

Chapter XII

SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES

Social welfare refers to the overall welfare of society. With sufficiently 12 strong assumptions, it can be specified as the summation of the welfare of all the individuals in the society. In applied welfare economics, such as in cost-benefit analysis, money-value estimates are often used, particularly where income-distribution effects are factored into the analysis or seem unlikely to undercut the analysis. The capabilities approach to welfare argues that freedom - what people are free to do or be - should be included in welfare assessments and the approach has been particularly influential in development policy circles where the emphasis on multi-dimensionality and freedom has shaped the evolution of the Human Development Index.

The Constitution of India provides certain special Constitutional safeguards for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society, so that they could take their rightful place in community. As citizens of the Republic of India, they are fully entitled to certain rights and privileges, which were denied to them in the past on the ground of Caste system and the practice of Untouchability. Keeping in view, the Constitutional mandate, The Government of Karnataka, through Social Welfare Department, formulated various programmes and schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially for their socio-economic and educational advancement from the year 1956 onwards.

Labour Welfare

The Labour Department headed by the Labour Commissioner is functioning with its head office in Bengaluru. The Labour Commissioner is assisted at the Head Quarters by two Additional Labour Commissioner, one Joint Labour Commissioner, one Deputy Labour Commissioner, one Secretary (Minimum wage Advisory Board), one Gazetted Manager, one Labour Officer (Industrial Relation) and three Managers. There are five Regional officers

in the Cadre of Deputy Labour Commissioner in the State of Karnataka of whom, two are in Bengaluru and one each at Hassan, Belagavi and Kalaburagi.

There are 11 Divisional offices, each, headed by the Asst. Labour Commissioner and 41 Sub-divisional offices, each headed by the Labour Officers at the District level, 83 Offices of Senior Labour Inspectors functioning in the City Municipal Corporations of various cities. 164 Labour Inspectors are working - 17 Labour Inspector are working as Office Assistants, 126 Labour Inspectors are functioning in taluk levels in the State and 21 Inspectors are working as Labour Inspectors (child labour) in various offices in the State.

The main activities of this department are

- a) Timely preventive and curative intervention in case of strikes, lockouts, work stoppages for promotion of settlement of Industrial Disputes and for maintenance of Industrial peace and harmony in the State.
- b) To implement the awards of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals.
- c) Administration and enforcement of 27 various Central and State Labour Laws.
- d) Fixing/revising minimum wages at regular intervals for various scheduled employments after due consultation with the Karnataka State Minimum Wages Advisory Board under the Minimum wages Act, 1948.
- e) Ensuring payment of minimum rates of wages to unorganized categories of workers in agricultural and other scheduled employments as per the Minimum Wages Act-1948 and the rules there under.
- f) Implementation of ILO Conventions and recommendations ratified by the Government of India.
- g) Implementation of recommendations of various wage Boards inclusive of Sugar Wage Board and Working Journalists Wage Board.

- h) Implementation of the National Child Labour Policy (NCLP) and the State Action plan on elimination of Child Labour and their rehabilitation by mainstreaming in the schools (SCLP).

Schemes Implemented by the Department

- 1) Karnataka State Unorganised Workers Social Security Board
- 2) NPS-Lite Swavalamban Scheme
- 3) Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme
- 4) Rastriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana (RSBY)
- 5) Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board-12 Schemes for Construction Workers.
- 6) Karnataka Labour Welfare Board –
 - a) Various Schemes for the workers paying subscriptions to the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board
 - b) Rehabilitation of Child Labour NCLP and SCLP schemes.

During the year 1999-2000, there were twenty three strikes and seven lockouts involving 6,721 workers in the State. As per the Industrial dispute Act 1947, 334 cases were settled, 152 were withdrawn and 843 were pending at the end of December 1999. The number of applications received as per the Worker's Compensation Act 1923, were 3,655, the number of claims settled were 2,580 and as per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the number of establishments certified were 2,277. During 2004-05, there were nine strikes involving 3836 workers and the member of Mandays lost was 5516. In the same year three Lockouts and number of workers involved was 857 and mandays lost were 22491; Layoffs two, workers involved – 38, mandays lost 3542; refreshments affecting factories – 2, workers of retrenched 72; closures – 7 and workers affected – 253.

During the year 2012-13, there were three strikes and one lockouts involving 414 workers. As per the Industrial dispute Act 1947, 264 cases were settled, 1085 failed, 114 were withdrawn and 788 cases were pending at the end of December 2012. The number of applications received as per the Employees Compensation Act 1923, were 4200, the number of cases where compensation is

paid ₹ 2,927 and as per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the number of standing orders certified were 193.

Employees State Insurance Scheme: It was introduced in the year 1952 in accordance with the E.S.I Act 1948 and rules there under. Initially, this scheme was covering non-seasonal factories employing 20 or more workers who were drawing wages up to the maximum of ₹ 400 per month or less. This wage limit was raised to ₹ 15,000 per month with effect from 01-05-2010. Further, the extension of the scheme starts by notification of a class of establishment and an area for extending the benefits, by the concerned State Government. Once an activity and area comes within the ambit of such implementation, the Act becomes applicable to all the factories and establishments enjoying 10 or more workers within such area and for such activity.

Once notified, the Scheme covers all the employees employed in the factories/ establishments in these areas. In one of the latest amendments to the Act, the criteria of use of power to decide coverage has been done away with, thereby bringing the immense benefits available under the scheme to the workers of factories in cottage and village industries sectors also besides others. The ESI Scheme has been extended to the employees of educational and Medical Institution with effect from 16-03-2011.

The ESI Act, 1948 envisage the following seven benefits to the Insured Persons and their families are:

- 1) Medical benefit
- 2) Sickness benefit,
- 3) Maternity benefit
- 4) Disablement benefits
- 5) Dependent Benefit
- 6) Funeral Benefit and Un-employment allowance (Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana).

The E.S.I. Scheme made a humble beginning with 12 ESI dispensaries and one 100 bedded E.S.I. hospital in Karnataka as on 27-7-1958 at Bengaluru, catering 48,000 beneficiaries with a wage limit of ₹ 400/- p.m. In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 18.52 lakhs insured persons and about 100 lakhs of their families through a network of 09 E.S.I. Hospitals,

106 full time E.S.I. Dispensaries, 11 I.M.P. system Dispensaries and one Diagnostic Centre.

The achievements made during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are:

- 1) Full time ESI Dispensary has been commissioned in four places at Laggere, Madanayanakana halli, Devanahalli (Bengaluru Rural), Peenya Industrial Area, Bengaluru.
- 2) IMP System has been introduced in Sirsi, Sira, Soundatti, Jamkhandi, Gundalpet, Sindanoor and Tarikere.
- 3) The Department has purchased drugs worth of ₹ 5,841.65 lakhs for continuous supply of Medicines to the beneficiaries.
- 4) The Department has conducted 27 Health Checkup Camps.
- 5) The Department has conducted 27 Preventive and Social Educational Camps in Factories and Hospital premises.
- 6) The Department has conducted 12 Continuous Medical Educational Programmes.
- 7) ESI Scheme has been implemented in the new Geographical places at Varur (Dharwad Dist.), Koppal, Kanjur(D.K), Malagala and Meda Halli (Bengaluru Dist.), Dasara Hosahalli (KolarDist).
- 8) It is proposes to commission full time ESI Dispensaries in the following areas: Sahakara Nagar, Nayandahalli, Sunkadakatte, Nagavara in Bengaluru Harohalli (Ramanagara), Navabad (Bidar)
- 9) It is proposed to upgrade the existing Seven hospitals and 106 dispensaries in the interest of the beneficiaries by providing necessary and sophisticated equipments at the cost of ₹ 600 lakhs.
- 10) It is proposed to introduce IMP system at Kadakola (Mysuru), B.C.Road (Mangaluru), Solur (Ramanagara), Bidar, Chickamagalur, Tiptur, Kandlur(Udupi), Kushalanagar (Kodagu).
- 11) It is proposed to appoint 54 part time specialist through walk in interview commenced from 20-5-2013 to various ESI Hospitals to overcome the shortage of specialists in the hospital.
- 12) It is proposed to commission 100 bedded

ESI Hospitals at Bommasandra and Doddaballapura Industrial area by ESI Corporation

- 13) It is proposed to conduct 30 Health check-up camps
- 14) It is proposed to conduct 15 continuous Medical Education Programmes and update the knowledge in Medical field

In order to create awareness in the minds of both management and workers about safety, health and welfare while working in factories, the Department of Factories and Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health is working independently under the control of Labour Secretary to Government. The department has two wings viz., Factories wing and Boilers wings. The Director is also Head of the Central Safety Monitoring Cell, Pressure Vessels and Plants Safety Monitoring Cell, Boiler Testing, Training and Examination Cell, and Women Right's Training and Safety Monitoring Cell.

The Director is assisted by 07 officers supported by 57 ministerial staff at Head office level. The officers assisting are, one Administrative Officer in general administration, three Joint Directors in Enforcement, Accounts, Statistics, Legal and Boiler, one Joint Director (Medical) and one Occupational Health Specialist is health aspects along with one Assistant Director of Boilers. (BTTE Cell) and two Gazetted Managers. Three Joint Directors and One Administrative Officer are appointed as State Public Information Officers and other 38 officers at divisional level as Assistant Public Information Officer under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The department is entrusted with the responsibilities of enforcing the following Acts and rules there under:

- a) The Factories Act- 1948
- b) The Payment of wages Act- 1936 (c) The Maternity Benefit Act-1961
- d) The Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act -1986
- e) The Environment (Protection) Act-1986
- f) The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment and conditions of Service) Act - 1996
- g) The Indian BoilersAct-1923.

The Department ensures a safe working environment for about 13.76 lakh workers employed in about 13,897 registered factories. The State also has 1032 hazardous industries, out of which 75 are Major Accident Hazard units. There are about 3869 number of boilers, 81 number of economizers and 3191 number of Steam lines in the State. 2508 number of Boilers inspected and 2496 boilers certified.

Trade Union Movement: Though Karnataka has a number of modern industrial units by the close of the First World War, labourers were not organized in the State till then. The Railway workers had organised themselves at Hubballi and Mysuru in 1920s. The Trade Unions Act that was passed in 1926 at the Centre was not extended to the erstwhile princely Mysuru state till 1941. As a result Trade Unions in erstwhile Mysuru, were registered as charitable institutions. The first labour union was organised by Congressmen in Bengaluru. The early leaders were A.M. Ramasharma, a Journalist, and K.T. Bhasyam who organized the Binny Mill workers in the 1920s. The Binny Mill firing of 1926 in which some persons were killed, resulted in the Congress conducting an enquiry by appointing a private Commission headed by C.V. Narasimha Murthy. This incident helped to strengthen the morale of the workers. The Raja and Minerva Mill workers were also organised by the congress leaders. In 1929, Bengaluru Textile Trade Union was founded and it became powerful. By 1938, it had acquired strength for compelling the State government to intervene on behalf of the Management Act similar to the Central Act 1926 which was passed in 1941.

Trade Union Movement was strong in many other districts of the state, like Gokak Falls, Hubballi and Mangaluru. In 1929, the Mysuru Railway Men's Association was established under the Presidentship of M. Venkatakrishnaiah. During 1930s, V.V. Giri, General Secretary of All-India Railwaymen's Federation visited the state to strengthen Trade Union Movement.

In Belagavi district, the Trade Union Movement was militated even before the passing of the Trade Union Act 1926. Some of the earliest Trade Unions as per the available sources were Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (1918), the Belagavi Divisional Postal Union (1920), and the Belagavi District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (1925).

In Mangaluru, the Tile and Cashewnut workers and Beedi workers had also organised themselves in 1937, with Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya being one of the leaders. The Bharat Mills of Hubballi and Gokak Mills of Gokak Falls organized such similar Trade Unions prior to the Second World War.

The textile worker's long strike in Bengaluru during 1940 forced the Mysuru Government to recognise labour unions by an Act of 1941. The Trade Unions all over, struck work for many days to support the Quit India Movement in 1942. Upto 1940, labour movement was more or less confined to textile industry. In the engineering industry which constitutes the second largest sector of the State, the movement emerged only after the Second World War.

The Hindustan Aircraft Employees Union was founded in 1946. An employee of HAL who organised labour was dismissed in 1951. The Union was received by outside leadership in 1954. This pattern was followed in other units and gradually the Trade Unions in the Industries, also admitted outside leadership. The Trade Union Movement was gradually becoming stronger in its membership and also in the number of unions year by year.

By the end of 1980, there were 1,636 trade unions which increased to 3,905 in 1999. By 2004-05, the number of registered trade unions was 4,012 and the total membership was 5,41,950. There are four Industrial Tribunals functioning in the state, two at Bengaluru, and one each at Hubballi and Mysuru. There are 12 Labour Courts, four at Bengaluru, two at Hubballi, one each at Mangaluru, Mysuru, Chikkamagaluru, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura and Madikeri.

The total number of Trade Union registered and the total number of membership during the year 2010-11 to 2012-13

Year	Trade Union Registered	Total No. of Membership
2010-2011	147	12575
2011-2012	147	52536
2012-2013	158	44950

Source: Labour Officer, Bengaluru

Women and Child Welfare

The Women and Child Welfare Movement received impetus with the spread of modern education, liberal thought and the social reform movements in Karnataka. Christian Missionaries did pioneering work in the field for female education by starting Mitralaya in 1842 in Bengaluru. As early as 1881, the Maharani's high caste school was founded at Mysuru by the efforts of Ambale Narasimhalyengar to encourage female education. It became a college in 1901. During 1892, under the auspicious of the Literary Union, M. Venkatakrishnaiah of Mysuru initiated the discussion on the problem of Nautch girls and havocaused by the licensed prostitutes and requested the members of the union to take a pledge not to encourage tases (dancing during marriages) and thereby to put an end to Nautch system which was then in practice.

In 1894, the Mysuru Infant Marriages Regulation was passed and marriage of girls below eight years was banned. Shama Rao VittalKaikini, the renowned lawyer of Uttara Kannada district translated a book on widow marriage into Kannada. Ganapathi Bhat Akkadasa, a veteran fighter and social worker of the same district translated a book on widow marriage into Kannada. He strongly advocated widow marriages and he conducted more than 100 widow marriage still 1932. He also wrote books and articles on widow marriages. The Civic and Social Progress Association of Bengaluru arranged a lecture tour on widow marriage in the erstwhile Mysuru State by Akkadasa in 1934, preceding the passage of Widow Marriage Act of the State. During 1906, Rukminiyamma and Srirangamma had the distinction of becoming the first women graduates of the Mysuru University. During 1907, a widow Home was started in Mysuru with the help of Darbar Bakshi Ambil Narasimhalyengar. The Brahma Samaj through its comprehensive programmes of social reforms influenced many people in Bengaluru. The members of the Samaj established a Girl's High School in 1872 in Ulsoor area in Bengaluru. Divine Providence Orphanage was started in Belagavi in 1921 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children.

Many attempts were made in the erstwhile State of Mysuru to promote the welfare of women and children through social legislation. Organisations and such other agencies are functioning in the

State for the cause of women and children welfare. The Vanitha Sadan, the Bhagini Seva Samaj and the Mahila Sadan of Mysuru, Abhaya Ashraya Destitutes Home of Mangaluru, Akkana Balaga's at Vijayapura and Hassan, Mahila Seva Samaj, Malleswaram Ladies Association, Basavanagudi Ladies Club and Sharada Sthree Samaj of Bengaluru, Vanitha Seva Samaj of Dharwad (1928) and Vanitha Vikasa Mandali of Kalaburagi are some of the examples for this. There are a number of Orphanages functioning in the State in order to provide food, clothing and shelter to the orphan children and also to encourage education for them. In order to implement various welfare programmes for the benefit of women and children, the women and Child Development Department is functioning in the State. The Department is also in charge of implementing social legislations like Child Marriage Act 1929, Prohibition of Offenders Act, 1958, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982, Juvenile Justice 1986 and Suppression of Immortal Traffic (Amended) Act 1986. In Karnataka, the process of empowerment of women has been started with the reservations for women in Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983 and 43.6% of Gram Panchayat seats have been allocated for women.

Similar reservations have been made at Taluk and Zilla Panchayat level. Under the programme of Social Defence (Under the control of the Women and Child Development Dept.). During 1999-00, 20 observation homes, 24 Juvenile homes, 16 Fit Person institutions, 11 Reception Centres, eight State Homes for women, two institutions for Mentally Retarded Women and nine Juvenile Service Bureaus are functioning in the State. During 2003-04, 27 Observation Homes, 17 Juvenile for boys, nine Juvenile homes for girls, 20 Fit person Institutions, 11 Reception centres, eight State Homes for Women, two After Care Home for mentally Retarded Women, five After Care Homes for Men and nine Juvenile Service Bureaus are functioning in the state. All women in Karnataka to become economically, socially and politically empowered, contributing as equal partners and all children in the State to be provided with care and protection that is required for a safe and healthy childhood, thereby laying the foundation for holistic development. Promoting social, economic and political empowerment of women through various policies and programmes, mainstreaming

gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to develop to their full potential. Ensuring development and protection of children through various policies and programmes, spreading awareness about their rights and facilitating access to learning and supplementary nutrition for targeted groups, institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential.

The objectives of this department is

- 1) To lay the foundation for development of children below six years with focus on Supplementary Nutrition, non-formal preschool education and awareness and capacity building for mothers for nutritional and health needs of the child.
- 2) To empower adolescent girls(11-18 years) through nutrition, health care and life skill education.
- 3) To provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law.
- 4) To create awareness on the consequences of Child Marriage and to prevent child marriage in the state to remove the bias against girl children, to correct adverse sex ratio and eradicate social evils.
- 5) To prevent women and children from being abused and trafficked.
- 6) To provide relief and rehabilitation to vulnerable and marginalized women who lack family/ societal support and independent means of income
- 7) To mainstream gender concerns in policies, programmes and schemes of Government through gender budgeting.
- 8) To ensure welfare of differently abled and senior citizens.
- 9) To provide various support services to women and children through State Social Welfare Board and its network of voluntary organizations.
- 10) To implement Rajiv Gandhi Creche scheme for the children of working mothers and its revision.
- 11) To implement programmes for economic empowerment of women through Women Development Corporation.
- 12) To empower women to participate in the justice delivery mechanism through Women`s Commission.
- 13) To promote and bring out the creative talent among children by exposing to various extra curricular activities and creative activities through Bal Bhawan and Bala Vikas Academy.

The Department is also in charge of implementing legislations for children are

- 1) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Amendment Act 2006 and Karnataka Rules 2010.
- 2) The probation of Offenders Act 1958 and Rules 1960.
- 3) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 and Rules 2008.
- 4) The Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act 1960 and Rules 2000.
- 5) The Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full participation) Act 1995.
- 6) Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 and Rules 2012.

And for Women

- 1) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 and Rules 1999
- 2) The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 with Amendments of 1984 and 1986 and Rules 2004.
- 3) The Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules 1985.
- 4) The Karnataka Marriage Act 1976 and Rules 2006.
- 5) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 and Rules 1987.
- 6) The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982 and Rules 1988.
- 7) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006.

The women and child development department aims at economic development and integration of women into the mainstream of economy,

equity and social justice. The strategy adopted for the programmes in the areas of women's development involves empowerment of women through awareness generation, education and greater emphasis on skill development and income generating activities, so as to enable women to enhance their earning capacity and status in life. To ensure that children get protection against neglect, abuse and exploitation, the department has taken up programmes and schemes to guarantee their basic rights including survival, protection, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavour for their individual growth and well-being. The emphasis has been on improving the delivery of services to the children and also to achieve convergence of services available for women and children.

At the state level the department is headed by the Director, an IAS Officer, is assisted by the Joint Director in the five wings in the Directorate.

- 1) Administration
- 2) Integrated Child Development Services.
- 3) Programme Development and Monitoring Cell/ Child Welfare/Child marriage prohibition cell.
- 4) Stree Shakti/Women Welfare programmes.
- 5) Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

The district sector schemes is entrusted to Zilla Panchayats through the Deputy Director at the district level, who is assisted by a Women and Child Development Officer, a Programme Officer and ministerial staff for the effective implementation of the schemes and programmes of the department. At the taluk level, the Child Development Officer is incharge of implementation of the ICDS scheme as well as other programmes of the Department and is assisted by the Assistant Child Development Project Officer, Supervisors and other supporting staff of the ICDS Projects, the grassroot level functionaries being anganwadi workers and helpers at the village/ward level.

Programmes for Women Development:

1) Stree Shakti: Stree Shakti scheme was launched throughout the state during the year 2000. So far 1.40 lakh Rural Stree Shakti groups have been formed in the state. The aim of the project is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in self-help groups. Stree Shakti

groups have been provided 6% interest subsidy for the loans availed by them. The groups are given legal awareness, training on skill development and financial empowerment. Incentives are given to groups which have started Income Generating Activities and groups who have excess savings. During 2012-13 ₹ 1050.00 lakhs has been allotted under Stree Shakti scheme, out of which ₹ 950.00 lakhs is provided for the implementation of Rural Stree Shakti programme and ₹100.00 lakhs has been provided to Women Development Corporation for the implementation of Urban Stree Shakti Programme. So far 21 lakh women members have been organized in the rural Stree Shakti groups and these groups have saved ₹1207.96 crores since inception.

2) Santhwana: The scheme is implemented to provide legal assistance, temporary shelter and financial relief to the victims of dowry harassment, sexual harassment, domestic violence and rape and providing training / vocational training to these women to be self-reliant in order to empower them. At present, 173 Santhwana Centres are functioning. Police Women's Helpline 1091 is being used parallel by Santhwana Centres throughout the State.

3) Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAJ) 2003-04 : The KMAJ Cell was started in the Directorate from 3-5-2003 with a view to monitor the scheme for inter-sectoral allocation of funds for women under Karnataka MahilaAbhivrudhiYojane to ensure gender equality and to integrate women in the mainstream of development.

4) Scheme for construction of working women's hostel : To provide safe and suitable accommodation facilities for working women. Under this scheme grants of ₹ 22.50 lakhs were released to J.S.S. Mahavidyapeetha for construction of hostel at Chamarajanagar district headquarters.

5) Swadhar: A scheme for women in difficult: The main objective of this scheme is to empower women who are in difficult circumstances by providing them food, shelter, clothing, training and education. It is implemented through Voluntary Organisations which are registered at least three years before and have worked in the field of women welfare having good infrastructure. The Govt. of India grant is sanctioned to run Shelter Homes, Women's Help-line, Counselling Centre, Training Centre and Medical Centre. At present 34 Swadhar

homes are functioning in the State. Central Government has revised this scheme as new scheme called SwadharGreh. Under this scheme proposals of Swadhar and Short Stay Homes are being submitted to Government of India through State Level Empowered Committee for merger as SwadharGreh.

and the other schemes are:

- 1) Construction of Taluk marketing Bhavans
- 2) Empowerment of Block Society/Cluster Groups (S.D.P)
- 3) Construction of Divisional Level Training Centres for self-help groups and Clusters Groups.
- 4) Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006
- 5) Financial assistance to women law graduates
- 6) International women's day and Kittur Rani Chennamma Award(2004-05).
- 7) Scheme of providing pension for destitute women (2009-10)
- 8) Honorarium to unmarried women (2011-12)
- 9) Special Cell for Eradication of Social Evils.
- 10) Karnataka Marriage Act 1976
- 11) Dowry Prohibition Act
- 12) Scheme for prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse.
- 13) Scheme of Assistance for the construction /expansion of hostel building for working women.

Programmes of Child Development

The programmes, policies and schemes of the Department are aimed at a holistic development of children in terms of tackling Declining sex ratio, Infant mortality, Maternal Mortality, Health and Nutrition issues, early childhood education, Protection of rights of children, Prevention of child abuse and exploitation, Provision of care and protection etc.

1) Integrated Child Development Service Scheme: The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was started in Karnataka on 2nd October 1975 with a pilot project at T.Narsipura in Mysuru District with just 100 AnganwadiCentres. Since then, the programme has expanded to all

the revenue taluks in the state. The welfare of pregnant women, nursing mothers, adolescent girls and children below six years has acquired a prime place in the programme. At present 61187 AWCs and 3331 mini anganwadi centers are functioning in 204 ICDS projects in the state. Covering all the 175 taluks(181 rural projects and 12 tribal and 11 urban projects). During 2012-13, ₹ 55.07 lakh beneficiaries availed benefits under the scheme.

2) Additional Honorarium to Anganawadi workers and Helpers: Anganwadi workers, though grass root level workers, are the most visible workers at the village level. In recognition of their services to the community, the state government is paying additional honorarium of ₹ 1500 to each Anganwadi worker and ₹ 750 to each helper per month, out of state funds, besides the honorarium being paid by the Central Government.

3) Supplementary Nutrition programme: Govt. of India is reimbursing 50% of the expenditure incurred by the state government for SNP. Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the ICDS programme with revised feeding norms of 500 calories of energy and 12-15gms of protein to 0-6 years children, 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein to pregnant women/lactating mothers/adolescents girls, 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein to severely malnourished children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year at a cost of ₹ 4.60 per beneficiary per day for normal children and ₹ 5.75 per beneficiary per day for pregnant/nursing mothers/adolescent girls and ₹ 6.90 to severely malnourished children.

4) ICDS- Training Programme: Training is an integral part of the scheme for all levels of ICDS functionaries. The CDPOs/ACDPOs are trained at NIPCCD, Southern Regional Centre, Bengaluru and Supervisors are given job training and refresher training at the middle Level Training Centres located at Ujire, Dakshina Kannada District. The anganwadi worker are given 32 days job training after their initial recruitment and refresher course training is given once in two years, through 21 Anganawadi Workers Training Centres located in the State. The anganwadi helpers are also given orientation training and refresher training in these centres. Refresher training was given to 1110

Supervisors, JTC was given to 4146 AWWs and 19361 AWWs were trained for RC, 2042 AWH were trained for orientation course and 11278 AWHs were trained for RC during 2012-13.

5) Anganawadi Workers and Helpers death relief fund: Anganwadi workers and Helpers are working on an honorary basis in ICDS projects. If anganwadi workers / helpers die while in service, or are suffering from severe ailments, their families are given some compensation and financial relief. A sum of ₹ 20,000 is sanctioned to the legal heir of the deceased anganwadi worker and ₹10,000 is sanctioned to the legal heir of the deceased Anganwadi Helper as death relief / medical reimbursement. During 2012-13 the families of 135 Anganwadi workers and 173 helpers were given death relief fund.

6) Construction of Anganawadi Buildings: A good building is the basic infrastructure to be provided for the smooth functioning of the anganwadi centre under ECDS, especially for indoor activities for anganwadi children and sufficient space for outdoor activities.

7) Meeting Medical Expenses for severely malnourished children: During 2007-08 a new scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka wherein ₹ 750 is given to each severely malnourished child for meeting medical expenses and for the therapeutic food as per doctor's prescription so as to improve the child's health and bring it to normalcy. During 2012-13 ₹ 407.61 lakhs has been spent for assisting 54348 severely malnourished children to meet the medical expenses. ₹ 35,000 to children who require tertiary care and for newborn treatment ₹ 50,000 is given as medical expenses. During 2012-13 ₹ 1091.22 lakhs has been spent to treat 7957 children.

8) Kishori Shakthi Yojana: Kishori Shakthi Yojana is being implemented in 128 ICDS projects of 21 districts where SABLA is not being implemented. Under KSY, 180 Adolescent Girls in each project are given five days residential training every year, from funds released exclusively for the scheme (along with the administrative cost) and Supplementary Nutrition is being provided to two adolescent girls in each anganwadicentre for 300 days in a year. Taluk level trained members conduct five days residential training for the adolescent girls. During the year 2012-13, ₹ 70.94 lakhs was released out of which ₹ 59.94 lakhs has been spent.

9) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls : Adolescence is a significant period for mental, emotional and physiological development of children. A need has emerged to formulate a new comprehensive scheme with richer content merging the erstwhile two schemes – Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). During the year 2012-13, ₹ 290.55 lakhs was released out of which ₹ 290.55 lakhs has been spent.

10) Anganawadi Workers / Helpers Contributory Pension Scheme: The retirement age of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers in Karnataka is fixed as 60 yrs. As on 31.3.2011, Anganwadi Workers/Helpers who have completed 60 years or more have been given retirement from the service, will get lump sum amount of ₹ 50,000 and get ₹ 30,000 as pension benefit from the state respectively. During 2012-13 ₹ 1651 lakhs budget was allocated out of which ₹ 1486 lakhs has been spent.

11) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana: From 2010-11 a new scheme called Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) is being implemented on a pilot basis in two districts of the state viz. Dharwad and Kolar. During 2012-13 ₹ 1835.07 lakhs was allocated and ₹ 1676.18 lakhs has been spent for 82,408 beneficiaries.

12) Bhagyalakshmi: Bhagyalakshmi scheme was launched during 2006-07 with an objective to promote the birth of girl children in below poverty line families and to raise the status of the girl child in the family in particular and society in general.

13) Child Tracking System (Banagaladatha Bale): The importance of an effective child tracking system which tracks children from birth to 18 years has major implications for the wellbeing of a significant number of children. This system provides quick access for tracking children in the context of protection, continued education, prevention of child marriage, follow up on the growth and development of children.

14) Hoysala and Keladi Chennamma Bravery Awards: The scheme of giving bravery awards to children (both boys and girls) in the age group of 6-15 years who have shown exemplary courage in saving the life of others was accorded sanction during 2006-07. Two boys from each district are identified under Hoysala Award and two girls are identified under Keladi Chennamma Award. The award carries a cash prize of ₹10,000 and a citation.

These children are also given scholarship of ₹2000 every year till their schooling is completed.

15) Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Education of Bravery Awardees and Children's day Celebrations: On the lines of the National Awards instituted by the Government of India as a part of International year of the child in 1979, the state Government has instituted State Awards for the Institutions and individuals who have done best work in the fields of Child Welfare for a period of five years at the state level.

16) Scheme for prevention of trafficking in women and children: Trafficking of Women and Children has been increasing in an alarming rate. This evil has to be inevitably tackled at local levels. It is the duty of the civilized society to prevent this and rehabilitate women and children who are being trafficked. In order to control this organized menace, the department felt the need to create awareness at district, taluk and village level. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked. ₹ 12.37 lakhs has been released of Deputy Directors of 20 district to conduct two days residential training to Panchayath Development Officers. ₹ 12.60 lakhs has been released to 30 districts to conduct mass campaigns. Brouchers and hand bills has been printed at of cost of ₹ 12.52 lakhs.

16 (a) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006 : All children have right to care and protection to develop and grow into a complete and full individual. Child marriage is a blatant violation of all these rights as child marriages deny children their basic rights to good health, nutrition, education and freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation.

17) Hostel for Girls: To encourage girl's education in rural areas and to reduce school dropout rate, girl's hostels are run through NGOs.

18) Attendance Scholarship for Girls form Rural Areas: In order to encourage rural girls to pursue their education and to improve their educational level, scholarship is provided. An amount of 25 p.m for 10 months will be given to girls studying 5th to 7th standard and ₹ 50 p.m. to girls studying in 8th to 10th standard. The scholarship is linked to a minimum of 80% attendance and successful completion of examinations. Family income of the girl must be

below ₹ 10,000 per annum and she must be a resident of the village with a population less than 20,000. The scheme is being implemented through Zilla Panchayath.

19) Creches for children of working mothers: Assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayath to Mahila Mandals and voluntary organisations to start creches for children of working women who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations in rural areas. The scheme provides day care services for children in the age group 0-3 years. Services include health care, supplementary nutrition, facilities for children to sleep, immunization, play and recreation..

20) Scheme for care and maintenance of destitute children : Financial assistance is given to registered voluntary organisations working in the field of child welfare for a period of at least 3 years, to run destitute cottages for the care and maintenance of destitute children, with a unit comprising of 25 children.

The Government of India Schemes are

1) National Award for Individuals and Institutions: Government of India initiated the scheme of state recognition of voluntary efforts in the cause of children wherein it envisages award to three individuals who make outstanding contribution in the field of child development, child protection and child welfare and five institutions that have done the best work in any branch of child welfare. The award for each individual consists of a cash prize of ₹ 1.00 lakh and a citation and to each institution a cash prize of ₹ 3.00 lakhs and acitation.

2) National Award for exceptional achievement: Government of India has instituted awards to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities and who have achieved outstanding status in any field including academics, arts, culture and sports. Children between the age of 4-15 years who have shown exceptional achievement are considered for this award. During the year 2012-13, the committee constituted by the State Govt. has recommend the names of 18 children to Government of India. During the year 2012-13, Master Shivana Gouda Basavana Gouda Harnal, # 100, Meenakshi Chowk, Vijayapura has been honoured with Silver medal for achieving excellence in the field of Yoga.

3) **Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award:**

Government of India has instituted an award to honour individuals who have made outstanding contribution towards services for children for over 10 years. The award carries a cash prize of ₹ 1.00 lakh and a citation. The name of the selected individual is announced on the birthday of late Sri Rajiv Gandhi i.e. on 20th August every year.

4) Ujjwala: The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated Ujjwala a new Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of victims of trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Department of Welfare of Disable and Senior Citizens

The Department of Welfare of Disabled and Senior citizens was established in the year 1988. The Department is headed by the Director, who is assisted by Deputy Director, Asst. Director and Gazetted Manager, 21 staffs those who have been working in District Rehabilitation Centre, Mysuru and 72 staffs from the department of Women and Child Development are absorbed by the way of permanent transfer.

The main objectives of the department is to

- 1) Empower differently abled persons Socio-economically and integrate them in the main stream of the society
- 2) Provides special education to differently abled children
- 3) To enable persons with disabilities in securing employment opportunities and financial assistance through Government and Financial Institutions
- 4) Providing barrier free features to ensure barrier free mobility on par with able bodied persons
- 5) Advocacy/Redressal of grievances of PWDs on priority basis
- 6) Providing social security to PWDs
- 7) Providing equal opportunities to PWDs in all sectors
- 8) Organising educational, Training and employment, Social security and rehabilitation programmes to integrate persons with disabilities in the main stream of the society.

The programmes of the Department are broadly classified into three categories:

- 1) Programmes for Development of Differently Abled persons
- 2) Programmes for Development of Senior citizens
- 3) Social Security and Welfare programmes.

The different programmes for the welfare of the persons with disabilities are as follows:

A. Education

- 1) Schools for the hearing impaired
- 2) Schools for the visually impaired
- 3) Scholarships to physically handicapped
- 4) Braille printing press
- 5) Scheme of Incentive Award to Meritorious students with disabilities
- 6) Teachers Training Centre for Special Education.

B. Employment and Training

- 1) 5% Reservation in Government Services
- 2) Vocational Training Centres for PWDs
- 3) Hostels for Employees / Trainees with Disabilities
- 4) Assistance for Self-employment for disabled
- 5) Training and Employment scheme
- 6) Grameena Punarvasati Yojane
- 7) Hostel for disabled employees, trainees and students
- 8) Spoorthi Swasahaya Yojane

C. Social Security Schemes

- 1) Monthly financial assistance to disabled persons
- 2) Social Service Complex
- 3) Residential Homes for Mentally ill persons (Manasa Kendra)
- 4) Insurance Scheme for mentally retarded persons, parents/guardians

D.Rehabilitation Schemes

- 1) Aids and Applicances to disabled persons
- 2) District Disability Rehabilitation Centre Scheme
- 3) Medical Relief Fund for the corrective surgeries for the prevention of disabilities
- 4) Sadhane and Prathibe Scheme

E.Public Awareness Schemes

- 1) Public Awareness programme
- 2) Information Counseling Center

F.Other Schemes

- 1) National Awards
- 2) State Awards
- 3) Identity Cards to disable persons
- 4) Concessional Bus Pass for Disabled Persons
- 5) Right to Information Act
- 6) Action taken on Janaspandana and Public Grievances.

The objective for the Welfare of Senior Citizens is

- 1) To ensure safety of Senior Citizens
- 2) To protect the Senior Citizens by providing economic security, Health care and by protecting them against exploitation and ill treatment
- 3) To formulate programme for Senior Citizens in rural areas to ensure that they also get the benefits that their counter parts in Urban Areas enjoy
- 4) To create opportunities for Senior Citizens to lead a constructive and satisfactory life
- 5) These policy intents to have an objective of creating a society which includes people of all ages
- 6) The state recognizes the fact that senior citizens were also resource full person`s and are contributing members of the society
- 7) This policy has realized importance of allocating budget for the welfare of senior citizens who belong to economically weaker sections

- 8) The state policy with an objective of providing Health Care, Social Security, Housing shelter and protection property and life are sum of the aspects to be considered by this policy and implements for this purpose a Task Force of are constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

Welfare Schemes for Senior Citizens

- 1) Identity cards to Senior Citizen
- 2) Old age pensions
- 3) Old age homes
- 4) Day care Center
- 5) Helpline for Senior Citizens

Karnataka Women`s Development Corporation

Karnataka State Women`s Development Corporation has been established in 1987 under the Companies Act 1956 with an authorized Share Capital of ₹ 15.00 Crores and paid-up Share Capital of ₹ 1340.14 lakhs. The total population of the State is 61,09,52,297 as per 2011 census out of which 30,128,640 are women constituting 49.31% of the total population. The literacy percentage is 68.08. For the upliftment of weaker section, illiterate and backward classes women, the Corporation is implementing various schemes.

The main objectives of the corporation are as follows

- 1) To frame and implement the schemes for the socio-economic empowerment of women.
- 2) To identify prospective women entrepreneurs.
- 3) To provide permanent income generating schemes to the downtrodden and under privileged women and women groups.
- 4) To facilitate the availability of credit through Banks and other Financial Institutions.
- 5) To promote marketing facility by entering into an agreement with the State Level Marketing Associations.
- 6) To promote and strengthen women`s organizations and co-operatives.
- 7) To prepare a shelf of viable projects and to provide technical consultancy services.

- 8) To arrange job oriented training in trades/ skills through Women Polytechnic, I.T.I.'s Banks and NGOs.

The Schemes implemented by the Corporation during 2012-13

- 1) Udyogini Scheme
- 2) Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme
- 3) Women training programme
- 4) Marketing Assistance Scheme
- 5) State Resource Centre
- 6) Micro Credit
- 7) Rehabilitation of sex workers
- 8) Rehabilitation of Trans Genders.

Karnataka State Commission for Women

The purpose of protecting the interests of women and to ensure their progress and development, the Government of Karnataka constituted the Karnataka State Commission for Women(KSCW) on 26/05/1995 under the Karnataka State Commission for Women Act 1995. This is a Statutory Commission and has commenced work from 6/08/1996. The Commission consists of a one-woman chairperson and six non-official members and four ex-officio members to be nominated by the Government.

The activities of the Commission

- 1) Help Desks in Family Courts
- 2) Parivarik Lok Adalat
- 3) Legal Awareness Programmes
- 4) Financial Assistance to Acid victims/poor women who have succumbed to burns by harassment under Suraksha Scheme
- 5) Complaints Committees for prevention of sexual harassment as per Vishaka judgement
- 6) Role of Appropriate Authorities in implementation of PC & PNDT Act
- 7) Family Counselling Centre in the Commission
- 8) Petitions received in the Commission.

Karnataka State Social Welfare Board

The Central Social Welfare Board was established in the month of August 1953, under the Ministry of Human Resources Development,

Government of India. Its main objective is to take up welfare service to the needy and poor people and to bring about the development of women and children. The strategy of Central Social Welfare Board is to design welfare programmes to suit the needs of society and also to energise voluntary sectors in the country which is to be involved in the development of social issues and involve in the development of Women and Children. For the better and successful implementation of the programmes of the Board, the Central Social Welfare Board set up the State Social Welfare Boards in all the States and Union Territories.

The Karnataka State Social Welfare Board was constituted and established in the month of October 1954.

The programmes of the Board are

- 1) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers
- 2) Condensed Course of education for Adult Women
- 3) Awareness Generation Programme
- 4) Family Councelling centres
- 5) Short Stay Home
- 6) Mahila Mandal
- 7) Orientation Training Programmes
- 8) Workshop on the rights of Girl Child and imbalanced sex ration
- 9) Vatsalya Mela- 2012 (State level exhibition-cum-sale of products)
- 10) Celebration of National Girl Child day.

Bal Bhavan Society, Bengaluru

Bal Bavan was established in the year 1967 to promote children activities in the fields of Art, Performance, Creative Writing and Innovation in Science. Later during the year 1985, the institution was registered as a Society under the Registration for Societies Act 1960. The Society is functioning under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Society comprises of a non-official committee constituted by the Government under the bye law Rule- 11. Thus the committee is headed by chairperson and six members with Secretary as Member Secretary deputed by Woman and Child Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka.

Programme conducted during the year 2012-13

- 1) Children`s Summer Camp
- 2) Kalashree Award Camp
- 3) Celebration of National Festivals
- 4) Package Programme
- 5) Birthday celebrations
- 6) Library
- 7) Vijayaranga auditorium
- 8) Balavedike
- 9) Activity Area
- 10) Children`s films
- 11) Science Park
- 12) Literary Camp
- 13) Inter distinct cultural exchange programme
- 14) Art work shop
- 14) Bio-Fuel Day Celebration.

Social Welfare Department

The department of Social Welfare was established during the year 1956, the very purpose of starting the department is for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Women and Children. Subsequently, separate departments for welfare schemes pertaining to Women and Children, Other backward classes and Minorities and Scheduled Tribes were started. At present, the Department of Social Welfare is taking care of the welfare of Scheduled Castes only. The Administrative setup of the department has got three levels.

1. State Level: At the State Level, the Commissioner of Social Welfare is functioning as the Head of the Department and he is assisted by three Joint Director, five Deputy Directors, One Chief Accounts Officer and two Assistance Directors. Apart from this, one Joint Director of Social Welfare is working as Director of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Institute. In addition one Deputy Director and one Administrative Officer with supporting staff are working in the Institute. Pre-Examination Training Centre at Bengaluru is imparting coaching to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and OBC candidates who appear for the Civil Service Examinations and other competitive examinations conducted by Staff Selection Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Board, KPSC and other clerical

examinations etc. This centre is headed by a principal, who is of the Deputy Director cadre.

2. District Level: All the Programmes of the Social Welfare Department at the District Level are being implemented by the Zilla Panchayats. The District Social Welfare Officer is Head of the Social Welfare office at the District level and he assists the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat in implementing the Social Welfare Programmes in the district.

3. Taluk Level: Taluk Social Welfare Officer is the Head of the Taluk Social Welfare Office and he is responsible for the implementation of Departmental schemes at Taluk level.

During 2012-13, budget provision of ₹ 148551.56 lakhs was made for plan schemes and ₹ 34915.20 lakhs for Non-plan schemes. Out of this ₹ 52985.35 lakhs was utilized for plan schemes and ₹ 20085.75 lakhs was spent for non-plan schemes up to the end of Dec-2012.

State Sector: The schemes of the department are

1) Scheduled castes sub-plan(pooled fund) (Plan) : In order to provide basic facilities to Scheduled Castes in priority sectors like education irrigation(Ganga kalyana) providing infrastructure facilities in the SC colonies and implementing training programmes for improving skills a system of pooling of funds out of the earmarked SC welfare outlays of different development departments is introduced as a special programme. During the year 2012-13 up to the end of December 2012 the number of beneficiaries is 3,83,575.

2) Centrally sponsored coaching and allied schemes: to depute the SC, ST and OBC candidates appearing for IAS/IPS for training to Delhi, Hyderabad and Bengaluru and imparting training for other competitive examinations like UPSC, KPSC, Bank and entrance examinations for technical courses. A training centre is started at Bengaluru which is housed in Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Bhavan, Vasanthnagar. Stipend is provided to candidates who undergo training. The SC, ST and OBC candidates who are aspiring to take up competitive examinations are benefitted by the scheme. During the year 2012-13 up to the end of December, 350 candidates are benefitted by the scheme.

3) Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Dept. :

24 Morarji Desai Residential schools were transferred from education department during 2011-12. In each residential school 50 students will be admitted to each class from 6th to 10th standard. Accordingly the total sanctioned strength of each MDRS will be 250. Of this 50% is reserved for SC, ST and OBC and remaining 50% are reserved for general category students. Students who have passed 5th standard can take up entrance exam for admission to 6th standard. The students will be admitted on the basis of marks obtained them in the entrance examination through counselling. The income of the family will be criteria for the admission. For SC students it should not exceed ₹ 1 lakh p.a. The responsibility of admission lies on the principal of the school. During 2012-13, 5262 students were admitted in these MRDS.

4) Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MRDS) transferred from Zilla Panchayath:

These Residential schools were working under Zilla Panchayath and have been transferred to the Karnataka Residential Education Institution Society. The Eligibility and selection method for admission - 50 students for each class from 6th to 10th standards are admitted. The reservation is 75% for S.C.'s 25% for S.T.'s students. Students aspiring for admission to 6th standards must have passed 5th standard and should take up an entrance examination. Students who wish to take up the entrance examination must apply for the same to the taluk social welfare officer through concerned school head masters.

5) Construction of hostel buildings and servicing of debt:

The allocation is made for construction of hostel buildings in the state. During the year 2012 upto the end of December 2012, proposal is sent to Govt. seeking administrative approval for estimates for construction of 17 hostels. Apart from this, two installments was paid to HUDCO towards the principal amount borrowed.

6) Karnataka Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation:

To engage the SC people in self-employment and thereby make themselves dependent. The investment is upto ₹ one lakh per unit, 20% of the amount is given as margin money under the self-employment scheme/ISB programme in the form of loan. The beneficiaries under the scheme upto end of December 2012 was 14330.

7) Development of Banjara community

To improve the Thandas in the state and for comprehensive development of the residents of the Thandas. The fund under the scheme is being utilized for the establishment charges of the Thanda development board.

District Sector Schemes

1) Maintenance of Post Matric SC Hostels: To facilitate the poor SC students from rural parts to continue their education Govt. post-matric hostel are being run for providing free accommodation and food. The number of beneficiaries were 793 during the end of December 2012.

2) Assistance to college students/other concessions assistance to Meritorious SC students: To develop competitive spirit among SC students and to improve the education standards several incentives/concession are given to SC students. Cash award to students those who get through in first class in first attempt in PUC and Diploma is ₹ 750. For final year degree ₹ 1000, to Post Graduate ₹ 1250, to Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary courses ₹ 1500 and Special training to SC students is given who appear for the entrance exam for the sainik schools.

3) Grant in Aid to Private Hostels: In order to provide Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels as per G.I.A. rules. During 2012-13 upto the end of December 2012, seven hostels under plan scheme and 47 hostels under non-plan scheme were provided with Grant-in-aid.

4) Residential Schools for SCs: These schools are established for the benefit of SC students studying from 1st to 5th standard. ₹ 600 month per each student is spent for providing food. Apart from this two sets of uniforms, text books, beds and bed sheets, oil, soap, medical re-imbursment are provided. The number of beneficiaries were 6458 during the year 2012-13.

5) Scholarships to Post-Metric SC Students

To facilitate the SC students to continue their education after matriculation. GOI is providing post-matric scholarship. This Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned to student's studying in different courses in colleges approved by the Govt. of India. The annual income of the parents' should not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakhs p.a. The maintenance

charges and the compulsory fee to be paid by the SC students. A student who has availed this facility for one professional course will not be eligible for another course.

Taluk Panchayat Schemes

1) Assistance to Law graduates: Assistance is provided to SC Law graduates in order to make them self employed by practicing law on their own. A sum of ₹ 5000/- is provided for purchase of law books and for registration in the bar council as one time assistance. A sum of ₹ 2000 p.m is provided for period of four years as stipend.

2) Maintenance of Govt. pre-matric hostel building: Maintenance of existing hostel buildings are taken up on a regular basis. Construction of additional rooms, repairs to buildings, paints, etc are being done to the pre-matric hostels. During 2012-13(upto the end of December 2012) 49 hostels were taken up for maintenance.

3) Nursery-cum-women welfare centres: In order to inculcate school going habits in SC children at an early age, this scheme introduced. There are 60 nursery-cum-women welfare centres in the state and 1454 children are getting this benefit. The children between the ages of three to five years are admitted to these centres.

In each centre 50(boys and girls) will be admitted. In each centre one welfare organizer and one conductress will look after the children. In addition to this, the conductress and organizer will teach the lessons in text books, songs, moral stories and other activities.

4) Maintenance of Pre-Matric Hostels: For providing food and residential facilities to SC students studying in 5th to 10th standards. 1272 pre-matric hostels are being run by the department under plan and non-plan schemes ₹ 750 per month is spent per student. Books, stationary items, uniforms, beds and other facilities are also provided in this scheme

5) Pre-matric Scholarship to SC students: To inculcate the habit of learning and to decrease the dropout rates in 1 to 7th standard. Scholarship to students of I to VII std is paid at the following rate per child per year:

	Boys	Girls
1 to 5 th standard	250.00	250.00
6 to 7 th standard	250.00	350.00
8 to 10 th standard	500.00	700.00

In addition to this, Students who score more than 60% in the annual examination in the middle school level will be given ₹ 75 and ₹ 100 for high school students per year.

6)Pre-matric Scholarships to the children of those parents engaged in unclean occupation:

This is centrally sponsored schemes(50:50). The scholarship is sanctioned to the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation like tanning, scavenging etc. In order to inculcate the habit of going to schools in these children they are admitted to the hostels and are provided with scholarship. During 2012-13 upto the end of December 2012, 213 students were the beneficiaries of this scheme.

7) Removal of Untouchability (CSS)-Incentives to Intercaste married couples: to encourage removal of untouchability, incentive is given to intercaste married couples. During 2012-13 upto the end of December 2012 the number of beneficiaries were 57.

8) Post-matric Scholarships to SC students: This scholarship is sanctioned to the SC children whose parents annual income is below ₹ 2.00 lakhs p.a. The scholarship is provided for maintenance and also for compulsory payment of college fee. During 2012-13, the number of beneficiaries were 14,733 upto the December 2012.

9)Infrastructure Facilities to SC colonies : Under this scheme Infrastructure like drinking water facilities, approach roads and sanitation facilities will be provided in SC colonies. During 2012-13, seven SC colonies were provided with infrastructure facilities upto the end of December 2012.

10) Financial assistance to SC families: In co-ordination with the different development departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Sericulture, Co-operation, Financial assistance is provided to SC families to take up self-employment and thereby improve their economic status. During 2012-13, 730 families

were the beneficiaries up to the end of December 2012.

Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare

The Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare is implementing various programmes for the educational, social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka.

State Level: The Department of Scheduled Tribes welfare is implementing various schemes for the all-round development of scheduled tribes in the State. An IAS officer heads the Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare as the Director at State level. The Director is assisted by two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director, one Research Officer, one Accounts Officer, one Assistant Statistical Officer and other staff in the Directorate.

District level: The Departmental schemes are being implemented through the District Social Welfare Officers in 16 Districts, In 5 ITDP Districts, i.e. Project coordinators are working and in 9 district i.e. Chitradurga, Belagavi, Raichur, Chamarajanagar, Davanagere, Ballari, Tumakuru, Haveri and Chikkaballapur District Tribal Welfare Officers are functioning they are working under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officers of the ZillaPanchayaths of the concerned District.

Taluk Level: In 177 (Including newly formed kittur Taluk in Belagavi. dt.) taluks of the State, Taluk Social Welfare Officer is the head of the Taluk Social Welfare office. He is implementing the departmental schemes with supporting staff in taluks. They are working under the administrative control of Executive officer of the concerned taluk panchayath.

State Sector Schemes

1) Coaching and Allied Scheme: Eligible Scheduled Tribe candidates are given coaching to enable them to appear for the various all India level competitive examinations like IAS, IPS etc. conducted by UPSC and also for state services conducted by KPSC. In addition to this, coaching is also provided to enable them to appear for the competitive examination conducted by SSC, Railway Recruitment Board, Banking Services Recruitment Board etc. The students are sponsored to coaching classes conducted by reputed private institutions as well as to Govt. Institutions like PETC. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 4.00 lakhs

is earmarked for this purpose. Upto the end of March 2013 ₹ 0.80 lakhs is spent.

2) Construction of Hostels and Ashrama Schools Building: To provide basic amenities to the inmates of the hostel and Ashrama Schools, buildings are being constructed for the institutions which are housed in rented buildings. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 1500.00 lakhs is earmarked. At the end of March 2013 ₹ 714.86 is spent.

3) Morarji Desai Residential School: For the educational benefit of Scheduled Tribe children, Morarji Desai Residential schools have been started. To meet the expenditure towards maintenance during the first year of their establishment, the amount is being released under this head of account. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 100 lakhs is earmarked.

4) Construction of Residential School buildings: To provide good residential hostel and other infrastructure facilities to the Scheduled Tribe students, Morarji Desai and Kitturu Rani chennamma residential school buildings have been taken up for construction. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹400.00 lakhs is released. At the end of March 2013 ₹ 400.00 lakhs is spent on construction of Buildings.

5) Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students: The meritorious Scheduled Tribe students studying in VI standard and above are being admitted to the reputed residential or non-residential schools of the concerned districts for their educational advancement. The tuition fees and maintenance charges are being paid to these educational institutions by the department provided the expenditure in respect of each candidate does not exceed the rate of tuition fees and maintenance charges of the Ramakrishna Residential School, Mysuru and Janaseva Vidya Kendra Channenahalli. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 450.00 lakhs is released. At the end of March 2013 ₹ 450.00 lakhs is spent benefitting 1200 students.

The other schemes of this department are

1) Research and Training 2) Pooled Funds (under TSP) 3) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups 4) Article 275(1) of Constitution of India 5) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan 6) Starting of New Hostels 7) Construction of Hostel and Ashrama School Buildings 8) Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential School.

District Sector Programmes

1) Maintenance of Hostels for Scheduled

Tribe Students: Generally for the children who are living in far off and remote villages and who are unable to attend schools, these hostels are started. In these hostels, the children from Vth to Xth standard are given free lodging, boarding, food, stationery, uniform and other facilities. In these hostels admission is given to the students who are coming from villages at a distance of at least five km in priority. The maintenance expenditure of these hostels is met out of the funds provided under this programme. The students studying from I to Vth standard are being admitted in the Ashrama Schools. These are residential schools where free education, boarding, lodging, uniforms, stationery and other facilities are provided to the students. The expenditure towards maintenance of these Ashrama Schools, and salary of the staff is met out of the provision made under this programme.

The intake capacity of the hostels and Ashrama Schools are enhanced from time to time as per the needs arising in the local area. This amount is also being utilized to meet the expenses towards the enhanced strength. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 1691.31 lakhs is earmarked. At the end of March 2013 ₹ 1545.16 lakhs is spent for maintenance of hostels and Ashrama Schools.

2) Hostels / Scholarships / Financial Assistance : As per the requirement of hostels at District level, new pre-matric Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls are being sanctioned. The budget earmarked will be utilized for the maintenance of these new hostels. In addition to this, the funds under this head is also being utilized for the repairs and improvements of the existing hostel buildings.

To encourage the parents of the children belonging to the particularly vulnerable Tribal groups an incentive of ₹ 200.00 per parent per annum is given to the parent to send their children to the schools. For the Govt. recognized hostels run by the voluntary organization which are housed in the rented building, financial assistance will be given to the NGO, out of the funds earmarked in this budget head to construct own buildings for these hostels. The Universities in Karnataka including the Agriculture University, Financial Assistance is being sanctioned to the Scheduled Tribe students who have taken up research work in various

subjects. The fellowship is being sanctioned for collection of material for research work. For the student studying in M.phil course the fellowship amount is ₹ 8,000 and for the students studying in Ph.D.course, it is ₹ 10,000 for the entire course. Apart from this for the students who are studying in prestigious Institutions like IIM, IIT, IISC, NIT ₹ 1,00,000 is sanctioned to each scheduled tribe student for the entire course as one time grant. Unemployed scheduled tribe law graduates are imparted training for a period of four years in administration of justice. During the period of training a stipend of ₹ 2,000 p.m. is sanctioned under this budget head. The strength of inmates in the departmental Ashrama Schools and Hostels are enhance from time to time in accordance with requirement. To meet the demand of additional space, construction of separate rooms/dormitories and other alterations are taken up to the existing buildings out of the budget earmarked under this head of account. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 1096.81 lakhs is earmarked. Up to the end of March 2013 ₹ 762.33 lakhs is spent benefitting 94249 students.

3) Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe Students:

This scholarship is awarded to all Scheduled Tribe students studying in Pre-matric classes so as to encourage them to continue their studies. The rate of scholarship boys is ₹ 250 and 500 per annum for the students studying from 1st to 7th and 8th to 10th standard respectively. As per the revised rate of the Scholarship for girls 1st to 5th ₹ 250, 6th to 7th ₹ .350 and 8th to 10th ₹ 700. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 641.45 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount of ₹ 547.20 lakhs has been spent up to end of March 2013 benefitting 185019 students.

4) Book Banks for Medical and Engineering students:

Book Banks are established in professional colleges like medical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary, polytechnics and law colleges etc. for the benefit of the scheduled tribe students who cannot afford to purchase expensive and costly books prescribed for their courses. One set of text books at the rate of ₹ 7500 for Medical Books is provided for two students. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 69.32 lakhs is earmarked. At the end of March 2013 ₹ 49.98 lakhs is spent benefitting 676 students.

5) Assistance to ST Families: During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 424.90 lakhs has been provided under Tribal Sub Plan for implementation of

Income Generating Programmes under sectors like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, industries and commerce etc., to enable the ST families to improve economically and to cross the poverty line. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 424.90 lakhs is earmarked. At the end of March 2013 ₹ 394.40 lakhs has been spent benefiting 15132 ST families.

District Sector Programmes

1) Maintenance of Pre-matric hostels:

Generally for the children who are living in far off and remote villages and who are unable to attend schools, these hostels are started. In these hostels, the children from V to X standard are given free lodging, boarding, stationery, uniform and other facilities. In these hostels admission is given to the children who are coming from villages at a distance of at least five km. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 604.29 lakhs is earmarked. An amount of ₹ 502.63 lakhs has been spent upto end of March 2013.

2) Scholarships to scheduled tribes students:

The Post-matric Scholarship is being sanctioned to Scheduled Tribe students who are studying in post matric courses. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 2,500 lakhs is earmarked in the budget. An amount of ₹ 2316.19 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2013 benefiting 53453 students.

3) Women Welfare Centres: To inculcate the habit of school going among Scheduled Tribes children between the age group of three to five years, Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres are functioning. 1400 ST children are getting the benefit in 28 women welfare centres in the State. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 42.39 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount of ₹ 28.91 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2013.

4) Pre-Matric Scholarships: This scholarship is awarded to Scheduled Tribe students studying in Pre-matric classes so as to encourage them to continue their studies. The rate of scholarship boys is ₹ 250 and 500 per annum for the students studying from 1st to 7th and 8th to 10th standard respectively. As per revised rate of the scholarship girls 1th to 5th- ₹ 250, 6th to 7th - ₹ 350, and 8th to 10th-₹ 700 being sanctioned to during 2012-13 and amount of ₹ 1,000 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount of ₹ 739.87 lakhs has been spent up to end of March 2013 benefiting 1,83,959 students.

5) Ashrama Schools: Ashrama Schools are functioning in the state under non-plan. The salary of the staff, expenditure on the maintenance of Ashrama Schools such as food charges, stationery, uniform and miscellaneous expenditure are borne out of the budget provided under the head of account. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 1342.07 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount of ₹ 1276.82 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2013.

6) Grant-in-Aid to private institutions:

The voluntary Organizations who are running hostels with Govt. recognition for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe children are given grants towards maintenance. At present 26 Grant-in-aid institutions are functioning for the benefit of 1375 students. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 74.80 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount of ₹ 35.55 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2013.

7) Tribal Area Sub Plan: The expenditure towards salary and office maintenance of the ITDP offices at Mysuru, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Chikkamagaluru Districts are met out of this fund. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹164.33 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount of ₹162.90 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2013.

Tribal Sub Plan: Tribal Sub Plan is a significant step in the direction of all round development of Scheduled Tribes. Tribal Sub Plan is being implemented in the state from 1976-77. Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects are functioning in the Districts of viable economic benefits.

1) To lay down policies which will protect Tribal culture and tradition. 2) To provide the Tribal habitat with the basic minimum infrastructure required. 3) To accelerate social and economic progress and to remove the obstacles in the way of development. Besides economic development, educational programmes are also taken up for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. Various infrastructure facilities like housing, drinking water, electricity, roads, health centres, drainage facility etc., are provided under Tribal Sub Plan. In 45 Departments/Boards/Corporations are implementing the Tribal sub plan schemes. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 2,07,500 lakhs has been provided under Tribal Sub Plan of different development departments.

KARNATAKA SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The Government in its order No.188 SDC 2009 dated:20-11-2009 has sanctioned 174 posts of officers and staff for implementing the schemes of Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. At District level KSTDC has opened offices in Mysuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Tumakuru, Hassan and Chikkaballapura districts. In the remaining districts the District Manager and Staff of DR.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation are looking after the implementation of schemes of Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. The Govt. has released an amount of ₹10,500 lakhs from April 2012 to March 2013 and the Corporation has spent ₹ 11,895.08 lakhs(which includes backlog funds) from April 2012 to March 2013.

The Corporation is implementing the following schemes:

- I. Self Employment Scheme:
 - a) Self Employment Scheme b) I.S.B. Scheme
 - c) Direct Loan d) Micro Credit Scheme.
- II. Land Purchase Scheme
- III. Ganga Kalyana Schemes
 - a) Community Lift Irrigation Scheme
 - b) Individual Irrigation Borewells.

DR. B.R.AMBEDKAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, BENGALURU

The Corporation with a view to develop the economic and social status of the Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line and to bring them into main stream of public life is implementing various economic schemes by extending loan and subsidy.

Schemes of the Corporation

1) Self Employment Programme: Under this scheme unemployed scheduled caste youths are being assisted with subsidy and loan to start self-employment activities. For project cost up to ₹1.00 lakh the Corporation sanctions maximum subsidy of ₹25,000/- and remaining amount will be raised as loan from banks. For project cost above ₹ 1.00 lakh the corporation provides subsidy to the tune of 33% of the unit cost or maximum ₹1.00 lakh. As on 31st December 2012, 5115 scheduled caste

beneficiaries have been assisted by financial assistance.

1) Land Purchase Scheme: Under the land purchase scheme one acre of wet land or two acres of dry land will be purchased from non-SC/ST land owners, and the same will be registered in the name of landless agricultural SC women beneficiary, thus making them land owners. The unit cost is ₹ 5.00 lakhs, in which 50% subsidy and 50% term loan. Upto December 2012, 442 beneficiaries were identified from Agriculture labourers belonging to Scheduled Caste and were provided 694.35 acres agriculture land (both wet and dry).

2) Gangakalyana Scheme: The dry land belonging to small and marginal SC farmers will be irrigated under the following activities a) Individual Irrigation Borewell b) Community/Lift Irrigation Scheme

a) Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme Unit cost ₹. 1.50 lakh: Under this scheme Irrigation borewells will be drilled in the land belonging SC farmers whose land holdings are in between 1½ acre to five acres. The successful well so drilled will be provided with pumpset and other accessories, and later it will be energized. The unit cost is ₹1.50 lakhs, of which 1.00 lakh is subsidy and ₹ 0.50 lakhs is term loan from NSCFDC. During 2012-13, 4897 borewells have been drilled till the end of December 2012. 6154 borewells have been energized up to the end of December 2012.

b) Community/Lift Irrigation Scheme: The lands belonging to small and marginal SC farmers which are adjacent to perennial sources of water like river, lake and Canal etc. will be identified and will be irrigated. During 2012-13, 42 projects of previous years have been completed 258 beneficiaries have been assisted with irrigational facilities and an expenditure of ₹164.29 lakhs is incurred.

3) Micro Credit Finance(small loan): Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to member of the self-help groups to take up small business, vegetable/flower/fruit vending etc. Unit cost is ₹ 10,000 of which ₹ 5000 is subsidy and ₹ 5000 is margin money. During 2012-13, 14,330 beneficiaries were assisted till December 2012.

4) Micro Credit Scheme: Financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy will be sanctioned for the units up to ₹ 25,000 to take up self-

employment. Subsidy is obtained from Grama Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath and other local bodies for from social welfare department. During 2012-13 (end of December 2012) 2937 beneficiaries have been assisted under this scheme.

5) SafaiKarmachari Rehabilitation Programme :

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to take up various self-employment activities to Safai Karmacharies and their dependents who are identified in the survey conducted by Urban Development Department and Rural Development Department, and Panchayath Raj Department. Financial assistance in the form of term loan is being extended to these beneficiaries out of NSKFDC funds and subsidy from State Government funds. For the unit cost up to ₹1.00 lakh 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of ₹25,000 will be sanctioned. For the unit cost above ₹1.00 lakh term loan is being sanctioned of which 5% margin money is borne out of share capital. During the end of December 2012, 1850 identified Safai Karmacharies have been assisted.

KARNATAKA RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION SOCIETY (KREIS), BENGALURU

To impart quality education to poor children in rural part of Karnataka, residential schools have been sanctioned for different category. To bring the administration of different category of residential schools under one umbrella the KREIS was sanctioned by the Govt.

Aims of the Society

1)To conduct Study courses conferences, lectures workshop and other. Activities to the teachers so as to train them to impart quality education to the students studying in the residential schools.2) To create and recruit required posts for better management and for better academic aspect of these schools.3) To constitute committee which are necessary for proper implementation of different activities of the society and residential schools.4)To receive funds for maintenance of society and schools from Government of India and Government of Karnataka.5)To construct and maintain residential school complexes.

The Karnataka Residential Education Institution Society is implementing following schemes.

1)Releasing funds for management of MDRS/ KRCRS/PU College. 2) To Maintain in four EMRS

sanctioned by the Govt. of India for Welfare of ST. 3) To guide concerned to start new MDRS/KRCRS and Residential PUC on sanction by Govt. and to release necessary grants for maintenance of newly sanctioned residential schools.4)The construction of Residential school complexes and maintenance of the same.

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE AND NIRASHRITHARA PARIHARA KENDRAS

The Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1975 has been enacted to prohibit beggary in the State and the same is extended to entire State vide Government Notification No.SWD 15 SBR 1997 dated 28-08-1997. However, any person involved in begging will be arrested and after following the procedure he will be detained in the Nirashrithara Parihara Kendras.

These Centers are being maintained out of 3% Beggary cess levied on Property Tax by all local authorities. Further in Government Notification No.SWD 15 SBR 97 fayed 24-03-2000, the Government has extended this levy to the rest of the areas in the State and directed to deposit the same to Central Relief Committee Fund.

At present 14 Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra are functioning at through out of State. The Central Relief Committee constitutes the Local Relief Committees under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. The Local Relief Committee will function with 11 official members and the District Social Welfare Officer or District Backward class and minorities officer will be the Member Secretary of the Committee. A Group-B Officer with designation of Superintendent will be the Head of the Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra.

Facilities at NirashritharaPariharaKendras

1)Every day Inmates/Destitutes are being served one breakfast with coffee/tea and two nutritious meals. At Bengaluru center, this arrangement has been entrusted to ISKON foundation.2) In addition, banana and eggs are being provided three days respectively.3) Three pairs of uniform, one set of bedding, soap, oil, tooth powder & comb for women inmates are being given.4) Medical facilities is being provided in allKendras. Whenever additional health care/facility is required, the inmates will be admitted to the nearest Government Hospital for treatment.5) Apart from this BDA, has donated

a High Tech Ambulance for Emergency Medical Services and also installed CCTV Cameras in the premises as Surveillance Measures.

The BDA has also provided facilities for Telemedicine Service in co-ordination with Victoria Hospital.6)Solar water heaters were installed as a measure to provide hot water to inmates bathing.7)Vocational training courses is provided for able inmates in horticulture, carpentry, weaving, coir mat making, envelop making, file wrapper making etc. to motivate self-reliance and rehabilitation among the destitute.8) Literacy activities are also being imparted for the inmates in association with Adult Education Department.9)In addition, the department of library has also started a library at Bengaluru center for the use of inmates.10) Every day inmates are involved in physical exercise, walking, yoga. Apart from this evening entertainment in curricular activities are also being conducted.11)At Bengaluru center, personal record management system (biometric) has been introduced for inmates to maintain their records. This software has been develop by KENOCS at the cost of ₹.15.95 lakhs. 12)With a view of provide hygienic clothing to the inmates a laundry with Jumbo Washing Machine and Ironing facility has been established at a cost of ₹.16.50 lakhs at Bengaluru Center. 13)New vehicles are provided to NirashritharaPariharaKendras of Raichur, Tumakuru, Kolar and Chitradurga at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs of each for the purpose of arresting beggars.

KARNATAKA THANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., BENGALURU

The Government of Karnataka vide its order No.SWD 35 SDC 07, Bengaluru dated 31.08.2007 has ordered formation of a new Company under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 for the development of Banjara Community in Karnataka. Accordingly, a new Company in the name ofThanda Development Banjara Corporation Limited was incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 on 31.08.2007.

The name of the Company was changed to Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation Ltd., with effect from 17.09.2009.

Initially the objects sought to be achieved by the Corporation were similar to the objects of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd., and Karnataka ST Development Corporation which were mainly extending financial assistance to Banjara Community for their economic development. But in response to demands of the community leaders and associations, the objects were redrafted to include the following clauses, which were oriented towards creation of basic infrastructure in Thanda and to preserve the culture, language and customs of the community, while they continue to avail other benefits from Dr.BRADC. Hence, the name of the Corporation was also changed to Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation Limited.

KARNATAKA STATE COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, BENGALURU

The Government has constituted the State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission is functioning from 10-04-2003.

The Karnataka State Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is constituted with the sole aim to fulfill the Constitutional mandate of this section of the Society. Because of the extreme socio, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the practice of untouchability, these communities remained isolated from the main stream of the society. The framers of the Constitution strongly advocated for the Socio-Economic development of these communities and notified them Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Articles 341 and 342. The constitution of the SC/ST Commission in the State would, therefore, work towards safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also facilitate effective implementation of all the schemes including adequate reservation, reasonable share in government jobs, elected offices, educational institutions and equal participation in Governance. These safeguards are contained in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution and a specific provision in Article 46 which is a comprehensive provision comprising both the developmental and regulatory aspects. In reads as follows: "The State should

promote with special care the Educational and Economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and should protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION:

- a) To investigate and examine the working of various safeguards provided in the constitution of India or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government for the welfare and protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka.
- b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs and STs of Karnataka and to take up such matter with the appropriate authorities.
- c) To participate and advice on the planning process of socio-economic development of the SCs and STs and to evaluate the progress of their development in the State.
- d) To make recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the State for the effective implementation of safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the SCs and STs and to make report to the State Government annually and at such other time as the Commission may deem fit.
- e) To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare, development and advancement of the SCs and STs as may be prescribed.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Government of Karnataka has taken several measures for the Educational and Economic advancement of the Backward Classes under Article 15 (4) and 16(4) of the Constitution of India. 32% reservation has been provided to Backward Classes and Minorities in admission to professional courses and in State Government appointments as per Govt. Order No.SWD 225 BCA 2000 dated 30-03-2002. The Percentage of reservation provided to Backward classes is shown below.

Category I	4%
Category IIA	15%
Category IIB	4%
Category IIIA	4%
Category IIIB	5%
Total	32%

In addition to providing reservation for education and employment purpose, the Department of Backward Classes Welfare is implementing various education and economic schemes for the upliftment of Backward Classes.

At State level the Commissionerate of Backward Classes Welfare is headed by a Commissioner of IAS cadre and is assisted by three Joint Directors, three Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director, one Accounts Officer, one Gazetted Manager and other supporting staff. The State Sector schemes of the Department are being implemented through the Deputy Commissioners/Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayaths. At District level the Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayath supervise the schemes of the Department being implemented by the District Officer for Backward Classes Group A(Junior Scale) Officer with supporting staff. At taluk level, the Backward Classes Extension Officer of the department will supervise the implementation of Department schemes.

During the year 2012-13 a sum of ₹ 56893.48 lakhs under Plan and ₹ 26399.02 lakhs under Non Plan in total ₹ 83292.55 lakhs is provided and an amount of ₹ 63842.55 lakhs was released and an amount of ₹ 44944.79 lakhs has been utilized upto December 2012 benefiting 1313782 persons.

State Sector Schemes

1) Pre-Examination Coaching: To enable the Backward Class students to appear for IAS/ IPS/KAS etc. examinations conducted by UPSC/ KPSC, Coaching classes are arranged through reputed coaching Institutions. Candidates are paid monthly stipend besides paying the fee to the coaching centre.

2) DevarajUrs Research Institute: This Institute was established in the name of D.DevarajUrs, former Chief Minister of Karnataka. The objectives of the Institute is to help the Department in introducing new schemes for the upliftment of

Backward classes, to conduct Survey, Symposium, Work shop, and evaluation of schemes pertaining to Backward Classes. During the year 2012-13, for the maintenance of this Institute and for its activities an amount of ₹ 28.79 lakhs under Non plan and ₹.30.00 lakhs under plan is allocated.

3) Construction of Hostel Building: The Department is maintaining 1348 Pre-Matric Hostels and 30 model Post-Metric Hostels, totaling 1931 Hostels. Out of which 1227 are in own buildings and 704 in rented buildings. During 2012-13 under State Sector and Central sector scheme, an amount of ₹ 2000 lakhs is provided on 50:50 basis.

4) Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students: The Govt. of India is providing assistance of implementing the scheme of award of Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students. The students whose family annual income is ₹1,00,000 and below are eligible for this Scholarship. The rates of scholarships per month for various courses grouped under category A - ₹ 350, B- ₹ 335, C- ₹ 210, D- ₹ 160.

Govt. of India provides 100% assistance and the State has to meet the committed liability. An amount of ₹ 1,000.00 lakhs has been released and this amount has been re-released to the Zilla Panchayats.

5) Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students(C.S.S): The Govt. of India is providing assistance for implementing the Pre-matric scholarship scheme for OBC students. The student's whose family annual income is ₹ 44,500 and below are eligible for this scholarship. The rates of scholarships per month are as follows:-

1 st Std to 5 th Std	₹ 25
6 th Std to 8 th Std	₹ 40
9 th Std to 10 th Std	₹ 50

The Central Govt. and the State Govt. have to allocate 50:50 budget for this scheme. The State Government has to bear the committed liability. During 2012-13, ₹ 100 lakhs has been earmarked and the same has been released by the State Government. This amount has been re-released to the Zilla Panchayat.

6) Construction of Devarajurs Bhavan: Construction of Devarajurs Bhavan in Bengaluru was taken up at a cost of ₹ 1541.85 lakhs and from 28.09.2008, the Backward Class Welfare

Department, Devarajurs Backward Classes Development Corporation, D.Devrajurs Research Institute and Karnataka Backward Classes Commission have started functioning in this Bhavan and the Auditorium was inaugurated on 20-8-2009. During 2012-13 ₹ 125.00 lakhs has been provided. The said amount of ₹125.00 lakhs has been released for completion of Devarajurs Bhavan in District Head Quarters.

7) Nursing Training: Under this scheme candidates who are undergoing GNM and B.Sc Nursing courses, course fee and maintenance fee will be sanctioned. To avail this benefit candidate's family income should be within ₹ One lakh per annum and they should have been admitted under Government quota. For each candidates ₹ 19000 will be spent towards course fee and maintenance per annum. An amount of ₹ 380.00 lakhs is provided in 2012-13 budget, ₹ 285.00 lakhs has been released up to the end of December 2012 for the benefit of 1207 candidates, an amount of ₹ 169.05 has been released to the districts.

The other schemes of the department are: Koushalya Programme, Starting and Maintenance of new Post-Matric, Pre-Matric Hostels and Model Hostels(Post-Matric General Hostels, Schemes implemented to the Welfare of NT/SNTs(Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes).

I.Schemes implemented through Backward Classes Welfare Department

a)Special incentives for Nomadic Tribes / Semi Nomadic Tribes Secondary and High School Students:To enable the NT/SNT students to avail and continue their education and to reduce the rate of school dropout among NT/SNTs special incentives are being provided as follows:

During 2012-13 ₹163.76 lakhs has been released to the districts as per demand.

Sl. No.	Class	Monthly Incentive rates		Duration
		Boys	Girls	
1	5 th to 7 th	₹ 100	₹ 150	10 months
2	8 th to 10 th	₹ 150	₹ 200	10 months

B.Post-Matric Scholarship: To enable Post Matric students to continue their education, Scholarship is being provided to the students as follows. In 2012-13 ₹ 203.27 lakhs has been released to the districts as per demand.

1	The students studying in PUC, ITI and Diploma Courses	Monthly ₹ 300 for 10 months
2	The students studying in Degree Courses except Medical and Technical Courses	Monthly ₹ 400 for 10 months
3	The students studying in Post-Graduation Courses	Monthly ₹ 400 for 10 months
4	The students studying in Medical and Technical Courses	Monthly ₹ 500 for 10 months

c. Maintenance of Ashrama Schools: Since NT/SNTs families migrate from one place to another, it is very difficult to their children to avail formal education. The Government has established four Ashrama Schools to provide residential education from class 1st to 5th exclusively for NT/SNTs to enable them to get formal education. During 2012-13, ₹ 63.43 lakhs has been released for the purpose.

d. Providing opportunity to NT/SNT students to study in reputed schools

e. Providing sites to siteless NT/SNTs families

f. Providing Housing facility

g. Providing infrastructural facilities to NT/SNT colonies

District Sector Schemes

1) (a) Pre-Matric Hostels: With a view to assist Backward Classes students to pursue their middle and Secondary education, pre-matric hostels are maintained by the Department. They are being supervised by the Extension Officers, Backward Classes Welfare Department at taluk level. Students studying in 5th Standard to 10th Standard are entitled to get admission and the sanctioned strength of each hostel ranges from 50 to 100 students. 90% of the seats are meant for those who come to school beyond five kms and 10% for those who come from places less than five kms distance. Admissions take place during second week of June every year. Towards boarding charges ₹ 750 p.m is being spent per student for 10 months in an academic year. In the District Sector 1348 Pre-Matric hostels are functioning and 69682 students will get hostel facilities.

(b) Maintenance to Post-Matric Hostels:

Backward Classes students pursuing education in post matric courses, (PUC and above) are eligible for admission. These hostels are functioning under the control of the Extension Officers of the Backward Classes Welfare Department. The Taluk Level Committee invites application and select the students for admission to hostels as per rules. ₹ 850 p.m. towards boarding charges is spent for each boarder admitted to these hostels. There are 483 Post-Matric Hostels in which 63794 students get hostel benefits. During the year 2012-13 ₹ 7741.17 lakhs under plan and ₹ 16291.90 lakhs under Non-Plan totaling to ₹ 14033.07 lakhs is allocated and up to the end of December 2012 ₹ 14623.73 lakhs is spent.

2) Ashram Schools: The Department is maintaining 33 Ashram Schools, with a sanctioned strength of 1225. Children's studying from 1st to 4th standard and belonging to Cat-I and other Backward Classes are admitted to these schools. The Children of the Ashram Schools are provided with Food, Shelter, Dress, Bedding, Books and Stationery etc. The rate of boarding charges is ₹ 600 per month for 10 months. These Ashram Schools are supervised and controlled by the Executive Officers of Taluk Panchayath of concerned taluk. During 2012-13 ₹ 680.10 lakhs is provided for maintenance of Ashram Schools, out of which ₹ 353.57 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 2012.

3) Grant in Aid to Orphanages: There are 57 Orphanages managed by the Voluntary Organisations, with a sanctioned strength of 7920 boarders. The scheme is designed to provide food and accommodation to the orphans and destitute to assist them to pursue their education. The orphans and destitute, whose parent's or guardian's annual income is ₹ 11,000 and below, irrespective of caste and creed are entitled to avail this facility. They will be continued in the orphanage up to the completion of the High School Education. The Management of the Private Orphanages is being sanctioned boarding grant of ₹ 350 per month per boarder. ₹ 319.62 lakhs is provided during the year 2012-13, out of which ₹ 105.53 lakhs is spent up to the end of December 2012.

4) Tailoring Training Centres: To enable the Backward Classes women to acquire Tailoring skills and to earn their livelihood, this scheme

is being implemented. There are 49 Tailoring Training Centres in the State under the control of ZillaPanchayaths. In each of these centres, the sanctioned strength is 20. These candidates are selected through the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose. 75% of the candidate from BCs and 25% from SC/ST categories will be selected. At the time of selection of candidates, preference will be given to widows and deserted women. The Annual income prescribes is ₹15,000, whereas cat-1 candidates have no income ceiling. During the course of training, a monthly stipend of ₹ 300 will be paid to each for a period of 12 months. At the end of the training, the Department will conduct an examination, and the successful trainee will be given a certificate and a free sewing machine. During 2012-13 for this purpose, ₹ 179.72 lakhs has been provided under District Sector Plan and Non-plan, out of which, ₹ 61.55 lakhs is spent up to end of December 2012 benefiting 745 candidates.

5) Morarji Desai Residential Schools: There are 124 Morarji Desai Residential School for Backward Classes managed by Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society. In these schools students studying in VI to X standard are given free boarding, lodging and schooling facility. 12 new Morarji Desai Residential colleges are sanctioned during 2010-11. For the maintenance of these MDR Colleges during 2012-13 ₹ 635.00 lakhs is provided under state sector plan. Apart from this an allocation of ₹ 4500.00 lakhs has been provided under District Sector Plan for the maintenance of 132 schools. Out of which ₹ 3000.00 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 2012. 3250 students are benefited from these schools.

6.Fee Concession: Students whose annual family income is ₹ 44500 and below are exempted from payment of Tuition, Laboratory and Examination fees irrespective of caste and creed to which they belong. Students belonging to Category-I of Backward Classes are exempted from the payment of other fees approved by the Government in addition to the payment of tuition, laboratory and examination fee. The annual income limit is ₹ 2.00 lakhs. The loss of income due to fee exemption in private aided, un-aided institutions, either recognized by the Government or affiliated to the universities in the state, will be reimbursed by the department at single standard rate as prescribed in the Govt. Institutions. For

SSLC students only examination fees is paid. ₹ 5000 lakhs is provided under Non-plan for the scheme during the year 2012-13, out of which ₹ 2314.26 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 2012 benefiting 98677 students.

The other district sector schemes are: 1) Construction and Special Repairs to Hostel buildings 2) Grant-in-aid to Private Pre-Matric Hostels and Private Post-Matric Hostels 3) Incentive Awards to Hostellers 4) Award of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships 5) Sanction of extra Boarding charges to Cat-I students 6) Stipend to Law Graduates

D.DEVARAJURS BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

D.DevarajUrs Backward Classes Development Corporation was established during 1977 under Companies Act, 1956. The objectives of the corporation is to promote Economic and Development activities and assist the poorer sections of Backward Classes in skill development and self-employment ventures.

Administrative set-up:

Managing Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. He is assisted by General Manager. Assistant General Manager, Assistant Executive Engineer, Accounts Officer and Zonal Managers. During 2012-13 State Govt. has provided ₹ 190.00 crore in the budget to implement the schemes for the economic upliftment of Backward Classes, and the National Backward Classes and Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi has allocated ₹ 20.00 crore loan to assist the Backward Classes.

Schemes of the Corporation are

1) Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme: the corporation extends loan to Backward classes upto ₹ 5.00 lakh unit cost, to take up Self Employment activities under small, Tiny Industries, Service Centres, Business, Agricultural and allied activities in collaboration with Bank/Financial institutions. The corporation releases 30% or maximum of ₹ 10,000/- subsidy for the project cost upto ₹ 25,000 and for the project cost of ₹ 25,001 to ₹ 1.00 lakh, the corporation releases 20% margin

money and subsidy of ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary. For the projects above ₹ 1.00 lakh, the corporation will release 20% Margin Money only. The corporation charges 4% interest p.a. on margin money. The Bank bill charge the interest at the prevailing lending rates of the Banks for their portion of loan. During 2012-13, it is proposed to assist 5000 beneficiaries at an outlay of ₹ 850.00 lakh. Upto the end of January 2013, 1310 beneficiaries have been assisted and ₹ 349.96 lakh loan and subsidy has been released.

2) Chaitanya Self Employment Direct loan:

The Corporation is extending financial assistance upto ₹ 35,000/- per beneficiary for self-employment activities under Business, Service and Agricultural and allied activities. The amount includes 30% or maximum of ₹ 10,000 subsidy and remaining is loan amount at 4% interest per annum. During 2012-13, it is proposed to assist 10000 beneficiaries at an outlay of ₹ 2650.00 lakhs. Upto January 2013 an amount of ₹ 1656.11 lakhs loan and subsidy has been released to benefit 6767 Backward Class beneficiaries.

3) Micro Credit Scheme: The Main objective of the scheme is to provide small financial assistance to skilled/unskilled persons belonging to Backward Classes who are below the poverty line and are not having land. The activities like fruit, vegetable and flower vending, Tea stall etc., will be assisted. The Corporation extends financial assistance of ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary including ₹ 5,000 subsidy and ₹ 5,000 loan.

The loan portion carried 4% interest per annum. During 2012-13 it is proposed to assist 5000 beneficiaries at an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh. Upto January 2013 ₹ 155.60 lakh loan and subsidy has been released to 1556 Backward Class beneficiaries.

4) Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme: The corporation provides irrigation facilities for the economic upliftment of small and marginal farmers belonging to Backward Classes.

Individual Irrigation: Is being implemented to assist small and marginal farmers among category 1 and 2A of the Backward Classes. The unit cost fixed for individual irrigation is ₹ 1.50 lakh, out of which ₹ 1.00 lakh is subsidy and upto ₹ 0.50 lakh is loan at 4% rate of interest.

Community Irrigation: The Corporation is also implementing Community irrigation scheme for small and marginal farmers belonging to Backward Classes. The unit cost fixed is ₹ 2.53 lakh to provide irrigation to 8 acres of land, ₹ 3.59 lakh to irrigate 15 acres of land. The cost includes drilling of borewells, supply of pumps etc. During 2012-13, Government has earmarked ₹ 9500 lakh for this scheme. It is proposed to take up 3990 individual irrigation units, 676 community irrigation units and 80 lift irrigation units at a cost of ₹ 6500 lakh. ₹ 3000 lakh is earmarked for energisation of Ganga kalyana Borewells. Upto the end of January 2013, 3082 borewells have been drilled and 2924 borewells have been energized at a cost of ₹ 6884.46 lakh.

5) Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational Groups:

The main object of this scheme is to upgrade the professional skill and technology of the Traditional Artisans and Occupational Groups belonging to Backward Classes. The Corporation provides them with financial assistance upto ₹ 30,000 in the form of loan and ₹ 5,000 as subsidy per artisan. During 2012-13, it is proposed to assist 20000 artisans at an outlay of ₹ 5,000 lakh. Upto January 2013 ₹ 3,542.93 lakhs loan and subsidy has been released to benefit 14453 artisans.

Kumbarike Development Activity: Kumbarike Development Mandali is established by the Government during 2010-11. The Corporation extends financial assistance of ₹ 30,000 per beneficiary. This includes ₹ 5000 subsidy and ₹ 25000 loan at 4% interest to take up pottery development activities by Kumbara community. During 2012-13, it is proposed to assist 2000 beneficiaries at an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh. Upto January 2013, ₹ 278.10 lakhs loan and subsidy has been released to 954 beneficiaries belonging to Kumbara Community.

6) Interest Free loan for Higher Education in Foreign Universities:

The Corporation is sanctioning Interest Free loan upto ₹ 3.50 lakh per year and a maximum of ₹ 10.00 lakh for the course (for three years) to the students for higher studies like Ph.D., MS, Post-Doctoral in Foreign Universities. During 2012-13, nine students have been selected for Higher Education in Foreign Universities and ₹ 7.00 lakh has been disbursed to two students.

D.DEVARAJ URS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BENGALURU

The Government of Karnataka has established Sri D.DevarajUrs Research Institute, Bengaluru for the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities. The objectives of the institute are to study remote and small communities of Backward classes and suggest remedial measure to conduct Survey, Plan Monitoring, Symposia, Workshops and evaluation of schemes pertaining to Backward Classes in accordance with the Government Order No.SWD/20/BCA/90 dated:04-08-1993 in consultation with the Director, Backward Classes Welfare Department. The budget for 2012-13 is ₹ 29.00 lakhs(plan) and ₹ 28.79 lakhs(Non-plan).

The Institute has conducted following programmes according to its Action Plan in 2012-13.

1)The Institute with the co-ordination of the Department of Information has released '**Arasu Album**' comprising of photos pertaining to Life and Achievements of D.Devarajurs, former Chief Minister of Karnataka on the occasion of 97th Birthday celebration of D.Devarajurs. 2)D.Devarajurs Research Institute and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Research Institute have conducted combined Education Training Workshops for S.S.L.C students studying in the hostels of Backward Classes Department, Social Welfare Department and Tribal Welfare Department in nine districts of Bidar, Kalaburagi, Raichur, Yadgiri, Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapur and Vijayapura. 3) A Documentary of most backward '**Helava Caste**' is being produced by the Institute which is in progress.

KARNATAKA STATE COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

The Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes has been constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995. The Act was framed pursuant to the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the MANDAL'S case directing the Central and State Government to constitute a permanent Commission for Backward Classes in every State as also one at the Centre. Further, the Act was amended by the Karnataka Act 24 of 1997, which came into force from 1-12-1997.

Functions Of The Commission:

The Commission has the following function to perform under Section 9 of the Act:

- i) To examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a Backward Class in the lists and here complaints of over inclusion or under inclusion of any Backward Class in such lists and tender such advice to the State Government, as it deems appropriate.
- ii) To make the survey of the social and educational conditions and problems of the people belonging to the Backward Classes.
- iii) To supervise the implementation of various welfare schemes meant for the Backward Classes.

During 2012-13 a sum of ₹ 100.00 lakhs has been released out of which a sum of ₹ 96.04 lakhs has already been spent till the end of January 2013 towards maintenance and other expenditure of the commission.

MINORITY WELFARE, HAJ AND WAKF DEPARTMENT

The Minority Welfare Department was set up as a Secretariat Department on 30-07-2004 carving it out from the Social Welfare Department in order to give impetus to the welfare of the minorities. The main objective of the department is to coordinate the welfare programmes of the minorities, initiate new measure and consolidate existing schemes for the welfare of minorities.

The department functions in close co-ordination with other Departments of Secretariat like Finance, Social Welfare, Backward Classes and other corporations like Dr.Devarajurs Backward Classes Development Corporation, Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society and Central agencies such as National Minorities Development and Financial Corporation, National Commission for minorities, Central Wakf Council and Haj Committee of India etc.

A Separate Directorate of Minorities is functioning from the year 1999-2000.

1)Directorate Administration: During 2012-13 for Officer/Staff Salary, Office Administration Dargas Development a sum of ₹ 422.90 lakhs budget was provided and ₹ 422.90 lakhs is released and ₹ 413.60 lakhs is spent upto March 2013.

2) Shadi Mahal / Community hall for Minorities : To encourage the Social and Cultural activities of the religious minorities a maximum grant up to ₹ 50 lakhs per Shadi Mahal / community halls in District Headquarter and up to ₹ 20 lakhs for taluks and other areas is provided. During 2012-13 as per revised budget a sum of ₹ 1040.00 lakhs was provided ₹ 1089.22 lakhs was released and a sum of ₹ 1089.22 lakhs is spent upto March 2013 for the construction of 115 ShadiMahals/Community Halls. (₹ 50.00 lakhs was Re-appropriated to development of Christian Community).

3) Teaching and Learning Aid to Govt. Minorities Schools: In order to increase the teaching standards of recognized minority school, an outlay is ₹ 150.00 lakhs was earmarked @ ₹ 10,000/- per school for buying teaching and learning aid materials. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakhs were provided ₹ 50.00 lakhs were released. ₹ 3.00 lakhs has been spent upto March 2013 benefiting 30 schools. (₹ 47.00 lakh was re-appropriated to hostels for Minorities District Sector Scheme)

4)Incentives for Minority Students: In order to create competition and to encourage the merited Minority students in their studies. Minority students of SSLC, PUC and degree will be given incentives of ₹ 3,000, ₹ 4,000 and ₹ 5,000 per student respectively. During 2012-13 as per revised budget ₹ 508.00 lakhs were provided and ₹ 508.00 lakhs were released, ₹ 508.00 lakhs has been spent upto March 2013 benefiting 16527 students.

5) NewMorarji Desai Residential Schools: During the financial year 2012-13 a sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh is provided in the budget to start three new Pre University Morarji Desai Residential Schools. During the year ₹ 200.00 lakhs is released. Which is further released to the Executive Director, Karnataka Residential Education Institution Society for Maintenance.

6)Morarji Desai Residential School for Minorities: 48 Morarji Desai Residential Schools, 5 Muslim Residential Schools are functioning in the purview of Minority Department which provide quality education to Minority students studying from 6th to 10th standard. During 2012-13 ₹ 2,415.00 lakhs has been provided and ₹ 2,415.00 has been released to and spent upto March 2013 benefiting 10,825 students.

7) Pre-Coaching to Minority candidate for UPSC/KPSC Competitive Civil Service Exams:

Minority Students who are willing to take up Civil Service Competitive Examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. and K.P.S.C are sponsored for pre-coaching through reputed institutions across the country and state respectively. The coaching fee of the selected candidate are being paid to the said institutes opted by the candidates and also a stipend of ₹ 5,000 per month per candidate undergoing coaching outside Karnataka State and ₹ 3000 per month per candidate undergoing coaching within Karnataka State is paid. Along with the coaching fee claimed by the respective institutes for imparting coaching to the sponsored student.

And the other schemes of the department are:

1) Koushalya Skill Development Programme 2) New Hostel for Minorities 3) Remedial Coaching for Minority students 4) Working Women Hostels 5) Construction of Minority Hostels (Special Development Programme) 6) Scheme of National Scholarship for Minority students 7) Wakf Properties Protection fund 8) Honorarium to muazzans and Imaams of wakf institutions 9) For the upliftment of Christian Community in Karnataka.

II. District Sector programme

1) Training for Minorities (stipend to law Graduates) 2) Hostels for Minorities: Post Matric and Pre Matric Hostels for Boys and Girls 3) Stipend for Minorities ITI/Diploma Students 4) Grant-in-aid to hostels run by Minority Organisations 5) Occupational Training for minorities 6) Grant-in-aid to Minority Orphanages

III. Central Government Schemes

1) Merit-cum-means scholarship 2) Multi Sectoral Development Programmes 3) Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship 4) Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited

The people belonging to Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain and Parsis Buddhist communities comes under Minority Community. It was observed that majority of the Minority community was reeling under the poverty line and their economic and social status is sympathetic. In order to help in the development of the Minority community

in their economic and social status the task was entrusted to the then Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation (Renamed as D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation). However it was noticed by the then Hon`ble Chief Minister of Karnataka. That the development schemes implemented through KBDC has not shown much impact on the Minority Community and his concern for development of Minority Community in improving their status, socially, economically and to bring them in the main stream along with other developed communities under his leadership the state Government has established a separate corporation viz., Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation in the year 1986 with an objective of improving the status of Minority Community Socially Economically and Educationally.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation is a Govt. owned Corporation established under companies Act 1956 brought in existence on 7/2/1986 with a authorized share capital of ₹ 65 Crores and paid up share capital of ₹ 1 Crore. As on today the authorized Share Capital of the Corporation is ₹ 150 Crores. The Corporation now works under the supervision of the Minority Welfare Department of the Govt. of Karnataka. The Corporation is entrusted with the job of development of Minorities status educationally, socially and economically through the Govt. sponsored schemes, implemented through its District Offices located in all the District Head Quarters of Karnataka. Board of Directors and the Managing Director are the head of the Institution. In District level the District Managers are appointed by this Corporation are being the implementing officers and the development inspectors of the KMDC work under the District Managers.

Schemes of the corporation: 1) 'Swavalambana' Margin Money Loan Scheme 2) Subsidy Scheme 3) 'Arivu' (Education Loan) Scheme 4) Ganga Kalyana Scheme 5) 'Shramashakthi' Scheme 6) Land Purchase Scheme 7) Micro Loan Scheme 8) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation's Direct Loan Schemes 9) Christian Development Programme.

Karnataka State Board of Wakfs

The Chairman of various District Wakf Advisory Committees and Muthawallis of the Wakf

institutions are the main pillars of the Board and their positive role and active involvement in developing the Wakf properties will alone lift the community as a whole. The Wakf Board is already in the right direction though at a very micro level in assisting through its institutions deserving students by way of scholarships and also assisting poor and deserving students by way of scholarships and also assisting poor and deserving patients. This activity should be properly addressed and focused by the Board and ensure that it is implemented by all the major Wakf institutions specially those whose annual income is above ₹ 1.00 lakh and this is being centralized to avoid duplication and misuse.

The KSBW has as many as 28584 Wakf Institutions and more than 50% of them are being administered by the Managing Committee or Muthawallis appointed by the Board.

Particulars	Numbers
Total number of Wakfs	28584
Wakfs administered by Muthawallis	5867
Wakf administered by Managing Committees	15834
Wakfs under the direct management	95
Wakf under self-styled committees	6788

KARNATAKA STATE MINORITIES COMMISSION, BENGALURU

Karnataka State Minorities Commission was constituted during the year 1983. Appointment of Chairman and members of the Commission have been made by the Govt. from time to time. The Government enacted the Karnataka State Minorities Commission Act 1994 and Karnataka State Minorities Commission Rules 2000. Government has nominated a Chairman & six members in Karnataka State Minorities Commission

Details of Counselling Centre for Education & Employment for Minorities new programme: Karnataka State Minorities Commission with co-ordinate of an NGO, has established a counseling

center in 2010. Through this counseling center Students, unemployed youths and general public belonging to minorities are provided counseling for Education and suggestions will be given regarding employment opportunities. In the “Rozgar” Scheme of this counseling center unemployed youths will be registered and they will be informed about employment opportunities, whenever opportunity commensurate with their qualification are available in Government/Public/ Private Sector. 3,500 Candidates are enrolled in the “RozgarYojna” Candidates belonging to Minority Communities were helped to apply through online applications (575) for various Recruitment of Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC) and other Central Government Recruitment. A Toll free helpline is provided in the Counseling Centre wherein till now more than 250 candidates in the last quarter are provided counseling regarding education/ employment.

Karnataka State Minorities Commission through M/S Pearson Education Services Private Ltd., is implementing **Edurites Digital Class Rooms Solutions** at Govt. Urdu High School D.J.Halli, Bengaluru. Which is a predominantly Minority Community dominated area and is Educationally, Socio-Economically backward locality. This program is taken up to improve with an Education Standard of students studying in 10th Std (SSLC) during the Academic Year 2012-13.

Future Programs

1) Awareness programs will be conducted in minority schools/colleges (through counseling center).2) Workshop/job fair will be conducted for the un-employed minority youths (through counseling center).

Special study report on Misuse / Encroachment / illegal disposal of Wakf properties in Karnataka by the Karnataka State Wakf Board and its machinery:

Karnataka State Minorities Commission has made a pilot study on misuse/ encroachment/ illegal disposal of Wakf properties in Karnataka with particular reference to Bidar District and has submitted its report to Government on 26-3-2012 under section 10 of Karnataka State Minorities Commission Act 1994, which is yet to be placed before both the houses State Legislature by Government of Karnataka Minority Welfare

Department under section 15 of Karnataka State Minorities Commission Act 1994.

KARNATAKA RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was established as an undertaking of the Government of Karnataka on dated 9th August 1974. The Director of Company felt that the name of the company was not representing the activity it is carrying out and hence with the approval of The Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the shareholders and Government of Karnataka, the name of the Company is changed from Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited (KLAC) to Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL) with effect from 06/08/2009. Except the name of the Company, all other terms of constitution of the Company remain unchanged.

The company has achieved ever highest turnover of ₹ 601.09 crores during the financial year 2010-11. The company has achieved a net profit of ₹ 16.61 crore after providing for Income Tax and also paid ₹ 1.22 crore as dividend to Government of Karnataka. For the year 2011-12, the turn over achieved is ₹ 817.35 crores and achieved net profit of ₹ 42.77 crores (Tentative).

The company is making every effort relentlessly to increase the turnover by approaching different Government Departments to get entrustment works.

The Objectives of KRIDL

a) Execution of Rural Development projects concentrating on labour oriented works so that rural unemployed and under employed youth are provided with adequate employment opportunities to improve their skill and economic conditions.

b)To undertake all rural development Civil works directly supervised and executing departmentally by eliminating middlemen, to avoid more premium and exploitation of the rural poor, thereby passing on the full worth of money to the people.

c) Help to build infrastructure, which is vital for development projects relating to integrated Area Development. Water Resources Development, Dairy, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Rural Communication, Bridges, Roads Buildings, like

Schools, Hospitals, Houses and soil conservation works are undertaken by KRIDL.

Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Bengaluru

The Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement looks after the welfare and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents, families of serving personnel and those killed in action and the disabled.

Vision:

To continue and extend the welfare measure for defence personnel and Ex-Servicemen, War wounded, next of kin of Battle casualties and their dependents, the department has formulated a consolidated programme as given below. This duty is being monitored by Director as Head of the Department with the support of Joint/Deputy Directors of Zilla Sainik Board.

Mission and the Target

This department has formulated a Citizen Charter to reach the goal as set out in the organization for welfare and resettlement of the Ex-servicemen within the stipulated time frame and for speedy action on the following aspects:-

a) Issue of Identity b) Employment Registration
c) CET Certificate d) BDA/Urban Development Authority Application Endorsement e) Grant of World War II Honorarium to Ex Servicemen f) Grant of World War II Honorarium to Widow g) Death Relief Grant h) Annual Maintenance Grant for Penury cases i) Financial Assistance for Medical Treatment j) Cash Grants for Gallantry/Non Gallantry Awards k) War Award l) PM Scholarship/Gen KS Thimayya Merit Scholarship/Book Grants m) Publication of Part II orders n) Endorsement of Family Pension of living pensioner o) Issue of Duplicate Discharge Certificate p) Issue of Duplicate Identity Card q) Spectacle, Hearing Aid and Denture grants r) Marriage Grant s) House Repair Grant t) Central Govt. Various Financial Assistance u) Financial Assistance to the infirm ESM/Dependents.

Achievement during the year 2012

a) Launching of Web site on 21st April 2012, a departmental website has been launched for the welfare of all ex-servicemen community with all the details about their entitlements,

rules, regulations and various other information.

- b) **Financial Grants to dependents of Battle Casualty (other than Kargil War Heroes):** ₹ 641.00 lakhs has been allocated from State Govt. Budget for the year 2012-13 as ex-gratia to the dependent members of Battle Casualties (other than Kargil War Heroes). Disbursement of the grant to the beneficiaries is under progress
- c) **Employment of Ex-Servicemen:** During the year 2011-12 approx. 750 ex-servicemen have been provided re-employment jobs through this department.
- d) **Pre-Recruitment Training:** Pre-recruitment training for more than 1000 youths of Karnataka for joining Armed Forces in various districts have been under taken. ₹ 10 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose by the State Govt.
- e) **Smarananjali :** Homage to Martyrs of Karnataka, Smarananjali programme has been organized at Raj Bhawan on 16 Dec 2013 in conjunction with Bengaluru Doordarshan Kendra.
- f) **Exemption of Property Tax:** An exemption of 50% property tax of building or land or ex-servicemen or to the family of deceased soldiers has been extended as welfare measure by the State Govt.
- g) **Enhancement of Scholarship to the wards of Ex-Servicemen:** Recently Government has approved for doubling the existing rates of Scholarships to the wards of ex-servicemen and disbursement process of the same is under progress.
- h) **Issue of Free Bus pass:** Issue of free bus passes to the dependent family member of Battle Casualties is under progress.
- i) **Opening of ECHS Polyclinics:** Planning to establish ECHS polyclinic facilities for ex-servicemen and their dependents in all 30 districts.
- j) Ex-Servicemen Rally being conducted in all districts.
- k) Army and Air Force Recruitment Rally conducted in the State.

Different types of Pensioners benefitted in the State District wise as on 31-03-2012

Sl.No	Districts	Old Age Pension-ers	Indira Gandhi National Oldage Pensioners	Widow Pension-ers	Disabled Pensioners	Disabled Pensioners (PHP)-75%	Sandhya Suraksha
1	Bengaluru	25232	671	45412	10179	7757	61530
2	Bengaluru Rural	16188	1828	19203	5903	2371	31567
3	Ramanagara	29760	34	34399	11683	3127	36513
4	Chitradurga	8112	140	25726	12786	8724	35871
5	Davanagere	8173	604	33254	12551	6726	49980
6	Kolar	25904	1946	30944	8921	6596	45161
7	Chikkaballapur	11085	1432	23499	9551	2919	29377
8	Shivamogga	5503	260	23756	10393	4893	29603
9	Tumakuru	17805	383	38726	21867	8139	68238
10	Chikkamagaluru	5132	127	16579	6715	2815	21923
11	Dakshina Kannada	5810	269	27059	9957	4676	21582
12	Udupi	1880	2	23023	6264	4267	34173
13	Hassan	53048	758	48448	17487	3876	31425
14	Kodagu	2534	77	9087	2747	1093	10983
15	Mandya	41568	566	69347	21694	6325	55548
16	Mysuru	32648	1760	55369	18150	8866	53730
17	Chamarajanagar	38407	0	31416	10368	3599	21867
18	Belagavi	42698	5848	65292	32667	16604	85477
19	Vijayapura	32670	697	36322	22849	3235	42475
20	Bagalkot	9636	1489	36885	16752	7763	46436
21	Dharwad	12212	3347	36484	13647	7002	38695
22	Gadag	16312	1468	25599	12656	7312	24930
23	Haveri	7693	14	42914	15743	10536	42707
24	Uttara Kannada	3178	1458	21601	9782	3084	22612
25	Ballari	26595	263	43918	17464	6106	41273
26	Bidar	15422	229	23142	13449	3506	49111
27	Kalaburagi	45397	1411	33090	20833	3650	39888
28	Yadgiri	11337	204	21333	7996	2353	25241
29	Raichur	18038	0	33200	10128	3357	20497
30	Koppal	13419	30	24434	12039	6094	35319
	Total	583396	27315	999461	403221	167371	1153732

Source: Karnataka at a glance 2011-12- Directorate of Treasury

Scheduled Caste Student Hostels working in the State as on 31-03-2012

Sl.No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post- Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1	Bengaluru	37	1308	19	1710
2	Bengaluru Rural	23	1186	6	201
3	Ramanagara	37	1668	8	383
4	Chitradurga	54	3220	25	3184
5	Davanagere	46	2685	17	2848
6	Kolar	53	3508	21	2413
7	Chikkaballapur	49	3584	18	3083
8	Shivamogga	50	2672	15	1858
9	Tumakuru	70	3509	28	3961
10	Chikkamagaluru	37	2517	16	1231
11	Dakshina Kannada	19	987	5	430
12	Udupi	17	701	2	160
13	Hassan	61	3133	19	1742
14	Kodagu	18	597	3	119
15	Mandya	49	2520	17	1411
16	Mysuru	50	2472	22	1848
17	Chamarajanagar	40	1935	15	1297
18	Belagavi	68	3580	20	1304
19	Vijayapura	57	3869	10	895
20	Bagalkot	40	2381	7	681
21	Dharwad	15	830	7	972
22	Gadag	26	1583	10	872
23	Haveri	39	2116	10	731
24	Uttara Kannada	29	1127	3	111
25	Ballari	54	4180	16	1714
26	Bidar	44	3262	16	1065
27	Kalaburagi	73	5146	23	2324
28	Yadgiri	38	2375	8	788
29	Raichur	46	3180	19	1710
30	Koppal	33	2293	10	718
	Total	1272	74124	415	41764

Source: Karnataka at a Glance – Social Welfare Department

Scheduled Caste Student Hostels working in the State as on 31-03-2012

Sl.No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post- Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1	Bengaluru	10	613	1	32
2	Bengaluru Rural	2	75	-	-
3	Ramanagara	3	106	-	-
4	Chitradurga	18	964	7	925
5	Davanagere	24	1069	9	935
6	Kolar	3	300	-	-
7	Chikkaballapur	2	100	-	-
8	Shivamogga	1	38	-	-
9	Tumakuru	16	943	-	-
10	Chikkamagaluru	-	-	-	-
11	Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	-
12	Udupi	-	-	-	-
13	Hassan	-	-	-	-
14	Kodagu	-	-	-	-
15	Mandya	2	126	1	50
16	Mysuru	5	230	2	111
17	Chamarajanagar	3	124	3	136
18	Belagavi	6	253	1	50
19	Vijayapura	18	756	5	195
20	Bagalkot	1	25	-	-
21	Dharwad	4	66	-	-
22	Gadag	9	462	3	190
23	Haveri	8	392	3	225
24	Uttara Kannada	1	100	-	-
25	Ballari	3	120	1	100
26	Bidar	5	232	-	-
27	Kalaburagi	35	2540	6	364
28	Yadgiri	11	925	4	350
29	Raichur	1	50	2	75
30	Koppal	-	-	-	-
	Total	190	10609	48	3738

Source: Karnataka at a Glance – Social Welfare Department

Scheduled Tribe Student Hostels working in the State as on 31-03-2012

Sl.No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post- Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1	Bengaluru	0	0	4	345
2	Bengaluru Rural	1	50	0	0
3	Ramanagara	3	175	0	0
4	Chitradurga	7	400	1	112
5	Davanagere	7	450	0	0
6	Kolar	5	250	0	0
7	Chikkaballapur	1	50	3	225
8	Shivamogga	2	110	0	0
9	Tumakuru	5	300	3	300
10	Chikkamagaluru	6	375	1	75
11	Dakshina Kannada	9	392	2	225
12	Udupi	3	150	0	0
13	Hassan	3	150	0	0
14	Kodagu	8	346	0	0
15	Mandya	1	50	0	0
16	Mysuru	11	592	1	113
17	Chamarajanagar	6	300	2	171
18	Belagavi	7	425	2	225
19	Vijayapura	1	75	0	0
20	Bagalkot	1	50	0	0
21	Dharwad	1	75	3	300
22	Gadag	2	125	2	150
23	Haveri	4	200	1	112
24	Uttara Kannada	1	50	0	0
25	Ballari	12	725	8	738
26	Bidar	4	250	3	150
27	Kalaburagi	3	150	3	175
28	Yadgiri	3	150	0	0
29	Raichur	9	585	7	575
30	Koppal	7	450	4	225
	Total	133	7450	50	4216

Scheduled Tribe Student Hostels working in the State as on 31-03-2012

Sl.No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post- Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1	Bengaluru	0	0	0	0
2	Bengaluru Rural	0	0	0	0
3	Ramanagara	0	0	0	0
4	Chitradurga	17	923	0	0
5	Davanagere	3	115	0	0
6	Kolar	0	0	0	0
7	Chikkaballapur	0	0	0	0
8	Shivamogga	0	0	0	0
9	Tumakuru	1	48	0	0
10	Chikkamagaluru	0	0	0	0
11	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	0
12	Udupi	2	80	0	0
13	Hassan	0	0	0	0
14	Kodagu	0	0	0	0
15	Mandya	0	0	0	0
16	Mysuru	0	0	0	0
17	Chamarajanagar	1	50	1	50
18	Belagavi	2	130	0	0
19	Vijayapura	0	0	0	0
20	Bagalkot	0	0	0	0
21	Dharwad	1	50	0	0
22	Gadag	0	0	0	0
23	Haveri	0	0	1	50
24	Uttara Kannada	1	25	0	0
25	Ballari	0	0	1	50
26	Bidar	1	25	0	0
27	Kalaburagi	0	0	0	0
28	Yadgiri	1	50	1	50
29	Raichur	0	0	1	50
30	Koppal	0	0	0	0
	Total	30	1496	5	250

Source: Karnataka at a Glance – Directorate of Scheduled Tribe

Backward Class Student Hostels working in the State as on 31-03-2011

Sl.No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post- Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1	Bengaluru	10	401	19	1705
2	Bengaluru Rural	21	910	3	285
3	Ramanagara	29	1193	11	1145
4	Chitradurga	51	2550	11	2065
5	Davanagere	44	2310	13	2288
6	Kolar	32	1626	9	1425
7	Chikkaballapur	35	1815	9	1465
8	Shivamogga	61	3216	29	5648
9	Tumakuru	57	2500	18	3392
10	Chikkamagaluru	60	3130	17	2883
11	Dakshina Kannada	27	1300	26	2745
12	Udupi	17	750	15	1550
13	Hassan	74	3650	19	2620
14	Kodagu	20	780	10	855
15	Mandya	65	3165	22	3175
16	Mysuru	47	1980	25	3558
17	Chamarajanagar	13	545	10	1085
18	Belagavi	101	5185	23	2710
19	Vijayapura	63	3560	10	1375
20	Bagalkot	43	2740	14	2360
21	Dharwad	29	1370	12	1925
22	Gadag	37	2083	8	905
23	Haveri	47	2440	13	1555
24	Uttara Kannada	63	3166	15	1495
25	Ballari	50	3425	19	2625
26	Bidar	51	2732	12	1615
27	Kalaburagi	78	4125	23	2700
28	Yadgiri	44	2390	7	740
29	Raichur	38	2140	11	1575
30	Koppal	41	2505	9	1200
	Total	1358	69682	442	60669

Backward Class Student Hostels working in the State as on 31-03-2011

Sl.No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post- Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1	Bengaluru	0	0	1	50
2	Bengaluru Rural	0	0	0	0
3	Ramanagara	3	150	0	0
4	Chitradurga	7	350	1	25
5	Davanagere	10	565	1	50
6	Kolar	2	175	0	0
7	Chikkaballapur	0	0	0	0
8	Shivamogga	7	345	0	0
9	Tumakuru	8	382	3	125
10	Chikkamagaluru	11	698	1	40
11	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	0
12	Udupi	2	92	0	0
13	Hassan	5	160	0	0
14	Kodagu	0	0	0	0
15	Mandya	11	850	3	100
16	Mysuru	6	585	0	0
17	Chamarajanagar	6	275	0	0
18	Belagavi	7	260	0	0
19	Vijayapura	27	1328	1	25
20	Bagalkot	24	987	0	0
21	Dharwad	7	890	0	0
22	Gadag	22	884	4	130
23	Haveri	14	545	0	0
24	Uttara Kannada	1	30	0	0
25	Ballari	7	190	2	84
26	Bidar	8	545	0	0
27	Kalaburagi	23	1365	1	25
28	Yadgiri	4	275	0	0
29	Raichur	6	375	0	0
30	Koppal	12	597	0	0
	Total	240	12898	18	654

Source: Karnataka at a Glance – Directorate of Backward Classes



Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Boys Hostel, Chamarajnagara



Swami Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra's hostel, B.R. Hills.



Hostels for Minority Students, Bengaluru



Backward Class Hostel for Post Graduation

Expenditure On Development Of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes & Minorities

₹ in Lakhs

Programme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Plan	Non- plan	Plan	Non- plan	Plan	Non- plan
1	4	5	6	7	6	7
I.Scheduled Castes						
a) Education	53312.68	15312.42	63068.20	28049.04	79072.75	32754.67
b) Economic upliftment	42926.99	-	21919.15	376.30	27316.28	315.55
c) Health, housing and other schemes	24569.94	12963.54	55208.83	4374.16	42898.39	5117.33
d) Total under T.S.P	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.Scheduled Tribes						
a) Education	3900.05	1944.13	4442.77	3056.06	3534.08	5323.11
b) Economic upliftment	2170.00	-	1853.25	-	1566.00	-
c) Health, housing and other schemes	6410.15	-	14045.21	-	13212.44	-
d) Total under T.S.P	147098.26	-	167978.91	-	195026.06	-
III. Other Backward Classes						
a) Education	18256.51	24616.62	20054.81	32531.03	-	-
b) Economic upliftment	1961.10	0.00	4000.00	0.00	-	-
c) Health, housing and other schemes	16602.24	32.93	28776.81	35.98	-	-
d) Total under T.S.P	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Minorities						
a) Education	11673.48	305.10	15086.74	577.55	24668.71	601.00
b) Health Housing and other schemes	13529.69	200.00	13373.31	9.17	22075.02	1019.43

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Department of Minorities

Pre-Matric And Post-Matric Scholarships Of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes & Minorities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Pre-Matric	Post-Matric	Pre-Matric	Post-Matric	Pre-Matric	Post-Matric
1	4	5	6	7	6	7
1. Scheduled Castes						
1. No. of students	784113	213248	781312	238840	650423	251640
2. Amount	2714.43	17967.00	2534.92	21517.55	3939.13	24201.97
2.Scheduled Tribes						
1. No. of students	438482	99452	368978	106185	312834.00	93423.00
2. Amount (Rs in lakhs)	797.90	5046.28	1287.07	6211.76	1458.25	7398.94
3. Other Backward Classes						
1. No. of students	313868	208000	419964	256705	NA	NA
2. Amount (Rs in lakhs)	375.32	562.99	2621.51	3370.77	NA	NA
4.Minorities						
1. No. of students	215155	38222	416243	33109	737351.00	65780.00
2. Amount	4000.00	1500.00	7000.00	2606.04	10260.00	3100.00

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Department of Minorities

Government Hostels For Sc,St, Backward Classes & Minorities

Year/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Backward Classes		Minorities	
	Hostels	Inmates	Hostels	Inmates	Hostels	Inmates	Hostels	Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011-12	1687	115888	183	11666	1790	129906	124	7130
2012-13	1731	121772	196	12031	1982	144601	124	7130
2013-14	1728	119910	194	11941	1982	144601	160	9130
2013-14								
1. Bagalkote	51	3412	2	100	73	6000	6	325
2. Bangalore	52	3190	4	305	33	2516	5	350
3. Bangalore (R)	30	1414	1	50	27	1445	2	100
4. Belgaum	90	5061	11	750	138	8960	5	275
5. Bellary	72	7076	20	1525	81	6750	8	375
6. Bidar	59	2928	8	425	69	4747	15	825
7. Bijapur	69	5418	1	75	84	5685	6	400
8. Chamarajnagar	56	3245	7	385	25	1830	1	75
9. Chikkaballapura	68	6134	4	200	46	3430	4	200
10. Chikmagalur	56	4104	8	500	80	6313	3	175
11. Chitradurga	79	6450	8	513	73	5415	3	150
12. D. Kannada	28	1618	11	517	56	4360	3	200
13. Davangere	68	7359	8	500	68	5398	4	275
14. Dharwad	27	1796	3	275	55	4045	6	405
15. Gadag	39	2609	5	325	49	3388	3	150
16. Gulbarga	97	6723	5	300	110	7525	27	1525
17. Hassan	81	5597	3	150	97	6680	8	425
18. Haveri	52	3052	6	350	66	4595	3	150
19. Kodagu	21	683	8	388	34	1935	2	100
20. Kolar	77	4264	5	250	48	3551	3	150
21. Koppal	45	2686	12	710	58	4305	7	375
22. Mandya	64	3861	1	60	89	6540	-	-
23. Mysore	73	5122	13	717	73	5638	4	250
24. Raichur	65	5195	16	1150	58	4215	7	425
25. Ramanagara	47	1916	3	175	42	2488	4	250
26. Shimoga	67	5306	2	150	93	9164	7	425
27. Tumkur	94	7689	8	536	80	6292	5	275
28. Udupi	21	1128	4	200	34	2500	1	50
29. Uttara Kannada	31	1397	1	50	85	5111	1	50
30. Yadagiri	49	3477	6	310	58	3780	7	400

Note: 1. Includes women's hostels and inmates. 2. Backward classes information during 2012-13.

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Department of Minorities

Houses Constructed Under Different Schemes

District/Year	ASHRAYA HOUSING SCHEME		Rural Dr.B.R.AMBEDKAR HOUSING SCHEME		INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA HOUSING SCHEME	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12	69529	4071	4722	0	26769	0
2012-13	126439	8985	5938	0	108493	0
2013-14	207594	6975	4101	0	98815	0
2013-14						
1. Bagalkote	5961	384	130	0	4648	0
2. Bangalore	1559	0	41	0	864	0
3. Bangalore (R)	2748	76	20	0	799	0
4. Belgaum	24680	406	359	0	11753	0
5. Bellary	8595	543	249	0	7646	0
6. Bidar	6183	160	339	0	2335	0
7. Bijapur	7998	203	595	0	6860	0
8. Chamarajnar	3216	152	306	0	1745	0
9. Chikkaballapura	2894	95	73	0	1197	0
10. Chikmagalur	3904	68	47	0	1480	0
11. Chitradurga	4330	19	61	0	3602	0
12. D. Kannada	4228	166	32	0	816	0
13. Davangere	11558	143	152	0	3359	0
14. Dharwad	4971	289	67	0	3026	0
15. Gadag	4580	530	29	0	1908	0
16. Gulbarga	5291	1004	175	0	2262	0
17. Hassan	8551	73	175	0	2451	0
18. Haveri	14481	254	146	0	2989	0
19. Kodagu	1846	75	23	0	425	0
20. Kolar	5403	210	6	0	1275	0
21. Koppal	6316	148	239	0	5174	0
22. Mandya	8001	86	63	0	2034	0
23. Mysore	6473	252	165	0	2495	0
24. Raichur	9074	277	69	0	13167	0
25. Ramanagara	7698	101	30	0	1524	0
26. Shimoga	5024	928	54	0	2517	0
27. Tumkur	16869	152	201	0	4987	0
28. Udupi	3740	27	5	0	641	0
29. Uttara Kannada	6429	60	53	0	3285	0
30. Yadgir	4993	94	197	0	1551	0

Note: Total includes SC, ST & others

Source: Rajivee Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited