are filled only by ex servicemen and those retired from service. Since it is not possible to accommodate all in one department, the department helps them as much as possible to be appointed in private institutes and other departments of the government. Ex-servicemen who want to have jobs, must communicate the director in Bangalore or the Deputy Director in the district level and get themselves registered.

(b) Karnataka Government has ordered that in the appointments of A,B,C, and D categories of the government, for each tenth job one person must be given to ex servicemen, and ten percent of the jobs must be reserved for the ex servicemen. This order is being implemented. Likewise in any department of the government and state owned public industrial establishments, 10 percent of jobs are compulsorily getting reserved for the ex serviceman.

Factory and Boilers Department

The chief supervisor is the chief of factory and boilers department. Both administrative as well as technical divisions are under his control. At the district level, the management of factory and boilers is separate and the divisions have separate officers. Senior Assistant Director maintained the boilers division and Deputy Chief Supervisor maintained the factories division.

Boilers Department: The Mangalore division of factory and boilers department was established in Mangalore on 20.02.1995 according to the order of the government of Karnataka dated 18.02.1995. This division has jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi Hassan and Kodagu. The divisional office in connection with the supervision of boilers is in Shivamogga. In the undivided Dakshina Kannada district, large scale industries like M/s Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited, M/s. Kisco Ltd., M/s. B.A.S.F (In) Ltd., were in the stage of getting established with a view to make the supervision and construction of these huge boilers easy, divisional office was started in Mangalore after 1995 and Udupi district was included in this office's jurisdiction. During the construction of boiler, the various ways to be followed at different stages of supervision, welder's eligibility test, design of boilers, material, quality of construction – for all these aspects – guidance is available in rules of Indian Boiler Regulation 1950. Prevention of accidents from boilers, encouragement to safety and protection of public's life and property are the duties of the boilers' division. In the jurisdiction of boilers supervisors, the following rules are implemented: (1) the Indian Boiler Act 1923; (2) The Indian Boiler Regulation 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 attendants rules 1962. Details of the boilers economizers and steam pipes registered in 2002-05 (in accordance with the rules stated above) are given in the tables 16.60 and 16.61.

Table 16.60

Year	No. of Boilers registered at the beginning of the year	No. of Boilers at present	No. of Boilers at the end of the year	No. of Economiser at the beginning of the year	No. of Economiser at present	No. of Economiser at the end of the year	No. of steam pipes at the beginning of the year	No. at present	No. at the end of the year
2002-03	44	09	53	01	-	01	39	11	50
2003-04	53	06	59	01	-	01	50	05	55
2004-05	59	08	67	01	-	01	55	08	63

Source: Senior Assistant director of Boilers, Mangalore Division, Mangalore)

Table 16.61 : Details of Fee Remitted for Inspection of Boilers, Economizers and Steam Pipes

Year	Fee remitted for the inspection of Boilers (in ₹)	Fee remitted for inspection of economizers (in ₹)	Fee remitted for inspection of steampipes (in ₹)	Fee remitted for inspection of the manufacture of spare parts of Boilers (in ₹)
2002-03	51,850/-	-	16,650/-	-
2003-04	50,550/-	-	18,050/-	-
2004-05	45,850/-	-	13,500/-	-

Source: Senior Assistant Director of Boilers Division, Mangalore

Department of Factories: In connection with the supervision of factories in Udupi district, the divisional office in Mangalore, used to work as Mangalore division-2, before 2-8-1999. This office was established at Udupi which had separated from the undivided Dakshina Kannada district after 1998. According to the government's direction dated 8-7-1999, the necessity of a divisional office was realized for the easy supervision of the factories in Udupi district, the Udupi division of factory and boilers department was established on 2-8-1999. This had the jurisdiction of Udupi revenue district. As a result of reorganizing the offices of the department completely according to 17-9-2004 direction, the Udupi division was shifted to Mangalore and now it is working in the name – Senior Assistant Director of Factories, Mangalore division -2. Udupi district and a part of Mangalore district is under the jurisdiction of this office. This area has 372 factories, 9 hazardous factories – all total 381 factories are working. This office takes action regarding the implementation of the following acts in the factories – (1) Factories Act 1948 (2) Maternity Facility Act 1961 (3) Payment disbursement act 1036 (4) Child labourers (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 (5) Environment (protection) Act 1986 (partly and rules formulated under this).

Health of workers, protection and progress of the workers in the factories are the main executive work of the factory. For this the site, building and machinery blue prints the placement of light, activities and population in and around the place are taken into consideration while getting the factory registered and getting approval for the blue print. Non registered factories will be searched, found out and registered.

This department conducts the following workings effectively – Supervision of factories on basis of random sampling; conducting inspections of fatal accidents in factories; creating suitable protections to prevent the repetitions of such accidents; guarding against any tragedy happening in chemical factories; in very dangerous factories conducting on sight timely emergency demonstration, examining the capacity and quality level and imparting suitable guidance; training the workers in the factories to perform with a view on safety. The details of the factories and the number of workers existing in the period 2003-06 under the jurisdiction of this office is provided in Table 16.62. And the supervisions held in the same period from this division is provided in Table 16.63.

Table 16.62: Details of Factories and Worker

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Registered Factories	No. of Workers
1	2003	17	1135
2	2004	17	905
3	2005	08	417
4	2006 (till 31.3.06)	05	146

(Source : Deputy Director of Factories Mangalore Division -2)

Table 16.63: Details of Inspections

Year	Joint Supervision	Supervision by Deputy Director	Safety Training
2003	12	124	-
2004	08	87	-
2005	17	173	-
2006 (till 31.3.06)	-	41	01

(Source: Director of Factories, Mangalore division – 2)

As there are no factories which have very hazardous activities, there have been no supervisions of those factories in the period mentioned above.

Department of Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments

Giving money or lands as endowment for religious activities and public service is a practice which is in vogue from ancient times in

the Indian culture. The word 'Mujarai' has come from the Persian language 'Mujar' and its meaning is generally about the allowances given for the purposes of religion or community. The Mujarai department was born in the time of the Mysore kings in 1788 itself. Till the unification of Karnataka state in 1956, Dakshina Kannada district including Udupi was under the rule of Madras State. The management of religious and charitable endowments of Madras Karnataka area was maintained according to the terms of Madras Religious and Charitable endowment Act 1951. According to the rule of these terms, till the end of October 1956, this district was under the official jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments of Koyamathur. In the institutes to which the terms applied, the institutions whose yearly income was ₹20 thousand rupees or more came under the Deputy Commissioner. The rest of the institutions were under the Assistant Commissioner. The religious and charitable institutions whose yearly income was ₹20,000/- or less were looked after by the Regional Committees existing in the district.

During 1981, the institutions in Dakshina Kannada district were divided as listed and unlisted. Those with yearly income of ₹20,000/- or more were considered as listed and the rest as non listed ones. The listed institutions were under the Deputy Commissioner. Those non listed were in the jurisdiction of regional committees formed by the government and had the Assistant Commissioner of Religious & Charitable Endowments as the Chairman. By the end of 1981, in the Dakshina Kannada district of those days, including Udupi district, 386 institutions were fit to be listed. The Madras Hindu religious and Charitable Endowment Act of 1951 got cancelled. Now, uniform act called 'Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowment Act 1997 and the rules of 2002 are being followed.

According to the existing system, the Commissioner of the department is the head of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments department. He will be responsible for the administration, control and maintenance of institutions which come under the department inside the state as well as outside the state, charitable endowments and choultries and also the implementation of the government rules and regulations on behalf of the government. According to Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1997 and under rules 2002, various other authorities of the department have

the power to work on state level. In Udupi district, a separate Assistant Commissioner's office of the religious endowment department, has started working from 17-5-1998.

The Mujarai institutions in old Mysore area were divided into three groups from the point of view of management of administration. They were called major, minor and rural institutions. Those who had more than ₹1000/- as annual income were major institutions. Minor ones were the institutions whose income were more than one hundred rupees. Those who had income less than ₹100/- were called rural institutions. And the institutions which had an income of more than 10 lakhs were classified as scheduled (*Nigaditha*) institutions.

As per government order dt 30-03-2003 under section 23 of 1997 Act has declared that all Hindu religious and charitable endowment mujarai institutions which come under the jurisdiction of the present department as classified institutions. Accordingly, there are 811 classified institutions in the district. According to the new Act, from 1-5-2003, on the basis of yearly income, these institutions are classified as category A, B and C. Those institutions having more than 10 lakh rupees as yearly income are Category A, those who have yearly income as more than on lakh rupees but less than 10 lakh rupees as Category B, and those whose yearly income is less than one lakh rupees come under Category C.

Udupi district has 811 temples. Among them 11 come under category A 46 come under B category, 754 comes under C category. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner respectively are the executive authorities.

Archakas and administrators of a few institutions in the three taluks of the district have questioned the validity of the new act. They have filed several cases in various courts, and have brought stay order to some rules and regulations of the act. As these cases are not decided completely it has not been possible to implement the act fully. Alternate arrangement has been made to look after the administration of the temples by constituting managing committee for those institutions who have got stay order and by appointing executive officers to those institutions who do not have stay order.

Table 16.64: Details of Mujrai Temples existing in the District during 2004-05

Sl. No	Taluk	Category "A"	Category "B"	Category "C"	Total
1	Udupi	8	19	449	476
2	Kundapura	3	15	233	251
3	Karkala	-	12	72	84
	Total	11	46	754	811

Source: Asst. Commissioner, Hindu Religious institutions and charitable endowments department, Udupi.

As the administrators of some institutions in this district have brought stay order, questioning the validity of the new act, according to the law prevalent before 1-5-2003, tax has fixed according to the income of the institutions according to rule; subscription and audit fee has to be collected and remitted to the government. Accordingly, the related details are given in the table 16.65.

Table 16.65

Year	Departmental subscription in ₹	Audit fee in ₹	Total in ₹
2001-02	26,35,541/-	5,80,695/-	32,16,236/-
2002-03	13,95,379/-	2,35,076/-	16,30,455/-
2003-04	18,12,742/-	2,00,380/-	20,13,122/-

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu religious institution and charitable endowments department Udupi

The new act, which is under implementation at present, does not apply to a mutt or a temple belonging to it, or any religious institutions or charitable endowment established or managed by a Hindu religious community. Basadis and Mohammanan institutions have not been under the jurisdiction of the department since olden times. Even separate chaultries also were not under the department. Eleven mutts in Udupi taluk; two mutts in Kundapura taluk and one mutt in Karkala – all total there are 14 mutts in Udupi district. Since all these are related to a single group of people, these have been kept out of the administrative jurisdiction of the department according to the 1997 act. In the same way 23 temples (devala) in Udupi taluk, 5 in Kundapura taluk and 11 in Karkala – a total of 39 temples in the district are also kept out of the administration of the department as they belong to one group of people and these temples administration has been handed over to that group.

In the 1997 Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowment Act, there are directions also of bringing about equality in the society. Managing expenses from the general collection fund, opportunity is created to start training centres for train the archakas. Even interested women may also get trained.

Waqf Institutions

The Central Waqf Law of 1954, was implemented in old Mysore from 15th January of 1955 (Gazette of India – Part 2) and from 1956 all over the state of Karnataka. Amendments were made in 1959, 1964 and 1968. Before the Central Law of Waqf 1954, the administration of mujarai institutions of musalmans belonging to Mysore area was under the endowment department and it was controlled by rules of Mysore communal and religious institutions of 1927. In 1961, Waqf Board was created with eleven members. In later years all regional committees existing in Hyderabad were cancelled. According to the Mumbai Public Trust Act, all registered properties were automatically transferred to the Waqf Board. The 452 muslim mujarai institutions which were in the control of endowment department of Mysore area also were transferred to Waqf board. As no musalman mujarai institutions existed in Dakshina Kannada district, there was no question of transferring any to Waqf Board. According to 1959 Waqf rule, Karnataka Government formulated rules in 1964. This board was reconstituted in 1966, 1977 and 1982.

The Waqf board of this district was created in 1954 and in 1995 according to Waqf Law. To this Waqf Board, the 1995 Waqf laws and 1964 Waqf Laws apply. Since the law of 1956 came into existence, upto 1995 the duration of Waqf consultative committee was 2 years, after 1995 the duration of the Committee is only one year. There is no fixed limit to the number of members in the committee. There is only one wakf board to both Mangalore and Udupi and it got separated from 24-2-2011 and has started working. In the present committee, there are 22 members, with the exception of the chairman. Now the Waqf supervisor of Mangalore also the incharge officer of the Udupi District Waqf. All registered Waqf institutions become the property of the state Waqf board from the time of their registration.

Waqf Development Board: The Waqf Development Board is established at the state level. The purposes of this Board are: developing the Waqf property of the state; getting Waqf properties on

contract; financial assistance to the Waqf institutions to run small scale industries; assistance to establish the housing co-operative societies; consumers (users) forum, industrial cooperative society and farmers co-operative society; construction of rest houses to provide facilities to pilgrims and providing them transport facilities. But at the district level, Udupi district does not have any office belongs to the Board. For the 10 Waqf institutions in Udupi district, in the period 2001-02, 2.10 lakh rupees of grant has been sanctioned. Tax is collected from Waqf institutions on the basis of their income and collected amount has been remitted to the government.

Waqf Development Corporation: The board, with the permission from Karnataka Government, started in 1978, Waqf Development Corporation (limited). Its official share capital is one crore rupees and it started with the paid capital of 50 lakh rupees. In this Corporation, including the Chairman, there will be 9 Directors. The main purpose of this Corporation is to develop the Waqf properties in the State, Waqf institutions sanction grants to extending assistance to start housing co-operative societies, consumers forum , industrial co-operative societies and farmers' co-operative societies, rest houses to provide facilities to pilgrims and transport facilities establishing educational institutes, help to undertake agricultural activities – these are the purposes of the Corporation.

Old Age Pension, Physically Handicapped Pension and Widow Pension

The government has a scheme of providing old age pension to the old age people. This scheme is undertaken through the revenue department. The conditions to get old age pension are – the person must have been living in Karnataka continuously for three years and must be more than 70 years or more. Those old age people who do not have any support for living, and not having children or grand children who are not more than 20 years are eligible. For the disabled the rule was that the person should be more than 65 years. This old age pension scheme was started by the government in 1965, the same year 275 old age people got this facility. This age limit for the disabled was reduced to 45 years in 1974 and in 1977 to 17 years. In 1979, this minimum age restriction for the disabled was completely taken off. The details of those who got pensions in the period 2003-05 is given in the table 16.66.

Table 16.66

Taluk	Beneficiaries of Old Age Pension		Beneficiaries of Physically Handicapped Pension		Beneficiaries of Widow Pension	
	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
Kundapura	826	714	2153	2112	5329	5318
Karkala	870	752	1705	1691	3223	3232
Udupi	1380	944	2283	2330	6533	6574
Total	3076	2410	6141	6133	15185	15124

Source: Udupi at a glance and Karnataka at a glance of 2003 - 04, & 2004-05.

Prohibitions

Many people, get into the habit of taking drugs or drinking alcohol, in order to forget several problems they are facing, or to celebrate happiness or to enjoy a moments by consuming intoxicating drinks or other things. This is a social evil found everywhere. It is the poor, the weak and the lazy people who are the victims of this vice in large numbers. According to the sub-rule of Madras Prohibition Act 1937, prohibition was prevalent in the Dakshina Kannada district including areas of Udupi district. Prohibition was enforced in the whole of Dakshina Kannada district, for the first time in October 1st 1946. Earlier, the sale of different kinds of intoxicants was allowed only in shops which had permits. Through this, the government treasury used to get excise revenue in large amounts. But after the rule of prohibition was brought into force, excluding medical, scientific, industrial and other such purposes, all businesses connected with intoxicants was banned. Alcohol was allowed to be owned and used only on special occasions. For selling and owning unnatural and systematically pure liquor; to sell and own brand and medicinal wines suggested by chemical experts; to keep brandy in hospitals for medicinal purposes and for likewise purposes - Licencing alcohol was enforced.

In the beginning, the officials of the department of prohibition were given the complete responsibility of the department. The department had a staff of a District Prohibition Officer, three Deputy Prohibition Officers, six Assistant Prohibition Officers, 36 Sub Inspectors, 39 Petty Officers and 400 Guards. Since the work done by the department in enforcing the laws of prohibition was found to be not completely

satisfactory, and since the public had started demanding that this work be handed over to the police, from 1955 November 1st onwards, this work was completely transferred to the police department. With this transfer, all the staff and the officers of the prohibition department were merged into police department. Still later on, the detection of prohibition offences especially illicit distillation, was relatively more difficult problem in the district because of the geographical aspects of the district like long ocean coast, numerous rivers and streams and hill and dales. Alcoholic drinks used to be transported illegally in large quantities from Goa. In spite of striving to find the criminal's ways, the business of illicit distillation is continued undisturbedly. The crimes reported and arrested during 1956 and 1957 and other details are provided in the table below.

Main crimes	Cases Reported 1956	Crime Decided 1956	Cases Reported 1957	Crime Decided 1957
Illicit Distillation	471	241	814	283
Smuggling	197	161	2,242	1,319
Drunkenness	3,824	3,333	3,920	2,927
Total	4,492	3,735	6,976	4,529

(Source: Deputy commissioner of excise, Udupi district Udupi)

Meanwhile, the new Mysore state had various prohibitory laws in different places and the matter to bring into force the same method of law all over the state caused lot of trouble administratively and also in enforcing. Therefore, in 1962, a revised uniform Law was enforced throughout the state which was called Mysore Prohibition Act 1961. Due to the efforts of the prohibition enforcement staff, detection and prosecution deciding the crimes, punishments meted out happened substantially. Still it was the common feeling that transgressions of the prohibitory laws were taking place in large numbers. That's why the prohibitory actions had not succeeded. Moreover, the revenue earnings of the government treasury also was under loss. The loss in governmental revenue and increase use of illicit liquor made the government to amend the rules of 1961, as a result the rule was amended in 1962 (Karnataka Prohibition Amendment). According to this, the benefit of loosening the prohibition in places suggested in the 1961 Act thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in

all the districts of the state except in few places with effect from the 15th of October 1967. But it could be said that even now the impure illicit distillation of liquor and its distribution is still continuing. The details are given below.

Table 16.67: Details of Action Taken to Prevent Offence by Excise Department

Year	Vehicles seized	M.T.B. seized	Beer seized	Rectified spirit seized	Stock seized	Illicit distillation for prohibited	Illicit distillation in other places	Total
2003	13	2508	1831	11568	531	561	26,590	27,151
2004	181 boats	4565	2973	6561	326	1416	29,779	30,195
2005	42 boats	1036	1031	250	638	976	21,131	22,107

Other Social Workers and Institutions

During the independence struggle, many movements took place in the country. Because of these strikes (movements) significant changes took place in the social and economical fields of the society and also in the religious field. Enlightened socialists explained the necessity of independence to the populace. Along with these efforts, they also thought of removing untouchability, drunkenness of the lower class, inequality which were prevalent in an inhuman way in the society and took suitable actions for the same. Lakhs of people in the country participated in the struggle for freedom following the path of non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi. Side by side they started activities for social reform. In the movements for social reform the following were very major activities – upliftment of Harijans, prohibition on liquor, removal of untouchability, entry of harijans into temples and hotels, women development, upliftment of cottage industries, khadi propagation and prohibition on immolation (sacrifice) of animals. Then Mangalore and Udupi were the centres of national activities. In these two places besides national education institutions, several other centres also were established (as social reform centres) for the upliftment of harijans, prohibition on liquor, removal of

untouchability, etc. Many people from the district dedicated their entire life and lives for the sake of the reforms and progress of society and also gave help as much as possible for the reform of the lower class. Patriot Karnad Sadashiva Rao toured throughout the district, met many leaders of the rural areas in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts, made them to participate in social service by inducing self respect towards the country and society.

Kota Ramakrishna Karanth, Narayana Kille and others have given impressive speeches on politics, progress of the harijans necessary for the social upliftment, the right that the harijans have to enter temples, prohibition on liquor and necessity of education. They also spoke about the non-violent struggle of Mahatma Gandhi and were successful in invoking awareness among the people of the district. Many people's representatives from taluks of Kundapura, Karkala, Udupi and also from Kasargod Taluk participated whole heartedly in the social as well as religious movements. Here is a mention of a few of such great souls. Saantyaaru Ananthapadmanabha Bhatta, Perduru M. Lakshminarayana Ballala, Dr. P. Subrahmanya Shastri of Peradala, D.B. Antayya Shetty of Brahmavara are a few of such persons. S. Ramabhatta who was a teacher in Enmakaje Village, M. Sheshappa Shetty of Paaduru, Shirva Shambu Shetty, B Gopalakrishna Shenai of Basaruru, Subraya Narayana Malya, H.Somanatha Gokhale of Meeyaaaru Village, are a few others worthy of mention for service activities.

The 'Harijana upliftment movemnet' (Harijanoddara Chaluvali) is the greatest contribution rendered by Dakshina Kannada district, for the social reform movements of the nation. Peruduru M. Lakshminarayana Ballala, started the movement of opposing drinking alcohol by picketing alcohol shops in Donderangadi. He took leading part in Perduru Sendi Saarayi contract (picketing against), fought against elam inspite of being beaten by the police. He undertook the work of giving education to harijans in Donderangadi school. While gaining entry for the harijans in the Perduru Sri Anantha Padmanabha temple under the leadership of Brahmavara Anthayya Shetty, Ballala also took part in the movement.

Dr. P. Subrahmanya Shastry was working as a congress volunteer along with Karnadu Sadashiva Rao. When Mahatma Gandhi gave a call saying progress of villages is the progress of the

nation, Dr. Subrahmanya Shastry placed his faith in that call. He selected a small village called Badiyadka for his professional life, was under terred from various difficulties he had to face, provided medical help to the poor and the dalits. The government of India, in centre as well as states, till they were in power, the harijans were given free medical treatments. Gandhiji wished that no pre independence congress worker should aspire for governmental positions, after gaining independence. Accordingly, Subrahmanya Shastri did not aspire for any power and immersed himself in constructive activities. He selected the work of eradication of leprosy – a work very dear to Bapuji – started a department for leprosy eradication in his own hospital, after 1947 and worked towards eradicating the ignorance and superstitions people had towards that disease. He also served as a member of Leprosy eradication association of Dakshina Kannada District and Harijana Sevaka Sangha.

Even though the liquor shop owners threatened by putting chill powder into his eyes, and police beat him with latis, M. Abdul Khader of Udupi (Brahmagiri) was among those who picketed before the *Shendi* and *Sharabu* shops in support of prohibition. Padmanabha Kamath in Karkala, and Mahabala Holla in Kundapura – who left his legal practice – also were active in the previously mentioned activities. Movements against drinking took place with the leadership of Miyaaru of Karkala taluk, H. Somanatha Gokhale and Mahabala Hegde.

K. Venkatesha Prabhu is one among those who worked with enthusiasm for the upliftment of the nation. The entry of Harijans was achieved in Venakataramana temple of Karkala and in Anantha Padmanabha temple through the efforts of Prabhu. He took leadership regarding the upliftment of harijans, independence and Satyagraha and encouraged people's participation.

D.B. Anthayya Shetty of Brahmavara left school and participated in independence movements. He is one among the patriots (social reformers) who along with khadi propogation, undertook the service of the Harijans. Antayya Shetty, as the secretary of Harijana Seva Sangha of Udupi taluk, opened a hostel in Udupi for Harijan students, arranged food for many harijan children and thus helped harijan students in their education. This he did three years earlier to getting aid from the government. Along with congress propogation he spoke on the uplift of harijans in places like, Kaapu, Katpadi, Malpe,

Kalyanapura, Barakooru, Padubidri, Saybarakatte, Kokkarane. At the same period he won over the priests (Archaks) and mokhtesars and made the harijans enter the temples. Sri Krishna Devalaya in Udupi, Vadabhandeshwara Balarama temple, Koti Lingeshwara of Koteswara, Durga Parameshwari of Uppooru, Panchalingeshwara of Barakooru, Jotirlinga of Moodubidri. More over Anthayya Shetty wrote and published a book 'Sthana Timira Marthanda' in which he opposed untouchability in 1939. At the time when Akkadasa Ganapathi Bhatta was doing propogation on behalf of widow remarriage in an effort to create a good life for widows, the police tried to arrest Antayya Shetty according to the India Security Act, Shetty escaped and had the enthusiasm to work for the widow remarriage. Later he published a paper from 1947 to 1956 and worked for the awakening and progress of the Male Kudiyaru, the most backward tribe of western ghats. Madras government appointed him as the untouchability removal worker in 1956. Accordingly Shetty served to the development of the Harijans in Udupi, Kundapura, Karkala and Beltangadi taluks and outer places of the district also.

Tonse Mukunda Pai was a generous lawyer. He used to give his residence called 'Mukunda Nivasa' for free, not only for the congress programmes but also for Harikathas, congress meetings, national school and for conducting competetion in Charaka and weaving. While picketing before the liquor shops in Udupi, P. Vasudeva Prabhu, Janardhana Shenai, B.G. Prabhu, U. Nagesha Shenai were joined by the women volunteers Ambabai Pai, Bhagirathi Bai, Girija Bai, and Manorama Nayak of Pangaala and others. Beerushetty of Deyyamthodi went to jail several times for participating in movements like prohibition of liquor, prohibition on foreign goods and prohibition on war.

M.D. Adhikari of Varanga village in Karkala Taluk, opened in Mudradi, Kasturba memorial national school, with the help of his grandfather Mudradibeedu Nagaraja Adhikari. He managed the school for 14 years without the help of government. He had given over the school founded by himself and the school place to the Jilla Board of those times for High School and Primary Schools. More over he did constructive activities like cottage industry, upliftment of Harijans, adult education and propogation of Hindi. Through these activities he tried to take the country and society towards economic and social progress.

In the year 1923 unprecedented floods occurred in the district on July 12th and 13th July Schools, Shops, Houses, Fields were destroyed and people became homeless. On this flood situation , along with Karnad Sadashiva Rao, M. Abdul Khader and his elder brother M.E. Hyder, Mohanappa Tingalaaya, Hoyge Bazaar Krishnappa Tingalaya, and others strived a lot for the rehabilitation of harijans. M. Abdul Khadar of Brahmagiri (Udupi) and H.T. Srinivasa Rao studied the difficulties faced by the flood lit people living along the banks of river from Kulooru Uliya to Gurupura and reported the same and got help for these villagers through the flood relief committee headed by Sadashiva Rao. Among who had lost everything, seven hundred people were accommodated in Kuluru church, 120 people stayed in Pejavarava math. Both Abdul Khadar and Srinivasa Rao struggled to supply rice to all these people, for two months and also lungi for men and sarees for women. People at Kuluru Uliya, Kuluru, Aharelu, Thokuru , Jokatte, Pejaavara, Kenjaaru, Maravurabailu and other place also got necessary help from them.

Panje Mangesharaya a famous for children's literature, as school inspector, toured from place to place, realized the situation of village schools and tried to reform them. He conducted several new experiments in the field of education from 1918 to 1921. Most significant among them are – getting harijan boys join schools and taking food along with them.(*Sahapankthi Bhojana*)

Religious Service and Reform Institutions

The social service and reforms conducted by the Jains and the Christians through the establishment and propagation of their religion in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district including Udupi District area, are remarkable. During the later half of 19th century the Christians as well as Christian missionaries along with the propagation of their religion, showed special concern towards the downtrodden . They established at several places residential Houses called Ashramas. The service rendered by these Christians in the field of education and medicine is stupendous. 'Karunalaya' which is run for a very long time in Dhoopada Katte (Herooru Post) is a Catholic Institution. It has earned name as a good institution which provides peaceful shelter to the old age people. Rudset of Pakshikere is another Catholic Institution which is doing very good social work.

In Udupi, there are eight mathas existing in the area of the temple (Astamata), work is undertaken to evoke knowledge in religious as well as spiritual matters. The purpose is to raise the thinking capacity of people to a higher level and also show the path of peace through devotion. 'Sri Krishna Uchita Chikitsalaya' in the temple complex, provides free treatment to devotees and orphans and also medical facilities. The math has given financial help to poor students and money upto 50 thousand rupees to poor people suffering from serious illnesses, towards essential expenditure. Of the ashtha (8) mata, except Shreruru mata, all others have gurukulas. In Udupi Mata, everyday upto five thousand people are fed. Thousands of school children are also given free food and for this government aid is taken also at Pajaka Kshetra the birth place of Raghavendra Swamy, every day, school children are given free food and lodging is also provided. Udupi is called 'Anna Brahma Kshetra'.

Voluntary Organizations.

At present, several voluntary organizations are working with goals of several social progresses Among them, 'Prajnya Residential Institute for mentally retarded youngmen' and 'Vikasana' Dr. T.M.A. Pai college of education are two organizations which are there for serving the disabled children and for training them. Hejamadi Bastipadpu stadium and Green Park Association are for community, Rural Development and as well as sports activities. "Sphoorthi" the Rural Development and Training Co-operative Shanti Dhama of Kedooru-Kundapura Taluk, 'Bharateeya Vikasa Trust' of shivalli (Perampalli) and Manipal Industrial Trust of Manipal are actively working for the development of women and children , also for the development of art, culture and human resource. 'Syndicate Agriculture' and 'Rural development foundation' of Hiriyadka are other voluntary organizations working for human resource development.

Nandan Shetty is running an organization called 'Concern for working children' in Talloor of Kundapura Taluk. She is trying to understand the problems of children like support to children's education, releasing of child labourers, continuing education of children who leave school in the middle of education and their rehabilitation and she is trying to find relief to various problems of children. Pandita Ramabai of Mala near Karkala was a revolutionary woman who worked for the down trodden. The homeless are given refuge in the missionary organization run under the Protestant

Christians, since 1950. *Balakashrama* of Gowda Sarashatha Bhuvanendra in Karkala, Harijana Women's Ashrama in 1934, *Jai Bahubali Shravakaashrama* in 1943, *Bhujabal Brahmacharya ashrama* started in 1947 are the ashramas which give refuge for poor children's education. *Shabari Ashrama* which started in 1934, stopped working for some time after the death of the warden and became active again in 1972. Now it is working as home for the backward classes and the minorities. The Gowda Saraswatha community is running *Sukruteendra Theerta Nilaya* for poor students from 1973.

Samaja Kalyana Mandalis in Brahmavara and Kundapura, Sadhana Samsthe Mahiya in Manipal Kundapura taluk, Koragara Shreyobhivruddhi Samsthe of Koteshwara and Red Cross Society etc., are the other voluntary organizations working in the district.
