

## CHAPTER 16

### **OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

The Karnataka Government is aimed at establishing equality in the State, by making improvements in social, economical and educational status of the State. All programmes planned for the advancement of women, children, labourers, and physically challenged people etc., are different faces of social service. A brief description of the various programmes, implemented through the different Departments and Corporations, and their progress in Dakshina Kannada District, may be seen in this chapter. The social infrastructure provided to the people of the district with available statistics is mentioned here.

#### **Labour Welfare**

The development of labour welfare activities naturally reflects the labour action-policy, the labour workforce protection and the orderliness of labour welfare progress. In the pre-independence period, as the industrial developments were limited, the labour mobilization was also limited. In the same way, labour laws were also less and nobody was giving any attention either for the enforcement of these laws or for the elevation of labourers. In India, modern enterprises started under the patronage of foreign administration. The new production system came up overdriving the previous handicrafts and home industries. The labourers were treated like animals. The relation of proprietors and labourers were

like serfdom. For meagre money they had to work in a polluted environment. Though the Central Statutes (Shaasanagalu) were in force in Madras - Karnataka area, the labourers neither had any knowledge about it, nor did they know about their rights. They did not have proper union among them.

By the end of First World War, modern industrial units were flourishing up, the labour union was not organised. The British Government in India at the end of 1931 decade constituted a Labour Recruitment Committee and ordered to submit a report on the uncontrolled industrial trades and on the conditions of the workers. In 1926 the Trade Union Act that got the approval at the centre, was not made applicable to Old Mysore area till 1941. Even then the congress leaders, for the first time organised a labour union in Bangalore. The Government brought the Trade Union Act into implementation with an intention to define the Trade Union and to register them. After that the workers got organised here and there and Trade Unions began to rise up. In Mangalore during 1934-35, under the leadership of Congress Samajavadi Party and in the presence of Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya trade unions of Transportation and printing press were started. Labour leaders like Maharali, Soli Batliwala etc., visited Mangalore. Under the leadership of Hyder there was a strike, but in vain.

In Mangalore the tile and cashew nut workers and Beedi workers had also organised themselves in 1937. Simpton Soans, Keshav Kamat, etc., were the local leaders, who, with the help of one S.A.Ghate organised the textile workers and beedi workers. The workers of Transport Communications had also organized. Ahmed Bhava, S.N.Holla, Krishnashetty etc., were dynamic in Textile and Beedi workers Organizations.

Under the chairmanship of S.V. Dange, who was released from jail just then, a first District Conference was conducted in 1943-44, with an intention to give an organized shape to the trade union movement. D.K.District Trade Union Council was constituted to which the congress leader K.K.Shetty was appointed as President and the Committee executive B.V.Kakkilaya as its General Secretary.

The Mangalore Tile factory, organised in 1944-45 went on first strike in 1945. Shantaram Pai and Lingappa Suvarna, became the President and General Secretary respectively. When factories were closed, Shantaram Pai went on a hunger strike demanding the compensation for

the workers. They got the support of the entire labour group and also public.

In Karnataka some of the entrepreneurs had provided voluntarily, several labour welfare facilities. But as these facilities were not effective and labour unions were not aware of the right way of implementation, the intervention of the Government became necessary. Along with this, the Government of India also brought the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, into force. The main aim of this act was to bring in industrial peace, give compensation to the organized labourers disputes through proper conciliation and mediating under the law.

Accordingly, the Central Government's Factory Law of 1948, since 1950 every entrepreneur in the state was to provide compulsorily several amenities to the workers working in his factory. Under this scheme, a rule was passed to provide pure drinking water, toilet, a canteen in Factories where the number of workers was more than 150; rest room where the number of woman workers were more than 50. In view of safety and of health of workers, compulsory rules were brought to implementation, to make arrangements in every Factory, to push out the polluted air, smoke and dust; constructing fences to the machines to avoid accidents; to provide safe uniforms, shoes and spectacles, etc., to the workers. Besides providing legal facilities like G.P.Fund, Labour compensation, leave with salary, reading rooms, library, medical help and sports facilities were also provided in the developed factories. To regulate welfare amenities like fixed hours of work, payment of salary, service rules, maternity alliance Labour Acts were brought into force. This helped the workers in several ways.

In 1954, under the patronage of Bharatiya Majdur Sangha, B. Koragappa suvarna who himself was a labourer in a cashew nut factory, founded and developed the cashew nut workers Association, Commercial workers Association and Textile labourers Association. He dedicated his whole life to fight for the rights and privileges of the labourers. Prabhakar Ghate who expired recently, had involved completely in this and became an influential executive at national level. Shambhu Shetty of Mangalore and Mahabaleshwar Arti, who was a judge / magistrate in Kundapur, had also participated in the labour movement.

Under the socialist shelter of Hind Majdur Sabha served in the labour movement with the organisations of taxi, riksha, bus workers etc., among these, Sanjeevanath Aikala, Ammenbala Balappa were more dynamic leaders. Besides, George Fernandis who was minister at the

centre, had worked as a dynamic leader of Hind Majdur Sabha in Mangalore in his earlier days of social life. In later days Lokaiiah Shetty was in the vanguard (munchooni) of the movement. Now his son.

In 1958, in Mangalore International Trade Union started. It got organised in all sectors. Jagannivasa Shetty worked as its president. Prabhakar Shetty was also there along with him. Roughly since 1980 N.M. Adyanthaya is working in INTUC actively and at present is the President of State INTUC. Prabhakar Telacheri, was serving in Majdur Organization, after independence period and was Secretary for regional unit of INTUC. As a joint secretary of the Organization for the Politically Tormented (santrastharu), he has done several works for the welfare of the labourers.

### **Labour Department**

The Labour Department has framed Acts, rules and regulations for the welfare of workers of organised employments and of rural areas. The workers may make use of these welfare schemes in accordance with the rules. The main objective of the Department is to notice the working places of labourers and publicize the administrative plans through the Central and State Labour Corporations. The Labour Department intervenes and settles the disputes between the workers and employers and maintains Industrial peace and harmony. It has the responsibility of fixing or revising minimum wages to the unrecognized categories of labour class in various scheduled employments, as per the Minimum Wages Act.

All the matters related to the labourers of Mangalore Division are regulated and managed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner. Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Shimoga districts come under the purview of this division. Two labour officers in Mangalore South sub-division, one each in Udupi and Shimoga, in total four labour officers work under Assistant Labour Commissioner. Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner at Hassan is the next immediate higher officer of this Assistant Labour Commissioner.

In 1946, a dispute between the employee in the *beedi* industry and their employers ended in honouring a District Judge. As a result of this, there was the enhancement of wages and there was also a payment of bonus. In the same year, transport workers agitated for payment of bonus. They too secured it after negotiations. The workers in the various tile factories got increased benefits due to an award given in Malabar and which was made applicable to the workers in South Canara also. In

1948, the workers in the cashew nut industry agitated for better wages and payment of bonus and obtained what they wanted because of the Labour Department's ready intervention. The conditions of the handloom industry workers, transport's workers, technical industries' workers were all improved gradually and they were assured of better prospects for the future.

The Trade Union Act 1926, identifies the rights of workers to organise themselves for the sake of solving their grievances and problems. The swift awareness among the labourers realized the advantages of trading through group and uniting the labour community and organized the trade unions. The development of Trade Unions in the district could be well noticed with their increase in numbers. In 1958, there were forty Trade Unions having a total membership of more than 17,200. By January 1972, the number rose to fifty-nine and the membership number to, more than 22,000. A list of big Trade Unions, in this district, in which the number of membership was more than 500, is indicated below :

**Table 16.1 List of Big Trade Unions in the District in 1972.**

Sl.No	Name of the Union	Membership
1	The South Canara Tiles Workers Trade Union, Mangalore.	1,111
2	The Mangaluru Beedi Kelasagaarara Samgha, Mangaluru	2,662
3	The Cashew Workers Union, Mangalore.	1,759
4	The Cashew nut and allied Workers Union, Mangalore	1,509
5	The Bunder Workers Union, Mangalore.	1,136
6	The Udupi Taluk Beedi Labour Union, Mangalore.	1,129
7	The South Canara Coffee, Cardmom and Allied Workers Union, Mangalore.	778
8	The Mangalore Workers Union, Mangalore	752
9	The Buntwal Taluk Beedi General Labour Union, Buntwal.	707
10	The Dakshina Kannada Hanchina Kelasagarara Sangha, Mangalore.	652

At the end of December 1980 there were 1636 Labour Trade Unions in the State and 112 Trade Unions in South Canara District (Udupi district was a part of it then). A list of noted Labour Unions along with the number of members in it and the details of Conferences held is shown below;

**Table 16.2 Number of Important Trade Unions and their details**

Sl. No.	Name of the Union	Year of establishment	No. of members	Recent Conference held	Year of Conference
1	A.I.T.U.C. Central Market Building, Mangalore.	1920	50,000	12th Dist. Conferende	2005 (3rd October 2005)
2	Intek Light House Hill, Mangalore	1948	30,000	National General Union Council Meeting, Mangalore	2000
3	Bharatiya Majdur Sangha, Felux Pai Bajar, Mangalore	1955	11,000	Swarna Jayanti Conference at Mangalore	2005 (on 17th Sept. 2005)
4	C.I.T.U Maidan Road, Mangalore.	1970	35,000	C.I.T.U. District Conference at Mangalore	2003

During the first decade after the attainment of independence, on an average, South Canara had 50 to 60 industrial disputes in a year, which were generally decided by mutual negotiations. With the progress in the sphere of industries and increasing awareness among the workers about their rights, the number of industrial disputes has also registered an increase in recent years. On an average, there were about 150 disputes in a year in the district during the period from 1967-68 to 1971-72. In South Canara district there are two divisions; one is of child Labour Officer and the other of the Labour Officer. Through the Government Order dated 31<sup>st</sup> August 2002, the office of the Child Labour Office is converted into Regular Office. Accordingly, these two Labour Officers work according to their work-jurisdiction. The number of cases under different Acts like, Industrial Disputes Act, and Minimum Wages Act etc., in these two divisions is given in the Table No. 16.3.

### **Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act**

The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, is an important labour legislation, which regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments. It provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, giving proper notice of termination and grant of suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal. The Act is in force in all important towns in the district, viz., Mangalore, Udupi, Kundapur, Puttur, Sulya, Ullala, Karkal, Moodabidri, Mulki, Belthangadi, Bantwal, Surathkal, etc.

**Table 16.3 Labour Disputes  
During the year 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05**

Year	Name of the Act	Number of disputes registered	No. of disputes disposed	Remarks
<b>2002-03</b>	1. The Workmen Compensation Act	77	8	Since 16.9.2003 Child, it is converted in to regular Labour Officer's office and the files of the office of the Labour Officer of D.k. Sub-division -1, are transferred to this office.
	2. The Industrial disputes Act	10	9	
	3. The Minimum Wages Act	130	77	
	4. Claim applications	24	22	
<b>2003-04</b>	1. The Workmen Compensation Act	45	70	
	2. The Industrial disputes Act	5	5	
	3. The Minimum Wages Act	106	123	
	4. Claim applications	13	12	
<b>2004-05</b>	1. The Workmen Compensation Act	77	54	
	2. The Industrial disputes Act			
	3. The Minimum Wages Act			
	4. Claim applications			

Source: Labour Officer, D.K. Sub-Division-II, Labour Dept., Mangalore Division

The Labour Inspectors have to go round in their respective jurisdictions and see to it that the owners of shops and commercial establishments strictly adhere to the provisions of the Act. The following statement indicates the category-wise number of shops and commercial establishments in the district during the period from 1967 to 1971.

**Table 16.4 Particulars of Shops and Commercial Establishments  
in the District during 1967-1971**

S.No.	Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1.	No. of shops	6,979	7,976	8060	7,866	7,491
	No. of persons employed	2,872	3,512	3,930	6,119	6,721
2	No. of Commercial Establishments	1,079	1,203	1,115	860	626
	No. of persons employed	2,608	2,714	2,840	3,620	3,544
3.	No. of Hotels and restaurants	540	563	555	649	674
	No. of persons employed	1,679	1,799	1,800	2,826	2,912
4.	No. of Theatres and Cinemas	13	14	15	14	16
	No. of persons employed	130	136	142	139	166
	<b>Total No. of Establishments</b>	<b>8,611</b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>8,807</b>
	<b>Total No. of persons employed</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>12,704</b>	<b>13,343</b>

Under minimum wages Act, the number of establishments, commercial organizations and the number of labourers that come under the purview of D.K. Sub Division-1, during the last three years, are as indicated in the table below.

**Table 16.5 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I**

Year	Number of establishments	Total No. of commercial organizations	No. of Labourers
2002-03	70	1083	3786
2003-04	71	1109	3959
2004-05	73	1183	4437

Under minimum wages Act, the number of establishments, commercial organizations and the number of labourers that come under the purview of D.K. Sub Division-II, during the last three years, are as indicated in the table below.

**Table 16.6 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II**

Year	Number of establishments	Total No. of commercial organizations	No. of Labourers
2002-03	34	14461	104442
2003-04	40	14599	145310
2004-05	42	37958	169193



During the last three years remittance from the new registration and renewals of shops and new commercial organizations, that come under the purview of D.K. Sub Division-I, are as indicated in the table below.

**Table 16.7 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I**

Year	Number of new registrations	Remittance	Remittance from renewals
2002-03	530	115175.00	36,025.00
2003-04	151	92975.00	3,19,750.00
2004-05	243	1,42,425.00	3,61,725.00

During the last three years remittance from the new registration and renewals of shops and new commercial organisations that come under the purview of D.K. sub division-II are as indicated in the table below.

**Table 16.8 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II**

Year	Number of of new registrations	Remittance	Renewals	Remittance from renewals
2002-03	467	1,26,075	307	93,000
2003-04	288	1,03,450	2225	8,07,525
2004-05	454	1,84,825	705	3,95,400

The details of compensation amount paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, to the workers working in industries, coming under the purview of D.K. Sub-Division-I.

**Table 16.9 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I**

Year	Temporary disability		Permanent disability		Death of Accident		Total Compensation	
	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)
2002-03	—	—	6	10,428	5	12,77,870	11	23,20,720
2003-04	—	—	2	4,83,499	—	—	2	4,83,499
2004-05	—	—	4	4,78,165	3	4,89,575	7	9,67,740

(Source: Labour Officer, D.K. Sub-Division-1, Labour Dept., Mangalore)

**Table 16.10 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II**

Year	Temporary disability		Permanent disability		Death of Accident		Total Compensation	
	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)
2003-04	—	—	14	25,12,003	20	67,68,520	34	92,80,523
2004-05	—	—	20	40,74,20	17	24,80,179	27	65,54,380

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Labour Dept., Mangalore

Particulars of temporary lay-off and lockouts made under labour disputes Act, in respect of Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, are as under:

**Table 16.11 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II**

Year	Temporary Lay-off		Lock-outs	
	No. of Cases	Name of them	No. of Cases	Name of them
2003-04	—	—	—	—
2004-05	—	—	1	Canara Board Products, Bantwal Taluk

### Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour

In several backward nations in the world, and inclusive of India, which are in the progressive path even now, it is a social evil to induce children into work. The minor children between the ages of twelve to fourteen are involved in hard work in agricultural and industrial fields. Millions of children in the world are suffering from evils like, lack of nutritious food, lack of medical facilities, lack of educational opportunities, pressurised work, inevitable living and suffering the unhygienic environment, social exploitation, cruelty etc. We could see them winding the beedies for hours together, working with pressure like adult labourers, in the manufacture of crackers. The children who are in the helpless condition to avail the legal benefits framed for their betterment have become the victims of cruel employers and profit making capitalists.

As per the instructions of the Labour Secretariat of the Indian Govt., issued in the wake of directions of the Supreme Court, in Writ Petition No. 4-5/86, dated 10.12.1996, the child labour below the age of fourteen, working in various hazardous and non-hazardous employments are to be identified and brought out of such employments, admit them to

educational institutions, provide education, rehabilitate them by providing food and shelter, punish the owners who have involved the child labourers into work, recover an amount of Rs.20,000/- from them. Such prime responsibilities of monitoring are attached to the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts.

The Government with a great intention to make Karnataka a "Child labour free State", and with a determination to complete it within six years, it has considered it a time-bound programme and have already issued an order No. CLC 2001(1) dated 29.5.2001, in this regard.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the Labour Department recognises the rights of children, conducts survey work, identifies the child labourers and provides rehabilitates as per rules. Particulars of cases rehabilitated, during the last three years from Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I, are shown below;

Table - 16.12

Period	No of child labourers identified during the Period		No. of Child labourers rehabilitated during the Period				Remarks
			To main stream school		To special school		
	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	
2002-03	1	2	-	-	-	-	As these child workers are immigrants, they have gone to their villages with their guardians.
2003-04	2	2	1	1	-	-	As two child workers are immigrants, they have gone to their villages with their guardians.
2004-05	1	5	-	1	-	-	As the five child workers are immigrants, they have gone to their villages with their guardians.

Source: Labour Officer, D.K.Sub-division-1, Mangalore

Particulars of cases rehabilitated, during the last three years from Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division- II, are shown below;

**Table 16.13**

Period	No of child labourers identified during the Period		No. of Child labourers rehabilitated during the Period				Remarks
			To main stream school		To special school		
	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	
2002-03	2	2	2	1	-	-	One child labour working in non-hazardous organisation has been taken back to his village by the guardians
2003-04	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
2004-05	1	2	-	2	-	-	One child labour found working in a hazardous organisation is said to have been taken back to his village in Andhra Pradesh and admitted to school there.

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Mangalore

### **Labour Insurance Scheme**

The Central Government brought the Labour Insurance Act or State Labour Insurance Act into implementation in 1948. The main aim of this is to provide facilities which are easily available to the workers, by eliminating various administrative defaults that were there in the Workman's Compensation Act. With this reason, the State Labour Insurance Corporation was established. The purpose of this Corporation is to protect the health of insured person, to give treatment to the injured labour and to provide medical facilities to the dependants of the insured person. Under this Labour Insurance Scheme, which is enforced with a view to provide social security, besides providing medical care, several other facilities needed like, medical facilities needed at the time of sickness or maternity, and grant cash compensation to cover the funeral expenses at the time of cremation. Medical care is extended not only to



Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	No. of inspection held		No. of violation identified		No. of Regulations observed cases		Total No. of cases		No. of convictions		Fine (Rs.)		Total No. of cases disposed		No. of cases pending at the end of the year	
		03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05
11	The Equal Remuneration Act	136	50	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	The Migrant Workmen Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	The Contract Labour Act	15	23	1	5	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	1500	-	-	1	-
14	The Standing Orders Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	The Trade Union Act	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	The Minimum Wages Act	579	499	183	200	175	-	18	7	10	5	7750	5400	10	5	7	2
17	The Agriculture Min. Wages Act	240	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	The Child Labour Act	1108	448	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Total							108	52	66	28	37550	26250	67	29	41	23

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Mangalore



Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	No. of cases in the beginning		No. of cases admitted		Total No. of Cases		No. of convictions in the month		Fine (Rs.)		No. of Cases acquitted		Total No. of cases disposed		No. of cases pending	
		03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05
11	The Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	The Equal Remuneration Act 1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	The Contract Labour Act 1971	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1000	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	The Child labour Act 1986	3	12	10	4	13	13	1	2	2500	9700	1	5	2	7	11	9
15	The Trade Union Act 1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12449</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35800</b>	<b>41000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I, Mangalore



the insured person, but also to the family members depending on him. It is the responsibility of the State Govt., to provide medical compensation.

### **Labour Welfare Board**

As per the Labour Welfare Act, the Labour Welfare Board has brought various labour welfare Schemes into implementation. It was financed out of employees and employers contribution. Three rupees from the each worker and six rupees from the each owner were being collected towards the contribution to the Labour Welfare Fund. The masters of the organizations were paying this amount directly to the Welfare Commissioner, Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, Bangalore. From this Fund, the welfare centers were established and Reading room, entertainment programme, sports activities etc., were being conducted. There were two such centres in the district, one at Ullal and another at Mangalore. But on the report of a Committee, which made a study on the activities of these centres and as per the G.O. dated 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 2004, the Labour Welfare Centre at Mangalore was closed with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 2004.

The facilities provided in these Centres and the number of beneficiaries in the above said two centres since 2002-03 up to Jan 2004, are indicated below.

**Table 16.16**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Welfare Centre</b>	<b>Schemes Implemented</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>
1.	<b>Welfare centre, Mangalore</b>	1. Training to girls in tailoring	7881
		2. Reading room facilities	1859
		3. Indoor and Outdoor games	—

### **Welfare Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

The Social Welfare Department, have framed and implementing many programmes for the overall development of Scheduled Castes. Prior to reorganization of the State, the Education Department was working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the middle of nineteenth century, schools were opened in some of the districts of the

**Table 16.17**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Welfare Centre</b>	<b>Schemes Implemented</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>
From April 2003 to Jan. 2004	<b>Welfare Centre, Ullala</b>	1. Training in tailoring to girls	4682
		2. Reading room facilities	1134
		3. Indoor and Outdoor games	872

Source : Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Mangalore

State with a view to improve the educational status of the depressed class people. Besides, grant-in-aid was also released to the private hostels run by private agencies. Tuition fee concession, scholarship, distribution of books and other facilities were being given to the Scheduled Caste students. In Madras province also separate schools for the depressed class students were opened. Because of the efforts of Kudmal Ranga Rao seven schools were opened in 1883 separately for the benefit of South Canara Holey and Koraga people. As the Labour Department had taken the sole responsibility of supervising the education of depressed classes, during the period from 1921-1947, this department opened separate schools for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes. There were 1358 students in such 48 schools opened in Dakshina Kannada district.

The Commissioner for Depressed Classes was implementing the programmes like economic uplift, health and housing etc., After the reorganisation of the states, the welfare programmes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, were managed by the Social Welfare Department only. After the constitution of Backward Classes Department in the month of October 1977 and the Department of Tribal Welfare in 1999, the work of the Department of Social Welfare is limited to the programmes concerned with the development of Scheduled Castes only.

The Commissioner is the executive head of this department, who is assisted by three joint directors, five deputy directors, one assistant director and an accounts officer in the head office. At the district level, District Social Welfare Officer would work for all the matters related to the department under the supervision of Chief Executive Officer of the concerned Zilla Panchayats.

As per Census of 2001, the total population of Scheduled Castes was 85.64 lakhs and the percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of the State being 16.20. In Dakshina Kannada district, the total population as per 2001 census is 18, 97,730, among which 1, 31,160 are Scheduled Castes. This happens to be 6.91% of the total population of the district. For the advancement of Scheduled Castes, the Government had provided Rupees 115.90 lakhs during the first plan period starting from 1951 to 1956 and this amount was raised phase by phase to the extent of Rs.60,218,27 lakhs during tenth plan period starting from the year 2002 ending in 2007. According to the raise in the sanction of budget, the number of programmes implemented for them have also been increased copiously. At present, inclusive of plan and non-plan schemes, thirty one schemes under State Sector and thirty one schemes under District Sector and totally sixty two schemes are being enacted by the Department of Social Welfare, for educational, economic and other types of advancements of Scheduled Castes. Besides, several types of sub-schemes are also under implementation.

### Pre-Metric Hostels

Pre metric hostels are run by the department, to provide food and shelter to those Scheduled Caste students, who are studying in classes from fifth to tenth. In these hostels food is provided at a cost of Rs. 400/- per month. Besides, free text books, stationeries, uniforms, bed and bed sheet, soap, oil, medical-aid, books for reference and sports materials etc., are also supplied. There are ten pre metric hostels for boys and seven pre metric hostels for girls in the district, the details of which are shown in the table below:

**Table 16.18 Particulars of Pre-Metric Hostels and the Number of Boys and Girls (Plan and non-plan)**

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	No. of pre metric hostels			No. of pre metric students		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mangalore	4	2	6	250	175	425
2	Bantval	2	1	3	100	50	150
3.	Puttur	3	1	4	215	125	340
4.	Belthangadi	-	2	2	-	75	75
5	Sulya	1	1	2	75	50	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1115</b>

### Post-Metric Hostels

To facilitate education of those Scheduled Caste students who have come from rural areas, post-metric hostels are maintained by the department. The details of post-metric hostels in the district are given in the table below;

**Table 16.19 Number of Post-Metric Hostels and Number of Boys and Girls (Plan and Non-plan)**

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Pre-Metric Hostels			No. of Pre-Metric Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mangalore	1	1	2	75	90	165
2	Sulya	1	-	1	50	-	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1115</b>

### Post-Metric (Central) Scholarship

As per the rules designed by the Government of India, all eligible Post metric Scheduled Caste students whose family annual income is less than Rs.10,000/- will be sanctioned full scholarship to meet the maintenance charges and fee reimbursement. This scholarship is sanctioned depending on the class in which the students are studying, as per the rates fixed by the Government for each class.

The amount of scholarship fixed for different courses is indicated in the table given here.

**Table 16.20 Particulars of Amount of Scholarship Fixed for Different Courses (in Lakhs)**

Group	Details of Courses	Day Scholars (non-hostellers)	Hostellers
<b>Group I</b>	Medical, Technical (B.E) Agriculture (B.Sc.Ag), Veterinary, B.D.S.etc.,	330/-	740/-
<b>Group II</b>	Other graduation and Post Graduation Courses like Science, Arts and Diploma etc., which are not included in Group I	330/-	510/-
<b>Group III</b>	I and II year Degree Courses (B.A, B.Com., B.Sc etc.)	185/-	355/-
<b>Group IV</b>	P.U.C. and I year of other Degree Courses	140/-	235/-

### Post-Metric (State) Scholarship

The State Government also sanctions Post metric Scholarship through the department to grace the continuous education of those

scheduled caste students who are ineligible to secure the Government Of India Scholarship. Different amount of scholarship is fixed for different courses. Depending upon the classes of study, scholarship ranging from Rs. 40/- to 75/- is sanctioned.

### **Pre-Metric Scholarships to the Children of those parents engaged in Menial occupations**

Under the centrally sponsored schemes, pre metric scholarship is sanctioned with an intention to provide highest education and to give economic assistance for further education to those students also whose parents are engaged in menial occupations like leather tanning, scavenging, etc. Pre metric scholarship is sanctioned to non-hostellers of the department at a rate of Rs. 40/- to those who are studying in classes from first to fifth; at a rate of Rs. 60/- to those who are studying in classes from sixth to eighth; at Rs. 75/- to those who are studying in classes from ninth to tenth. If they are hostellers an amount of Rs. 300/- to those who are studying in classes from third to eighth; Rs. 375/- to those who are studying in classes from ninth to tenth, is sanctioned as scholarship. But in this district, as no budget is released for this scheme, since three years, this scholarship have not been awarded to anyone.

### **Incentive Award**

To cultivate interest in studies and to create interest in those children to continue their education, students who would pass in first class in Ist attempt in the annual public examinations, are given incentive awards as per the rates fixed by the Government depending upon their course of study. The award fixed by the Government for different classes is shown in the table below;

**Table 16.21**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Details of Examinations</b>	<b>Award Money</b>
1	S.S.L.C.	Rs . 500/-
2	II P.U.C./Three years Diploma	Rs. 750/-
3	Degree courses	Rs. 1000/-
4	Post-Graduation Examinations.	Rs. 1250/-
5	Medical	Rs. 1500/-
6.	Technical Degree	Rs. 1500/-
7	Agriculture and Veterinary degree	Rs. 1500/-

The details of scholarships and incentive awards given under different schemes in the district could be seen in the table below;

**Table 16.22**

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Benefi- ciaries	Enpen- diture	Benefi- ciaries	Enpen- diture	Benefi- ciaries	Enpen- diture
1	Pre-metric scholarship	16152	30.96	17604	29.57	—	—
2	Incentive award	2244	1.81	2540	2.01	—	—
3	Post-metric scholarship	1297	22.19	2928	57.50	3698	56.97
4	Prizes given to S.S.L.C. students	99	0.495	30	0.15	—	—
5.	Boarding and lodg- ing charges to students	177	1.86	101	2.43	425	46.73
6.	Amount spent on students of Ist to IV standards	11520	10.51	11545	10.382	18413	20.02
7	Residential Schools	266	51.06	292	38.468	—	—
8.	Prizes given to college students	87	0.73	53	0.466	—	—
9.	Education tour	31	0.36	36	0.36	16	0.16

(Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Mangalore)

### **Nursery and Women Welfare Centres**

To make the children practice alphabets, to inculcate in them the habit of going to school regularly in their childhood itself, and to teach them to have food regularly on time, the department is maintaining Nursery and Women Welfare Centres. Pre-primary education is given in these centres. Besides mid-day meals, two set of uniforms per year, soap and oil, are provided free of cost. There are two women welfare centres in this district and an amount of Rs.2.34 lakhs in 2002-03, an amount of Rs.2.90 lakhs in 2003-04 and Rs.4.84 lakhs in 2004-05 were spent on the children admitted in these centres.

### **Assistance to Educational Tour**

Study tour is compulsory, but the poor students unable to pay the required amount may remain deprived of the knowledge and experience

that would be available through this tour. To avoid this, the scheduled caste students studying in technical and professional classes for whom the study tour is compulsory, are granted under this scheme, an amount of rupees not more than one thousand. In this district, Rs.0.36 lakhs in the year 2002-03 for thirty one students, Rs. 0.36 lakhs in the year 2003-04 for thirty six students and Rs.0.16 lakhs in the year 2004-05 for sixteen students, have been spent for this study tour.

### **Stipend to Law Graduates**

This scheme is implemented to make the law graduates learn more about the judicial administration. A stipend of Rs.1000/- p.m. per candidate is given for a period of four years. Another scheme is also under implementation under which Rs.5000/- is paid once to help them to buy law books and furniture needed to start their profession of advocating and enroll their name in this respect in the Lawyers Association.

Special tuition is arranged by appointing special tutors in varied subjects like English, mathematics, science etc; granting fellowship to M.Phil and PhD Students; Pre-coaching centres to take up the candidates to the winning heights by giving training to those students who appear in IAS/IPS examinations and also other competitive tests held by the KPSC and other Recruitment Boards; Book Banks for the advantage of students studying in medical, technical, veterinary and polytechnic colleges; sanctioning money to three students for purchasing one set of books; Special training to students who are eligible for admission in Belgaum Sainik School; Stipend to candidates undergoing training in typing and stenography; Self employment training programmes to develop self employment skill; Vocational training courses for women; TCH training for women; Stipend to law graduates and financial aid to start the profession of a lawyer; financial assistance to inter caste married couple; Navachetana scheme; Compensation to the victims of atrocities, etc., are the other various schemes implemented through this Department for the progress of the people belonging to scheduled caste.

### **Special Component Plan**

This plan is framed keeping in view the social, economic and other all-over development of scheduled castes. About thirty nine development departments including Boards and Corporations, would ear mark 15% of their annual plan budget for utilizing it to comprehensive integrated plan directed towards providing those scheduled castes, who are below

poverty line, the much needed basic infrastructure like, electrification, supply of drinking water, housing, sanitation, approach roads etc., In this district, the Special Component Plan was introduced in 1979. Horticulture Department, Animal Husbandry and Dairy development, Transportation and Communication Departments, have co-operated in implementing this Special Component Plan. The beneficiaries of Horticulture Department are granted Rs.2,700/- towards the development of half acre of coconut grove or fruits grove; two years maintenance expenditure and financial aid to the agricultural labourers for planting coconut seedlings. In addition the beneficiaries are allowed to take home their harvest also. The spray equipments required to protect the plants are also provided to them. The beneficiaries of Animal Husbandry Department are provided with a pair of milch cows, she-buffaloes, sheep units or piggery units in the form of loan in accordance with the provisions of Nabard rules. Expense on animals, food, medical service, expense for construction of shed, insurance, are also included in it.

The facilities provided to scheduled castes under Special Component Plan and the name of the Departments involved in it, during 2002-03 to 2004-05 are explained in the table below.

**Table 16.23**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
1	Horticulture	38	0.82	38	0.82	41	0.82
2	Animal Husbandry	47	1.17	47	1.17	47	1.17
3	Minor Irrigation	5	21.103	25	19.91	29	19.91
4	Zilla Panchayat, D.K.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Road and Bridges	-	9.322	17	8.90	17	8.90

### Self-Employment Training Programmes

To enable the unemployed youths belonging to scheduled castes, take up self employment, three months training is imparted in light vehicle driving and auto rickshaw driving, under district sector scheme. The driving license will also be made available to them. In addition, stipend will be given at Rs.150/- to the urban candidates and at Rs.300/- to the rural candidates. Training fees will be paid by the Department, at the rates fixed by the District R.T.O. to the driving schools which have



imparted training in driving. In Dakshina Kannada District during the year 2002-03, training was given to 23 candidates and the amount spent on it was Rs.63000/-

### **Activities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation**

The Government of Karnataka with an intention to uplift the economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes established the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation. This Corporation is implementing the following schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

1. Self Employment Scheme
2. Land Purchase Scheme
3. Micro Credit Scheme
4. Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme
5. Ganga Kalyan Scheme
6. Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme, Community Irrigation Scheme

### **Self-Employment Scheme**

For a unit of Rupees one lakh or within it, financial assistance is provided through Banks. In this, 50% is given as subsidy (maximum of Rs.10000) and the rest of the amount is sanctioned through Banks.

### **Land Purchase Scheme**

Financial assistance will be given to purchase two acres of dry land or one acre of wetland for landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The maximum unit cost fixed by the Govt. is Rs.60,000/-. In this 50% is granted as subsidy and 50% in the form of loan. The loan has to be repaid in ten years in annual equal instalments along with 6% interest.

### **Micro Credit Scheme**

In co-operation with the NFDC, this scheme is implemented. Loan is sanctioned to the groups of Stree Shakti Scheme, by obtaining aid from Urban Development, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Departments. If the amount is released under 'Mahila Samruddi Scheme', the whole amount will be utilized for the benefit of women only. In this, term loan to a maximum of Rs.15000/- will be sanctioned.

### **Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme**

Under this Scheme financial assistance of Rs.50000/- (50% of the unit cost, maximum Rs.10000/-), subsidy component 15 %(maximum Rs.7500) is extended to the dependants of manual scavengers (Safai Karmacharis) and the remaining portion will be arranged to be paid through banks.

### **Ganga Kalyan Scheme**

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

### **Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme**

Bore wells are dug at a cost of Rs. 75000/- for the benefit of small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes. Out of this, Rs.65000/- is given as subsidy and Rs.10000/- as loan.

### **Community Irrigation Scheme**

With an aim to provide irrigation to the lands of small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, this Ganga Kalyan Scheme is brought into force since January 1996. Under this scheme, contiguous agricultural land (adjoining to the next neighbour) minimum of eight acres and a maximum of fifteen acre are identified as one unit and two or three bore wells are drilled. The amount of expenditure fixed for a unit of eight acre is Rs.2.53 lakhs and that for a unit of 15 acres is Rs. 3.59 lakhs. In this expenditure towards digging a bore well, providing pump set, extending power facility, laying pipelines and also building a tank to collect water, are included.

### **Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**

Prior to 1999, all the schemes meant for the all round development of Scheduled Tribes, were implemented by the department of Social Welfare, which was also implementing the schemes meant for Scheduled castes. As per the census taken up in 1971, the primitive tribes are concentrated in more number in the areas of South Canara, Mysore (before the creation of Udupi and Chamarajanagara districts) Kodagu and Chikmagalur districts. There, the five well-organised plan units were established and were dealing the works related to the developments of

these primitive tribes. After the inclusion of Nayaka, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki tribes along with their synonyms, in the list of scheduled tribes and as these tribes were living in all the districts of the State, the Government ordered in 1993, to extend the tribal sub plan in all the districts of the State. In its order dated 30.8.1994, the Government had given permission to create a separate Department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, in January 1999, a separate Department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes was started in Davangere, which shifted its establishment to Bangalore in the month of November 1999 and executing its work separately.

As per Census of 2001, the total population of the State is 5, 28, 50,560. As per Census of 2001 only, the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 34, 63,986, which represents 6.55% of the total population of the State. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka is 4.10% to the total population of the country. After the inclusion of Siddi Tribe, Meda and its synonyms Medari, Burud and Gauriga; and panseparadi(Haranshikari) in the Scheduled Tribes' list in January 2003, by the Government of India, the population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka has increased to more than 37 lakhs. The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the State is three. In Dakshina Kannada district, the total population as per 2001 census is 18, 97,730, out of which 62936, i.e., 3.32% of the total population of the district are Scheduled Tribes. As per 2001 census, percentage of literacy of Scheduled Tribes in the district is 72.9. In this the male literacy is 80.2% and that of female is 65.7%.

In Karnataka fifty different tribal communities are notified as Scheduled Tribes. Among them, Jenu Kuruba and Koraga are identified as primitive tribes. There are Comprehensive Tribal Development Plans in five areas of the State, among which one is in Dakshina Kannada district. Two post metric hostels, nine pre metric hostels, ten Ashrama Schools and two central model Residential Schools are functioning in the district through Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, the details of which could be seen in the table here under.

Most of the schemes implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Castes through the Social Welfare Department, are also implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes through Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department. Pre metric hostels and post metric hostels; Pre and post metric scholarships; post metric scholarships of Government of India; Incentive Award, Cash award ranging from Rs.500 to Rs.1500 depending

**Table 16.24**

Details	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Place	No. of Students
<b>Post-metric hostels</b>	Mangalore Sulya	1. Mangalore (Boys)	50
		2. Sulya (Girls)	50
<b>Pre-metric hostels</b>	Belthangadi	1. Mundaje -(Boys)	45
		2. Mundaje - (Girls)	50
		3. Belthangadi - Boys	72
		4. Aladhangadi - Girls	50
<b>Pre-metric hostels</b>	Bantval	1. Palyatadka - Boys	25
		2. Vitla - Boys	75
		3. Adhyanadka - Boys	25
	Sulya	1. Sulya -Girls	25
		2. Balila —Boys	25
<b>Central Model Residential Schools</b>	Mangalore	1. Kadri	100
		2. Madhya	250
<b>Ashrama Schools</b>	Puttur	1. Balnadu	75
	Sulya	1. Balila	50
		2. Subramanya	50
		3. Alatti	50
	Belthangadi	1. Dharmasthala	100
		2. Shishila	50
		3. Neriya	100
		4. Naravi	75
	Bantval	1. Kadeshalya	100
		2. Kudupadavu	75

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

upon the classes of study to those who have passed in first class in public examinations; Fellowship to M.Phil and PhD students, Book Banks; Self employments programme; assistance to study tour. Training in typing and stenography, women welfare centers etc., are also being

implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. In addition, tribal sub-plan, financial assistance to the students who have secured admission in foreign universities and going for higher studies, expenditure for land acquisition for burial grounds, Janashri insurance scheme, Large Area Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies, Primitive Tribal Groups Development Plan etc., are the other schemes framed by the department for the up liftment of Scheduled Tribes.

### Primitive Tribal Groups Development Plan

In Karnataka State, Jenu Kuruba and Koraga tribes are recognised as primitive tribal groups. Several separate schemes are being implemented from both the Central and State Government since 2004-05 for the development of these tribes. A few clusters were selected for implementation of schemes under special central assistance and under Article 275(1). The details of clusters identified in Dakshina Kannada district are shown in the Table given below;

**Table 16.25**

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Cluster
1	2004-05	Belthangadi	Neriya
2	2004-05	Bantval	Punacha
3	2005-06	Mangalore	Puttige
4	2005-06	Puttur	Balnadu-Murangi
5	2005-06	Sulya	Kalmadka

There are 1135 Koraga families in Dakshina Kannada district, which are recognized as primitive tribes. The Table below indicates the Taluk wise details of these families.

**Table 16.26**

Taluk	No. of Koraga Families	Male	Female	Total
Bantval	170	296	267	563
Belthangadi	98	152	136	288
Mangalore	716	1372	1419	2791
Sulya	47	77	74	151
Puttur	104	170	174	344
<b>Total</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>4137</b>

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

Total literacy rate among Koragas is 38.12%. To bring into force the schemes approved under Central Sector, for the upbringing of the primitive tribe groups, during 2005-06, a few blocks were selected and to take up the works in accordance to the necessities of the concerned areas, financial assistance was taken. The particulars of the selected blocks and the financial assistance obtained are indicated in the table here under;

**Table 16.27**

Name of the Taluk and Block	Area, Villages	No. of persons/families benefitted	Activities taken up	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>Mangalore Block</b>	Balakunje Karnire	14	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
<b>Bantval Block.</b>	Buyralkatte, Kukkune, Kanyana	10	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
<b>Puttur Block</b>	Bedrodi, Neerkatte Bajathuru.	15	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
<b>Belthangadi Block</b>	Kallakere Koraga Colony	14 14	Jasmine cultivation Milch animals through SHGs	0.50 1.00
<b>Sulya Block</b>	Anekadapa Madapadi.	8	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

To create awareness in primitive tribe's people, training and awareness camps are also held. An amount of Rs.10,000/- per camp was released to four districts towards the conduct of such camps and Dakshina Kannada District being one among those four.

One more scheme that was taken up during 2004-05 under central assistance, for the improvement of primitive tribes, was to provide basic infrastructure. The details given below show the areas selected for the development of Koraga family, number of families benefitted, activities and the amount earmarked.

Land leveling, bunding, construction of check dams wherever necessary, for improvement of agriculture, are the works included under the above said 'Land Development' scheme.

Sanction of special incentive scholarship of Rs.100/-, Rs.150/-, Rs.200/- and Rs.250/- respectively to the Koraga students studying in classes from first to fourth Std., fifth to seventh Std., and eighth to tenth Std., and also in colleges; Annual Incentive of Rs.200/- to the parents

**Table 16.28**

Name of the Taluk and Block	Area, selected	No. of persons/ families benefitted	Activities	Amount earmarked (Rs. in lakhs)
Mangalore Block	Puttige Village	20 families	Land Development 20 acres	3.00
Belthangadi Block	Kalmanja Village	20 families	Land Development 20 acres	2.00
Puttur Block	Kemanji Village Bajathuru.	20 families	Land Development 20 acres	2.00

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

of the PTG students; sanction of free uniforms and stationeries to the Koraga students studying in classes from first to fourth; sanction of Incentive scholarship of Rs.2,500/- and Rs.5,000/- respectively to the primitive tribe students who passes in first attempt in the annual examinations of S.S.L.C. and P.U.C. etc., are the specially planned educational programmes. In Madhya village of Mangalore Taluk, a central model residential school is functioning especially for the benefit of Jenu Kuruba and Koraga students.

Construction of free houses at a cost of Rs.20,000/- under Ambedkar/Ashraya Schemes for the benefit of houseless Koragas; grant of Rs.10,000/- towards the repairs of old houses; providing infrastructure facilities like approach roads, drains, etc., to Koraga Colonies; electrification under 'Kutira Jyoti Plan'; Mobile health unit; water supply; Subsidy to buy bull, carts and the other agricultural implements for agricultural development; Supply of cane and bamboos from the Forest Department, etc., are the other schemes implemented for the advancement of primitive tribe groups.

#### **Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Society (LAMPS)**

Not only the above schemes, there are many more programmes that are being implemented for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes, among them mainly the LAMPS and Janashri may be quoted here. As said above Mysore, Chamarajanaga, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chikmagalur districts are ITDP areas, where on the co-operative principles, 21 Large Sized Adivasis Multipurpose Co-operative Societies are functioning. The tribal are enrolled as members of these Co-operative Societies and short term loans and other several types of amenities are being provided. Besides, Large Sized Adivasis Multipurpose Co-operative Societies also extends financial assistance in order to launch Honey

Processing Units and take up agricultural activities. These Societies also supply food grains to the tribals and the educational institutions run by the Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare. In all the LAMPS, the Directors of the Board are elected only among tribal members. A list of Lamps Co-operative Societies existing in this district is given below.

1) Mangalore Taluk LAMP Society, Mangalore. 2) Bantval Taluk LAMP Society, Bantval 3) Puttur Taluk LAMP Society, Puttur 4) Belthangadi Taluk LAMP Society, Belthangadi and 5) Sulya Taluk LAMP Society, Sulya.

Tamarind, bee-wax, honey, kadu pepper, wild olive, makliberu, seegekai, antuwalad kai, gum, neem seeds, vate huli, sogade beru, wood apple, kakkekai, amla seeds, silk cotton, rampatre, mango fruits, lichi fruits, wild castor seeds, chagache seeds, alalekai, honge seeds etc., are the available minor forest produces in Karnataka and these produces are collected during 2004-05 through LAMPS and marketed. The collection value and sales value of them is as here under;

**Table 16.29**

Name of the LAMPS Society	Collection value of the produces	Sales Value
LAMPS Bantval	0.45	0.75
LAMPS, Belthangadi	15.04	11.57
LAMPS, Sulya	9.45	10.98
LAMPS, Puttur	2.87	3.64

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

### **Janashri Insurance Scheme**

This scheme was launched by the Prime Minister on 10<sup>th</sup> of August 2000. This scheme is planned and implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation with the objective to cover the low-income-poor-people, who may insure and feel secured. This applies to 37 types of employees. It provides security for a period of only one year. It is possible to avail this group plan benefit only through Union/Association/Rotary/Lions and other Voluntary Service Organizations' Grama Panchayats. If there is any death or accident within the insured period, the inheritor will be paid an amount ranging from twenty thousand to fifty thousand according to the rate fixed for each accident. Each member has to pay only Rs.200/- annually in which Rs.100/- is available as subsidy from the Central Governments Social Fund.



Grants have been released from the Government of India towards Janashri Insurance Scheme. The number of members identified from the primitive tribe group families and also the number of beneficiaries during 2004-05 is shown in the table below.

**Table 16.30**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount</b> (at Rs.500/- per head for 5 years)
<b>2004-05</b>	<b>Belthangadi</b>	98	0.49
	<b>Bantval</b>	100	0.50
	<b>Mangalore</b>	100	0.50
	<b>Sulya</b>	47	0.235
	<b>Puttur</b>	100	0.50
<b>2005-06</b>	<b>Bantval</b>	70	0.35
	<b>Mangalore</b>	400	2.00

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

Besides all the above schemes of the department, the Government is implementing various progressive programmes through voluntary organisations. And there is provision also to get grants under the Central Government scheme, if any voluntary organisation working for the development of Scheduled Tribes, desires to chalk out any new schemes.

### **Women and Child Welfare**

The department of Women and Children Welfare is functioning for the development of poor and backward women and children. Especially, the department is aimed at over-all development of those women who are below poverty line or on the border of this line. The department is implementing various schemes with an aim to support the women achieve all greatness and high status by accomplishing note worthy tasks, without limiting her strength and knowledge to only house chores and remain just a home maker. Especially if the women in rural areas want to have all improvement and if she is to join in the national development stream, she should develop such skill and get involved in various productive units and strive towards economic independence. Along with this, she should maintain good health also. With this perspective, this Department is implementing various Schemes for the advancement of women and also for the safety, protection and development of children.

Integrated child development project, cottages for destitute children, Crèches for children of working mothers, Construction of Anganwadi buildings, financial assistance for the remarriage of widows, Gant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals and so on, and also the State sector schemes like, Attendance scholarships for girls from rural areas, financial assistance to those who are undergoing vocational training. Stipend to children in distress, Jagruti (awareness), Stipend to women-law graduates, Rehabilitation of child labour, National maternity allowance, Balika Samruddhi Yojane, etc., are implemented through the Zilla Panchayat, in Dakshina Kannada district.

### **Balika Samruddhi Yojane**

The main objective of this scheme is to eliminate the neglected attitude in the society towards female infants and to provide social security by creating confidence in them. This is a central sponsored scheme, under which Rs.500/- will be given as a gift to a female child born on or after 15<sup>th</sup> June 1997. Money is spent for administration expenses and supply of nutritious food. In the package, considering the children, pregnant women and helpers as beneficiaries, all these facilities are provided to them. This scheme is planned with a view to improve the female attendance in schools and to increase the marriage age of girls. In case a female child gets admitted to the school and continues her education up to tenth standard and remains unmarried, she will become eligible to get each year, for each class, an annual scholarship, along with interest deposited in Savings Bank Joint Account, at the rates mentioned below;

First to third standards..	At Rs,300/-
Fourth standard..	At Rs. 500/-
Fifth standard..	At Rs. 600/-
Sixth to seventh standards..	at Rs. 700/-
Eighth standard..	At Rs. 800/-
Ninth to tenth standards..	At Rs. 1,000/-

On account of Golden Jubilee of Independence a prize money of Rs.500/- is being given under this scheme, to the mothers of female babies born in economically backward classes. Details of those who have availed the benefit of scholarship and mother's prize and the amount spent under this scheme during the last five years are indicated here under;

**Table 16.31 Details of Beneficiaries and the Amount Spent under Balika Samruddhi Yojane, during the last five years.**

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Spent (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2000-01	900	4.50
2	2001-02	1067	5.50
3	2002-03	1182	6.00
4	2003-04	0.00	0
5	2004-05	2900	15.00

### **Stree Shakti Scheme**

This scheme was introduced in October, 2000. It is the only scheme that has towered success in a very short period. Thousands of women have benefited from this scheme in various fields such as business, higher education, literary activities etc. It has helped dejected and downtrodden women to prosper in their lives and make a living of their own. The main objective of the Stree Shakti Scheme is to make the mofussil women economically and socially powerful through Self Help Groups. This scheme is very co-operative and useful to women.

Under this scheme, in this district so far 3352 groups have been formed and up to the end of September 2005, 51767 women have enrolled as members. Among these, 5000 women belong to Scheduled Castes, 3617 women belong to Scheduled Tribes, 9874 women belong to minority groups and 33,276 belong to other classes.

At the end of September 2005, Rs.1005.41 lakhs were saved through 3352 Stree Shakti Groups. Out of this Rs.1949.37 lakhs was distributed as loan to the members. Among 2702 groups Rs.135.10 lakhs was distributed through the Department towards revolving fund. From S.G.S.Y. (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana) Rs.32.99 lakhs was distributed among 650 groups. Among the 3352 groups Rs.1824.62 lakhs was provided to 2976 groups, as loan through different Banks. Through Bank loan and internal loans, 6735 members of 1554 groups are carrying out income-generating activities. Agriculture, dairy, manufacture of papad and sandige, manufacture of agarabattis, tailoring, Mushroom (Anabe) cultivation, Jasmine cultivation, vegetable cultivation, preparation of bakery products, preparation of herbal oil, flour mill, preparation of sambar powder, preparation of phenyl, manufacture of earth-worm-manure, etc., are included in these income-generating activities. It is come to the notice of the department, that through these

business, the women have become not only economically independent, but have developed their will power and have made them so bold and strong to raise their voice against social evils and involve themselves actively in social service. So, this scheme is acting as an instrument to them in achieving social status also.

### Integrated Child Development Programme

To protect the mental and physical health and finding the necessity of nutritious food, balanced diet is provided to the pregnant women, nursing mothers and children in rural areas through Anganawadis. Besides, frequent health check up, injection for immunization, is also provided to children below six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers who suffer from mal nourishment. They will be provided with nutritious food through Anganwadi Centres in the district.

### Anganwadi Centres

As said above, besides providing nutritious food and care to the pre-school children, to take care of mothers; nourishing food commodities like, rice, eggs, fruits etc., are provided to them from their three months of pregnancy till six months after the delivery of the baby. Anganwadi workers and assistants will supply this food to the deserving women and children and render them the required service. In six taluks of the district, 1775 Anganwadi Centres are functioning. The table below indicates the number of Anganwadi Centres in the district, which have their own buildings.

**Table 16.32**

Name of the Unit	Anganwadi Centres sanctioned		Anganwadi Centres functioning	Anganwadi Centres having their own building	Buildings under construction	Sites available
	Number	Year				
Mangalore city	141	81-82	141	30	—	15
Belthangadi	193	82-83	193	193	—	—
Sulya	116	82-83	116	116	—	—
Puttur	363	88-89	363	318	8	29
Bantval (hilly region)	537	90-91	537	377	6	67
Mangalore (rural)	425	93-94	425	241	3	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>151</b>

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

**Table 16.33 Details of Anganwadi Centres in the District, which have Water and Sanitation Facilities**

Anganwadi Centre	No. of Anganwadi Centre with sanitation facilities	Number of Anganwadi Centre without sanitation facilities	Anganwadi Centres with drinking water facility	Anganwadi Centres which do not have drinking water
Belthangadi	176	17	132	61
Sulya	107	9	116	—
Mangalore (urban)	12	16	28	—
Mangalore (rural)	146	91	138	99
Bantval	220	142	262	100
Puttur	179	126	254	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>311</b>

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

### **Celebration of International Women's day and Kittur Rani Chennamma Award**

International Women's day is celebrated on eighth March every year at the State level and at the district level. In observance of this Women's Day, Kittur Rani Chennamma Award is awarded to the voluntary organisations which have rendered outstanding service continuously for a period of five years and Individual Award is also given to an individual (woman), who have rendered best services to promote literature, art, education and women's development. The award given to the voluntary organisation consists of cash of Rs.25,000/- and that given to an individual consists of cash of Rs. 10,000/-. During 2003-04, Jayanti S.Bangera a woman from Moodabidri was awarded with Rs.10, 000/- and a certificate, by the Department of Women and Child Development for having served in literary field. (Annual report of the department for the year 2003-04)

### **Financial Assistance to Mahila Mandals**

In Dakshina Kannada district 461 Mahila Mandals are functioning. To make the Mahila Mandals strong enough to stand on their own and to set in their frame such programmes which may promote the development of cottage industries and over all development of women, each Mahila Mandal was being given a grant of Rs.1, 000/- p.a, for a period of five years. Later, this amount was raised to Rs.5, 000/-. Now

though this grant has been stopped, provision is still there to obtain the actual amount spent, if the Department conducts any programmes through these Mahila Mandals and if the Mandals executes any of the programmes of the department. Mahila Mandals in the district are receiving monetary help in this way. The particulars of Mahila Mandals in the district and their members during 2004-05 are indicated in the table below;

**Table 16.34**

Sl.No		Number of Mahila Mandals
1	<b>Mangalore</b>	97
2	<b>Bantval</b>	59
3	<b>Sulya</b>	44
4	<b>Puttur</b>	69
5	<b>Belthangadi</b>	81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

### **Training and Stipend to Female Law Graduates**

With an intention to help the law graduates, to start the profession of advocate independently and also to provide them an opportunity to earn experience and more knowledge, a stipend of Rs.1,000/- p.m. per candidate is given and training imparted for a period of four years through efficient lawyers to the female law graduates. During 2001-02, two female law graduates were selected for this training and till their completion of training in August 2005, an amount of Rs.48, 000/- has been spent on them .

### **Sweekara Kendra (Reception Centre)**

Under the social and moral health programme, during the third five year plan, a Sweekara Kendra at Mangalore was started to receive the estranged women, unmarried mothers, girls suddenly rendered homeless, widows and those women who come in need of shelter and protection. It is a short stay home also for those girls and women who are sent by the Court in order to provide vocational and rehabilitative services as per Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956. Girls who are brought by social workers or by police and also women who come on their own are provided with food and shelter and will be trained in simple professions.

They will be retained here temporarily for three months. Vocational training and awareness required for their rehabilitation will be imparted with an attempt to make their future life bright. Then further arrangements will be made to send them back to their homes or perform their marriages or provide them a suitable job or send them to the nearest State Home for Women. They will be imparted training in different jobs. There are instances of women for having stayed permanently in the State Home after undergoing such training. At Mangalore (in Bijai Church Road) one Sweekara Kendra is functioning. Though the sanctioned strength of this home is only forty, there are instances of eighty four and sixty six inmates having taken shelter here in 1970-71 and 1972 respectively. As these women will be sent to their home or State Home or sent out after they are rehabilitated properly, it is difficult to give the exact number of inmates taking shelter here.

### **Crèches for Children of Working Mothers**

The aim of this Scheme is to provide financial assistance to those experienced voluntary organisations which run crèches to look after the children below the age of three years, of those women who are engaged in agriculture or other occupations. Besides, nursing the children below the age of three years, this scheme intends to protect them from natural affliction, provide supplementary nutritious food and prevent the school drop out of girls to increase the female literacy rate also. The voluntary organisations which have registered under the Societies Registration Act 1960, which have good experience and knowledge in the field, have necessary staff needed for the successful implementation of the programme and other facilities and means for achievement, are entitled to get grants under this scheme.

### **Attendance Scholarship for Girls from Rural Areas**

In order to cut down the school drop outs of rural girls and to improve the female literacy rate, scholarship is sanctioned to the girl students who are studying in classes from fifth to tenth standards and have passed by scoring minimum 80% marks. As per rule the family income of the student should not exceed rupees ten thousand per annum and she should be a resident of a village having a population of less than 20,000.

### **Financial Assistance to Women undergoing Vocational Training Courses**

In order to improve the status of women from the lower strata of the society, to equip the backward women with necessary skills and to

make them economically independent, financial assistance is provided to take up training courses in TV, Radio, clock repair, computer training, motor rewinding etc.

### **Observation Home**

The police and voluntary organisations admit the children who are in conflict with law, to these observation homes. The apprehended children are normally detained for a period of three months for observation by the Probation Officer to know the environment of their growth and behaviour. Juveniles (delinquents) will be produced before the Juvenile Court and others before the Child Welfare Board. Then decision will be taken for their rehabilitation. Under the Juvenile Justice Act of 1946, the Department is running an Observation Home in Mangalore in a place called Bondel, The Observation Home has its own building built on a space measuring 3.3 acres of land.

The conflicted children are brought and generally kept here for four months. The Probation Officers of Observation Home will investigate over these children and submit the reports to the Juvenile Court or Juvenile Justice Board. As per Juvenile Justice Act (Probation and Foster of Children) of 2000 and under the rules of same Act, which came out in 2002, twenty-one children are being sent to (church school). Two children have been admitted to high school and one more boy is going to high school this year.

In addition of providing food, uniforms purchased within the prescribed amount, bed and bed sheets and also medicines from Government hospitals or from elsewhere, if it is not available there, are also provided to the children of Bendel Observation Home.

**Table 16.35 Particulars of Children Detained in Observation Home and the amount spent**

Year	No. of Children	Amount Spent
2002-03	95	1,24,315/-
2003-04	112	1,46,038/-
2004-05	124	1,68,496/-

Source: Probation Officer, Observation Home, Mangalore

### **Bala Bhavan**

The Bala Bhavan Society got registered in the year 1986, with an intention to inculcate school going habit among children and also make



them creative by involving them in co-curricular activities. Establishment of drama theatres, improvement of gardens, conducting various entertainment programmes for children etc., are programmed in Bala Bhavans. The City Corporation maintains children's train purchased from the Department. There is also a library for children. Twice in a year, i.e., during vacations in the months of October and April, summer camps are conducted in this Bala Bhavan.

### **Fit (Eligible) Institutions**

The institutions run by the voluntary organisations under Juvenile Justice Act (Children's Protection and Foster) 2000, are recognised as Fit (eligible) institutions. These institutions try to provide education, vocational training and rehabilitation to children. St. Allosycius Boys Home, Nehru Nagar, Kotekar; Bapuji Balaniketana, Alike; and Prajna Counselling Centre, Falnir, Kankanadi, Mangalore are the three institutions considered as Fit institutions. Among these former two institutions are getting grants from Women and Child Development Department. Grants are released by the Department for a period of twelve months at Rs.400/- p.m. per child. Along with this Department's aid, an amount of 75% of the expenditure on staff salary also is available.

### **Cottages for Destitutes**

This scheme is implemented with a purpose to provide rehabilitation to the destitute children and taking care of them by giving protection and framing them as good citizens. The scheme is implemented through registered voluntary organisations working in the field of child development. Including 90% expenditure towards maintenance of the cottage, these organisations are liable to get a grant of rupees 400/- p.m. per child towards child- maintenance. Ten percent of the maintenance cost is to be borne by the organisation. Under this scheme, eighteen registered voluntary organisations are working in the district. They come under Zilla Panchayat schemes.

### **Children's day Celebrations and Financial Assistance for the Education of Bravery Awardees**

Every year on fourteenth of November, the Department performs the children's day, both at State and District levels. In this context, when the Head Office, issues instructions regarding bravery award to children who have shown exemplary courage; applications are invited through the District Office and through medias like AIR, daily news papers etc.,

Selections are made in Head Office, out of the submissions made, not only from District Women and Child Welfare Officer, but also from the proposals received from the Field Extension Officer and other officers and the applications received. The awardees children besides being presented with Rs.2000/- on Children's Day, they will be given monetary assistance to meet the school fees and to buy the books, till they complete their schooling. During the year 2005-06, a boy from Puttur, by name Sandip Rai, has won this award.

### **Activities of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation**

Under the Company Act, 1956, Karnataka Women Development Corporation has been constituted in 1987. The following are the main objectives of the Corporation;

1. To identify the women entrepreneurs
2. To prepare systematized reports
3. To provide technical consultancy service to facilitate the availability of credit through Banks and other Financial Institutions
4. To promote marketing facility for the products made by women
5. To promote and strengthen women's Organisations and co-operatives to arrange job oriented training in trades/skills.

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

### **Marketing Assistance Scheme**

Women Development Corporation is implementing Marketing Assistance Scheme to organise district level exhibitions cum sale on a regular basis to bring women entrepreneurs and potential customers together on a forum. Not only at the district centres, but also organises State level Exhibitions cum sale, twice a year, that is in the month of March in connection with International Women's Day and in the month of September. Thus provides marketing platform to women. In the district, during the last three years 110 women entrepreneurs have availed the benefit of this scheme.

### **Udyogini**

To take up self employment and to get involved in serving activities, this Scheme assists the targeted women by providing loans up to a

maximum of Rs.50, 000/- through Banks. The Corporation will give 25% of the loan amount as subsidy. Loan facilities are provided to the widows, SCs, STs and disabled women to whom 40% of the loan amount will be given as subsidy. In the year 2003-04, for 109 women, a subsidy of Rs. 7, 02,500/- has been released.

### Mane Belaku

For self-reliance and confidence of any person, economic progress is the first step. To have economic independence, women have to get involved in income generating activities. There is provision to sanction loan and subsidy to them. Corporation arranges to sanction loans through Banks up to a maximum of Rs.25, 000/- with a subsidy of 25% or up to a maximum of Rs.5,000/- . Particulars of progress made under the above schemes during the last six years are indicated in the table given here;

**Table 16.36**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Achievement	
			Financial	Physical
1	Udyogini	99-2000	1.33	11
2		2000-01	1.85	19
3		2001-02	3.18	34
4		2002-03	3.57	62
5		2003-04	3.07	53
6		2004-05	4.15	51

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

### Santvana Woman Help Line

The Government have given approval to this scheme in the year 2000-01. This Scheme is designed to cater the counselling and referral services, legal assistance, financial solution, temporary shelter, to the distressed women who are victimised and subjected to various kinds of social evils like exploitation, atrocity, rape, sexual harassment, after marital problems and make them stand steadily. This scheme is implemented through registered voluntary organisations by establishing women help line centres. Feeless phone number is attached to these centres. On the basis of the nature and seriousness of the problem, the cases are registered and kept before the District Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner and

according to their needs necessary help and other rehabilitation facilities are provided in each case. Immediate financial help ranging from Rs.2,000/- to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- will be given if found essential. In the table below, the cases registered in the district for the last five years are indicated.

**Table 16.37**

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Cases registered
1	2000-01	100
2	2001-02	375
3	2002-03	273
4	2003-04	160
5	2004-05	187

### **Women Training Programme**

The Stree Shakthi Scheme implemented previously by the department of Women and Child Development Department is renamed as Women Training Programme. This scheme is implemented through the Women Development Corporation under which various job oriented skilled trainings are given free of cost to empower women economically and make the women self-dependent. Beauty parlour, Tailoring, Embroidery, Readymade Garments, Repairs and maintenance of electronic goods, Computer hardware, Masonry Training, Nursing and Ward Assistance, Training in light vehicle driving, Training in preparation of bakery products etc., are the training given under this programme. In total ninety women have under gone such different skilled trainings in this district.

### **State Resource Centre Scheme**

The objectives of the State Resource Centre Scheme are to take up activities such as promotion of research on women development, establishment of library, evaluation of Women Development Corporation Schemes, establishing counselling centres for women. In Dakshina Kannada District, Women Self Employment Guidance Centre has been established in the month of January 2004 and up to December 2004, 256 women have been registered their names and have availed the benefit of the counselling and guidance.

**Nagara Stree Shakti Yojane**

Under this Programme, covering disabled women of both cities and town, Self Help Groups will be formed as per G.O. dated 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2003, with an aim to help them to prosper economically. Self Help Groups will be formed under this and the Corporation will give the Revolving Fund. The members of the Groups may take loan and start petty business. Bank loan facilities will be provided to the eligible groups.

In this district, this scheme has been introduced in January 2004, and 193 Self Help Groups have been formed. Out of 3640 members of this group, 221 members are Scheduled Castes, 96 are Scheduled Tribes, 814 are belonging to minorities, 25 are disabled, 205 are widows and 2279 are belonging to other classes. At the end of September 2005, the savings made were Rs. 28,90,723 and Rs. 42,70,880/- were given as internal loan.

**Welfare of the Disabled**

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

The disabled persons are categorised as here under;

1) Physically handicapped 2. Visually impaired 3) Hearing impaired 4) Leprosy cured handicapped 5) mentally retarded 6) mentally ill 7) Multiple disabilities. One needs education and employment to live like any common man. Training to their chosen profession will not be enough. Such opportunities are to be provided to them to utilise their complete fortitude/ability and talent and assurance to be given for social security. If done so, there will be no doubt that they will become the active citizens of the country. For the prosperity of the disabled, the Government have sketched various schemes and is implementing them, through Women and Child Development Department at district level. The Director, who is assisted by the Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Gazetted Manager

and other heads the Department. At the district level, the Deputy Director is the implementing officer.

### **Educational Schemes**

There is a scheme under which the disabled students studying from standard one to University education are given scholarships. Rs.25/- to the disabled student studying in first standard to fifth standard; Rs. 35/- to the disabled studying in sixth to ninth standard; Rs. 95/- to the disabled studying in ninth standard to P.U.C.; Rs. 125/- to the disabled student studying in second year degree and further courses; Rs. 175/- to those studying in post graduation courses or Diploma and technical courses. Along with these scholarships transportation allowance will also be given to the blind and physically handicapped students.

### **Assistance for Self-employment for Disabled (Adhara Yojane)**

Under this scheme financial assistance will be provided to set up petty shops. There is a provision to pay Rs. 6000/- towards working capital without any interest. Details of expenditure made and the number of beneficiaries during the last four years i.e., from 1999 to 2004 are indicated in the table given here.

**Table16.38**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</b>
<b>99-2000</b>	37	4.44
<b>2000-01</b>	43	5.16
<b>2001-02</b>	27	3.24
<b>2002-03</b>	25	2.52

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

### **Aids and Appliances to the Disabled Persons**

Under this scheme, aids and appliances required to supplement their disability will be distributed to the disabled people of rural and urban areas, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.11,500/- and Rs.24,000/- respectively. Tricycles, artificial limbs, hearing aids, wheel chair etc., are the appliances provided under this scheme. The expenditure incurred to provide the aids and appliances during the years from 1999 to 2004 in the district, are indicated in the table here under.

**Table 16.39**

Sl.No.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
99-2000	148	3.10
2000-01	146	3.54
2001-02	53	2.53
2002-03	25	1.43

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

A special scheme of Incentive Award to merited disable students, who secure 60% and above marks in the public examinations; 'Issue of Identity cards' to the persons of this district with different deformities; Provide opportunity to distribute prizes to the talented and encourage the differently abler persons by holding various competitions on the occasion of 'World Day of Disabled' and; A Scheme to observe the 'World Day of the Disabled'; A scheme of 'Supply of Telephone Booths' to enable them to set up gainful self employment; A Scheme called 'Concessional Bus Pass' to the disabled to distribute the concessional bus pass are the other schemes implemented by the Department. As per Rule 9(1A) of Karnataka Civil Service (General Recruitment) Rules 1997, five percent reservation is provided in group 'C' and 'D' posts of State civil services (Govt. Notification No. DPAR 115 SRR 2005 dated 19.11.2005)

### **Welfare of Backward Classes**

For the upliftment of backward classes in Karnataka the first step was taken by the Government reservation. After the reorganisation of the State, as the 1959 Government Order, which was in implementation then, were struck down by the High Court, the Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagana Gowda to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in the matter of State recruitment. On the basis of interim report submitted in 1960 by the committee, the Government on 9.6.1960, issued orders fixing there in 22% reservation in education sector and 25% in employment sector for backward classes separately excluding 18% reservation that existed before for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Later, after the Supreme Court in Balaji's case struck down the orders issued again in 1961, Government issued orders on 16.9.1993 to consider all those candidates as backward classes whose parents annual income was within Rs.1200/-. According to this order the percentage of reservation fixed for the backward classes was thirty. This order was in force from

1963 to 1977, in spite of dissatisfaction and displeasure of some people who were of the opinion that, this order was helpful only to the advanced classes and not the real backward classes. The same order was in implementation in Dakshina Kannada District also.

D. Devaraj Urs who was the Chief Minister for the period from 1969 to 1980, made remarkable works for the advancement of Backward Classes, during his reign. Under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur the First Backward Classes Commission was constituted during his period.

The Government, which accepted the report submitted by this Commission in November 1975, divided the backward classes of the State into four sections, viz; 1. Backward Community (B.C.M.) 2. Backward Caste (B.C.T.) 3. Backward Tribe (B.T.) 4. Backward Special Group (B.S.G.) and issued orders on 22.2.1977, fixing therein 40% of reservation for education and appointment to services under the State. Besides, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission, the Government constituted a separate department in 1977 for the welfare of backward classes only. The programmes maintained by the Department of Social Welfare till then, were transferred to this department. The Second Backward Classes Commission was established in 1983 under the chairmanship of T.Venkatswamy. This Commission conducted a survey all over the State and submitted its report in 1986. But as the Commission was unable to follow the guidelines of the Supreme Court, this report was not accepted and the Government in 1986 issued an interim order. As per this order, the backward castes were grouped as A, B, C, D & E. Instructions issued to follow 50% reservation were implemented all over the State.

Subsequently, the Commission for backward classes appointed by the Government with Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy as its Chairman submitted its report in April 1990. On the basis of its report regarding reservation policy the Government issued two orders in which the percentage of reservation was first fixed to 57% and then was raised to 73%. Dissatisfied with this policy many people filed case in Supreme Court of India. According to the interim judgement passed by the Supreme Court of India in September 1994, which stated that, the reservation in any case should not exceed 50%, the Government in Annexure, to its Order dated 17.9.1994 as shown in the next line, specified the quantum of reservation category wise. As per the said Annexure, the extent of reservation provided in respect of the following categories is; Cat-I = 4%, Cat-II A = 15%, Cat-II B = 4%, Cat-III A = 4%,



Cat-III B = 5%, S.C. = 15%, S.T. = 3%, total = 50%. This quantum of reservation is under implementation even now.

### **Permanent Backward Classes Commission**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the Mandal's case on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1992, directed the Establishment to constitute a Permanent Commission for Backward Classes in every State and also one at the centre, to consider the representations regarding surplus inclusions in the list of backward classes and regarding the programmes under implementation, and to make suitable representations. Pursuant to these directions, 'The Karnataka State Permanent Commission for Backward Classes' was constituted in 1993. After this constitution, the Commission with Prof. Ravivarma Kumar as its Chairman, functioned from 1997, submitted a Special report and 71 Advices to Government, in December 2000. The government pending consideration of the entire report, made orders on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2002, revising the list of Backward Classes. Accordingly, now in the State, including all main castes and synonyms about 823 castes and sub-castes belong to Backward Class. There is no change in either classification or quantum of reservation. That means the quantum of reservation specified in order dated 17<sup>th</sup> September 1994 is being implemented at present also.

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

### **Backward Classes Welfare Department**

On the recommendations of Havanur Commission for the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities, Backward Classes and Minorities Department was constituted in 1977. During 1998-99, separate Department was established for the welfare of Minorities. There are various programmes framed for educational, economical and social development of Backward Classes of this district, which are implemented through the District Backward Classes Officer of this district. The name of this Department, which comes under the purview of Social Welfare

Secretariat, has been renamed as "Backward Classes Welfare Department" G.O.dated 16<sup>th</sup> February 2006.

### Maintenance of Post-Metric Hostels

In order to facilitate Backward Classes students coming from rural areas, to pursue their education in different post-metric courses in colleges, post metric boy's and girl's hostels are being maintained in the district, in places where educational institutions (colleges) are functioning. In these hostels, the inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities, at a rate of Rs. 450/- p.m. per hosteller food is supplied for ten months. For each hostel an amount at a rate of Rs.100/- p.m. per boarder is spent towards contingencies for ten months. For supplying two daily newspapers to each hostel, Rs.1500/- is spent. Students who are studying in Government and Government recognised institutions, the post metric courses like P.U.C., degree, post-degree, B.E., M.B.B.S, Diploma, professional courses etc., the students who come from far off places from a distance of more than five k.m, the students whose annual family income is less than Rs.15,000/-, only are eligible for admission in these hostels. Local students are not eligible to get admission here.

There are six boy's hostels and eight girl's post metric hostels running in the district, which is situated in places like Ashok Nagar, Vamadapadavu and so on. The number of inmates in them is 455 boys and 505 girls. They are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. The number of hostels and hostellers is indicated in the table here under.

**Table 16.40 Details of Post-Metric Boys and Girls Hostels and the Number of Inmates in the District**

Name of the Taluk	No. of post metric hostels		Number of Inmates			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>Mangalore</b>	3	4	7	265	210	475
<b>Bantval</b>	1	0	1	100	0	100
<b>Belthangadi</b>	1	2	3	50	195	245
<b>Puttur</b>	0	1	1	0	50	50
<b>Sulya</b>	1	1	2	40	50	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>960</b>

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

**Table 16.41 Details of Expenditure for the last three years and the Number of Beneficiaries Inmates in the District (Plan+Non-Plan)**

Year	No. of Boys Hostels		No. of Girls Hostels		Total No. of Hostels	Total No. of inmates	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of hostels	No. of boys	No. of hostels	No. of boys			
2002-03	6	455	8	505	14	960	66.48
2003-04	6	455	8	505	14	960	81.90
2004-05	6	455	8	505	14	960	97.17

Free lodging and boarding is provided to the inmates in these hostels

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities

### **Maintenance of Pre-Metric Boys/Girls Hostels**

Out of the sanctioned seats 75% of the seats are meant for Backward Classes and 25% are meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Following facilities are given to the students staying in these hostels.

Food at an expenditure of Rs. 400/- p.m. per student for ten months; free lodging; other materials like soap, oil etc., at Rs.50/- p.m. for ten months; Text books and stationery materials at Rs.200/- per year; bedding materials at Rs.455/-(one set of Terri cot and another of cotton); hair cutting charges at Rs.250/- per year per student\_ are the facilities provided to the hostellers. In addition to these, medical charges at Rs.100/- per student for ten months; coaching by three part time tutors by paying Rs.200/- remuneration to a hostel having fifty sanctioned strength; supply of news papers and magazines to each hostel at a rate of Rs.75/- per hostel; are the other facilities provided in these hostels. Moreover, Rs. 600/- to a hostel with a sanctioned strength of less than fifty and Rs. 1,000/- to that with a sanctioned strength of more than fifty, are spent towards tinning (kalai) charges every year.

Students studying in Government or Government recognized institutions are entitled to get admission. Ninety percent of the seats are meant for those who come to schools beyond five k.m.s of distance and ten percent for those who come from places less than five k.m.s. To get admission to these hostels, the family annual income ceiling is Rs.15,000/- to the students who are categorized as Cat-2a, II b, 3a, 3b, in the G.O. dated 30th March 2002. The annual income limited to those who belong to Cat-I, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe groups is Rs.50,920/-

In Dakshina Kannada district, there are twenty pre metric boys hostels, ten girls pre metric hostels and in total thirty pre metric hostels. 950 boys and 520 girls are availing benefits from these hostels. The details of these hostels are given in the table 16.42.

**Table 16.42**

Name of the Taluk	No. of Pre-metric hostels			The No. of pre metric hostellers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Mangalore	8	3	11	370	150	520
Bantval	3	2	5	150	100	250
Belthangadi	3	3	6	150	150	300
Puttur	3	0	3	140	0	140
Sulya	3	2	5	140	120	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1470</b>

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

**Table 16.43**

Number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred during the last four years i.e., 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, for the maintenance of pre metric hostels in the district during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)

Year	No. of Boys Hostels		No. of Girls Hostels		Total No. of Inmates	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of hostels	No. of boys	No. of hostels	No. of boys		
2002-03	20	950	10	520	1470	131.46
2003-04	20	950	10	520	1470	138.17
2004-05	20	950	10	520	1470	140.50

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

(In these pre metric hostels of Dakshina Kannada district, along with free boarding and lodging facilities, bedding materials, trunks, hair cutting charges, medical charges, coaching from part time tutors, tooth paste, soap, oil etc., are provided free of cost)

The particulars of expenditure incurred for the improvement of pre metric hostels of the district during the last three years from 2000-01 to 2002-03 are given in the below table.

**Table 16.44**  
**Details of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for the**  
**last three years (Plan and Non-Plan)**

Year	No. of Boys Hostels		No. of Girls Hostels		Total No. of Inmates	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of hostels	No. of boys	No. of hostels	No. of boys		
2002-03	20	950	10	520	1470	7.23
2003-04	20	250	5	270	520	0.53
2004-05	6	300	5	250	550	1.11

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### **Morarji Desai Model Residential School**

With a new perspective of providing best education facilities at middle and high school levels to the talented rural backward class students, one Morarji Desai Model Residential School is maintained in the district at Machchina village of Belthangadi Taluk. In this school admissions are made up to sixth class students and education is given up to tenth standard. Supply of food at Rs.500/- per student for ten months; uniforms, textbooks and stationeries within a limit of Rs.800/- annually; supply of bedding materials once in three years, and library, laboratory, medical facilities etc., are provided in these hostels. The Selection Committee will make selections for admission on the basis of the result of competitive examination, following the ratio of reservation. The entrance examination is limited only to sixth and seventh standard seats. To these schools fifth standard passed students often to twelve years age, are considered and decision will be taken on the results of competitive and oral examinations conducted on the subjects regarding Kannada language, mathematics, writing speed, general knowledge and intelligence. Excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Category I, the annual income for other categories should be within Rs.15,000/-

The details regarding the number of residential schools, number of inmates and the expenditure incurred are shown in the under mentioned Table No. 16.45.

### **Stipend to Typewriting and Shorthand training**

The Backward Classes students undergoing training in type writing and short hand, in the State recognised commerce institutions, will be

**Table 16.45 Number of Morarji Desai Residential Schools, No. of Inmates and the Expenditure for the last three years**

Year	No. of Morarji Desai Model Residential Schools	No. of Inmates	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	1	230	14.55
2003-04	1	230	22.43
2004-05	1	230	24.50

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities

paid a monthly stipend of Rs.50/- per candidate for ten months. For sanction of this stipend the District Selection Committee will select out of the candidates undergoing training in two batches i.e., from August to May and from January to October. Preference is given to the candidates undergoing training in Kannada typing and short hand.

**Table 16.46 Details of Boys and Girls derived the Benefit of Typing and Shorthand Training during the last three years**

Year	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	5	15	0.10
2003-04	0	18	0.08
2004-05	0	20	0.08

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### **Extra Boarding Charges**

The students belonging to category I of Backward Classes, who are pursuing their studies in the institutions situated beyond five k.m.s away from their residential places, and have made their own arrangements without staying in hostels, are provided this benefit of extra boarding charges. Students belonging to Category-I only are entitled for this benefit.

**Table 16.47 Details of Boys and Girls derived the Benefit of Extra Boarding Charges during the last three years**

Year	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	182	122	3.24
2003-04	186	126	3.00
2004-05	214	144	3.41

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### Tailoring Training Centres

Minimum seventh standard passed, unemployed women belonging to backward classes and minorities are imparted training in tailoring, from this department for a period of one year, to enable them to make self reliant. Free sewing machines will be provided to those candidates who succeed in the examination conducted at the end of the training.

**Table 16.48 Number of Beneficiaries and the Expenditure Incurred during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)**

Year	Place of the T.T.C.	No. of Women trained	No. of Women passed	No. of Sewing Machines distributed	Expenditure
2002-03	Ujire Puttur	40	38	38	2.93
2003-04	Ujire Puttur	40	39	39	3.02
2004-05	Ujire Puttur	40	39	39	3.60

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### Training to Law Graduates

As per G.O. dated 30.3.1995, unemployed law graduates belonging to backward classes and minorities are selected and imparted training in judiciary for a period of four years. Candidates belonging to Cat-I and who are within the age of 31 years and who have enrolled in Bar Council, are selected for this. If candidates under this category are not available, then eligible candidates from other categories will be selected. Except for category I, annual income limit for other category candidates is Rs.15,000/-p.a A stipend of Rs.1,000/- p.m. is given for a period of four years.

**Table 16.49 Details of Beneficiaries of 'Stipend of Law Graduates' during the last three years.**

Year	No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	7	6	1.56
2003-04	9	5	1.68
2004-05	9	6	1.80

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### Grant in-aid Orphanages

Grants are given to the voluntary organisations that are running orphanages with an intention to help the orphans and destitute to pursue their education. The child's parents or guardians if both the parents are not alive, annual income is Rs.11,000/- and below, is considered as orphan and boarding grants of Rs.150/- p.m. per boarder for all the twelve months in a year is sanctioned. The orphans are entitled to avail this facility and continue in the orphanage up to completion of the high school education. Grants are sanctioned only if the orphanage is found to be running satisfactorily. The grants are calculated in accordance to the school and orphanage attendance of the orphan and the actual expenditure.

**Table 16.50**  
**Particulars of Grants Sanctioned to Orphanages during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)**

Year	Boys Orphanages		Girls Orphanages		Total No. of Orphans	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys		
2002-03	0	0	2	146	146	2.18
2003-04	0	0	2	146	146	2.16
2004-05	0	0	2	146	146	2.18

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Particulars of grants sanctioned to pre metric **Minorities** private orphanages and of beneficiaries during the last three years (Plan+Non plan)

**Table 16.51 Particulars of Grants Sanctioned to Orphanages during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)**

Year	Boys Orphanages		Girls Orphanages		Total No. of Orphans	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys		
2002-03	4	315	9	575	890	13.62
2003-04	4	315	9	575	890	13.64
2004-05	4	315	9	575	890	13.65

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department



### Fee Concession

Students studying in Government or Government recognised private educational institutions, whose annual family income is Rs.11,000/- and below, irrespective of caste and creed to which they belong, are entitled for fee concession. These students are exempted from payment of tuition, laboratory and examination fees. This fee concession is given after observing the good behaviour and regular attendance of the students.

**Table 16.52 Details of the Amount Spent during 2004-05 on Different Schemes Implemented in the District and No. of Beneficiaries**

Sl.No.	Different Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Mangalya Bhagya	0	0
2	Fee Concession	6473	30.210
3	Beneficiaries of Incentive Award	119	0.30
4	Scholarship	9550	13.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16142</b>	<b>44.16</b>

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### Ashrama Schools

Most of the castes included in Category-I of backward classes, were earlier considered as nomadic and quasi nomadic communities. This scheme is implemented with a view to provide primary education to children belonging to these communities. Food at a rate of Rs. 350/- p.m. per child is provided for ten months. Uniform at a rate of Rs.200/- and other contingency materials at Rs.20/- p.m. for ten months are provided.

**Table 16.53 Details of Ashram Schools in the District and the Expenditure made during the last three years**

Year	No. of Ashram Schools	No. of Children	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	1	25	2.88
2003-04	1	25	4.12
2004-05	1	25	6.23

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

### Post-Metric Scholarship

In order to help the backward class students studying in colleges in different post-metric courses, to pursue their education, excluding

Category-I, students coming under other categories whose annual family income is less than Rs.15, 000/-, scholarships are sanctioned. There are different rates of scholarships for different courses and are sanctioned accordingly.

### **Pre-metric Scholarship**

In order to encourage the backward class students studying in fifth to tenth standards to pursue their education, scholarships are granted.

### **Incentive Award to Hostel inmates**

To create competitive attitude in the minds of pre and post metric hostellers to pass in first class in different public examination, this scheme is implemented.

### **Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation**

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

The Karnataka Backward Classes Corporation in Dakshina Kannada district, implements the following schemes under the leadership of District Manager.

Chaitanya subsidy cum soft loan scheme, 2) Ganga kalyana Irrigation scheme 3) Job oriented training programmes 4) Arivu Scheme 5) Term Loan Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (from the year 2003) 6) Term Loan Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation. 7) Direct Loan Scheme.

Under the term loan scheme of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, the loan facilities are provided to the following zones;

1. Agricultural and Agricultural based schemes.
2. Artisans and petty businessmen
3. Service Sector
4. Transport Sector and New Swarnima Scheme (only for women)

### **National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Schemes**

This scheme was launched on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1997 at national level for the betterment of physically handicapped. The Government on 6.6.2002 has appointed the Karnataka Backward classes Corporation to function as a channelising agency to implement the schemes. This scheme has come into implementation since 2003-04. To take up self employment according to their ability and become self reliant, a term loan up to Rs.1.00 lakh, is extended under this scheme to all the physically handicapped persons. Interest charged for the loan amount up to Rs.50, 000/- is 5%p.a. and that for the loan amount of more than Rs.50, 000/- is 6%.

The eligibility criteria to obtain this loan is, the applicant should have more than 40% disability, his age should be between 18 to 55 years and his family income should be less than Rs.1.00 lakh in case of urban areas and Rs.0.80 lakh in case of rural areas. In Dakshina Kannada district during the year 2004-05, this loan facility has been extended to fifteen disabled persons in an expenditure of Rs.4.50. lakhs .

### **Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme**

Under this scheme Backward Classes Development Corporation extends loans take up business ventures up to a unit cost Rs. 1.00 lakh in the fields like agriculture, business, tiny industries and service zones, from the share capital given by the Government, in collaboration with Bank/Financial Institutions. The persons belonging to backward classes, whose annual family income is less than Rs.22,000/- are entitled to avail this loan. The committee in Zilla Panchayat, will sanction loan and sends proposal to this corporation for release of money. The Corporation will release 50% or maximum of Rs.5,000/- subsidy for a project cost of up to Rs. 25,000/-, and release 20% but to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- margin money along with a subsidy of Rs.5,000/-, for a project cost of Rs.25001 to Rs. One lakh, on an interest charge of 4% p.a.

The table below shows the details of loans sanctioned under Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme and the category wise beneficiaries during the last three years in Dakshina Kannada district.

The table below indicates the category wise number of applications received, applications recommended, sanctioned and pending in Banks under Chaitanya Soft loan Scheme during the year 2004-05.

Table 16.54

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

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Table 16.55

No. of Applications received		Applications recommended to the Banks		No. of Applications sanctioned by the Banks		No. of Applications pending in the Banks	
1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b	1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b	1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b	1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b
309	82	296	76	213	61	50	13

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

### Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

This scheme is introduced with an aim to provide irrigation to the dry lands of small and marginal farmers. The Unit consisting of minimum three small and marginal farmers who own eight to fifteen acres of contiguous agricultural land will be provided with irrigation facilities by drilling bore wells and installing pump set. In case the lands exceeds fifteen acres and the beneficiaries are more than three, three bore wells will be drilled, pump set installed and electrification done, in an unit cost of Rs.3.59 lakhs,

The details of category wise number targeted, number of beneficiaries and facilities provided during the last three years in Dakshina Kannada district is shown in the Table No. 16.56.

Facilities provided for achieving the target under Ganga Kalyan Scheme and the number of beneficiaries during the year 2004-05 are detailed in the table given here under;

**Table 16.56**

Year	Target			Achievement					
				Category I and II-a		Category III-a and II-b		Total	
	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
	Group irrigation Unit	Individual irrigation Unit							
2001-02	4	18	20.57	14	9.10	3	2.53	17	11.63
2002-03	4	18	17.17	9	5.85	-	-	9	5.85
2003-04	3	18	12.55	14	10.26	-	-	14	10.26

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

**Table 16.57**

Ganga Kalyana Group Irrigation Scheme	Ganga Kalyana Individual Irrigation Scheme	Total bore wells dug	No. of benefi-	Size of the land	Expendi- ture
No. of bore wells dug	No. of bore wells dug				
6	18	24	29	70	19,90,859

From the date of inception, this Corporation is being implementing the Schemes of Chaitanya subsidy/margin money Scheme to provide financial aid to Backward Classes artisans and rural cottage industries, vocational training, motor driving, computer foremanship, electronic servicing and repairs, Ganga Kalyana and Arivu schemes.

### **Motor Driving Training**

The Corporation is implementing various training programmes for the benefit of educated unemployed youths and women, to take up self employment, in heavy motor transport, light motor transport, Auto rickshaw, training is imparted in driving through recognised motor driving schools free of cost. The duration of the training period is one month. In this training period, a monthly stipend of Rs.300/- to those

who came from other places and Rs.150-/ to local candidates. The expenditure on one side fair and the license fees of the trainees will be borne by the Corporation itself.

### **Foremanship training**

To make the unemployed diploma holders get expertise in the work and to assist them in getting the jobs, one year foremanship training is given by the Corporation through the central Government's Foremanship Training Institute. Rs.500/- p.m. is given to the trainees during their training period.

### **Computer Training**

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

### **Shrama Shakthi Yojane**

Keeping in view the worsening condition of traditional artisans, losing their market and professional skills in the wake of the advent of modern technology, a new scheme called 'Shrama Shakthi' has been introduced and implemented since the year 2005. It is aimed to upgrade the professional skill and technology of these traditional artisans and provide them with financial assistance and training required to improve the standard of their living condition. This scheme incorporates in it a loan scheme of maximum Rs.25,000/- and a training scheme to increase the professional skills. First, the applicants will be given the unit cost as loan and after 75% of the loan along with interest is repaid by them, then 25% subsidy will be adjusted to their account as Bank End Subsidy.

For the purpose of this scheme, 34 eligible traditional artisans/ occupations are identified. They are; carpentry/wood carving/gold smithy, silver smithy, copper smithy, tailoring, sewing work, sheet metal work, manufacturing different products with fibre, pottery, arty pottery, (klaatmaka madike tayaarike) colouring and printing, ivory carving work, cotton weaving, bamboo and cane work, carving, agarabatti manufacturing, cart/wheel manufacture, manufacture of brooms, manufacture of tin products, bee-rearing, stone carving works, metal craft, lime-stone-burning, laundry/dhobi/barber and oil extraction.

Through Co-operative Society a total of Rs.1.5 lakhs for a group at a rate not exceeding Rs.15,000/- per head, for group activities of artisans' self help groups, to ten people, according to the project taken based upon the traditional occupation, Rs. Three lakhs and that for group activities taken up through artisans/craftsmen co-operative Societies to ten people at a rate not exceeding Rs.15,000/- per head. Interest at 4% per annum is charged for the loan given under this Shrama Shakti Scheme.

### **Welfare of Minorities**

One department, up to the year 1998, managed the welfare activities of backward classes and minorities. After the creation of the Department of Minorities by the Government vide its order dated 9<sup>th</sup> December 1998, all the responsibilities of the schemes related to it were separated. Accordingly the Department for the Welfare of Minorities started its function from 20<sup>th</sup> May 1999. But at the district level, the District Officer for Backward Classes only is the implementing officer of all the schemes of this Department also. Stipend to law graduates, stipend to ITI/Diploma students, grant-in-aid for the maintenance of pre-metric hostels run by the private voluntary organisations and sanction of grants for construction of hostel buildings, coaching to the candidates appearing for the competitive examinations, community hall, grants for the construction of Shaadi Mahal, Maintenance of Pre and Post metric hostels and all most all other schemes implemented by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare, are implemented by this department also for the cause of Minorities. The above statements mentioned regarding backward classes, includes the beneficiaries belonging to minorities also.

### **Minorities Development Corporation**

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation has been constituted in 1986. The main objective of this Corporation is to design various schemes for the betterment and economic development of the people belonging to minorities i.e., Muslims, Christians, Jains, Budhdhists, Sikhs, Parsis, and Anglo Indians. So it is the responsibility of this Corporation to frame and bring into implementation the schemes like Swavalambane Soft Loan Scheme, Job oriented training, Ganga Kalyan Irrigation Scheme etc.,

**Svavalambane Soft Loan Scheme**

Loan facilities of Banks and Financial Institutions are provided to the Minorities people for the business service occupations, industries and agricultural based activities that will be taken up by them.

**Training Schemes**

The Corporation is implementing different training programmes to help the unemployed youths for taking up self-employment. Under job oriented training programmes training is imparted in Computer training, Foremanship training, Motor Driving, tailoring, embroidery, medical transcription, manufacture of boots, manufacture of leather goods, Fashion designing, Manufacturing technology, Silk and Cotton weaving, Government sanctions grants for this.

**Ganga Kalyan Scheme**

A Minority family of two or four members, who own minimum eight acres of contiguous agricultural land, are identified and will be granted an amount required to dig two bore wells. Those who own fifteen acres of land (maximum), will be granted an amount required to dig three bore wells and also make complete irrigation facility. Water available from natural water sources such as river, tank, etc., at ground level will be covered for irrigation and picotta method is combined with Ganga Kalyan Scheme. The full amount required for this purpose will be sanctioned as subsidy. Provision is there under Individual Irrigation Scheme for the farmers owning two to four acres of land, who are selected by the office of the District Manager, to dig one bore well and install pump set, the expenditure incurred on that may be got sanctioned in the form of subsidy.

**Arivu scheme**

Under Arivu scheme, the students studying in professional courses like M.B.B.S, Engineering and B.D.S, will be provided a loan facility of up to Rs. 50,000/-. After the completion of their education, they will have to pay back the money to the Corporation along with 2% interest on it.

**Factories and Boilers Department**

The Chief Inspector is the head of Factories and Boilers Department and both the administration and technical divisions are under his control. At the district, Factories and Boilers are maintained separately and separate Officers are there to look after the work of these two wings.



### Boilers Department

The Mangalore Division of Factories and Boilers Department, has been established at Mangalore on 20<sup>th</sup> February 1995 vide Karnataka Government's order dated 18<sup>th</sup> February 1995. The revenue division which covers D.K., Udupi, Hassan and Kodagu districts, come under the purview of this office. In connection with the inspections of boilers the Divisional Office is situated in Shimoga. After 1995, the Mangalore Division Office, has been started keeping in view the smooth monitoring over the construction of huge boilers and its inspection, in the huge industries like Mrs.Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited., Mrs.Kisko Limited., Mrs. B.A.S.F(I) Limited etc., which were at the level of establishment then.

Guidance is given in the Indian Boilers Regulations 1950 regarding boilers design, material, quality production, inspection at different phases during the production of boilers, eligibility test of welders etc., It is the duty of the boilers wing, to control the accidents that may occur from the boilers; to encourage safety and to protect the public property. Under the purview of the Inspectors of Boilers, the following Acts and Rules are enforced 1) The Indian Boilers Act 1923, 2) The Indian Boiler Regulation 1950, 3) The Karnataka Rules 1982, 4) The Karnataka Economisers Rules 1957 5) The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules 1959 and 6) The Karnataka Boiler Attendants Rules 1962.

Particulars of registered boilers, economisers and steam pipes could be seen in the table given below.

**Table 16.58**

Year	No. of Boilers registered at the beginning of the year	No. of boilers registered during the period	Total No. of Boilers registered at the end of the year	No. of economisers registered at the beginning of the year	No. of boilers registered during the period	Total number of economisers registered at the end of the year	Number of steam pipes registered at the beginning of the year	Number regd during the period	Total No. of steam pipes registered at the end of the year
2002-03	110	07	117	01	-	01	62	07	69
2003-04	117	03	120	01	-	01	69	05	74
2004-05	120	05	125	01	-	01	74	04	78

Senior Assistant Director, Boilers Division, Mangalore

Details of fee remitted for the inspection of boilers, economisers and steam pipes are shown in the table given here under:

**Table 16.59**

Year	Fee-remitted for the inspection of boilers (in Rs.)	Fee-remitted for the inspection of economisers (in Rs.)	Fee-remitted for the inspection of steam pipes (in Rs.)	Fee-remitted for the inspection of production of spare parts of boilers (in Rs.)
2002-03	1,21,800=00	—	12,64,900/-	—
2003-04	1,26,850=00	—	10,47,293/-	1,000=00
2004-05	1,42,350=00	—	10,54,750	5,620=00

Senior Assistant Director, Boilers Division, Mangalore

### Factories Department

The Office of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Mangalore Circle, has started on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1999. The divisional offices of Shimoga and Udupi come under its purview. Up to 2004, it was named as Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Mangalore Circle and as per the orders of the Government, from 2004; it is renamed as Deputy Director of Factories. The prime functions of this office are to give guidance and knowledge about the following points;

To give permit to the factories having less than 250 workers, duplicate license, corrigendum of transfer, approval of blue print for the extension of the building, relaxation to work overtime in factories where 250 workers are employed under Section 65(2) of Factories Act 1948, implementation of certain regulations under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act 1986, inspection of fatal accidents, workers safety, health, knowledge of welfare activities, impediment of (controlling) of casualties etc.,

In total 362 factories, nine most hazardous factories and 23 hazardous factories come under the jurisdiction of this office. With the perspective of workers safety, necessary training is also imparted.

Number of factories and workers that were coming under the purview of this office during the last three years are shown in the next table;

**Table 16.60**

Number of factories registered during 2002-03	No. of Workers	Number of factories registered during 2003-04	Number of Workers	Number of factories registered during 2004-05	Number of Workers
30	16,722	30	16,722	362	24,853

Particulars of inspections done from this division during the last two years are shown in the table below.

**Table 16.61**

Joint inspections	Advisory inspections	Safety training
153	70	11
137	19	14

In addition to the above inspections, most hazardous inspections also have been done during the said period (Source: Deputy Director of Factories, Division-1, Mangalore)

### **Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department**

It was the British Government, that felt the necessity of protection and looking after the families of serving personnel and Ex-Servicemen who dedicate their soul and lives to save the nation, and laid the foundation for taking up over-all developmental activities for the sake of the said families. During the First World War the Indian Army fought in various theatres of war like South Africa, Italy, Burma, and Indonesia and so on, far away from its home land. Most of the Indian soldiers were of rural background and their wives were illiterates. Because of this the soldiers from their homes and inadequate communication system of those days created a restive situation on the home front. The necessity of looking after the families of the soldiers, to keep the morale of the troops high, was felt by the then British Indian Government. For this purpose, The Indian Soldiers Board was formed in 1917.

When the Indian Navy and Indian Air Force were expanded, the Indian Soldiers Board was given the additional responsibility of looking after the families of Naval and Air Force personnel and the name of the Board was changed into Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. Later on, along with the increase in the number of soldiers, the responsibility and the workload of this Board also increased, it was felt

that to look after the welfare of the families of serving defence personnel effectively, establishment of Boards in all the States and in all the districts was necessary

### **In Karnataka**

Before independence the Maharaja of Mysore, started the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, at Mysore to look after the welfare of the Mysore State Forces. After the reorganisation of the State in 1956, the administration of the then nineteen districts of Mysore State were reassigned to the eight District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, that were existing at the time. In 1963, Sainik Board organisation was made permanent and all the officials of the eight offices of District Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Boards were made Government employees. In 1967, noticing the increased workload, an independent office of the Secretary, Mysore State Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board was created with a full time Secretary under the administrative control of the Home Department. The post of the Secretary, Mysore State Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board was made as chief post of the minor Department. In 1976, as per the request of the Government of India, the Karnataka State Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board and District Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board, were re-designated as Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board and Zilla Sainik Board respectively. The entire set up was made into a Department known as Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement in 1980 and is continued in the same manner. The Secretary, Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board was nominated as the Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement and the Secretary Zilla Sainik Board was in effect nominated as the Deputy Director of the Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement.

The Deputy Director of the Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement is the implementing officer for the schemes of the Department in Dakshina Kannada District. The Department deals with all types of Welfare and Resettlement Schemes related to the dependents of serving personnel, the dependents of ex-servicemen and ex-servicemen. Along with implementing the schemes like, Book-grants, Spot assistance, Widow allowance to the warrior's widows, Monetary grants to the recipients of Gallantry Awards, Medical reimbursement, conferring titles like Veer Chakra, Parama Veer Chakra, etc., this Department accomplishes many other tasks like; exercise strict control over Welfare Funds, Special Fund, Flag Day Fund, Governor's Defence Fund and their accounting and audit; Arrange collections for Armed Forces Flag Day

Fund through sale of flags, advertisements and so on; Settle any grievances of Ex-Servicemen on matters of pension by taking up cases with appropriate authority; Hostels for children of Ex-Servicemen and Aramagruhas for transient(jarjaritha) Ex-Servicemen.

During the year 2004-05, Sena Medal and Vishista Sena Medal have been given to two soldiers in this district, for which an amount of Rs.0.47 lakhs have been spent. One time grant of Rs.3,000/- will be paid to these awardees. Along with this an Annuity of Rs.200/- and Rs.20,000/- cash in lieu of land is also being granted.

The expenditure made by the families of Ex-Servicemen and their dependants towards the treatment of diseases will be borne by the department as per the prescribed rules. The particulars of expenditure thus made towards medical-reimbursement are shown in the table given here under.

**Table 16.62 Particulars of Expenditure made towards Medical-Reimbursement through this Department to the Dependants of Ex-Servicemen.**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	17	2.15
2003-04	9	1.86
2004-05	15	4.52

Source: Deputy Director, Dept. of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

**Table 16.63 Details Regarding the No. of Applications received for the Settlement of Pension, No. of Applications Disposed and the Amount Spent.**

Year	Applications received for the settlement of pension	No. of applications disposed	No. of applications pending	Amount spent
2002-03	10	6	4	—
2003-04	7	4	3	—
2004-05	4	4	—	—

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

Funds are collected from this Department, by selling flags to Government offices, Schools, Colleges and others. And this Fund will be spent on medical reimbursement and other facilities for Ex-Servicemen.

**Table 16.64 Details of Fund collected during the last three years through Sale of Flags, Advertisement etc., in the District**

Year	No. of the Programme	Amount collected
2002-03	Directly from Government Offices Schools & Colleges	11,10,300
2003-04		9,42,000
2004-05		9,36,389

Source: Deputy Director, Dept. of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

**Table 16.65 Details of Scholarships sanctioned from this Department to the Children of Ex-Servicemen during the last three years**

Year	No. of Students sanctioned Scholarships	Amount of Scholarship paid		Total amount of scholarship
		Class	Amount sanctioned	
2002-03	1,002 students	7 <sup>th</sup> Standard	63,745/-	
		10 <sup>th</sup> Standard	66,472/-	
		11 <sup>th</sup> Standard	62,170/-	
		12 <sup>th</sup> Standard	44,110/-	
		Professional Courses	1,97,659/-	
		B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.	1,13,370/-	
			Total	5,47,526/-
2003-04	1,036 students	7 <sup>th</sup> Standard	64,087/-	
		10 <sup>th</sup> Standard	67,658/-	
		11 <sup>th</sup> Standard	79,470/-	
		12 <sup>th</sup> Standard	53,430/-	
		Professional Course	2,11,979/-	
		B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.	99,110/-	
			Total	5,75,734/-
2004-05	1038 Students	7 <sup>th</sup> Standard	65,960/-	
		10 <sup>th</sup> Standard	61,623/-	
		11 <sup>th</sup> Standard	86,130/-	
		12 <sup>th</sup> Standard	61,950/-	
		Professional Course	1,96,202/-	
		B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.	98,840/-	
			Total	5,71,705/-

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

In this district, there are no military Schools for the children of Ex-Servicemen. Aramagruhas with all best comforts are maintained by this Department to provide transit accommodation for Ex-Servicemen and their dependants visiting the place on any work temporarily. Construction of an Aramagruhas is being started shortly in this district. The rent charged for the rooms to Ex-Servicemen in these Aramagruhas will be very nominal. All best facilities like a Library with magazines, books on defence, T.V, a canteen where coffee, tea and breakfast etc., are available. There is also an other scheme under which built house or a lump sum amount in lieu of a house, in accordance to the post held by the deceased personnel, is being granted to the worrior's-widows.

### **Religious and Endowment Department**

It has come as a customary practice in Indian culture to donate land or funds for religious and social service activities. The word 'Muzrai' is derived from the Persian word 'Muzar' which commonly means to give allowance for the purpose related with religion and community. During the(in 1788) reign of Mysore Vodeyars only, one could see the manifestation of Muzrai Department. The administration of the Religious and Charitable Endowments in Madras Karnataka province was governed by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1951. As per the Rules of the Act, up to the end of October 1956, Dakshina Kannada District was under the jurisdiction of Assistant/Deputy Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments. Among the Institutions which were in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- or above were governed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner, exercised jurisdiction over the rest of the institutions. The Area Committee was supervising the management of Religious and Charitable Institutions, which were in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- or below.

A separate Department called the Religious and Endowment Department has been created in 1956. The Commissioner is the Head of this Department. The Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars at Taluk level, respectively are the officers who exercise control over the institutions that come under their purview. There are several religious institutions in the district. They belong to the Endowment Department. The responsibility of administering the endowments is shouldered by one section of the Deputy Commissioner's office of Dakshina Kannada District. One 'B' grade Assistant Commissioner is there in the district to assist the Deputy Commissioner. There are

Ex-Officio Muzrai Officers one each in Bappanadu, Kudupu, Mangalore, Someshwara, Puttur, Uppinangadi and Sulya, and an Administrator in Katil, who all assists the Deputy Commissioner in the management of the temples, that come under their purview.

Roughly in 1981, the institutions in Dakshina Kannada District were classified as listed and unlisted institutions. Those which were in receipt of an annual income of more than of Rs.20,000/- or were included in the listed group, the rest remained unlisted. The institutions included in the notified list were under the control of Deputy Commissioner. Unlisted institutions were under the jurisdiction of Government constituted Area Committees, for which the Assistant Commissioner of Religious and Charitable Endowments was the Chairman. At the end of 1981, in the erstwhile Dakshina Kannada District, 386 institutions were eligible for consideration. Madras Hindu Religious and Endowments Rules 1951, which was in force earlier in the district, has been repealed and the single norms Act called Karnataka Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1997 and 2002 Rules are enacted now. This Act does not apply to a Mutt or a temple belonging to that Mutt, or any religious institution established by or managed or supervised by a separate Hindu religious group.

From the point of view of administration, the Muzrai Institutions of the erstwhile Mysore State were divided into three groups. They were classified as Major, Minor and Rural Institutions. Those which were earning an income of more than Rs.one thousand per annum, were called Major Institutions, those which were earning an income of more than Rs. One hundred per annum were called Minor Institutions, those which were getting an income of less than Rs. One hundred per annum were called Rural Institutions, and those which were earning an income of more than Rs. Ten lakhs per year were classified as Scheduled (nigadita) Institutions.

As provided under section 23 of 1997 Act, the Government vide its order dated 30<sup>th</sup> April 2003, have published the institutions of this district. For this classification, the amount of annual income has been increased from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2003 and the institutions are classified as category A, B and C. According to that the institutions which are in receipt of an annual income of Rs. Ten lakhs and above come under Category A; those which have an annual income of more than Rs.one lakh and less than ten lakhs come under Category 'B' and those which have an annual income of less than one lakh come under category 'C'.



In the present Dakshina Kannada District there are 481 temples in total and among them twelve are under 'Cat 'A', 50 are under category 'B' and 419 under category 'C'. For these A, B and C institutions, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner respectively are the executive authorities.

The Major temples that come under category 'A' and receive an income of more than Rupees ten lakhs a year are;

**Table 16.66**

Sl.No	Name of the Temple	Place	Taluk
1	Durga Parameshwari Temple	Katil	Mangalore
2	Durga Parameshwari Temple	Bappanadu	Mangalore
3	Mangaladevi Temple	Bolara	Mangalore
4	Maariyamma Temple	Boluru	Mangalore
5	Manjunatha Temple	Kadri	Mangalore
6	Anantha Padmanabha Temple	Kudupu	Mangalore
7	Sharavu Vinayaka Temple	Mangalore	Mangalore
8	Somanatha Temple	Someshwara	Mangalore
9	Raja Rajeshwari Temple	Polali	Bantval
10	Mahalingeshwara Temple	Puttur	Puttur
11	Sri Sahasra Lingeshwara Temple	Uppinangadi	Puttur
12	Kukke Subramanya Temple	Sulya	Sulya

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Mangalore

**Table 16.67 Number of Muzrai Temples of the District during 2004-05**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Major Institution (Category A)	Minor Institution (Category B)	Rural Institution (Category C)	Total
1	Mangalore	8	26	162	186
2	Bantval	1	7	76	84
3	Belthangadi	—	9	59	68
4	Puttur	2	3	76	81
5	Sulya	1	5	46	52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>481</b>

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Dept, Mangalore

In Section 17 of the Act which is under implementation at present, provision is made to open a Fund called "The General Collection Fund" and collect 5% of the total annual income of the notified institutions. But as the temple people have appealed to the Court questioning the validity of the Act, collection could not be raised to General Collection Fund from the temples as per this Act. As per the provision provided in Rule No.76 (1) of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act of 1951, which was under implementation earlier, as specified in Rule 100(2)(0) of the same Act, and on the basis of annual income of religious institutions in the district, the departmental subscription is recovered. Subscription collected during the last three years and remitted to Government may be seen in the table below.

Subscription collected during the last three years and remitted to Government, may be seen in the table given here under.

**Table 16.68**

Year	Amount of Income (in Rupees)
2002-03	49,19,845-00
2003-04	21,44,315-00
2004-05	36,23,592-00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,06,87,752-00</b>

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Mangalore

The control of the Government over Mutts and Choultries has been abolished from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2003 through 1997 Act. There is no choultry run by the Religious Institutions in the district. No Mutts and Choultries are there under the possession of Endowment Department.

**Table 16.69 Number of Religious Institutions existed in the District before 2003**

Year	Temples	Basadis	Mohammedan Institutions	Mutts	Choultries/ Resting places other institutions	Total
2001-02	525	-	-	5	-	530
2002-03	525	-	-	5	-	530

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Dept, Mangalore

In Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1997, there are few instructions in respect of bringing equality in society. Provision is made to establish training institutes for imparting training to the priests and also the women who are interested in it may undergo training as per this Act. The expenditure of these trainings is to be borne out from the General Collection Fund.

### **Wakf Institutions**

The Central Law of Wakfs 1954, came in to force in the erstwhile Mysore from 15<sup>th</sup> of January 1955 and it was enforced all over Karnataka from 1956. It was further amended in 1959, 1964 and 1968. Before the enforcement of Central Law of Wakfs 1954, the administration of Muslims' Muzrai Institutions, was under Endowment Department and was abided by the Mysore Religious Institutions Act 1927. In 1961, Wakf Board consisting of eleven members was constituted. In the later years, all Area committees, which were there in Hyderabad area, were abolished. 452 Muslim *Muzrai* Institutions which were under the control of Mysore Area Endowment Department, automatically got transferred to Wakf Board. As there was no Muslim *Muzrai* Institution existed in Dakshina Kannada District, the question of transferring from Religious and Charitable Endowment Department to the Wakf Board did not arise. The Government framed Rules in 1964 in accordance to the Wakf Act 1959. This Board was re-established in 1966, 1977 and then in 1982. The District Wakf Board has been constituted in accordance with the Acts of 1954 and 1995. The Wakfs Acts of 1964 and 1995 applies to the District Wakf Board. Since the enforcement of 1954 Act and up to 1995, the tenure of the Wakf Advisory Committee was two years, which is only one year after 1995. There is no limit to the number of members. There are precedents for having appointed twenty-five members to a Committee. The administration of the previous Committee has been completed six months back and since then the Deputy Commissioner of the district is executing as Administrative Officer.

At the State level Wakf Development Corporation has been established with the following objectives; to develop the State Wakfs properties; to procure Wakf properties on contract; to sanction grant-in-aid to Wakf Institutions to run small scale industries; assistance to establish Housing Co-operative Societies; Consumers Forum, industries-co-operative societies; Farmers Co-operative Societies and Construction of Rest-Homes to provide necessary comforts to pilgrims, provide transport arrangement; establishment of educational institutions etc. But

at district level there is no branch-office of the Corporation in this district. The particulars of Wakf Institutions at present in Dakshina Kannada District are indicated in the table below.

**Table 16.70 Wakf Institutions at present in Dakshina Kannada District**

Sl.No	Religious Institutions	Gazette Notification	New Registration
1.	Masjids	165	405
2.	Darga and Makans	10	Nil
3.	Idgah	05	Nil
4.	Khabarasthana	05	70
5.	Ashurkhana	Nil	Nil
6.	Arebic Madarasa	15	15

Source: Wakf Officer, Office of the District Wakf Advisory Committee, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore

**Table 16.71 Grants given to the Wakf Institutions in Dakshina Kannada District**

Year	No. of Wakf Insitutions	Grants (Rs. in lakhs)
2001-02	42	13.10
2002-03	31	8.50
2003-04	35	9.50
2004-05	37	3.45

Source: Wakf Officer, Office of the District Wakf Advisory Committee, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore

Wakf Institutions in Dakshina Kannada District are paying 7% of the income as Wakf tax to the Karnataka State Wakf Board; the details of the Wakf tax received by the Wakf Board are indicated in the table below.

**Table 16.72**

Year	Amount of Income (in Rupees)
2001-02	2.55
2002-03	2.60
2003-04	2.64
2004-05	2.70

Source: Wakf Officer, Office of the District Wakf Advisory Committee, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore

**Prohibition**

It is a social evil seen everywhere that to forget one's own problems or to celebrate the happiness, people try to get high for a moments relaxation by consuming intoxicating drinks or other things. It is mostly the poor, the weak or the lazy people who immolate themself to such addiction. Prohibition was brought to implementation in Dakshina Kannada as per Madras Prohibition Act 1937. Prohibition was first introduced in the entire district of Dakshina Kannada on first October 1946. Before that, the various intoxicating drinks were being sold in licensed shops and the Government was deriving a large excise revenue. But after the introduction of prohibition, all such dealings and use of intoxicating drinks were forbidden in the district except for medical, scientific, industrial and such like purposes. Permits for possession and consumption of liquor were issued only in exceptional cases. Licenses were also prescribed for the possession and sale of denatured and rectified spirits, for the possession and sale, on prescription, of brandy and medicated wines by chemists, for the possession of brandy in hospitals for medicinal purposes etc.

In the beginning, the staff of the Prohibition Department was in charge of enforcement of prohibition in the district. It consisted of one District Prohibition Officer, three Deputy Prohibition Officers, six Assistant Prohibition Officers, thirty-nine Petty Officers and 400 Guards. The enforcement of the prohibition laws by the Department was found not quite satisfactory and there was insistent public demand that enforcement should be entrusted to the police who, it was thought, were in a better position to enforce the law. Consequently, the duties of enforcement were transferred completely to the police with effect from First November 1955 and the prohibition staff that existed then was merged with the Police Department. Even then, detection of prohibition offences, especially of illicit distillation, was relatively more difficult problem in Dakshina Kannada, because of the hilly nature of the district, its long seacoast and the numerous rivers and streams. Large quantities of liquor were being smuggled from Goa. Illicit distillation was rampant in the countryside in spite of the efforts made to track down offenders. The following table indicates the various prohibition offences reported, true cases handled and the number of cases convicted in 1956 and 1957 in the district:-

Meanwhile, the existence of different sets of prohibition laws in the different integrated areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable

**Table 16.73**

Year	1956		1957	
	Cases Reported	Convicted	Cases Reported	Convicted
Illicit Distillation	471	241	814	283
Smuggling	197	161	2,242	1,319
Drunkenness	3,824	3,333	3,920	2,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>6,976</b>	<b>4,529</b>

administrative and procedural difficulties in the enforcement of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act, 1961, was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. The general feeling among the public was that in spite of the efforts of the enforcement staff and despite a considerable number of cases of detection and prosecution, out of which many ended in conviction, the prohibition law was contravened on a large scale and prohibition was, therefore not a success. Besides, there was a considerable loss of excise revenue to the Government. In view of this, the State Government decided to amend the law and accordingly, the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, was enacted which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified area of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in all the districts of the State except in a few pockets, with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> October 1967. Even now unclean illicit distillation of liquor and its distribution is being continued and deaths or permanent eye loss are reported.

The table No.16.74 indicates the action taken to stop the production of beverages, sale and transportation done against the excise laws of the department in the year 2005.

### **Old Age Pension, Physically Handicap pension and Widow Pensions**

For the benefit of old people who are without any source of income to maintain themselves, the Government of Karnataka have introduced the old age pension scheme. Persons who have attained seventy years of age or more and do not have children or grand children of twenty or more years of age and who is a resident of Karnataka State at least for a period of three years continuously, are eligible for this old age pension. For the handicapped people the age limit was minimised to sixty-five years. The Government of Karnataka introduced this old age pension scheme in 1965. In the same

**Table 16.74**

Months in the year 2005	Vehicles seized	Seized I.M.L. (in Litres)	Seized Beer (in litres)	Seized Rectified spirit (in litres)	Seized Arrack (in litres)	Illicit distillation liquor destroyed (in litres)	Destroyed filth, sour juice (in litres)
January	1	24.775	23.750	-	327.700	2140.000	24635.000
February	-	4.600	0.990	-	2.300	774.500	24965.000
March	6	2627.825	1698.470	-	-	1681.000	22270.000
April	8	286.220	384.310	1260.000	1138.000	1088.500	34630.000
May	1	-	-	-	-	226.000	12115.000
June	1	-	-	-	-	17.700	8515.000
July	2	20.880	6.960	245.000	18.000	291.750	1105.500
August	2	2.190	1.130	-	795.100	233.000	15167.000
September	1	10.940	0.790	-	17.500	406.750	15685.000
October	4	9.010	29.610	3360.000	1279.500	490.500	9945.000

Source: Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Dakshina Kannada District, Mangalore

year 275 old people availed this benefit and Rs.4125 were spent on this. In the later years, the age limit for physically handicapped people was reduced to 45 years in 1974 and to seventeen years in 1977. Further, in 1979, the age limit in case of physically handicapped was completely removed. Details of beneficiaries who have availed these pensions, during the years 2002-03 to 2003-04 may be seen in the table below.

**Table 16.75**

Name of the Taluk	Beneficiaries of old age pension		Beneficiaries of physically handicapped pension		Beneficiaries of widow pension	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Bantval	2602	2483	2727	2656	5334	5184
Belthangadi	1015	833	1394	1386	1985	2020
Mangalore	2239	2514	3923	4026	10473	10515
Puttur	593	514	984	1014	1955	2011
Sulya	285	252	549	526	1032	1010
<b>Total</b>	<b>6734</b>	<b>6596</b>	<b>9577</b>	<b>9608</b>	<b>20779</b>	<b>20740</b>

Source: Dakshina Kannada District at a glance

### **Central Relief Committee**

It is thought a righteous action to donate to a person who asks for it. It is believed in the Indian Society that such actions pave way to salvation. Because of this, seeking alms has come as a part of Indian Society. Not only the helpless and physically challenged people, but also lazy people, though young and strong, took advantage of this thought and made it a business. They made this business a social evil. In olden days, the number of beggars was more. It had made the situation so worse that it created a bad impression on the people of other countries about Indian culture. With a view to avoid the low opinion that the respectable foreigners who were visiting India and at the time of their visit to Mysore State, may have after seeing more number of beggars, the Government of Karnataka intended to involve these lazy minds to work and brought into force the Mysore Beggary Act 1944. At the beginning 311 acres of land in Bangalore was taken into possession to open the Beggary extermination Centre. Since then, this Centre is maintained at the cost of Government. In 1957, the name 'Beggars Centre' was changed as 'Niraashritara Parihara Kendra' (Central Relief Committee). This Centre that had a status equivalent to that of a Department was converted to a Board and was made subordinate to the Government.

Under Section three of Karnataka Beggary Act 1975, begging is forbidden. If a person is noticed begging, any Police Officer or any staff of Central Relief Committee, may arrest such person. But as per the Act, a boy below 16 years of age and a girl below the ages of eighteen, is considered as a 'Child' and is exempted from this Act. The arrested person is informed of the reason for his/her arrest, is taken to the nearby Relief Centre and interrogated properly. If they believe that the person will not step down to begging again, they will release that person. Otherwise that person will be produced before the Executive Magistrate that comes within the purview of the concerned Relief Centre. Once the charge of begging is proved, as per the order of that Magistrate, he will be detained in the Nirashritara Parihara Kendra (Central Relief Committee).

With a good intention to reduce the profession of beggary in other places of the State by extending the activities of Central Relief Committee, the Government of Karnataka revised the Beggary Prohibition Act and issued an order in 1976. In this Act, three percent of the tax taxed on



local institutions, buildings, sites etc., should be considered as beggary tax and the money collected should be credited to the Beggars Relief Fund and be used for the purpose of uprooting the profession of beggary. The local Institutions would deduct 10% towards recovery charges from the beggary tax so recovered and pay the remaining amount to the Central Relief Committee. After this arrangement, no grants are released from both Central and State Governments.

Now fourteen Relief Centres are functioning in the State and one such Relief Centre has been opened in Mangalore also. Every detained beggar is provided with uniform, bedding materials, soap to maintain cleanliness, tooth powder, oil etc. Besides food on the prescribed weight basis, is given in the afternoons and evenings, the details of which may be seen here; Ragi flour - 300 gms, Rice - 300 gms, Tur dal - 80 gms, vegetables - 200 gms, ground nut oil - 10 gms., sambar powder -14 gms., salt 28 gms., tamarind - 10 gms, onion -15 gms, milk/curds - half litre, coffee powder for coffee daily- 10 gms, sugar - 15 gms, milk - 40 mili litre. Along with daily food it is intended to provide nutritious food hence an egg once a week and three bananas for three days in a week are also provided to the inmates.

The aim of the Government is to involve these detained beggars in some better occupations. To take care that these beggars after their release do not get involved in begging again, and to make them eke out their livelihood, vocational trainings in various trades are imparted in the Training Institutes established in these Centres. Trainings to these *nirashritaru*, in carpentry, black smithy, coir mat making, cane weaving, cotton weaving through the Karnataka State Commerce and Industries Department; in the same way in book-binding in co-operation with Government Printing Press; in tailoring, agriculture, horticulture, coir mat, phenyl, paper cover, candle making etc. through Central Relief Committee; are imparted to enable the beggars to involve in any of these occupations, earn their livelihood and become self-reliant, after their release from imprisonment. Rupees five per day is given to each beggar to work in these divisions. In addition to this, for their entertainment, T.V.s are arranged in the dormitories of these centers where they live and several other programmes are organised through various societies and organisations.

Local Relief Committee maintains Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra of Mangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman and the District Social Welfare Officer is the Member-Secretary of the

Committee. The Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation, Superintendent of Police, Health Officer of the District Health Centre, Chief Agricultural Officer of Agricultural Department, Under Secretary of Horticulture Department, M.D. of Industries and Commerce Department, Tahsildar and Government Pleader are the other members for this Committee. This Committee functions under the supervision and guidance of Central Relief Committee. A group 'B' Officer in each Local Relief Committee is The Superintendent of the Nirashritara Parihara Kendra who will do the duties of the Superintendent of this Committee. In the Nirashritara Parihara Kendra of Mangalore there are 259 beggars and the expenditure incurred during the year 2004-05 on them is Rs.14,83,134/- .

### **Other Voluntary Organizations and Social Workers**

It is an extra ordinary occurrence (matter) that gained independence by following the non-violence path preached by Mahatma Gandhi prior to independence. Along with the fight for freedom, other main objectives of the movements alongside social reformation were; upliftment of Harijans, prohibition on liquor, removal of untouchability, entry of Harijans to temples and hotels, women development, development of rural industries, khadi propagation and prohibition on immolation of animals. In those days, Mangalore and Udupi were the centers for such national activities. In these two places, not only national institutions, but also many centers were started for persuading social reformation activities like betterment of Harijans, prohibition, removal of untouchability etc. as mentioned above. Several individuals of Dakshina Kannada District took part in these movements, and dedicated their minds and lives for the cause of social reformation and upliftment of the down trodden. A note on such ladies and gentlemen are provided here. Among these, Kudmal Ranga Rao and Karnad Sadashiva Rao are prominent.

Before Gandhiji had begun the work on upliftment of Harijans, Kudmal Ranga Rao had started a noteworthy work for the development of the downtrodden people in the district. Later he became popular in the name of Ishwarananda Swamy. In 1888, when an untouchable by name Bendur Babu was appointed to the post of peon in the Court and upper caste people opposed it, Kudmal Ranga Rao hurt by this, gave up his profession of lawyer, had decided to work for the advancement of the down trodden and he toiled accordingly for the cause till the end of his life. In 1888 only, he fought to provide seats to the down trodden for

membership in local institutions of District Boards and Municipalities. As a result of this fight, two people, namely, Angara Master and Govinda Master became the members of the local institutions. For the education of the down trodden only, he opened schools called 'Panchama Schools' in a place called Urvachilimbi in Mangalore, in 1882 and in Kankanadi, Mulki, Bolur, Udupi, Bannanje, Nejaru, Shedigudde, Attavara, Babugudde and Daddal Kadu. Besides arranging for the mid day meals for the children in these schools, he made arrangements to give two paise per day to attract and encourage the children to attend the school daily without fail. Later, in different parts of the district, he appointed teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes only. In association with Ullal Raghunathaiah, who had intimacy with him, established an institution called 'The Depressed Classes Mission' at Kodiyalbail in Mangalore in the year 1897, and maintained it till the end of his life. He built a Samaja Bhavan for Harijans and provided all facilities there to conduct social and cultural programmes like bhajans, prayers, social gatherings etc. Educated them to guard cleanliness. Kudmal Ranga Rao strived hard for the welfare of orphans, women and child widows also. He opened a girls hostel in Shedigudde, created new paths for up keeping their lives and also performed marriages of devadasis and widows. His dream for establishing 'Swamy Ishwaranand Mahila Sevaashrama' was fulfilled after his death. He built a line of houses near Courtgudde for the benefit of Koraga community. Established 'Adidravida Sahakaara Sangha'. Though he was threatened and was expelled out of his caste, he did not stop working for the upliftment of the downtrodden.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi, during his visit to Mangalore in 1927, had appreciated the work of Kudmal Ranga Rao. In his second visit to Mangalore in 1934, six years after the demise of Kudmal Ranga Rao, Mahatma Gandhi after watching all the tasks that were taken up by Kudmal Ranga Rao, for the advancement of Harijans, had announced that 'Kudmal Ranga Rao is my teacher(Guru)'. Kudmal Ranga Rao had written in his will, his last desire, "Only Jadamalis who are the most backward among the untouchables, should touch my dead body, and perform the funeral. Only then I will rest in peace." The local people here remember him saying that, "If a Harijan gets educated, becomes an officer and the raised dust of his car touches my head, I then feel I am fortunate". This statement of him has been engraved on his grave.

Karnad Sadashiva Rao is another key person who had strived hard with utmost concern for the progress of the exploited community in Dakshina Kannada district. He had already involved himself in the deeds

of the above 'Depressed Classes Mission' since 1914 itself. He formed the Congress party in 1920 and served as the President of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee consecutively for three times. He got lands allotted from the Government and established Harijan Colonies and Schools at Mangalore, Udupi etc. He conducted 'get together' functions in Harijan Colonies and along with his family was taking food with Harijans. Thus he had put an upper row (melpankti) to bring in equality and prevent discrimination of castes. He had put all his efforts to organize inter-caste feasts, mingle with Harijans, widow remarriages etc., and by doing such good deeds, he tried to root out the blind beliefs from the minds of the people. He constructed a Rural Rebuilding Centre called 'Saadhakashrama' in Kadri; a 'Vidyarthi Bhavan' for the Ashrama inmates besides some other centers, a big Khadi Centre in Nileshwara. He organised to provide education to the inmates of Ashrama in all types of industries. A Centre was opened in Arkula also. In these Centres, in the Tilak Educational Institution, which was constructed in the backyard of his house and in other 21 Centres started in the district, vocational education was compulsory. Moreover, spinning, cotton growing, weaving clothes, manufacture of country colours, colouring and painting, wood work, cane work etc., were taught here. He commenced such works and provided employment to the unemployed. He started National Girls School, Brahma Samaja (Prarthana Samaja) Ganapathy High School and so on. For the sake of these social services, he spent his own money and property. It is quotable that he spent from his own pocket and assisted for the resettlement of the destitutes of the great flood that occurred in the district in 1923. For the development of the State, not only Sadashiva Rao, but his entire family had strived. With the assistance of his wife, he instituted 'Mahila Sabha' and made the widows to practice alphabets and trainings imparted to teach tailoring, and other vocational learnings. For this purpose, his wife and daughters had surrendered all the gold ornaments possessed by them to Mahatma Gandhi, when he came to Mangalore, in 1920. His children also had wandered from door to door to change the minds of the people with regard to the entry of Harijans to Sri Krishna temple at Guruvayur in 1932. Now the road where his house was situated and the public library at Baavutagudde in Mangalore, are named after him.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya of Mangalore was an unselfish social worker of international fame. She was a unique exemplar of the district, famous for her modern thinking and working proficiency. Though she did not reside in Mangalore in her later years, her fight for the rights and

claims and for raising the status of women was extraordinary. She took the responsibility of the post of Secretary of the national level 'Akhila Bharatha Mahila Parishat' that was set up in 1926, and fought to provide opportunities to women in all fields starting from family to politics, education, protection, awareness, social thinking and all other matters. She took part in the freedom movement and worked in different manners. As a Managing Secretary, as Vice President and then as a President of the 'Akhila Bharatha Mahila Parishat', to improve the conditions of women she had put all her efforts to bring out many Acts favouring women, like prohibition on child marriage (Sharda Act), Age of consent and so on. She took note of the hardship faced by the women working in the Madhurai Textile Factory, Cashewnut Factories at Mangalore, Floor Mills, Mining places and struggled to improve the conditions in these working places, got sanctioned the maternity leave, creche etc. In Mangalore, she started the women and men associations. In Belgaum Jail, she had noticed that there were no medical facilities for the treatment of the prisoners and she herself collected clinic-kits and medicines on charity from the people and opened a clinic attached to the jail. For the social services rendered by her, she got a number of awards among which the most prestigious being Padma Vibhushana - The second highest civilian honour conferred by the Government of India. Kamaladevi's mother Girija Bai was a socialite, started Women's organization at Mangalore and as its president, worked for the prosperity of women. She organize meetings in her house and was reading books and magazines to create awareness in women about the daily happenings in society. She went from door to door to request the people to send their daughters to schools. She donated a building to run the women's organization.

It may be stated that out of many national social reformation movements, the important contribution made by Dakshina Kannada district, was the 'Harijanoddara Movement'. Erya Lakshmi Narayana Alva, Narayanashetty Kille, A.B. Shetty, U.P. Malya, H.V.Adapa, Pandit B. Laxmandev Vidyarthi, N.Upendra Nayak of Mangalore and M. Umesh Rao, B. Vedavyasa Bhat of Belthangadi, Hiriyaadka Ramaraya Malya, Surtkal Srinivasa Rao of Mundaje, Basti Pundalik Shenai, Radha Karnad, Saguna Karnad Dr.M. G. Hyder, etc., organised people and accomplished the movement for the upliftment of Harijans. N.S.Kille chose the rural part as his field of activity, was inspired by Gandhiji after Gandhiji's visit to Dakshina Kannada in 1934 and made propoganda against drinking liquor. He worked for removal of untouchability. He had travelled

continuously from Kasargodu to Byndoor, from Mangalore to Belthangadi, Sulya for the cause of Harijan upliftment. It is believed that he has met the Heads of the eight mutts at Udupi and pleased them in this matter. The most important team which was set under the leadership of Erya Lakshmi Narayana Alva, including K.K. Shetty, B. Keshava Baliga, Basti Pundalik Shenai, U.P. Malya, Narayana Kille, had organised Harijan families and through a procession, provided the first opportunity to Harijans to enter the Sri. Venkataramana temple at Bantwal in 1946. Suratkal Srinivasa Rao Mundaje was one of those who was persistent in advising those people who had taken for drinking, to abstain from doing it and requested not to go to wine shops, even when a few contractors had thrown sand-dust and chilly water on his face. Pandit B. Lakshman Vidyaarathi of Mangalore, besides writing songs, ballads(laavani) and making speeches, wrote a book called 'Amalu', circulated five thousand copies of it for disseminating(prachaarakkkaagi) prohibition on alcoholic drinks. Narkal Monappa Shetty wrote 'Amaludeppadi' a book in Tulu, sung it to spread awareness against drinking alcohol. Besides making propaganda of Arya religion and against immolation of animals, ran the Swamy Shraddananda School to disseminate national language. He published a book called 'Vidhava vivaaha Shaastra viruddave'? in 1934 and performed several widow marriages and inter caste marriages. Before the start of Congress, Monappa Tingalaya of Mangalore, instituted 'Sri Gyanodaya Samaja', got involved in making propaganda by encouraging people to write songs and sing them in Tulu and Kannada against the evil systems like alcholic drinks, untouchability etc

Many people were made homeless and destitutes by the great flood that hit hard ever before, on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of July in 1923, brought down to ground, schools, shops, houses, farms and lands. Not only Karnad Sadashiva Rao, but also people such as Mohanappa Tingalaya, Hoyge Tingalaya and many others worked hard to rehabilitate the stranded Harijans during this time. Abdul Khader and H.J. Srinivasa Rao, taking note of the agonies of the stranded people who were residing on the border line of the river starting from Kulur Uliya to Gurupura, reported it, and through the Flood Relief Committee, headed by Sadashiva Rao, made the villagers get all the help needed. 700 people who had lost everything stayed in Kulur Igarji and 125 people stayed in Pejavar Mutt. Further, they worked hard to provide to all these people, rice for two months, lungis to men and sarees to women. They had also extended necessary help to the people belonging to the places of Kooluru Uliya, Kooluru, Aharelu, Tokur, Jokatte, Pejavara, Kenjaru, Maraurabail etc.

### **Services of Religious Institutions**

Through the establishment and publicity of their religion, the services rendered and the reformations made by the Jaina and Christian missionaries in Dakshina Kannada district are remarkable. In the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the followers/Missionaries of Christian religion had shown special concern on the down trodden. They built quarters called Ashramas here and there for their benefit. The services rendered by them in the fields of education and health is valuable. Basel Mission in Mangalore, Father Mullers hospital, St. Agnes College, St. Aloysius College, St. Anns Training College, many high schools and orphanages, are some examples of the above statement.

### **Sri Rama Krishna Mission**

In 1886, under the leadership of Sri. Vivekananda, disciples of Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahansa founded the Sri Ramakrishna Mission in the east coast of Bengal. The main aim of this Institution was to render service to all people irrespective of any caste or creed, assuming them as '**Daivamsha Sambhutaru**'. In Mangalore, Sri Ramakrishna Mission was started in 1947. Besides performing religious worship and bhajans, it provides all kinds of help to the agonized/distressed Mangaloreans for ever since 1951. It maintains a library and a reading room, for the benefit of public. Selected books relating to classics, personality development, morality, religion, religious and scientific treatises, spirituality etc. are available here for reference. Along with this, hostel facilities, food, shelter, uniform, text books etc. are also provided freely to the poor students of rural areas. Financial assistance is also being granted for higher education to the poor students. Since 1955, free treatments are given through Sri Ramakrishna Mission Charitable Hospital to the locals and the people of surrounding areas.

The influence of the Theosophical Society founded in 1857 in New York, with a good intention to inspire the feeling of brotherhood everywhere, in all, irrespective of any caste, creed and sex, got spread up to Mangalore and it was established in Mangalore also in 1900. When Dr. Anne Besant, the President of this international society, visited Mangalore in 1909, this society attracted the attention of many people. As a result of this, Besant's Girls High School was started, keeping in view the development of women as its main aim. After the diamond Jubilee Celebration, this institution is functioning effectively through a different Committee and is running colleges also.

It is said that the Chinmaya Mission, Satya Saibaba disciples group, Nityananda Swamiji's devotees organizations, along with their religious mission, have worked for the overall development of weaker sections of the society. The activities conducted by Kangyads Nityananda Ashrama, educational complex of Satya Sai Vihara of Alake, Chinmaya Missionaries of Mangalore and Kasargod, Kuttara Edupathi Nathashrama are appreciable.

### **Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala**

For generations, the family members of Sri Veerendra Hegde have been involved in religious and social service activities which are performed through Sri Kshethra Dharmasthala. Not only in the district, the whole State remembers the service orientation and the services being rendered by this family. When the fifth Chandraiah Hegde was the Almoner (Dharmaadhikaari), he renovated Sri Chandranatha Basti, the small temples on Badinede hill and had built a choultry for the sojourn (short stay) of pilgrims, made arrangements for tap water in Sri Kshetra. He arranged water fountains from Ujire upto a distance of two kms for those who come by walk. Also, he was an proficient Ayurvedic doctor, and was giving medicines. It is learnt that his wife, Kamalavathiyamma, who had learnt medicine from him was also providing treatment and medicines to the people, after his demise. It is believed that C.P.C. (Canara Public Conveyance) Company, which had started the public service vehicles in 1914, took shares of Rs.200/- in the form of blessings from Chandraiah Hegde, had grown to heights and became a prominent Public Service Institution.

Later on, Manjaiah Hegde who became the Almoner (Dharmaadhikaari) of Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala, soon after taking charge of the office, cut off and cleared all the surrounding dense forests, to drive away Malaria, from which the public were suffering from, because of the dense forest. The notable services rendered by him were; usage of insecticide to bring this fatal disease to control; founded a hospital and arranged to give free medical treatment to the orphan patients and the devotees coming there; he himself was a good Ayurvedic doctor and maintained a park in which only herbal and medicinal plants were grown; gave medicine to the diseased free of charges. In 1951, he invited the famous eye-specialist Dr. Modi, conducted a workshop for three weeks and made hundreds of people get eye-sight. For the benefit of the visitors of Sri.Kshetra, he got the old choultries repaired. Constructed some new buildings and arranged to provide food and shelter gratis to people of all



caste, religion and communities. Netravathi River in 1937 built a bridge over it, searched new fountain-heads, made arrangements for supply of pure water and by adapting a generator in 1935, provided the facility of electricity also. With a view to develop the knowledge of the public by creating interest and awareness, he paved the way for the practice of conducting religious and literature conferences, which is continued even now and the literature conference is being held every year. The Siddavana Gurukula founded in 1940 by him in Ujire, the high schools that were commenced in 1947, besides being extended by his son Ratnavarma Hegde, the Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College also was started in 1966 to facilitate students of surrounding areas to pursue their education.

The details of works attended to by the present Almoner, Veerendra Hegde, son of Ratnavarma Hegde, the ex Almoner, are explained in the next paragraphs

Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala 'Gyanaabivruddi Yojane' is accomplishing different types of social tasks in all taluks. It has been popular for accomplishing through this temple, several activities, that strengthens the religion and charity. Sri. Veerendra Hegde, the Almoner of this and his whole family are the first names quoted since hundred years, in the field of social service.

'Mangala Jyoti disability centre', an institution formed by Mohini Appaji Naika at Omanjur for serving the physically challenged people, is taken over and maintained by Srikshetra.

Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust has formed around 28 Educational Institutions offering various types of educational and vocational trainings. It extends its services beyond Dharmasthala, Ujire, Mangalore etc of Dakshina Kannada District to places outside cities of Dharwar, Mysore etc., and rural areas such as Belalu, Padubettu, Venur and so on. Educational institutions that have been started in these places covers all levels and all fields beginning from primary school to post-graduation classes. Action has also been taken for adult education and training. It took over the maintenance of about twelve institutions in Dharwar from Janatha Education Committee, when they were in hardship, revitalized (punashchetanagolisu) them and made them more strong and successful. This Trust also established a Dental University in Dharwar in 1986; Ayurveda College and hospitals in Udupi and Hassan which provides both education and medical treatment. Under the auspices of a Trust called 'ShantiVana', which was started in

1987, Nature Treatment Centre and Yoga Science Training Centre were opened and medical facilities to the society is provided.

Under Srikshetra Rural Development plan several kinds of programmes for the benefit of people of all classes are implemented. Many rural development plans such as Pragati Bandhu, Self Help Group, Pragati Nidhi, Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swaroggar Plan, Community Development etc., are maintained under the leadership and guidance of Padmabhushana Veerendra Hegde.

The endeavor of the Rural Development Plan and Self Employment Institute (Rudset) launched by Veerendra Hegde in 1982 in Ujire is to prepare the unemployed candidates to start business on their own using their skills and make the rural youths self reliant. Besides offering the necessary training, confidence and financial assistance, this institution continues to provide all the necessary support for two to three years even after they start their business. Besides Ujire, there are centers of 'Rudset' in Dharwar, Udipi, Chitradurga, Mysore, Bijapur, Nelamangala and in other States such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Orissa, Uttara Pradesh, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh. The report of this project explains that 65% of the candidates who have undergone training in this Institution have not only turned to be successful entrepreneurs but have proved to be fit to get several awards too. It is said that women entrepreneurs have earned national awards continuously from I.M.M. Nabard.

Under Jnana Vikas Scheme, women Training Centres are opened here and there. Women are made to learn programmes which increases their awareness, alertness and makes them self reliant. Necessary assistance and education is given through a team of members who are trained in matters such as house chores, nutritious food, handicrafts, small savings etc. Including 59,000 families, 4900 Gyana Vikas Womens Group have accumulated savings amounting to Rs. 6.20 crores and distributed about Rs.15.20 crores loan among themselves.

Under Mass Development, Power Protection Programmes like development of catchment area, preservation of solar light, Bio-gas production, usage of improved Priyagni stoves etc., are encouraged . So far Solar-Home-Electricity arrangement with an expenditure of Rupees five crores has been installed in 2678 families. 1176 Bio-Gas Plants built with an expenditure of Rs. 94.49 lakhs are quote worthy.

In 1974, a Mobile Hospital was set up from Sri Kshetra, in a completely equipped bus, with an experienced doctor, a compounder, a

lab specialist, an assistant and medicines needed for the diseases prevalent at the time. This Mobile Hospital itself goes to such places of patients where there is no conveyance, and the patient is in such a pathetic condition that they are unable to move to the hospital, and renders free service and required treatment. In a period of three months, there will be a visit to three villages once in three days, medical checkup is conducted and the diseases are cured by giving the required treatment and medicines free of cost. From the Medical Trust instituted by Sri Kshetra, a T.B. Treatment Centre with hundred beds and a Laboratory have been constructed in Lyala near Ujire.

Jana Jagruthi Vedike was constituted under the guidance of Dharmasthala Almoner Veerendra Hegde with an intention to reform people who are addicted to alcoholic drinks, gambling etc., and ruin their own health and also the health of the society. This 'Vedike' is working to organize the whole society against alcoholic drinks. The prime functions of this Vedike are; to create awareness about the bad effects of alcoholic drinks; to encourage the addicts for undergoing treatment for abstaining from alcohol and involve them in Navajeevana Committees; to control the unofficial sale of drinks and illicit liquor-business; obstruct illegal activities that inspires drinking alcohol, gambling, cock-fight, Jugari Adde etc. To fulfill all these purposes; people awareness campaign, women conference, awareness training centers, home and mind reaching programmes, people awareness jathas, village enriching programmes, religious functions, street dramas, film shows, murals, songs etc., are followed by this vedike. So far, 69 de-addiction camps are held and 9800 people have been benefited and have abstained from alcohol.

Under the scheme for 'Revival of the Ancient Glory', renovation work of temples has also been taken up to keep up the tradition. Sri Yoganarasimha Swamy temple, Niluvaagilu, Maddur Taluk, Mandya district; Janneshwara temple, Sindhaghatta, Mandya district; Sri. Male Shankareshwara temple, Turuvekere, Tumkur district and Sri. Lakshmikantha temple, Hedatale, Nanjanagud Taluk, Mysore district\_\_ are the temples renovated so far. Besides, under 'Gyana Jyothi' project, education is given to illiterates between the age of fifteen to thirty, for two hours a day, they are made to learn alphabets and trained in common business affairs. Under 'Gyana Deepa' programme, in all those schools of Belthangadi Taluk, where the education level was falling down because of no teachers, teachers were appointed to improve the education level. Under Yoga and Moral Education Plan Yoga Training is given. Under 'Rudra Bhoomi' Plan, burial ground/crematorium facilities, monetary

assistance and technical guidance are provided. And also under the scheme of 'Rejuvenation of Ancient Art' encouragement is given to folk art like Yakshagana. Dharmasthala Veerendra Hegde's ideas, plan, encouragement and all types of assistance are there behind all the aforesaid plans and schemes.

Frediric Mullars Charitable Institution, which was started 122 years back by Frederic Augustus Muller, under a neem tree at Kankanadi Hills, by giving homeopathic medicines to people, now organizes many medical camps and conducts medical checkup programmes in some schools.

Pragya Counseling Centre of Kankanadi at Mangalore is an institute devoted to serve women in several ways. To help the women who have got entangled in atrocity, violence, exploitation, rape, forced prostitution etc., this centre is maintaining short stay home, Swadhara plan, Santhvana Women Help Line, Family Counseling Centre, De-addiction Programme etc., and is receiving grants from central Social Welfare Board of Government of India and from Women and Child Development Department. Through these it is providing assistance in many ways like protection to women, free counseling and guidance, giving information about the Government facilities, police protection, medical help from Psychologists, temporary patronage to those who are in distressed condition, rehabilitation, vocational training etc.

Veenadhari of Mangalore, besides organizing many welfare programmes for the benefit of H.I.V. patients, conducts awareness camps and gives suitable suggestions and guidance. The 'Parishista Jathi Mattu Budakattau Sangha-Samsthegala Mahaa Okkoota' of Mangalore organized by Lolaksha with an intention to solve the problems of the downtrodden, and was also who was presented with Dr.Ambedkar Award in 2002. The Red Cross Society ' Swamy Shraddananda Sevaashrama at Kodialbailu; Abhayaashrama of Asaigoli; Shubada of Kaikamba; Yuva vahini etc., are some of the voluntary organizations working with an intention to serve the society. Besides these organizations Balasanskaara Kendra of Kutiyala padavu in Mangalore Taluk, Govanithaashrama of Inoli, Bharatha Sevaashrama and Vrudhaashrama of Kanyana, Anandaashrama of Puttur, Mangala Jyothi Disable Centre, are some of the organizations working with service motto.

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