

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social welfare services both by the Government and private agencies form an integral part of any progressive society. The welfare services invariably include the social security measures in the form of social legislation and other welfare activities. In this chapter we deal with the sections on the welfare of the labour class, the weaker sections and also the social security measures.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are controlled and managed by the Labour Officer stationed at Karwar, who is assisted by five Labour Inspectors. The following Central and State Labour Laws and Rules framed thereunder are administered by the Department: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; Indian Boilers Act, 1923; Trade Unions Act, 1926; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Employment of Children Act, 1938; Weekly Holiday's Act, 1942; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Factories Act, 1948; Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952; Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; Motor Transport Worker's Act, 1961; Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963; Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965; Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act; Payment of Gratuity Act; Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Equal Remuneration

Act, 1976. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 aims at the settlement of Industrial Disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and voluntary arbitration. The Act applies to workers whose emoluments do not exceed Rs 500 per month and who are not entrusted with managerial or administrative functions. There were six strikes in 1982-83 involving 1,300 workers as against two in 1981-82 and five in 1980-81 which involved 811 and 4,816 workers respectively. The number of mandays lost was 43,396 in 1980-81, 935 in 1981-82 and 11,070 in 1982-83. There was only one closure during 1981-82 affecting 11 workers.

Under the Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 there were eight registered principal employers in the district as on 31-3-1983 covering 3,000 labourers as against eight principle employers and 2,500 labourers as on 31st March 1982. As on 31st March 1983, there were 5,834 shops and commercial establishments in the district with 3,990 workers working in them of which 475 were registered during 1982-83 and an amount of Rs 3,359 was realised by way of registration fees during 1982-83. During the same year, 35 prosecutions were launched, of which 19 were disposed of and the remaining were pending at the end of the year and 25 persons were convicted and a fine of Rs 755 was collected.

The Minimum Wages Act brings about social security measures among the workers of the unorganised sectors. During the year 1982-83, there were 13,630 workers in all the industries. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and the Rules thereunder are in force in the district. During the year 1983, there were 1,023 women employees in the district coming under the Act as against 1,035 in 1982 and 1,025 in 1981 of whom 62 women in 1983, 87 in 1982 and 62 in 1981 availed of the Maternity Benefit incurring an expenditure of Rs 4,939 in 1983, Rs 7,993 in 1982 and Rs 8,866 in 1981.

The Department of Factories and Boilers, headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, is administering the following Acts and Rules thereunder in the district. The Factories Act; The Payment of Wages Act; The Maternity Benefit Act; The Indian Boilers Act, 1923; The Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1969; The Karnataka Economisers Rules, 1954; The Karnataka Boiler Attendant's Examinations Rules, 1962; The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Examinations Rules, 1959; and the Indian Boiler Regulation, 1950. In 1982-83 there were 106 factories in the district, with the average daily number of

workers employed in them being 12,595. During 1982 there were three fatal and 370 non-fatal injuries with the rate per 100 workers being 0.2 and 25 respectively, while the figures for 1981 were one fatal and 585 non-fatal injuries with the rate per 1,000 workers being 0.07 and 39 respectively.

Labour Welfare Fund

The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body is charged with the duties of enforcement of the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act and implementation of various labour welfare schemes for the benefit of the working class in the State, out of the funds realised from its own sources. The Board is maintaining one Labour Welfare Centre at Dandeli in Uttara Kannada district where training facility in tailoring has been provided for the ladies. The Centre also maintains a library and conducts cultural activities.

Various labour welfare amenities have been provided by the large scale industries in the district in addition to the facilities provided under labour laws and rules of both the State and Central Government. (See pages 399 to 405 under each industry).

Labour Unions

The earliest trade unions of Uttara Kannada were the North Kanara Motor Workers' Union, Kunita, registered on 7th February, 1948, the Rashtriya Saw Mills Mazdoor Sangha, Dandeli registered on 31st August, 1948 and the Forest Guards Association, Southern Circle registered on 17th March, 1950. The first one was cancelled in 1948 and the other two in 1951 for their failure to submit annual accounts. As on 31st March 1956, there were two trade unions in the district i.e., the Indian Plywood Employees Union, Dandeli and Sirsi Municipal Employees Union, both registered during 1955 under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926. The total membership of these two trade unions at the end of March 1956 was 502 out of which 61 were female members. By the end of December 1984, the total number of trade unions rose to 53 in the district with a membership of more than 5,000 persons. The following are the Labour Unions in the district as on 31st March 1984. The figures in the bracket indicate the year of starting the union, the industry and total membership: Dandeli Rastriya Mazdoor Sangha, Dandeli (1956, Engineering, 148); The Electro Metallurgical Employees Union, Dandeli (1959, Engineering, 300); The Plywood Employees Association, Dandeli

(1967, Plywood, 200); Kagaj Mill Karmachari Sangha, Dandeli (1959, Paper, 781); The West Coast Paper Mills Employees Union, Kumarkop, Dandeli, (1968, Paper, 591); K S R T C Employees Union, Sirsi, (1968, Transport, 1,005); The Employees Union of the Kanara Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Sirsi, (1970, Electricity, 48); Paper Mill Staff Association, Dandeli, (1972, Paper, 511); The Employees Union, The Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sirsi, (1972, Banking, 18); Yellapur Hanchina Karkhane Karmika Sangha, Yellapur, (1973, Tiles, 200); The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank Employees Union, Sirsi, (1973, Banking, 164); Paper Mills Mazdoor Sangha, Dandeli, (1973, Paper, 200); The Mysore Power Corporation Employees Union, Ambikanagar, (1974, Electricity, 706); Mysore Power Corporation Employees Association, Dandeli, (1974, Electricity, 577); Mysore Power Corporation Workman's Association, Dandeli, (1974, Electricity, 94); North Kanara District Cinema and General Mazdur Sangha, Kumta, (1974, Cinema, 180); North Kanara District Union Co-operative Banks Employees Association, Kumta (1974, Banking, 66); BPMS Caustic Soda Factory Employees Union Binaga, (1975, Caustic Soda, 178); The Caustic Soda Karmika Sangha, Binaga, (1978, Caustic Soda, 241); Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. Employees Union, Supa, (Project construction, 60); Dandeli Industrial Employees Union, Dandeli, (1978, Paper, 50); The Town Municipal Employees Union, Sirsi, (1978, Local Authority, 45); Mysore Power Corporation Assistants Association, Ambikanagar, (1978, Power Project, 35); Canara District Co-operative Bank Officers Association, Sirsi, (1978, Banking, 45); Saw Mill Hanchuttu General Mazdur Sangha, Honavar, (1978, General service, 225); The State Transport Employees Union, Sirsi, (1978, Transport, 70); Mysore Power Corporation Tantrika Sangha, Ambikanagar, (1978, Power project, 75); Mysore Employees' Welfare Union, Magod, (1979, Electricity, 60); Kasarkod General and Industrial Workers Union, Honavar, (1979, General 40); Paper Mills Employees Association, Dandeli, (1979, Paper, 70); Dandeli Karmikara Sangha, Dandeli (1980, Paper, 45); Uttara Kannada Jilla Prathamitka Pattina Sahakari Sangha Noukarara Union, Sirsi, (1980, Co-operative society, 55); My Power Accounts Personnel Association, Ambikanagar, (1980, Electricity, 60); Hindustan Steel Works Construction Workers Union, Ganeshgudi, (1980, Construction, 50); Karnataka Rajya Veneers Co., Ltd., Kavanchur Karmika Sangha, Kavanchur, (1980, Ware House, 50); Nagri Mining Employees Union, Dandeli, (1981, Mining, 40); Karnataka Power Corporation

Ltd., Stenos and Typists Forum Ambikanagar, (1981, Electricity, 75); Karnataka Power Corporation Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Ambikanagar, (1982, Electricity, 80); Plywood Workers Union, Dandeli, (1982, Plywood, 85); Dandeli Mazdur Union, Dandeli, (1982, General, 80); M/s V M Bandakar Employees Union, Kundalgaon, Taluk Supa, (1982, Mining, 70); The Kanara Tiles Workers Union, Divgi, Taluk Kumta, (1982, Tiles, 75); The Ankola Co-operative Tile Factory Employees Union, Baleguli, Taluk, Ankola (1983 Tiles): HSCL Diploma Employees Association, Ganeshgudi (1984, Engineer); Dandeli Ferro Alloys Karmikara Sangha, Dandeli, (1983, Alloys); HCSL Karmikara Sangha, Boriquarry, Taluk Supa (1983, Steel); Khadi Grama Seva Samithi Nekar's Union, Baad, Taluk Kumta (1983, Textile); Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Technical Employees Union, Ambikanagar (1984, Electricity); Rami Reddy Co., Karmika Sangha, Ganeshgudi (1984, General); Naveen Mechanised Construction Co., Karmika Sangha, Boriquarry (1984, General); Dandeli Industrial Employees Union, Dandeli (1984, General); Technocraft Association West Coast Paper Mills Ltd, Dandeli (1984, Paper); Rikshaw Drivers Union, Dandeli (1984, transport).

E S I Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was initiated in the country in 1952 as per the E S I Act, 1948 and was extended to Dandeli town in 1961, covering only the factories in Dandeli under Section 2 (12) of the E S I Act 1948 and to the establishments in 1976. Initially the workers in non-seasonal power using factories with wages not exceeding Rs 400 were covered under the scheme, which in 1968, was extended to the workers of the other sectors and departments with wages upto Rs 500 and later in 1975 to the workers with monthly wages upto Rs 1000. The factories and establishments covered under the scheme in the district during November 1983 were the following: The figures in brackets indicate the number of workers covered under the E S I Scheme. West Coast Paper Mills (4,067), The Dandeli Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd., (408), Assistant Engineer, K E B Dandeli (31), Electro Mechanical Designers, Dandeli (58), Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Dandeli (160), Shree Madhusudan Trust, Dandeli (69), The West Coast Paper Mill Employees Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., Dandeli (110), Perfect Engineering Workshop, Dandeli (8), Royal Alloys (P) Ltd., Dandeli (37), K S F I C Saw Mills, Dandeli (110), Indian Plywood Manufacturing (P) Ltd., Dandeli (801),

The Bombay Agency Co. Pvt Ltd., Dandeli (18), The Allied Small Industrial Producers Co-operative Ltd., Dandeli (10), Prakash Wood Industries, Dandeli (10), Mary Carpentry Works, Dandeli (12) and Gopal Co-operative Society Ltd., Dandeli (12).

During November 1983, 8,082 persons were covered under the scheme as against 6,293 workers during 1980. The total number of persons belonging to the families of these employees were 32,328 (1983). During the year 1982-83, 42 women got maternity benefit of Rs 51,756 as against 46 and 31 ladies during 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively and amounts of maternity benefit received being Rs 60,452 and Rs 31,927 respectively. During the same year, 5,722 persons availed of sickness benefit and the amount paid was Rs 5,01,039, while the figures for 1980-81 and 1981-82 were 5,121 and 10,675 persons and Rs 2,68,658 and Rs 6,80,385 respectively. Funeral benefits were given to 26 persons amounting to Rs 2,600 during 1982-83 as against 15 and 11 during 1980-81 and 1981-82, the amount paid being Rs 1,500 and Rs 1,100 respectively. The total revenue collected for the year 1982-83 from the district was Rs 24.26 lakhs which includes the regular contribution, arrears of contribution, interest and damages, as against Rs 17.16 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs 19.87 lakhs in 1981-82. There is only one local office of the E S I Scheme in the district at Dandeli. There is a proposal to implement the E S I Scheme at Karwar which is likely to cover 1,400 persons.

Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Labourers: The Government of Karnataka, considering the helpless plight of agricultural landless women labourers has introduced a scheme of grant of maternity allowance to agricultural landless women labourers from April 1984. Under this scheme a maternity allowance of Rs 100 per month for a period of three months will be paid in one instalment for the landless agricultural women labourers during the advanced period of their pregnancy, limited to first and second issues. The list below shows the grant of this allowance in the district, taluk-wise and the amount spent during 1984-85 upto December 1984, number of cases given in brackets, followed by the total amount disbursed: 1) Ankola (73) Rs 20,700.00, 2) Bhatkal (22) Rs 6,600.00, 3) Haliyal (16) Rs 21,600.00, 4) Honavar (60) Rs 18,000.00, 5) Karwar (33) Rs 9,900.00, 6) Kumta (5) Rs 1,500.00, 7) Mundgod (36) Rs 10,800, 8) Siddapur (76) Rs 21,900.00, 9) Sirsi (72) Rs 21,600.00, 10) Supa (6) Rs 1,800.00, and 11) Yellapur (51) Rs 19,900.00. 12) District total (450) Rs 1,54,300.00.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The Congress agitation for freedom and the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Sirsi and other places in the district in 1934 generated new ideals among local leaders about Harijan Welfare. Many temples were opened to Harijans. Even earlier to this, a school for the Chamhar boys was in existence at Sirsi in 1872-73, the only school of its kind in the district. Shankaracharya of Dwaraka Peetha pleaded for the abolition of untouchability at the All Karnataka Political Conference held at Gokarn in 1924. Jevottam N Bhat, Sheshagiri Ramchandra Prabhu, Keshavain, Bhavanibai Kangod, Husur Rama Naik of Siddapur, Gopala Hegde of Halasmavu, Sridhar Kini, Vamana Hodke, T S Nayak and others are some of the noted freedom fighters who worked for the upliftment of Harijans in the district. Jeevottama N Bhat of Bhatkal had started a school for Harijans in 1930 with the help of Annappa Parascar. Keshavain was the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh of the Uttara Kannada district and Vithal Hodke was its secretary. Sridhar Kini also had started a school for Harijans. Gopala Hegde of Halasmavu has written books in Kannada on Harijan welfare.

The Harijans were included under Untouchables and the Scheduled Tribes under Aboriginal and Hill Tribes as per the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee of 1930, for purposes of welfare measures. The Backward Class Welfare Officer, Karwar was in charge of the welfare measures for these people in the district. It is only after independence under Five Year Plans much work has been done to uplift the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

Plans and Welfare Measures: A) Education - Various educational facilities have been extended to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district. There were 17 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres in the district during the year 1982-83, located at Baad and Bhangi colony in Karwar, Shedgeri and Keni (Ankola tq), Bankikodla and Hegde (Kumta tq), Haldipur (Honavar tq), Heble (Bhatkal tq), Haldakatte (Siddapur tq), Sirsi, Banavasi and Tigni (Sirsi tq), Nandikatta (Mundgod tq), Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Dandeli, for which during 1982-83 an amount of Rs 1,01,718 was spent to benefit 541 pre-school children. During 1981-82, the Department of Public Instruction had released Rs 53,000 to the district for the education of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes ; of which Rs 35,000 were spent for the supply of free text books and the remaining amount towards attendance scholarships. A Residential School is maintained for the children of the Scheduled Castes at Siddapur for which an amount of Rs 27,119 was spent during 1982-83. Pre-matric scholarships worth Rs 1,67,100 to benefit 3,300 students, merit scholarships worth Rs 42,900 to benefit 535 students were awarded and prizes worth Rs 1,000 to two students for having passed S.S.L.C. in first class were awarded in 1982-83. Pre-matric scholarships of Rs 2,900 was awarded to two children whose parents were engaged in unclean occupations. The Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintaining 17 pre-matric hostels in the district which accommodated 355 boarders during 1982-83, for which an amount of Rs 2,85,790 was spent. These hostels are situated at Ankola, Karwar, Kumta, Haldipur, Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur, Haliyal, Mundgod and Ramnagar for boys and for girls at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi, Siddapur, Haliyal and Mundgod. Grant-in-aid was extended to 25 boarders in private hostels totalling Rs 28,356 during the same year. Government of India post-matric scholarships were awarded to 387 scholars valued at Rs 3,67,097 and 12 students secured the State Government post-matric scholarships of Rs 4,800. Stipends were given to six ITI trainees totalling Rs 3,449 and an amount of Rs 19,999 was spent towards Book Banks and equipment sets to benefit 235 post-matric students. Extra study tour charges of Rs 1,125 were paid to 17 students and extra boarding the lodging charges of Rs 16,719 to 49 students. Three girls studying in TCH received Rs 750 as stipend. Jnana Mandir, a scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes has been taken up by the State Government and Rs 2,40,000 was sanctioned by the end of March 1982 for the construction of 24 Jnana Mandiras in the district. (For statistics on pupils see page 742).

Economic Upliftment : The Department of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes maintains three tailoring centres in the district located at Ankola, Sirsi and Haliyal where 48 persons were trained during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs 48,096. In these centres, each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month. Agricultural colonies for the Scheduled Caste persons have been formed at Hillur in Ankola taluk, Nagur in Kumta taluk, Nandikatta in Mundgod taluk and Yerakinabail in Yellapur taluk. During 1982-83, Rs 2,80,000 were spent on these colonies. During the same year, 21 irrigation wells were sunk at a cost of Rs 81,600 ; 31 families were supplied with bullocks which cost Rs 81,600. The North Kanara District Central

Co-operative Bank, Sirsi has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs 66,768 to 110 SC farmers upto the end of March 1982.

Health, Housing and other Schemes: Under various housing schemes, such as People's Housing Scheme, Low Cost Housing Scheme and the HUDCO Scheme, many houses were constructed for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. By the end of March 1982, 143 houses under HUDCO scheme, 220 under Experimental Low Cost Houses and 1,000 houses under Peoples' Housing Scheme had been constructed. Under Housing Scheme, the Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes subsidises Rs 500 per house for electrification and during 1982-83 ten houses were electrified. By the end of March 1982, 108 houses belonging to the families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been electrified by the Taluk Development Boards and the Town Municipalities, out of the 18 per cent of the budget reserved for the purpose. By the end of March 1982, 594 houses belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 31 houses of the Scheduled Tribes had been electrified under Bhagyajyothi scheme by the KEB. During the year 1982-83, 45 persons were given legal assistance at a cost of Rs 12,273 as against 130 cases during 1981-82. A subsidy of Rs 7,500 was given to three families of sweepers and scavengers for construction of houses. A sum of Rs 2,000 was given as assistance to a couple of inter-caste marriage. All the town Municipalities in the district stopped the practice of carrying night soil by headload from 1973. The children of Pura Karmikas are supplied with books and slates free of cost. Approach roads have been constructed to the localities of Pura Karmikas and taps and drinking water wells have been provided in their localities.

During the year 1981-82, 9.36 hectares of surplus land had been allotted to landless people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Land Reforms Act as against 106.31 hectares in 1979-80 and 254.34 hectares in 1980-81. Under Debt Relief Act 31 Scheduled Castes persons had been freed by the end of March 1982 and the amount of debt relief was Rs 37,992. Six persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes were freed from bonded labour and one person was rehabilitated by providing land for cultivation and the other five were given house sites and Rs 12,500 for purchase of milch buffaloes. By the end of March 1982, 13 cases had been booked under the Untouchability Act and four cases of harassment and atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district; 1,558 persons of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

had been granted an area of 1630.13 hectares of Government waste land and 2,339 persons were given 4,480.11 hectares of forest land. Under Tenancy Act 4,080 tenants of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had claimed tenancy of which 3,612 applications had been allowed upto the end of March 1982. In all 185 cases of suspected illegal transactions of land covering 220.32 hectares of land were discovered of which 13 cases were held illegal.

Special Component Plan: The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, introduced in the Sixth Plan was implemented in six selected villages of Ankola Taluk during 1980-81. The Special Component Plan aims at enabling the Scheduled Caste people to cross the poverty line in a phased manner by taking up family oriented programmes primarily in agriculture and allied sectors, where economic activities of the Scheduled Castes people are mainly concentrated. From 1981-82 onwards, the Plan is being implemented through various departments. Every year five villages in Sirsi taluk and two villages in each of the remaining 10 taluks have been selected for the implementation of the programme. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs 29,71,000 was spent by various development departments under Special Component Plan to benefit 4,722 persons of the Scheduled Castes as against an amount of Rs 22,73,090 to benefit 2,900 persons during 1981-82. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs 41,67,000 has been released. A Bench Mark Survey has been undertaken to study the needs of the Scheduled Castes and to formulate the Special Component Plan in the district. The villages selected under Special Component Plan in the district during 1983-84 were Hichkad, Agara-goppa (Ankola), Heble, Shirali (Bhatkal), Tergaon, Murkwad (Haliyal), Kadtoke, Kudrigi (Honavar), Mudgeri, Devalmakki (Karwar), Valgalli, Hegde (Kumta), Katur, Hungunda (Mundgod), Dodmane, Bellatte (Siddapur), Manjaguni, Naroor, Menshi, Danaganalli, Waddal (Sirsi), Asu, Ramanagar (Supa), Hosally and Haddina Seri Hosally (Yellapur).

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes: As per 1971 census there were only 2,175 people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and most of them were concentrated in Haliyal taluk (54.02 per cent) the other taluks with a fair number being Supa (308), Siddapur (228) and Sirsi (218). During the year 1974-75, the Gonds of Shirali in Bhatkal taluk numbering 2,473 were identified and classified as Scheduled tribes. As per the 1981 census, there were 9,753 persons belonging to Scheduled

Tribes. Among the taluks, Bhatkal taluk stands first with 5,959 persons which form 61 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population in the district followed by Haliyal taluk with 1,574 persons and Mundgod taluk with 925 persons. The Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintaining two Nursery-cum-Women Welfare centres at Kitre and Kuntvani villages in Bhatkal taluk for which an amount of Rs 9,067 was spent during 1982-83 to benefit 60 children. Pre-matric scholarships were paid to 131 students, valued at Rs 6,350, merit scholarships to 48 students amounting to Rs 3,025 and the Government of India post-matric scholarships were awarded to seven students worth Rs 6,141 in the same year.

Denotified Tribes: Prior to Independence certain tribes were branded as Ex-Criminal Tribes and the people belonging to these tribes had to put attendance every day at the police stations. After independence the restrictions on their movements were removed consequent upon the enactment of the Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal Act) of 1958 repealing the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 and other laws corresponding thereto, and these tribes were renamed as Denotified tribes.

As per 1971 census, there were 4,362 persons belonging to the Denotified Tribes in the district. They were scattered in the taluks of Mundgod (3,122), Haliyal (860), Sirsi (339), Yellapur (33) and Siddapur (8). The Denotified Tribes have been brought under the Backward Tribes in the State as per the recommendations of the Backward Class Commission. During the year 1983-84, the Department of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was maintaining a residential school with 50 inmates and an hostel with an intake capacity of 25 boarders both at Haliyal started in the year 1974-75 for the students of the Denotified Tribes.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes: As per 1971 census there were 969 persons belonging to the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the district of whom 276 were in Mundgod taluk, 230 in Sirsi taluk, 175 in Yellapur taluk, 133 in Siddapur taluk, 108 in Karwar taluk and the rest, 49 in Haliyal taluk. A residential school for the children of the nomadic and semi-nomadic people is functioning in Mundgod. These nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes have now been brought under backward tribes and hence all the welfare measures are included under the welfare of backward classes.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward Class Department was created in 1931 in the former Bombay Province as a result of the recommendations made in 1930 by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee. There was a Backward Class Welfare Officer for Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts with headquarters at Karwar who was a liaison officer between the Backward Classes and the various departments of Government. With the Reorganisation of States, at the district level, all the activities pertaining to the welfare of Backward Classes were looked after by the District Social Welfare Officer who worked under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The District Office of the Backward Classes and Minorities was started in 1977-78 (See page 680).

Welfare measures: The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities has taken up many welfare activities in the district such as hostel facilities, scholarships, fee concessions, etc. The Department was running, three post-matric hostels during 1983-84, two for girls at Karwar and Kumta and one for boys at Karwar with 155 inmates at a cost of Rs 1,52,908. There were 13 pre-matric boys' hostels and three girls' hostels in the district. The boys hostels were located at Karwar, Kagal (Kumta taluk), Ankola, Siddapur, Bhatkal, Sirsi, Yellapur, Mundgod, Haliyal, Belse (Ankola taluk), Kharwa, (Honavar taluk), Murkwad (Haliyal taluk) and Kirwatti (Yellapur taluk). During 1982-83, there were 587 boys in these hostels for whom an amount of Rs 4,89,390 was spent. There were 100 girls in the three pre-matric hostels located at Joida, Karwar and Siddapur for which an amount of Rs 96,814 was spent. In addition to these, the department was maintaining a hostel at Mundgod for the students of Denotified Tribes which was transferred from the Department of Social Welfare during 1978-79, where 25 students were studying for whom an amount of Rs 27,520 was spent during 1982-83. Another three O B C hostels, two for boys located at Honavar and Joida and one for girls at Ankola were also transferred from the Department of Social Welfare. In these hostels, there were 73 boys and 25 girls during 1982-83 for whom Rs 82,065 were spent. During 1982-83, there were five grant-in-aid hostels at Bhatkal, Dasankop in Sirsi taluk, Indoor and Pala in Mundgod taluk and Karwar. For these hostels, a grant-in-aid of Rs 77,004 was sanctioned during 1982-83.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs 1,150 was spent towards extra-boarding and lodging charges, 18 inmates of post-matric hostels

were awarded incentives valued at Rs 2,050 and Rs 9,000 were spent towards the supply of bedding materials to the students. During the year 1982-83, 7,913 students of Backward Classes and Minorities, 156 students of Backward Tribes were given pre-matric scholarships worth Rs 4,29,150 and Rs 7,500 respectively. During the same year, post-matric scholarships were sanctioned to 2,145 students of Backward Classes and 22 students of Backward Tribes amounting to Rs 4,96,100 and Rs 6,300 respectively.

An amount of Rs 10,000 was paid towards the establishment and administration of two book banks for post-matric students in colleges during 1982-83. An amount of Rs 10 lakhs was spent towards fee compensation payment to private educational management during the same year. An amount of Rs 8,000 was paid to St. Antony's Orphanage at Honavar under grants to orphanage scheme. Under the scheme of stipends to trainees in type-writing and stenography, an amount of Rs 13,542 was spent during 1982-83 to benefit 54 students. An amount of Rs 5,875 was spent to train 15 youths of Backward Classes in motor driving and an amount of Rs 4,680 was utilised to assist 20 small and marginal farmers during 1982-83. A nursery-cum-women welfare centre for Denotified Tribes is maintained by the Government at Agadi in Mundgod taluk for which an amount of Rs 12,650 was spent to benefit 50 children. A tailoring training centre at Honavar is maintained by the Government for the ladies of Backward Classes, started during 1979-80, where 20 ladies in each batch are trained.

Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation: This Corporation came into existence in the State in 1977 on the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission. The Corporation has introduced with the help of nationalised banks, a scheme called Chaitanya Scheme to help the poor Backward Class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries. During the year 1982-83, the Corporation released Rs 3,06,900 margin money to 109 persons in the district. Loans have also been granted for the purchase of 24 auto-rickshaw in the district during the year. During 1983, upto the end of September, the Corporation had released Rs 2,77,370 as 20 per cent margin money to benefit 144 persons in the district. A Committee has been set up at the district-level to streamline the applications and to select the applicants for sanction of loans. The Deputy Commissioner is its chairman and the District Officer for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities is the member secretary.

Name of the Backward Classes, Castes and Communities in Uttara Kannada District: *Backward Castes*: Agasa, Dhobi, Madivala, Mestha, Ghadi, Gosavi, Gurav, Gabit, Gaabit, Ambig, Bhoi, Bhoyi, Bestha, Harakanthra, Harikanthra, Kharvi, Mogaveera, Sunnagar, Gavada, Gram Vakkal, Kunbi, Kumbara, Nadora, Nador, Torke Nador, Uppunador, Padiar, Padiyar, Gavadi, Gavandi, Govandi, Goundi, Charodi, Gurava, Gurov, Gabbit, Ambiga, Halawakki Wakkal, Karevakkal and SC Converts to Christianity. *Backward Communities*: Simpi, Devadiga, Devadig, Devali, Sheregar, Kelasi, Nadig, Viswakarma, Achari, Kammar, Sonar, Sutar, Vokkaliga, Gouda, Muslim, Devadigar, Ganiga, Halepaik, Namdhari, Thiyan, Bhandari, Hajjam, Napitha and Nhavi. *Backward Tribes*: Talwar, Gouli, Gondali, Jogi, Valmiki, Valimiki, Ghondali, Bovi and Kallu Vaddar. *Backward Special Groups*: Bandi, Komarpant, Konkan Maratha, Brahmins, Christians, Jains and others. (Source: District Office of the Department of the Backward Classes and Minorities, Karwar.)

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The movement for the emancipation of women in the district goes back to nineteenth century and can be seen in the Social Reform Movement. Shamarao Vittal Kaikini the renowned lawyer from the district translated a book into Kannada on widow marriage in which he has quoted the Hindu scriptures in favour of widow marriages. A widow marriages association that was formed in Bombay in 1865 had its influence on the people of this district also. Ganapati Bhat Akadasa, a veteran freedom fighter and a social worker strongly advocated widow marriages. He married a widow in 1932 and conducted as many as 103 widow marriages in his home at Sirsi. He also wrote books and articles on widow marriages. The Civic and Social Progress Association of Bangalore arranged many lectures by Akadasa on widow marriage in the erstwhile Mysore State. Keelara Ganesha Ramaiah Hegde of Ainakai Village also helped Akadasa Ganapati Bhat in advocating widow marriages. A number of women in the district have distinguished themselves in their fight against illiteracy among women and their social upliftment. Prema Pikale of Ankola, Mahadevitai of Siddapur taluk, Kamalabai Jadhav, Girijabai Heravatta, Jamunabai Salunke, Venkamma of Karasvalli and others have toiled hard for the cause of female education in the district. In 1930, a Bhagini Mandal was started in Sirsi as an internal

organisation of the Congress party to educate the women folk. Bhavanibai Kangod of Siddapur, daughter of Thippaiah Master and a freedom fighter of the district, worked for the welfare of women and children. She opened Ramana Naturopathy Centre at Siddapur. Freedom movement helped many women, till then only confined to the four walls of their houses, to come out and participate in various national agitations. Hundreds of them participated in processions, picketing and other activities between 1930-34, and scores of them even went to jail. There they came into contact with many progressive social workers like Krishnabai Panjekar, Sarojini Naidu, Maniben Patel, etc.

Remand Homes

The Remand Home is a short stay home where the destitutes, neglected, uncontrollable, victimised children and juvenile offenders are detained during the pendency of their cases in the courts. The Remand Home, Karwar started functioning from 1946 under the control of District Probation and After-care Association. The Children's Act of the Bombay Province was applied to the municipal limits of Karwar town from 25-10-1946, Ankola Panchayat limits from 15-2-1948, taluks of Ankola and Karwar from 9-1-1951, municipal limits of Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Haliyal and the headquarter places of Yellapur, Mundgod and Siddapur and Supa Petha from 5-2-1951. During October, 1962, the Remand Home at Karwar was handed over to the Government of Karnataka with all its assets by the District Probation and After-care Association. The Home is managed by the Probation Officer. Prior to 1956, the Bombay Children's Act was in force in the district.

The District and After-care Association, Karwar, enforced the Children's Act and provided the Remand Home. It worked under the Juvenile and Beggars Department of the former Bombay State. In 1956, the work under social legislation was attached to the Jail Department with the appointment of the Inspector General of Prisons, Government of Karnataka as the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. Later, the District Probation and After-care Associations came under the control of the Director of Social Welfare and then under the Department of Women and Children Welfare from 1975. Adolescent criminals of this district coming under the Borstal School Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School, Dharwad. The Remand Home at Sirsi was started in 1964. The First Class Judicial Magistrate, Sirsi, presides over the Juvenile Court, the

jurisdiction of which extends over the taluks of Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal. The children in these Remand Homes are actively engaged in kitchen work, garden work, literacy classes and physical exercises. The total number of admissions to the Remand Home, Karwar between 1970-71 to 1980-81 were 554, the total number of committed admissions during the same period being 361. The figures for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 48 and 38, the figures of committed admissions being 107 and 104 respectively during these two years. The total admissions at Sirsi between 1970-71 and 1980-81 were 872 and 73 during 1981-82 and 66 during 1982-83.

Reception Centre, Karwar

The Reception Centre, Karwar was started in 1979 which admits 40 inmates at a time. Reception centres are short-stay homes which shelter women and girls as voluntary cases, committed and safe custody cases under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (SITA) for training and rehabilitation. The destitute women, unmarried mothers, widows, deserted wives and those who easily become victims of circumstances are usually admitted. The inmates are taught sewing and gardening besides literacy classes. The Centre is looked after by a Superintendent assisted by a Matron and other staff. The Centre has a managing committee with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, which decides matters relating to the inmates. During 1982-83, 52 cases were admitted both voluntary and under SITA as against 44 in 1981-82, and 32 in 1980-81. The expenditure on the Centre was Rs 59,668 in 1982-83.

Probation of Offenders Act: The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (POA) is being implemented in the district from 1963. Under the Act, the young offenders are given chances to correct their behaviour, by way of postponing the punishment and allowing the offenders to lead a social life in society. The young offenders are released by the Court on probation of good conduct. The number of enquiries conducted under the Act between 1970 and 1980 were 565 and number of miscellaneous enquiries were 755. During 1981 the number in the former case is 55 and latter 97. The figures for 1982 are 20 and 115.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was implemented in the district from the year 1977-78, first in Ankola taluk with

the objectives of improving the nutritional and health conditions of children between the age 0-6 years, etc. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme provides the following package of services, 1) Supplementary Nutrition, 2) Immunisation, 3) Health check-up, 4) Non-formal Education and 5) Nutrition and Health Education. The scheme is in operation in the taluks of Ankola from 1977-78, Kumta and Supa from 1982-83 and in Yellapur from 1983-84. Under the scheme, Anganawadi centres will be located one each in the selected village and the centre caters to 100 families. Each Anganwadi is managed by an Anganawadi worker and a helper who are generally from the same village working on a fixed honorarium. There are 100 Anganwadi centres each at Ankola and Kumta taluks, 50 centres at Supa taluk and 60 centres were to be started in Yellapur taluk. Each Integrated Child Development Project is under the charge of a Project Officer who is assisted by five *Mukhya Sevikas*, an accountant and a typist. The amount spent in each year and the number of beneficiaries in Ankola taluk are given below : 1978-79 : Rs 2,93,668-2,930, 1979-80 : Rs 3,80,798-3,850, 1980-81 : Rs 3,35,390-32,626, 1981-82 : Rs 4,17,568-24,088 and 1982-83 : Rs 4,60,762-21,868. The number of beneficiaries rose to 42,308 in 1983-84 (till October).

In Kumta and Supa taluks, the scheme was started during 1982-83 and expenditures of Rs 1,27,056 and Rs 71,385 were incurred to reach 82,224 and 36,504 beneficiaries respectively. During 1983-84 upto the end of September 1983, Rs 30,391 and Rs 95,126 were spent in Kumta and Supa taluks which benefited 53,400 and 18,252 individuals respectively.

Income Generating Scheme : Under the Income Generating Scheme, the rural women have been provided with facilities of loans under 25 per cent subsidy to promote income generating activities, the rest 75 per cent to be met by bank loan. During the year 1982-83, the department subsidised Rs 12,732 in Ankola taluk, Rs 4,425 in Kumta taluk and Rs 9,325 in Supa taluk. The banks also extended loans. The Department of Social Welfare is entrusted with the enforcement of Dowry Prohibition Act and one case was booked in Sirsi during 1983. During the year 1982-83, a budget provision of Rs 7,000 was made to assist needy women, which was utilised for 32 beneficiaries in the district.

Family and Child Welfare Projects : Family and Child Welfare Projects were introduced by the Karnataka State Social Welfare

Advisory Board and later transferred to the Department of Women and Children Welfare from April, 1980. These projects seek to provide integrated social welfare services to the pre-school children of age 0-6 years in the villages; besides providing basic training to women and young mothers in home crafts, mother craft, health education, nutrition, child care, etc. These projects are under the control of the Child Development Project Officer of the area. One project each is functioning in the taluks of Honavar and Mundgod. In Honavar taluk, there are six regular and four aided centres while in Mundgod taluk, there are six Balawadis and four aided centres. During the year 1982-83, there were about 2,640 and during 1983-84, 1,344 beneficiaries in Mundgod taluk. Each of the Family and Child Welfare Project is under the charge of a Project Officer, the offices of whom are situated at Honavar and Mundgod.

Anganawadi Training Centre: The Anganawadi Training Centre, Ankola was started in the year 1981-82, by Nutan Seva Shikshana Samiti, Ankola. The persons selected as Anganawadi workers in the Projects are sent for training to this centre. The duration of the course is four months and 50 trainees are given training at a time. They are taught nutrition, teaching to pre-primary children, health and administrative aspect of Anganawadis. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month per trainee. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs 57,000 has been sanctioned as against a sum of Rs 69,000 for the year 1982-83 and Rs 27,013 during 1981-82.

Destitute Homes: During 1983-84, there were three destitute homes in the District situated at Haldipur (1980), the Pragati Destitute Home at Bharathanalli and the Mothers' Home at Karwar which were getting grants from the Government. The homes at Haldipur and Bharathanalli were getting 90 per cent grants from the Government during 1983-84. There are two cottages in the destitute home at Haldipur with an intake capacity of 50 persons and one cottage at Bharatanalli with a capacity of 25 persons. During 1982-83 these two homes got Rs 67,416 and Rs 26,578 respectively as grants.

Creches: The Department of Social Welfare (formerly Women and Children) is aiding two Creches to facilitate the rural working mothers at Karki in Honavar taluk and Sanavalli village in Mundgod taluk. The total number of beneficiaries in these creches was 50 and a total grant of Rs 10,000 was released during 1982-83.

Griha Kalyana Nidhi: Women and Mahila Mandals are helped by

Government to improve their economic condition by a scheme called Griha Kalyana Nidhi, under which financial assistance will be given to Women and Mahila Mandals to purchase tailoring machines. During the year 1982-83, Mahila Mandals in the district were supplied with 30 tailoring machines worth Rs 25,600, nine Mahila Mandals were granted Rs 22,000 for training programme and 33 Women were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs 33,000 to start some economic activities.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme: The Scheme of Destitute Widow Pension, to provide social security by way of financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence was introduced in the State with effect from the first of April 1984. According to this scheme, a widow above the age of 18 years and in distress needing financial help will be granted a pension of Rs 50 a month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment, resulting in an income exceeding Rs 1,500 a year. The Tahsildars of the taluks are empowered to grant the pension. The table below shows the taluk-wise number of applications received, rejected, pension sanctioned and the amount spent in Uttara Kannada district from 1-4-1984 upto December, 1984.

<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Total no. of applications</i>	<i>Total no. of cases sanctioned upto Dec. 1984</i>	<i>Total no. of applications rejected upto Dec. 1984</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
Ankola	1,548	1,265	283	63,250
Bhatkal	559	405	128	20,250
Haliyal	748	424	260	21,200
Honavar	2,174	851	1,227	42,550
Karwar	1,493	843	638	42,150
Kumta	1,717	1,125	530	56,250
Mundgod	135	95	24	4,750
Siddapur	482	153	322	7,650
Sirsi	482	288	159	14,400
Supa	256	145	86	7,250
Yellapur	334	243	83	12,150
Total	9,928	5,837	3,740	2,91,852

Taliya Bhagya Scheme: The Government of Karnataka have introduced the 'Taliya Bhagya' Scheme from 15th August, 1985, to enable young men and women from poor families, below the poverty line to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure. According to the scheme, the Government provides *tali* or *mangala sutra* of one gram of 22 carat gold or an amount of Rs 200, a pair of sarees and blouses worth Rs 100 for the bride and a pair of dhoties worth Rs 50 for the groom.

Welfare of the Handicapped

The welfare of the handicapped, both physical and mental has received more attention only recently because of the awareness among the people and of the opportunity and means available for their betterment provided by the advancement of science and technology. However, an attempt to identify them and their number has been made in the latter half of the 19th century. In the district, as per 1881 Census there were 831 persons of either sex who were infirm. The Census of the disabled population was continued till 1931 and later discontinued only to be revived again in 1981. In the earlier censuses, enumeration of only the blind and the deaf and the mute was considered but in 1981 Census totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled has been enumerated (for figures see pages 210-212). A greater part of population of the disabled is found among the beggars and the like who live on the pavements, bus stand, railway station, etc., might have escaped enumeration as they were not counted during house listing operation, it is felt.

The State and Central Governments have taken up various welfare measures for the physically as well as mentally handicapped persons. Handicapped children studying in schools and colleges are given scholarships both by the State and the Central Governments. During the year 1982-83, in the District, 30 students studying till VII Standard were given State Government scholarships valued at Rs 10,000 and 15 students studying in classes above VIII Standard were awarded Government of India scholarships which involved an expenditure of Rs 11,718. During the same year, 304 handicapped persons were given maintenance allowance of Rs 50 per month per individual and the total expenditure was Rs 30,000 and during 1983-84, upto October 1983, 65 persons were sanctioned maintenance allowance afresh and the amount spent was Rs 3,400. During 1983-84, 26 mentally retarded persons in the district had been granted the maintenance allowance by the State Government.

Department of Social Welfare: The Department of Women and Children Welfare is implementing the Projects, Schemes and Programmes pertaining to the Welfare of Women and Children in the district. The activities of the Department in the district were under the control of the Assistant Director, Department of Women and Children Welfare, Belgaum prior to March, 1983. The office of the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare was started at Karwar in March, 1983. The Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare, Karwar is assisted by a Social Welfare Officer and an Inspector of Certified Schools at the district headquarters. From October 1983, the Department of Women and Children Welfare is renamed as the Department of Social Welfare and the designation of the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare has been renamed as the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, Karwar.

Disabled Welfare Association: The Uttara Kannada District Disabled Welfare Association, Sirsi was started during May 1981 with the main objectives of helping the disabled population in the district by providing educational facilities and to provide vocational guidance opportunities, etc., to the disabled people. During the year 1983-84 the Association had 556 members. By November 1983, the Association had established branches at Siddapur, Honavar and Yellapur. The Association with the help of service organisations like the Lions Club had organised medical checkup camps of the physically handicapped at Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur and a checkup camp for the mentally retarded at Sirsi during 1982. It undertook a survey of handicapped persons in the district during 1983-84 which has revealed that 1,889 persons were orthopaedically handicapped, 308 blind, 405 deaf and dumb, 183 mentally retarded and 176 had compound disabilities. The Association is also trying to rehabilitate the handicapped persons and make them self-reliant.

Tibetan Refugee Rehabilitation

A settlement for the rehabilitation of the Tibetan Refugees was established near Mundgod, during 1967. There are nine villages and two Lama camps in the settlement. The Government of Karnataka have released 1638.5 hectares of forest land for cultivation at the rate of 32 guntas of dry land or 24 guntas of wet land per individual adult and 20 guntas of dry or 12 guntas of wet land per individual minor. The Bachanki irrigation dam was constructed to irrigate the land. For the development of the settlement, a Tibetan Co-operative Society is functioning since 1967 which advances loans to the refugees, supplies

agricultural inputs, and maintains a consumer stores, flour mills and a handicraft centre. During 1981, 535 Tibetan Refugees were brought from Bhutan for the resettlement here. There were 296 unauthorised Tibetan Refugees in the settlement during 1985 for whom Rs six lakhs have been provided as marginal money for starting non-agricultural oriented schemes. The population of the settlement during 1985 was 9,882 including 2,000 Lama monks.

A number of welfare schemes have been taken up by the Government of India through the State Government such as schools, hospital, destitute home, electrification of villages, drinking water facility, etc. The Central Schools of the Tibetan Administration, New Delhi is running a school for the children of the settlement since 1969, which has a building of 24 rooms, where 1,200 students were studying in various standards, during 1985. Each village has a nursery school. In the Home for the Infirm and Old People, there were 267 inmates during 1985 for whom the Government of India is spending Rs 60 per adult and Rs 30 per individual (minor) per month. The handicraft centre of the settlement has given employment to about 300 women refugees who manufacture beautiful woollen carpets. The hospital has 40 beds and is managed by a Tibetan refugee doctor. The hospital building was constructed by MYRADA. All the villages are connected by good roads, which have been provided with electricity, drinking water and houses built by the Mysore Rural Development Agency.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The Scheme of granting political pension by the Government of Karnataka was introduced in the district in the year 1967 with a monthly pension of Rs 50 which was later raised to Rs 75 and on to Rs 90 in June, 1978 and to Rs 125 in September of the same year. The freedom fighters identified after 1980 are paid Rs 100 only. From 1st April, 1984, the honorarium to the freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters in the State was enhanced from Rs 125 to Rs 150 and for those drawing the State honorarium in addition to the Swathantrya Sainik Sanman Pensions, the raise was from Rs 90 to Rs 100 a month. The Government of India introduced another Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme in 1972 which was renamed as Swathantratya Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme in 1980. The amount of pension for the widows of freedom fighters is Rs 200 per month with additional amount of Rs 50 per month for each of the unmarried daughters, subject to a maximum of Rs 300 for all. The conditions for the

eligibility to pension were liberalised from 1980. The table below shows the taluk-wise distribution of persons getting political pension from the Government of Karnataka and Government of India during August, 1983.

Taluk	State Central		Taluk	State Central	
	Number of persons getting political pension			Number of persons getting political pension	
Ankola	323	244	Mundgod	1	5
Bhatkal	12	2	Siddapur	235	178
Haliyal	46	40	Sirsi	121	76
Honavar	27	11	Supa	4	2
Karwar	23	30	Yellapur	29	25
Kumta	147	70	Total	968	683

Old Age Pension Scheme : The Old Age Pension Scheme for those

who have crossed 65 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them was introduced in the State by the Government of Karnataka in 1965. This scheme is beneficial to the disabled persons, destitutes and persons suffering from diseases like leprosy, paralysis and mental disorders, for whom the age limit is reduced to 60 years. The competent authority for sanctioning the pension is the Tahsildar of the taluk. The amount of pension was Rs 15 in the beginning which was raised to Rs 40 in 1974 and then on to Rs 50 in 1983. When the scheme was introduced in 1965 in the district, there were only 21 beneficiaries, which raised to Rs 40 in 1974 and then on to Rs 50 in 1983. When the scheme was introduced in 1965, in the district, there were only 21 beneficiaries, which raised to 1,009 in 1981 and 737 in 1983. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries, and the amount spent are given in the table in p. 851.

Prohibition : Prohibition was one of the policies of the Indian National Congress, as drinking was detrimental to the normal health and welfare of the people and the Government used drinking and drug habit of the people as a source of revenue to the Government. During the non-co-operation movement, there was a widespread intensive picketing in front of toddy, liquor and wine shops in the

Taluks	Old Age Pension					
	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	No. of persons	Amount spent in Rs	No. of persons	Amount spent in Rs	No. of persons	Amount spent in Rs
Ankola	93	44,640	96	46,080	33	15,840
Bhatkal	65	31,200	70	33,600	70	33,600
Haliyal	166	79,680	112	53,760	136	65,280
Honavar	107	51,360	63	30,240	46	22,080
Karwar	91	43,680	60	28,800	57	27,360
Kumta	102	48,960	104	49,920	68	32,640
Mundgod	64	30,720	106	50,880	49	23,520
Siddapur	36	17,280	42	20,160	44	21,120
Sirsi	168	80,640	136	65,280	143	68,640
Supa	28	13,440	32	15,360	26	12,480
Yellapur	89	42,720	55	26,400	65	31,200
Total	1,009	4,84,320	876	4,20,480	737	3,53,760

district. Volunteer groups were organised, who with the help of women and children would detect and fine the drunken people. The toddy tappers of Bedkani, Heggara and other places had also joined this movement. The Namdhari community whose occupation was toddy tapping gave much support for Prohibition. In 1930, there were eight Government foreign liquor shops and 30 toddy shops in the district. Congress workers were picketing in front of these shops throughout the day and night. In 1930, the auction of toddy and liquor shops in places like Kumta, Karwar, Siddapur, Sirsi and other places had to be stopped or postponed for want of bidders who had been detained by the volunteers. Picketing was very intensive in Ankola, Karwar, Kumta, Gokarna, Honavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi, Siddapur and other places. Toddy and arrack shops around Gokarna had to be closed for want of bidders in public auction. The following are some of the prominent freedom fighters who worked for the introduction of Prohibition in the district. Gangabai M Mirjankar, Hari Anantha Pai, Hanumanna Bommaiah Naik, Jogi Biranna Naik, S N Keshvain, Pattanashetty Lakshman Shanbhag, Mahabaleshwara

Timmanna Kallal, Panni Krishna Bhatta, Ramchandra N Prabhu, Raghavendra Vasudeva Bhatta, Raghavendra Devappa Shanbhag, Shankar Gulvadi, Sheshagiri Raghavendra Prabhu, Shivarama Bhatta, Sitarama Ganesha Tengse, Sridhara Panduranga Balgi, Thimmappa (T S) Nayak, Tukadar Krishna Subbarao Marathe, Vamana Anantha Hodke, Vasudeva Krishna Mahale, Vithala Ananta Hodke and others. After the formation of Congress ministry in the Bombay Province, Prohibition was introduced on an experimental basis in Kumta next to Gujarat in 1937. Sale of foreign liquors was banned and sold to individuals only by permit. Local liquors were prohibited. In 1947, Prohibition Committees were constituted in all the districts. The Education and Publicity Sub-Committees arranged educational activities on prohibition through folk arts. A Kannada monthly magazine *Sanjeevini* was started by the Bombay Government in August, 1948. Complete Prohibition was introduced in the district from April, 1950 under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949. Samskara Kendras were started in villages and rehabilitation work was taken up for the unemployed caused by the introduction of Prohibition. With the introduction of total Prohibition in the district, distillation of illicit liquor, smuggling of intoxicants from Goa started.

As per the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, prohibition was lifted in all the taluks of the district excepting the taluks of Kumta, Ankola and Honavar from October 1967. In Kumta and Honavar taluks, Prohibition was lifted from June, 1968 and in Ankola taluk from April, 1970. During the year 1982, as many as 103 cases of possession of illicit liquors, wash, *ganja* were reported in the district as against 104 in 1981 and 127 in 1980. Of the 103 cases reported, 10 were transferred, seven convicted, 12 acquitted, 46 were pending trial and one was pending investigation.

Religious and Charitable Trusts

Prior to 1950, Religious and Charitable Trusts in the district were governed by various Acts both Central and Provincial. In 1950, the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, a composite legislation was enacted and made applicable to all the public trusts without any religious distinction. The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust, to which the Act applies, to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or the creation of the trust. A registration fee is levied, depending upon the value of the trust ranging from Rs 3 to Rs 25. Public trusts with

gross annual income of more than Rs 300 have to contribute two per cent of the (gross annual) income to the Public Trusts Administration fund, created under the Act. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade. Prior to 1956, the administration of the Act in the district was vested with the Charity Commissioner stationed at Bombay and the Assistant Charity Commissioner at Belgaum. After 1956, the post of the Charity Commissioner was created with headquarters at Belgaum for the four districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada in addition to the Assistant Charity Commissioner for these four districts. The post of the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum is held by a Judicial Officer of the cadre of a Civil Judge. During the year, 1982-83, there were as many as 600 temples, 14 *mathas*, 232 education Trusts and 62 Religious and Charitable Trusts in the district, which had property worth Rs 135.56 lakhs. During the year 1982-83, five trusts were registered in the district as against 12 in 1981-82 and two in 1980-81. The demand, collection and balance of contributions of the trusts in the district were Rs 90,352, Rs 59,557 and Rs 30,795 respectively. During the same year, as many as 44 judicial enquiries came up before the Assistant Charity Commissioner of which, 30 were disposed off, 14 were pending at the end of the year. The table hereunder shows the taluk-wise number of classified institutions in the district during 1982-83.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Religious and Charitable Institutions</i>					<i>Approximate value of the property Rs</i>
	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Ankola	60	22	—	1	83	65,04,000
Bhatkal	67	10	—	1	78	15,30,000
Haliyal	31	17	—	1	49	4,06,000
Honavar	124	26	2	3	155	6,05,000
Karwar	51	35	2	9	97	11,96,000
Kumta	126	47	1	4	178	18,98,000
Mundgod	13	3	—	—	16	28,000
Siddapur	46	20	—	1	67	4,57,000
Sirsi	55	32	—	2	89	7,29,000
Supa	12	5	—	—	17	41,000
Yellapur	63	16	—	—	79	1,62,000
Total	648	233	5	22	908	1,35,56,000

'A' means Hindu (including Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs) *mathas* and religious trusts. 'D' means others (other than Hindu, Muslim and Parsi). 'E' means cosmopolitan trusts. 'F' means societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Wakf Institutions

The Central Wakf Board Act 1954 is in operation in the district. During the year 1983-84, the following were the Wakf Institutions in the district. 1) Noor Masjid, Dandeli, 2) Jamath Masjid-e-Faisal, Dandeli. 3) Khabristan (Sunni), 4) Muthal Mari, 5) Jumma Masjid, Bilgi, 6) Jamia Masjid, 7) Nakhuda Roshan Mohalla, Kasarkod, Honavar. The approximate value of the Wakf property in the district during 1983-84 was about Rs 76,000 and amount of Rs 2,005 was collected as funds from the institutions. The Wakf Board spent Rs 2,42,000 in the district for repairs, etc. during the period from 1980 to 1984.