

## Chapter XII

### SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES

In addition to education and health care, many welfare activities are undertaken by the State. Welfare of Labour, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Women and Children, the Disabled and other weaker sections are the concerns of a Welfare State. Besides the Government, various voluntary organisations and agencies have also come forward in fulfilling this task. Some of the major activities and programmes taken up in this direction are highlighted here.

#### Labour Welfare

The Labour Department headed by the Labour Commissioner is functioning with its head office in Bangalore. The Labour Commissioner is assisted at the Head Quarters by the Additional Labour Commissioner, two Joint Labour Commissioners and other Officers. There are five Regional officers of whom, two are in Bangalore and one each at Hassan, Belgaum and Gulbarga. There are 11 Divisional offices and 39 Sub-divisional offices at the District level, seven Labour Officers Exclusively for Child Labour, 63 Circle Offices coming under the Municipal Corporation and 164 Circle offices at taluk level. The main functions of this department are: 1) Prevention of strikes, lock-outs, settlement of industrial disputes and maintenance of industrial peace and harmony in the State. 2) Administration and enforcement of various Central and State Labour laws and rules framed there under. 3) Fixing minimum wages at regular intervals for various scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act. 4) Popularisation of Worker's Education Scheme and enforcement of recreational activities among workers through welfare centres of the Labour Welfare Board. 5) Implementation of the recommendations of various Wage Boards and other Tripartite bodies. 6) Implementation of International Labour Organisation conventions ratified by the Government of India. 7) Extending the benefit of welfare provisions of the various Labour Legislations and bringing about improvement in working conditions. 8) Ensuring minimum wages to unorganised categories of workers in agricultural and other scheduled employments as per the minimum wages Act.

During the year 1999-2000, there were twenty three strikes and seven lock-outs involving 6,721 workers in the State. As per the Industrial dispute Act 1947, 334 cases were settled, 152 were withdrawn and 843 were pending at the end of December 1999. The number of applications received as per the Worker's Compensation Act 1923, were 3,655, the number of claims settled were 2,580 and as per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the number of establishments certified were 2,277.

During 2004-05, there were nine strikes involving 3836 workers and the member of Mandays lost was 5516. In the same year three Lockouts and

number workers involved was 857 and man days lost were 22491; Layoffs two, workers involved – 38, man days lost 3542; refreshments affecting factories – 2 workers of retrenched-72; closures – 7 and workers affected – 253

**Employees State Insurance Scheme:** It was introduced in the year 1952 in accordance with the E.S.I Act 1948 and rules there under. Initially, this scheme was covering non-seasonal factories employing 20 or more workers and those who were drawing wages up to the maximum of Rs. 400 per month. Since January 1997, the wage limit was raised to Rs. 6,500 per month and the Act also has been amended to cover factories not using power with 20 or more persons and shops and business establishments, hotels, cinema homes and such other establishments employing 20 or more persons. The ESI Scheme provides mainly six benefits, namely; 1) Medical benefit in kind 2) Sickness benefit, 3) Maternity benefit 4) Disablement benefits 5) Dependents Benefit and 6) Funeral Benefit, all in cash. The medical benefits are extended to persons insured as well as to their families. The E.S.I. Scheme in Karnataka was first implemented in Bangalore on 27-7-1958 with 12 dispensaries and one 100-bedded hospital for 48,000 in-patients. Since then, the scheme was expanded rapidly and is now providing full medical care to about 7,73,000 insured persons. Karnataka is the first State in the country to extend full medical care to families of insured persons. During 1999-2000, the State has provided full medical care to about 5 lakh family units covering 40 lakhs beneficiaries in the state. During 1999-2000 there were 9 E.S.I. Hospitals, 129 full time and seven part-time Dispensaries, nine Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 12 Employer facility Dispensaries and one Diagnostic centre.

For the year 2004-05, under the state insurance scheme, a total of 24069 factories were covered. The number of employees who benefited from this scheme was 3024. The value of benefits under different categories was ;- (1) Disablement claims – 365 and amount paid Rs. 8,543 (2) Sickness Claims – 3,302 and amount paid 38,988 (3) maternity number of confinements ; 430 and amount Rs. 48,570 (4) Dependent cases – death cases admitted – 11 and claims – Rs. 15,335.

In order to create awareness in the minds of both management and workers about safety, health and welfare while working in factories, the Department of factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is functioning in the State. The department is entrusted with the responsibilities of enforcing the following Acts and rules there under: a) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, b) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, c) the Factories Act, 1948, d) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983. The Department ensures a safe working environment for about 8.98 lakh workers employed in about 5,978 registered factories exposed to dangerous operations. It conducts inspection of 2,355 registered boilers, as per specifications prescribed in the Indian Boilers Regulations Act, 1950, and certifies their safety.

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

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

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

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

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

The Hindustan Aircraft Employees Union was founded in 1946. An employee of HAL who organised labour was dismissed in 1951. The Union was received by outside leadership in 1954. This pattern was followed in other

units and gradually the Trade Unions in the Industries, also admitted outside leadership.

The Trade Union Movement was gradually becoming stronger in its membership and also in the number of unions year by year. By the end of 1980, there were 1,636 trade unions which increased to 3,905 in 1999. By 2004-05, the number of registered trade unions was 4,012 and the total membership was 5,41,950. There are 4 Industrial Tribunals functioning in the state, two at Bangalore, and one each at Hubli and Mysore. There are 12 Labour Courts, 4 at Bangalore, two at Hubli, one each at Mangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Madikeri.

### **Welfare of SCs and STs**

The welfare movement of Scheduled Castes and other depressed classes was initiated in many parts of the State, even earlier to the movement, started by Mahatma Gandhi. In the year 1889-90, two Government Schools were opened for the untouchables at Huskur (Bangalore district) and Narasapur (Kolar Dt). During 1890 a Mission School was started at Mysore for them. The Theosophical Society took initiative for the welfare movement of the Untouchables, when it started its activities in Mysore during 1896. Kudmul Ranga Rao started Depressed Classes League at Mangalore in 1897 and started schools for the Koragas and other untouchables in Dakshina Kannada. In 1910, M. Venkatakrishnaiah founded "Panchama Education League" and in 1913, Government sanctioned a Central Boarding School for the Panchamas at Mysore and made Talakadu Rangegowda its manager with provision for Industrial Training. The Depressed Classes Education Mission was formed in 1913 at Mysore and it took up the work of improving the conditions of the Depressed classes. During 1915-16, there were 287 schools for the Depressed Classes, in which, 171 were government, 108 aided and 8 unaided in the erstwhile Mysore State. In the same year, the Mysore Government passed an order to admit untouchables in all the public schools in the State with the principle that none should be denied admission to schools run by the public funds. Similarly S.V. Hanumantha Raju and his Wife worked for Panchama School at Chitradurga.

In 1918, a resolution was made to work for the education of Untouchables in the District Political Conference held at Athani and in the same year, Panchama Boarding Schools were started at Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Veeranna Gowda Patil had started a Hostel for untouchable boys in Belgaum in 1920's before his joining the Congress. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao had started his movement for the eradication of untouchability in Mysore District by strongly opposing the restrictions on the untouchables in utilising public tanks and wells, by taking out processions in streets, securing the admissions to schools and entry into temples during 1930's. He also established Satyagraha Ashrama at Tagadur during 1931 to bring about social equality. Govindacharya Swamy a retired

engineer was another person who strived for the cause in Mysore. Aryamurthy of Chanapatna also worked for their welfare.

During the Gandhian era, special efforts were made to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes called as Harijans by Mahatma Gandhi. He undertook Harijan tour in various parts of the State in 1934 and 1936. During his tour he visited many Harijan colonies and appealed to the people to put an end to the practice of untouchability and to improve the lot of the depressed classes. A branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was started in Karnataka soon after his tour and Sardar Veerannagowda Patil became the State President. R. Gopalaswamy Iyer worked tirelessly during the 1930's and 1940s in the erstwhile Mysore State for the education of the Untouchables and securing jobs for the newly educated among them.

In 1935, an advisory committee for the welfare of the depressed classes, consisting of members of the depressed classes and others was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore. In Gulbarga area, the Government made it a policy to allow the private agencies to open special primary schools for the children of the depressed classes with the financial aid from Nizam's government. Another effort to uplift the untouchables was the opening of a 'Sarvajanika' Hostel at Mysore for all communities including the untouchables by T.S.Subbanna, who moved from street to street to collect the resources for its establishment. The scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to the students of Backward classes was sanctioned by the Government of erstwhile Bombay Presidency in 1948-49. In 1949 a separate Harijan Welfare Department was started to look after the welfare of the Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the Collector as District Welfare Officer in Bombay State. One such hostel was also opened at Khanapur (Belgaum district).

The Arya Samaj which started its activities in Bangalore in 1894, gradually took the form of a reformist body involving many active workers like M.Arya Murthy, and his wife H. Saraswathamma. They took up various social reform activities including the upliftment of untouchables. Brahmachari Ramachandra carried on ceaseless effort to organise the Harijan Sevak Sangha throughout the erstwhile Mysore State and the establishment of the Deena Seva Sangha at Bangalore and the Gurukula Ashram at Kengeri are due to him. A residential school "Abhayakuteera", with night classes for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children was started at Channapatna by Arya Murthy. N. Nanjundaiah of Doddaballapur worked for the cause of the untouchables and for long duration he was the Taluk President of Harijan Sevak Sangha.

After Independence, and particularly after the reorganisation of state, the Government has streamlined the welfare programmes in an organised way for the advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes mainly under three heads namely, education, economic upliftment and, health and housing

schemes. Till 1999, the Department of Social Welfare was functioning in the State to implement various welfare programmes for both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Department of Tribal Welfare has been separated from the department of Social Welfare from January 1999, and is working for the development of Schedule Tribes. It has schemes similar to that of the Department of Social Welfare. Among the various programmes of these departments, the following are some of them.

- 1) During 1999-2000, 489 Nursery-cum-Women welfare Centres benefiting 25,950 Scheduled Caste children and 70 Schedule Tribe Centres benefiting 3,288 ST children, are functioning in the State to provide pre-primary education along with mid-day meals and two sets of dresses annually, and the amount spent on SCs up to December 1999 was Rs. 509.74 lakhs out of 708,15 lakhs provided up to the end of February 2000, Rs. 40.22 lakhs has been spent on STs. For the benefit of 11,250 SC students 90 residential schools were working in the state by March 2008 ; They accommodated 7635 students and the amount spent by March 2008 was Rs. 511.96 lakhs.
- 2) Eighty-eight residential schools for Scheduled Castes and 94 Ashram schools for Schedule Tribes benefitting, 8,800 Scheduled Caste students and 5,725 Scheduled Tribe pupils respectively are functioning during 1999-2000 to provide education from the first standard to the fourth standard.
- 3) Pre-metric hostels are maintained by the Departments of Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying from 5th standard to 10th standard. During 1999-2000, there were 1044 such hostels run by the Department of Social Welfare benefitting 62,665 Scheduled Caste students, 1,071 Pre-metric hostels run by the Department of Tribal Welfare benefitting 2,835 Scheduled Tribe students. The amount spent on in 1999-2000 was Rs. 3,673.92 lakhs and Rs. 151.37 lakhs respectively. Besides, there are 289 and 16 Pre-matric aided hostels benefitting 15,332 SC students and 2835 ST students respectively. During 1999-2000 Rs. 21.74 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs has been spent by both the Departments respectively. As on 31-03-2007 there were 1263 (955 boys and 308 girls) pre-matric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 87, 370 (65,395 boys and 21675 girls) inmates at the rate of Rs.450/- per student per month was sanctioned for their maintenance.
- 4) In order to provide boarding and lodging facilities for Scheduled Caste post-matric students, post-matric hostels are maintained by the Department of Social Welfare. There were 214 such hostels in the State during 1999-2000, benefiting 16,390 Scheduled Caste students with an outlay of Rs. 460.51 lakhs under certain norms. Apart from this 79 recognised post-matric grant-in-aid private hostels are run by voluntary organisations benefitting 7,040 post-matric students. By March 2007, there 305 post matric hostels (boys 223 and girls 82) with a sanctioned strength of 26,748 (21263 boys

and 5485 girls) inmates. For each inmate Rs. 500 p.m. was granted by the government for their maintenance.

- 5) Besides matric and post-matric scholarships, merit scholarships and incentives are provided for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by both the Departments. Up to the end of 1999-2000 the number of beneficiaries under these schemes was, 2,85,866 and 92,403 SC and ST students respectively for pre-matric scholarship, and the amount spent on this was Rs. 218.49 and 78.54 lakhs respectively. Under the Post-matric scholarship scheme, 2,993 students from the Department of Social Welfare and 4,866 students from the Department of Tribal Welfare are benefited during 1999-2000.
- 6) Four Special Employment Exchanges are there for the physically handicapped and one for SC/STs.
- 7) There are six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus to give vocational guidance and take up related activities.
- 8) Besides 47 Morarji Desai Residential schools, the Department of Social Welfare also maintains four Navodaya pattern residential schools at Channapatna, Bailahongal, Raichur and Mundaje. Rs. 15.8 lakhs have been spent on this scheme for the year 2000-2001. By March 2007 there were 122 Morarji Desai Residential Schools, four Navodaya Schools working in the state. The Department is also providing funds to impart training to SC students at Sainik Training School, Belgaum, for getting admission to Sainik school.
- 9) Prize money is being awarded to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure first class in the first attempt in the Public Examination and under this scheme, up to the end of December 1999/ January 2000, the amount spent on this was Rs. 26.42 lakhs for SCs, and Rs. 5.49 lakhs for STs. Besides these, the other facilities like book banks, study tour and admission to Ramakrishna Ashrama for meritorious students to provide better education and such other educational facilities have been provided for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by the Departments of both Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare.
- 10) During 1999-2000, Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided to extend fellowships to 127 Ph.D. students, at Rs. 10,000/- for Ph.D. and Rs. 8,000/- for M.Phil. and depute 5 meritorious SC students for higher studies in foreign universities. During 2007-2008 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs being earmarked in the budget and Rs.23.69 lakhs being spent on 283 meritorious SC students.

In order to create healthy competition among SC and ST students and to encourage them for continuing education, merit scholarship are being awarded up to 9th standard. For those who secure more than 60% marks in the annual

examination. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 75 per annum for those students studying in 5th to 7th standard, and Rs. 100, for those who are studying in 8th to 10th standard. During 1999-2000 Rs. 64.16 lakhs have been provided to the Department of Social Welfare, out of which a sum of Rs. 20.10 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1999, on this, benefitting 22,533 students. The amount provided for this scheme to the Department of Tribal Welfare during 1999-2000 was Rs. 17.07 lakhs out of which Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been spent up to the end of January 2000, benefitting 7,015 students. During 2007-08 out of the Rs. 422.62 lakhs earmarked for this purpose, Rs. 233.71 was utilized up to Dec. 2007

Under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, the SC children of those engaged in unclean occupations like flaying, tanning, scavenging etc., are sanctioned scholarship and they are also admitted to the Government hostels with a view to providing education facilities. During 1999-2000 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 23 and the amount spent up to December 1999 on this was Rs. 0.22 lakhs. During 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 63.50 lakhs was provided to these schemes covering 7084 SC students.

Five Pre-Examination Training Centres are functioning in the State under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, two at Bangalore and one each in Gulbarga, Dharwad and Mysore to train Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates who intend to appear for various competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, Karnataka Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and other recruiting agencies. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 29.31 lakhs was spent up to the end of December 1999. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 11.18 lakhs has been utilized by the centres to facilitate 70 candidates till December 2007.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates undergoing training in typewriting and stenography are sanctioned stipend ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 by the Department of Social Welfare. In addition to this, the fees at the prescribed rate is payable to the Institution by the Government. During the year 2007-2008 a sum of Rs.3.11 lakhs has been spent upto December 2007, benefiting 492 candidates.

Under the self-employment scheme, foremanship is imparted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Diploma Holders in the field of Mechanical, Electrical and Metallurgical Engineering courses for a period of minimum three months up to two years for improving the employment opportunities. Each trainee will be sanctioned Rs. 500/- per month as stipend.

In order to train Scheduled Caste women in various crafts, 61 Tailoring Training Centres, eight Tailoring Production Units and one Lacquerware Training Centre at Channapatna have been run by the Social Welfare Department. Every year 1,395 women are being trained in these centres. The stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. per trainee is being paid by the department. The department is also supplying sewing machines free of cost to the successful candidates of Tailoring Training Centres functioning under the Department. During the year 1999-



2000, a sum of Rs. 107.37 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December 1999, benefiting 1,395 candidates. The two departments are imparting training to law graduates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, of four years duration to acquire sufficient knowledge about judicial administration and during the training period a sum of Rs, 1,000 p.m. will be paid as stipend. Under this scheme, 100 SC and 100 ST candidates are to undergo training every year. To start their own law practice and also to enrol themselves in the Bar Council, the Government is assisting the unemployed SC and ST law graduates in another scheme, by giving them Rs. 5,000 as lump sum aid. An amount of Rs. 35.10 lakhs to Social Welfare Department and Rs. 15.97 lakhs to Tribal Welfare Department has been provided for these schemes for the year 1999-2000. In the year 1999-2000 the Tribal Welfare Department has spent Rs. 4.07 lakhs upto January 2000 benefitting 61 trainees. In 2007-08 a sum of Rs.59.29 lakhs has been provided for 343 SC law graduate trainees for a period of four years.

Educated Youths are given occupational training, under Navachetana Scheme for enabling them to get employment or self employment. In this regard certain reputed institutions and private organisations have joined their hands, and are giving training to uneducated youths in different trades and also in computer field. Various courses in computer training are conducted. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was earmarked to benefit 600 SC students and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs to benefit 125 ST students during 1999-2000. During 2007-08, under self employment training scheme, (Navachetana Scheme) a sum of Rs. 7.99 lakhs has been spent on 574 SC candidates. A sum of Rs. 12.39 lakhs being spent on successful tailoring SC trainees by supplying 315 sewing machines till Dec. 2007.

Under the scheme of self-employment and training, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe unemployed candidates are encouraged to undergo three-months training in driving autorickshaws and lightmotor vehicles with a view to make themselves self-employed and the urban area students are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 and rural area trainees are paid Rs. 300 as stipend during training. Training fees to the driving schools are also paid by the concerned departments, as prescribed by the R.T.O. In 1999-2000 the number of ST beneficiaries was 33, by the end of January 2000.

Rs. 171.52 lakhs is being shared equally by the State and Central government to encourage inter-caste marriages, where if the spouse belongs to SC, a financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned to the married couples. This scheme is being implemented with an intention to remove untouchability. To compensate the victims of atrocities, assistance ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2 lakhs is paid to the victims depending upon the nature of the loss sustained. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1999 under State Sector through the Department of Social Welfare.

The houses of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are electrified by sanctioning financial assistance of Rs. 500 per house. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs

to Social Welfare Department and Rs. 4.10 lakhs to Tribal Welfare Department has been provided for this scheme, during 1999-2000, to electrify 2600 SC houses and 820 ST houses respectively. The Department of Social Welfare has taken up a scheme of construction of hostel buildings on a massive scale in a phased manner. Seventy-three hostel buildings were completed with a cost of Rs. 14.583 lakhs during 1999-2000. Under Dr. Ambedkar Housing Scheme, the Department of Tribal Welfare spends Rs. 20,000, per unit for construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes. In this, the Department of Tribal Welfare grants Rs. 19,000 and the Rural Development Department shares Rs. 1,000. This scheme is being implemented from 1997-98. The Department has sanctioned Rs. 26.60 crores for construction of 4,000 ST houses during the year 1997-98, and 5,000 houses during the year 1998-99. Including 1,600 houses of urban area taken up in 1997-98, an amount of Rs.12.70 crores have been provided during 2000-2001, to construct a total number of 6,600 houses. The Department of Social Welfare, during 1999-2000, targeted to construct 15,000 houses under this scheme for SCs. Totally 15,942 Ambedkar houses have been completed so far, including houses taken up prior to 1999.

Under vocational training programme, the Corporation is imparting training for TV/ VCR, radio repairs and servicing, computer training, etc. for women. New programmes like pre-press technology/DTP, Fashion designing have also been started. During 1999-2000, the number of beneficiaries, assisted under this was 4,471, with an amount of Rs. 213.44 lakhs as subsidy.

A comprehensive integrated planned development effort, directed towards eradicating poverty among the Scheduled Castes is made by providing the much-needed basic infrastructure like water supply, irrigation, electricity, approach roads, housing sanitations, education etc., 39 development departments including Boards and Corporations are implementing the Special Component Plan by earmarking 15% of their annual budget. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs. 44,276.79 lakhs has been provided under different heads of development departments towards this plan to assist 2 lakh SC families. Under the infrastructure facilities to SC colonies out of the Rs. 1770.28 lakhs earmarked, Rs. 97.11 lakhs was spent up to Dec. 2007. Under the scheme of economic development of scheduled caste families, out of Rs. 1119.47 lakhs earmarked, Rs. 48.83 lakhs has been spent up to December 2007. Under the special central Assistance to SC by the Central Government an amount of Rs. 2057.94 lakhs was allotted.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, at least 50% of the funds are to be utilised for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Intensive development work on a phased manner was started during the Second Five Year Plan to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and also encourage their education under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme. According to 1991 Census, 55,000 families are in the opt areas which are in the Districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada

and Chikmagalur. There are 21 LAMPS (Large Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Society) functioning in the Tribal areas of the State. During 1999-2000 there were 62,339 Scheduled Tribe members who have been enrolled in these LAMP Societies. A Special Programme of Social Security Scheme (Life Insurance) to the Scheduled Tribes in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme has been sanctioned by the Government in the year 1992. According to this scheme, Tribals working as forest labourers between the age group of 18 to 60 years are provided insurance coverage to the extent of Rs. 25,000 to every member. Under this scheme, 82,589 Tribals are covered and Rs. 9.91 lakhs has been spent during 1999-2000.

Under the social welfare scheme, the expenditure incurred for the development of different categories for the year 2004-05 were as follows:

	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		OBC		Minorities	
	Plan	Non plan	Plan	Non plan	Plan	Non plan	Plan	Non plan
Education	9654.52	11150.93	1728.31	1868.78	2033.47	9532.21	263.43	66.05
Economic upliftment	3751.36	638.87	8065.84	-	-	-	-	-
Health & Housing	3833.70	1556.73	1276.86	-	1644.86	651.12	233.36	-
Social welfare	26856.59	9342.70	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Dept. of Social Welfare.

### Scheduled Tribes Welfare

The Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department (1999) is empowered to implement various educational socio-economic development programmes for the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the state. The Directorate office at the State level discharges its administrative powers through District Social Welfare Office at District level and Taluk Social Welfare office at taluk level.

The department runs 129 pre matric hostels (90 boys and 39 girls) with a sanctioned strength 7295 (5085 boys and 2210 girls); It runs 28 (20 boys 28 girls) post matric hostel, with a sanctioned strength of 1700 (1225 boys and 475 girls) students. Besides it also supervises 30 (28 boys and 2 girls) grant in Aid prematric hostels, and 05 (boys) post matric private hostels. It also runs 122 ashram schools with a sanctioned strength of 15075 students (both boys and girls). It has 20 Morarji Desai residential schools for maintaining 4150 students. It has 28 Nursery cum women centres to accommodate 1400 trainees. It also runs Ekalavya model Residential Schools \_\_\_ numbers, accommodating 1260 student belonging to scheduled tribes. Under coaching and allied schemes to train eligible scheduled tribes candidates to various competitive examinations like IAS and IPS. Out of the allotted amount of Rs. 4 lakhs. Rs. 1.68 lakhs was spent on 16 ST candidates up to December 2007. For the

upgradation of meritorious scheduled tribe students out of the Rs. 100 lakhs earmarked for 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 72.21 lakhs being spent on 397 scheduled tribe students up to December 2007. Under Navachetana Programme out of the 30.06 lakhs earmarked Rs. 18 lakhs being spent 358 candidates up to December 2007. Book Banks facilities to medical and engineering students, is also being provided by the department for the ST student to encourage the pre metric students. Pre metric scholarship is being given. Out of the amount of Rs. 425.20 lakhs earmarked for 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 246.97 lakhs was spent on 2,63,119 students up to December 2007. For post metric students an amount of Rs. 1791.33 lakhs allotted a sum of Rs. 440.91 lakhs being spend up to December 2007. Under self employment training scheme, ST students going for typewriting and shorthand are given stipend. During 2007-08 0.45 lakhs was allotted for this purpose.

Under tribal sub plan, to provide infrastructure facilities, out of the 375.20 lakhs provided for it, an amount of Rs. 144.54 lakhs was spent to benefit to 22 ST colonies up to 2007 December. In order to meet the Income Generating programmes under various sectors, to enable the ST families to cross the poverty line. Upto 2007 December a sum of Rs. 138.11 lakhs spent which has benefited 1448 ST families in the 28 Nursery cum Women Welfare Centres. 1400 ST children were benefited and a sum of Rs. 18.41 lakhs was spent on them up to 2007 December.

The Government has also set up Corporations for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities and for the Development of Women and Children. The department of Backward Classes and Minorities was constituted in October, 1977. Since 1998, the Schemes related to the group of Minorities are separated and implemented through the Department of Minorities, which has started functioning from May 1999. Four Morarji Desai Schools have been sanctioned in Shimoga, Bellary, Belgaum and Hubli to provide better education to minority students studying in between 5th to 10th standard.

The Department of Backward Classes has many more schemes similar to that of the Department of Social Welfare. During 1999-2000, this department is running 187 post-matric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 12,065; 1,129 pre-matric hostels with 58,065 sanctioned inmates; 22 Morarji Desai/ Navodaya Residential Schools with 3,900 sanctioned inmates; 45 women welfare centres with 2,250 sanctioned inmates; 48 Tailoring Training Centre with 960 sanctioned inmates; 84 Ashram Schools with 3525 sanctioned inmates. The number of private organisations which are getting aid through this Department are 41 Minority hostels with 2,075 inmates, 201 private aided pre-matric hostels with 9,826 inmates; 99 orphanages with 11,542 inmates. Besides, sanction of pre-matric scholarships, post-matric scholarships, sanction of cash awards and incentives to meritorious students, extra boarding and lodging charges to those who have not secured the hostel facilities, fee concession, pre-coaching to IAS students etc., are the other benefits extended through the Department

of Backward Classes, to the students belonging to backward classes and present for to minority groups also. During 1999-2000, the number of students benefited under the scheme of pre-matric scholarship is Rs. 2,55,769, post-matric scholarship is 91,621; under extra boarding and lodging charges Rs 5,902; fee concession is 1,67,340, pre-coaching to IAS is 11. Diploma/Post-Diploma in foremanship training; driving training; job orientation training and the Ganga Kalyan irrigation plan are some of the important schemes implemented through the Department of Backward classes and Minorities and the two corporations.

### **Backward Classes Welfare**

This department is headed by the Director and is empowered to implement all programmes aiming at the Welfare of Backward classes through well planned administrative networks both at district and taluk level. Accordingly it aims at providing 320 reservations to backward classes (category I, category IIa, category II B, category III A and category III B) for admission to professional courses and appointments.

During 2007-08 there were 1,267 (1061 boys and 206 girls) pre metric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 66,205 (55,400 boys and 10,865 girls) students; 299 (160 boys + 139 girls) post metric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 19,905 (11,710 boys + 8195 girls) students 228 (211 boys + 17 girls) grant in aid pre matric hostels. With a sanctioned strength of 459 (350 boys + 109 girls) students ; 15 (13 boys and 2 girls) grant in aid post matric hostels, with a sanctioned strength of 459 (350 boys + 109 girls) students ; 74 Ashram Schools with a sanctioned strength of 2,990 students; 57 (56 boys and one girls) private orphanages with a sanctioned strength of 7,920 (7,852 boys and 68 girls); 48 tribal training centres with a sanctioned strength of 960 students which were given a monthly stipend of Rs. 300/- and a sewing machine to the successful candidates. The Central Government is providing assistance to the schemes of awarding pre and post matric scholarships to other backward classes (OBC) students. Whose annual income is Rs. 44,500/- and below.

Since 2006 June, Air hostess training being given by the department to the selected candidates. During 2007-08 125 candidates (80 % female and 20% male) being selected and Rs. 75 lakhs was earmarked for it. The Government is innovating various new programmes for the upliftment of SC, ST, BC and OBC communities regularly.

Koushalya programme is being implemented to assist the unemployed backward classes women for self employment in various courses, plastic processing technology and other. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs was provided for the during 2007-08 for the benefit of 3068 BCs Women candidates. Overseas scholarship for backward classes students for pursuing higher studies in foreign universities students whose annual income is below 1,44,000 and who have secured first class in degree/master degree and higher studies are eligible for this benefit. Students thus selected through the selection committee will be sanctioned interest free loan of Rs. 3.5 lakhs per year subject to a maximum

of Rs. 10 lakhs for their entire course. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was earmarked during 2007-08 for the benefit of 13 candidates.

The department provides Nursing Training to eligible candidates by giving a monthly stipend of Rs. 1000/- and a maintenance allowance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum to the selected (90% women and 10 % men) candidates admitted under Government quota, whose family income is within Rs. One lakh per annum. During 2007-08 Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for the benefit of 200 candidates.

Besides the department is aiding the hostel run by 'Savitha Samaja (Barber Community) to train the students in traditional musis like Trumpet, Nadaswaram, flute etc. It also helps to train them skilfully and for building community hall. An amount of Rs. 401.50 lakhs has been allocated for their upliftment during 2007-08. The upper community persons are given training in skill development, Ganga Kalyana and financial assistance by D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation, a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs was allocated during 2007-08 for the construction of community halls at various places in the state. Likewise for the Yadava Community also, financial assistance was sanctioned during 2007-08 to build its community hall in Bangalore.

During 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 10514.02 lakhs was earmarked for the maintenance of pre matric and post matric hostels for backward classes students under plan and non plan likewise a sum of Rs. 720.84 lakhs was allocated to award prematric and post matric scholarship to the backward classes students. These B.C. Ashram schools are under the control of the executive officers of Taluk Panchayats and a sum of Rs. 347.12 lakhs was provided for their maintenance during 2007-08. During 2007-08 a sum of Rs. 209.33 for private prematric hostels a sanction on grant in aid by the department.

**Orphanages:** Any orphan, whose parent's annual income is Rs. 11,000 irrespective of caste and creed can avail the orphanage facility for 57 orphanages, managed by the voluntary organizations a sum of Rs. 146.51 lakhs was sanctioned during 2007-08

Since August 2005, called as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation, it was formerly called as Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. established by the Karnataka Government for the economic benefit of the SC/ST families in the State is engaged in various schemes like 1) Self Employment Programme 2) Training programmes 3) Land Purchase Scheme 4) Ganga Kalyana 5) Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme 6) Micro Credit Scheme 7) Micro Credit Finance (Small loan)

Accordingly under the schemes a sum of Rs. 6901.72 lakhs was spent till December 2007 during 2007-08. D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation started in 1977 is aimed at promoting economic and developmental activities and assists the poorer sections of backward classes in skill development and self employment ventures. The paid up capital (includes the share advances) as on 31-12-07 was Rs. 90.14 crores.

Accordingly the corporation is implementing the following schemes for the upliftment of backward classes they are 1) Chaitanya Margin money loan scheme 2) Special Schemes to Landless Agricultural Labourers 3) Special schemes for Nomadic/Semi Nomadic tribes 4) Ganga Kalyana scheme 5) Shrama Shakthi 6) Job Oriental Training 7) Micro Credit Scheme, 8) Special Assistance to uppers 9) Special Assistance to Savitha Samaj 10) National Backward Classes Finance and Developmental Corporation schemes and 11) National Handicapped finance and development corporation scheme. Accordingly as against to the allotted grant of Rs. 8470 lakh for various schemes during 2007-08.

The Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is functioning since February 2007. Its main objective is to bring economic development of the scheduled tribes by implementing several schemes. It authorised share capital was Rs. 500 lakhs. It has three schemes viz 1) Self-Employment 2) Land Purchase Scheme and 3) Ganga Kalyana Scheme for the years 2007-08 to uplift the scheduled tribes.

A sum of Rs. 314.30 lakhs was spent and 3,160 persons have benefited under scheme one. Rs. 86 lakhs was spend on scheme two and 61 lift irrigations projects was taken with a cost Rs. 250 lakhs for the project; under individual irrigation bore well scheme a sum of Rs. 86,000 will be the subsidy and remaining Rs. 14,000 will be the – to be paid by the beneficiaries. 2,638 bore wells were drilled with a cost of Rs. 1,042.83 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 26.15 crores was released energizing Gangakalyan Bore wells in 114 backward taluks has enlisted in M. Nanjudappa's Committee's report.

The Karnataka Residential Education Institutions Society (KREIS) has started functioning since February 2000. This society aims at better Management of residential schools through the concerned departments. Accordingly 343 residential schools 1269 scheduled castes 28 of scheduled tribes four Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. 5 Educational complexes for ST 101 of backward classes; 43 of minorities and 36 established by education department) and a managed by this society.

D.Devaraj Urs Research Institute was established in 1992-93 to commemorate the services of Sr D.Devaraj Urs former Chief Minster of Karnataka (1972-78). Its main objective is to bring the Backward Classes into the main stream of the Society by evaluating the schemes relating to Backward Classes. Conducting surveys organizing seminars – symposiums trainings, workshops research on problems relating backward classes and finding remedies to the problems and such other activities aiming at improving the social status of Backward classes people. During 2007-08 a sum of Rs. 5,40 lakhs was released to meet the various programmes of Institute.

Karnataka State Commission for Backward classes constituted on 1997, is aiming at the upliftment of Backward class people and supervisor the implementation various welfare scheme for the backward classes. It is vested with all the powers of a civil court trying a sui—including various other powers. Accordingly Dr. C.S. Dwarakanath was made its Chairman in July 2007. It has five members. In the meantime, justice Sadashiva Commission was constituted

in the state to examine the request for internal reservation among scheduled castes.

### Women and Child Welfare

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



*A Tailoring Unit Maintained by Women*

In 1894, the Mysore Infant Marriages Regulation was passed and marriage of girls below eight years was banned. Shama Rao Vittal Kaikini, the renowned lawyer of Uttara Kannada district translated a book on widow marriage into Kannada. Ganapathi Bhat Akkadasa, a veteran fighter and social worker of the same district translated a book on widow marriage into Kannada. He strongly advocated widow marriages and he conducted more than 100 widow marriages till 1932. He also wrote books and articles on widow marriages. The Civic and Social Progress Association of Bangalore arranged a lecture tour on widow marriage in the erstwhile Mysore State by Akkadasa in 1934, preceding the passage of Widow Marriage Act of the State. During 1906, Rukminiyamma and Srirangamma had the distinction of becoming the first women graduates of the



Mysore University. During 1907, a widow Home was started in Mysore with the help of Darbar Bakshi Ambil Narasimha Iyengar. The Brahma Samaj through its comprehensive programmes of social reforms influenced many people in Bangalore. The members of the Samaj established a Girl's High School in 1872 in Ulsoor area in Bangalore. Divine Providence Orphanage was started in Belgaum in 1921 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children.

Many attempts were made in the erstwhile State of Mysore to promote the welfare of women and children through social legislation. Organisations and such other agencies are functioning in the State for the cause of women and children welfare. The Vanitha Sadan, the Bhagini Seva Samaj and the Mahila Sadan of Mysore, Abhaya Ashraya Destitutes Home of Mangalore, Akkana Balaga's at Bijapur and Hassan, Mahila Seva Samaj, Malleswaram Ladies Association, Basavanagudi Ladies Club and Sharada Sthree Samaj of Bangalore, Vanitha Seva Samaj of Dharwad (1928) and Vanitha Vikasa Mandali of Gulbarga are some of the examples for this. There are a number of Orphanages functioning in the State in order to provide food, clothing and shelter to the orphan children and also to encourage education for them. In order to implement various welfare programmes for the benefit of women and children, the women and Child Development Department is functioning in the State. The Department is also incharge of implementing social legislations like Child Marriage Act 1929, Prohibition of Offenders Act, 1958, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982, Juvenile Justice 1986, and Suppression of Immortal Traffic (Amended) Act 1986. In Karnataka, the process of empowerment of women has been started with the reservations for



*A Plate Making Unit ( From Arecanut Leaves)*

women in Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983 and 43.6% of Gram Panchayat seats have been allocated for women. Similar reservations have been made at Taluk and Zilla Panchayat level. Under the programme of Social Defence (Under the control of the Women and Child Development Dept.). During 1999-2000, 20 observation homes, 24 Juvenile homes, 16 Fit Person institutions, 11 Reception Centres, eight State Homes for women, two institutions for Mentally Retarded Women and nine Juvenile Service Bureaus are functioning in the State. During 2003-04, 27 Observation Homes, 17 Juvenile for boys, 9 Juvenile homes for girls, 20 Fit person Institutions, 11 Reception centres, 8 State Homes for Women, 2 After Care Home for mentally Retarded Women, 5 After Care Homes for Men and 9 Juvenile Service Bureaus are functioning in the state.

The Women and Child Welfare Department is making an attempt to identify the sectors where women's participation is possible with a view to improve their status. Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations, Government undertakings and Government-sponsored agencies to start training-cum-production centres in order to assist women to take up income generating activities. There were fifty training -cum-production centres. The Department is encouraging women and girls from lower group to take up various Diploma Courses, Courses in ITI, Library Science, Secretarial Practice, Nursing etc. by providing financial assistance in the form of fees, scholarship and hostel facility for the rural girls. During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been spent on such assistance. Destitute widows above the age of 18 years and whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,500 are eligible for a monthly pension of Rs. 100.

Financial benefit is extended to widows for their re-marriage if they belong to a family whose family income is below poverty line. This benefit is also extended for Devadasis for their marriages. A sum of Rs. 5000 is granted to the Devadasi marriages and Rs. 10,000 for the widow re-marriage. During 2000-2001, Rs. 12.85 lakhs have been provided to 128 beneficiaries (widow re-marriage). For rehabilitation of Devadasis 0.65 lakhs have been provided to assist 425 Devadasis to take up self-employment activities. Besides, the Department is rendering financial assistances of crèches for children of working mothers, this assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayat to non-government organisation and Mahila Mandals. During 1999-2000, financial assistance of Rs. 6.94 lakhs has been granted to 63 crèches. Rs. 11.57 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of ten working Women Hostels in the State and Rs. 5.86 lakhs was for 117 Mahila Mandals at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per Mahila Mandal. During 2003-04 100 Mahila Mandals have been assisted and an amount of Rs.5.31 lakhs sanctioned.

The scheme of Children's Day celebration is modified as the 'Financial Assistance for the Education of Bravery Awardees' since 1995-96, till the completion of schooling. Financial assistance of Rs. 2,000/- is being given to the children, who are given bravery awards, During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 42,000

has been sanctioned to 21 bravery awardees. The government has instituted state awards for the best work done for at least three years in the field of child welfare. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 70,000 has been spent on this, for three Awardees Institutions. With an objective to promote education of the girl child from families coming under IRDP norms. Financial assistance is given since 1996-97, to a child, between the age group of 4 to 6 years. The initial Contribution is Rs. 2,500 at the age of five and the maturity value would be around Rs. 4,410 at the age of 18.

In order to promote child welfare the Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS) is implemented by the Department. ICDS provides a package of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, and treatment of minor illness, nutrition and health education, Pre-school Education to children in the age group of 3 to 16 years. During 1992-93 there were 142 'CDS' Projects in operation and the number of beneficiaries was 18,74,829. During 1999-2000, 185 projects are fully operationalised covering 175 taluks and 28,85,979 beneficiaries. Amount spent on this is Rs. 5,621.99 lakhs. At present (2003-04) there are 185 projects functioning in the state covering all 175 taluks and 10 urban areas, extending the benefit to 33.85 lakh of beneficiaries. Rs.11,605.29 lakhs has been incurred under plan. Apart from this the State Government had incurred an amount of Rs.2226.21 lakhs for payment of additional honorarium to Anganawadi Wokers and helpers.

The Department is implementing the Special Nutrition Programmes to children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers living in urban slums and Tribal villages. Under this programme milk and bread or energy food is given to the beneficiaries, for 310 days in an year. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.5,603.94 lakhs have been spent up to 2,000vunder this scheme covering 28,85,979 beneficiaries.

The financial assistance is given for the education of the children of Ex-Prostitutes, Ex-Devedasis, Drug addicts, alcoholics and Ex-Prisoners whose family income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 per annum, as educating incentives from fifth standard until they attain the age of 20 years in case of girls and 18 years in case of boys. And during 1999-2000, up to the end of February 2000, there were 1,041 beneficiaries under this scheme for which the amount was Rs, 13.10 lakhs. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.9754.95 lakhs has been incurred to provide supplementary nutrition to 33.85 lakh beneficiaries. 12.32 lakh being children below three years of age.

Attendance scholarship up to 10th standard will be provided for the girls from the rural areas whose family income is below Rs. 10,000 per annum and the girl must be a resident of the village having less than 20,000 populations. There were 55,250 beneficiaries under this scheme during 1999-2000, and a sum of Rs. 182.55 lakhs was spent on this up to the end of February 2000 and in the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.155 lakhs has been sanctioned covering 46,251

girls. Under the programme of extending financial assistance to registered voluntary organisation working in the field of child welfare is given to start cottages for a unit of 25 children for their care and maintenance. To the 303 destitute cottages which are functioning, was extended aid during 1999-2000. Up to the end of February 2000, expenditure incurred on this was 54.55 lakhs. The department is offering training for Anganawadi workers and also providing financial assistance for the construction of Anganawadi building to uplift ICDS programmes. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 428.66 lakhs was earmarked, towards the construction of 857 Anganawadi buildings. During the year 2000-2001, a sum of Rs. 290.50 lakhs to construct 290 buildings at Rs. 50,000 per building has been provided.

### **Welfare of the Disabled Population**

Welfare of the handicapped, both physically and mentally has assumed greater importance in recent years. The Welfare of the handicapped was not given much importance by the Government of India before independence. However the Government of Mysore liberally assisted an educational institution started by an individual effort at Mysore for the deaf and dumb children in 1901 and the school was taken over by the Government during 1927. In 1936, a Printing Press was started in the Deaf and Dumb school at Mysore to produce the necessary brail books for the blind students. Since 1982 it is working as an independent establishment and it secured sophisticated machines by the assistance of the UNICEF. After independence, both the Central and the State Government have taken various measures to promote their welfare. Besides, many voluntary organisations in the State have started rehabilitation programme for the handicapped. According to 1981 provisional census, there were 18,106 totally blind, 19,011 totally crippled and 17,613 totally dumb in the state.

The Association of the Physically Handicapped was started in Bangalore in 1959 to provide training for the orthopedically handicapped persons and to rehabilitate them. The activities of the Association include the maintenance of an integrated school, an Industrial Training Institute, an advanced training-cum-production centre, a home-bound programme and a training scheme in horticulture. The Red Cross Home of the Indian Red Cross Society was started in Bangalore in 1946 to provide specialised treatment and Vocational Training to the disabled Ex-servicemen. The Cheshire Homes India has branches in Mangalore and Bangalore where residential accommodation is provided for the disabled. The Rohini Physically Handicapped Society, Bangalore was set up in 1979 to rehabilitate the disabled persons, which is an ancillary unit of the New Government Electric Factory.

The Welfare Programmes for the handicapped was vested with the Department of Women and Child Development and during 1988, the Department of Welfare of Disabled was created to implement the various welfare programmes for the

benefit of the handicapped effectively. There are four schools functioning under the department for the deaf children at Gulbarga, Mysore, Bellary and Belgaum. There were 338 children studying in these schools during 1999-2000. There are four schools for the blind under the control of the department functioning at Gulbarga, Mysore, Davanagere and Hubli, and there were 245 blind children, studying in these schools during 1999-2000. Besides, about 125 voluntary organisations were involved during 1999-2000 in the Welfare activities for the deaf, orthopedically handicapped, mentally retarded and visually handicapped children in the State. These institutions were given financial assistance by the department. Some of the major schemes that have been implemented for the benefit of the handicapped were educational scholarships for the handicapped children, award prize money for the merited disabled students, self-employment scheme for disabled entrepreneurs, hostel for disabled employees and trainees, distribution of aids and appliances to the disabled persons, scheme for setting up of telephone booths for disabled under the Centrally-sponsored Rajiv Poornanga Yojana and monthly financial assistance of Rs. 100 p.m. for disabled persons. This department is providing financial assistance to the Vocational Training Centres in various Districts like Kolar, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Bidar and Bijapur. The Government of India has instituted seven awards and the Government of Karnataka have instituted an award for outstanding work for the cause of disabled institutions and individuals every year.

### **Other Welfare Schemes**

The Karnataka State Government has introduced various schemes like Old Age Pension Scheme, Pension for Freedom Fighters and Destitute Widow Pension Scheme. The Old Age Pension Scheme was initiated in the State during 1964-65. Initially the qualifying conditions for the sanction of the old age pension required that a person should be aged 70 years and above, not having sons or grand-sons aged 20 years or more. Subsequently it has been relaxed from time to time and at present the minimum age limit is 65 years for destitute and no age restriction for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons. Initially the rate of old age pension was Rs. 15 per month which has been subsequently raised to Rs. 75. Since 2008 it has been enhanced to Rs. 500 per month. The total number of beneficiaries was 4,86,784 old age pensioners, 5,44,530 widow pensioners and 3,19,491 disabled pensioners during 1999-2000.

The scheme for the grant of pension to Freedom fighters and the widows of Freedom fighters was introduced by the Government of Karnataka in 1968, and initially the monthly pension was Rs. 50 per month. This has been revised subsequently and the rules for getting the pension have also been revised. The Government of India has introduced a scheme for grant of pension for freedom Fighters in 1972. The rate of pension is raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per month from September 2000 under the State Scheme. The number of beneficiaries up to December 2000 was 19,736 under the State Scheme.

Under the 'Sadhane' and 'Prathibhe', schemes encouragement is given to the disabled persons to promote sports and cultural activities. During 1999-2000, the amount spent on this till January 2000, was Rs. 15.00 lakhs.



*Obtaining 'Pahani' through computerised system*



*Obtaining 'Pahani' through computerised system*

The number of beneficiaries under various schemes and the amount spent on that during 1999-2000 are as follows: Scholarships for the physically handicapped students studying from first standard to university is extended to 21,000 persons, and out of Rs. 115.02 lakhs provided, the amount spent up to January 2000 was Rs. 42.46 lakhs. The supply of aids and allowances for the disabled persons under rehabilitation programme was providing 612 tricycles and 3,500 other appliances which included wheel chairs, callipers and Braille watches. The Insurance scheme for the mentally retarded was extended to 795 persons, the amount provided being Rs. 2 lakhs.

There are many voluntary organisations in the State, working for the cause of various sections of the people of the Society like Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Children, Aged Persons and the Disabled. Many of the institutions are also getting financial assistance from the Government Organisations like Rotary, Lions, Innerwheel, Jaycees and YMCA are actively functioning in the State involving themselves in various social welfare activities.

### **Women and Child Welfare**

To improve the socio-economic status of the disadvantaged groups among women, children, senior citizens and disabled persons the government has taken several steps. Women and Child Development Department has been allotted a sum of Rs. 77,652.16 lakhs. The Disabled and senior citizens development department was allotted a sum of Rs. 21,618.46 lakhs for the year 2007-08 under both plan and non plan heads. Moreover, Karnataka state women development corporation was allotted a sum of Rs. 1,505 lakhs; to Karnataka State Women Commission a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was sanctioned ; to Karnataka State Social Welfare Board was provided a sum of Rs. 129.98 lakhs; to commissionerate, Disabled Act, a sum of Rs. 29.14 lakhs was accorded; and for Bal Bhavan a sum of Rs. 102 lakh was sanctioned for the year 2007-08

As per 2001 census there were 2,58,77,615 females in the state, with a sex ration of 964. There were 33,24,669 female child below 0-6 years age with a female child sex ratio of 949 and a female literacy of 57.45%. Women members elected to various self governing bodies in the state as on March 2008 was as follows; Grampanchayath 39,318 (43%), Taluk Panchayat 1519 (41%), Zilla Panchayath 373 (37%), Assembly 3 (1.43%) Council 4 (5.55%) Loksabha 1 (3.5%), Rajya Sabha 1 (8.33%) Under various child development programmes, there were 54,260 Anganavadi centres and 405 mini centres, benefiting 33.21 lakh child and 7.81 lakh women in the state during 2007-08. Under Bhagyalakshmi, 1,29,430 girls were benefited during 2007-08. There were 380 creches and 327 destitute cottages in the state.

Under Women Development Programmes during 2007-08 there were 64 working women hostels, 29 short stay homes 77 Santhwana centres, 29 De addiction Centres, 42 Girls Hostels, 29 Swa-adhar Centres and 68 Service provide centres were working in the state. Under the Women empowerment programmes viz Sthree shakti there were 1.40 lakh self help group having 20

lakh women members. They had savings worth Rs. 553.81 crores and 99628 SHGs have availed loan worth Rs. 617.50 crores during 2007-08.

The Karnataka State Women Development Corporation has so far identified 22,873 members of 10 districts. Among them 12,960 members were rehabilitated and 16,471 members were getting monthly pension; 13,154 were actively involved during the last 10 years. 8,406 were given training during last six years.

The Disabled Welfare and Senior Citizens Department so far identified 9.40 lakh disabled persons in the state (5.38 lakhs males and 4.02 lakh females) There were 1.83 lakh disabled boys and 1.45 lakh disabled girls of 0-19 years age and there were 163 special school for them in the state. More details can be had from the respective departments.

### Different types of Pensioners benefitted in the State District wise during 2007-2008 (in numbers)

Sl. No.	District	old Age Pensioners	Disabled Pensioners	Widow Pensioners	Government Pensioners
1.	Bangalore	42,173	15,384	27,692	75,431
2.	Bangalore Rural	50,944	21,492	40,424	11,028
3.	Ramanagara				
4.	Chitradurga	10,642	16,896	18,817	12,343
5.	Davanagere	11,523	15,971	22,565	15,409
6.	Kolar	45,614	21,923	44,912	17,339
7.	Chikkaballapur				
8.	Shimoga	8,829	13,729	19,151	13,758
9.	Tumkur	23,807	22,894	33,033	24,402
10.	Chikmagalur	7,065	8,112	12,847	6,211
11.	Dakshina Kannada	7,220	10,769	21,256	14,917
12.	Udupi	2,631	7,567	16,398	9,513
13.	Hassan	58,691	19,959	44,387	14,724
14.	Kodagu	2,985	3,315	7,807	6,971
15.	Mandya	47,385	25,864	59,783	12,390
16.	Mysore	37,489	23,195	42,913	30,086
17.	Chamarajanagar	43,034	11,781	26,953	5,563
18.	Belgaum	43,051	39,249	46,321	31,185
19.	Bijapur	33,395	25,523	32,650	15,623
20.	Bagalkot	12,374	18,192	25,260	14,507
21.	Dharwad	10,915	15,035	20,944	18,313
22.	Gadag	11,246	13,057	16,122	8,528
23.	Haveri	12,520	19,411	33,490	9,862
24.	Uttara Kannada	4,769	10,912	16,456	14,324
25.	Bellary	30,268	19,024	35,313	13,609
26.	Bidar	31,239	15,317	15,244	9,394
27.	Gulbarga	55,045	26,503	40,973	22,078
28.	Raichur	27,820	11,888	33,483	9,226
29.	Koppal	13,992	11,769	15,971	4,802
	<b>State</b>	<b>6,86,666</b>	<b>4,64,731</b>	<b>7,71,165</b>	<b>4,41,536</b>

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 94.



### Scheduled Caste Students Government Hostels working in the State 2007-2008

Sl. No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	37	2,165	15	1,440
2.	Bangalore Rural	23	1,470	4	200
3.	Ramanagara	37	2,445	6	365
4.	Chitradurga	49	3,630	19	2,770
5.	Davanagere	45	3,008	12	1,175
6.	Kolar	53	4,236	21	1,976
7.	Chikkaballapur	49	3,875	15	1,400
8.	Shimoga	47	3,154	12	1,170
9.	Tumkur	70	4,723	24	2,490
10.	Chikmagalur	37	2,725	12	770
11.	Dakshina Kannada	19	1,285	3	255
12.	Udupi	17	868	1	50
13.	Hassan	61	4,173	17	1,095
14.	Kodagu	18	895	1	50
15.	Mandya	49	3,677	14	1,105
16.	Mysore	50	3,500	17	1,330
17.	Chamarajanagar	40	2,932	12	1,312
18.	Belgaum	68	4,651	15	1,065
19.	Bijapur	57	3,125	5	350
20.	Bagalkot	40	2,645	2	100
21.	Dharwad	16	985	4	420
22.	Gadag	26	1,840	8	495
23.	Haveri	39	2,680	7	405
24.	Uttara Kannada	29	1,588	-	-
25.	Bellary	54	5,035	10	690
26.	Bidar	44	3,275	12	825
27.	Gulbarga	110	7,205	22	2,283
28.	Raichur	46	3,055	10	742
29.	Koppal	33	2,525	5	320
	<b>State</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>87,370</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>26,648</b>

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 95.

### Scheduled Caste Students Aided Hostels 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Aided Hostels			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	11	825	5	265
2.	Bangalore Rural	2	137	1	35
3.	Ramanagara	8	568	1	52
4.	Chitradurga	23	1,266	14	1,810

5.	Davanagere	27	1,407	16	1,850
6.	Kolar	3	300	0	0
7.	Chikkaballapur	3	200	0	0
8.	Shimoga	19	895	1	50
9.	Tumkur	17	847	0	0
10.	Chikmagalur	0	0	0	0
11.	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	0
12.	Udupi	0	0	0	0
13.	Hassan	2	75	0	0
14.	Kodagu	0	0	0	0
15.	Mandya	7	508	3	175
16.	Mysore	6	340	1	50
17.	Chamarajanagar	6	462	3	650
18.	Belgaum	9	560	1	50
19.	Bijapur	22	859	14	493
20.	Bagalkot	6	215	2	75
21.	Dharwad	6	375	3	250
22.	Gadag	9	489	7	430
23.	Haveri	10	474	5	325
24.	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0	0
25.	Bellary	4	170	1	100
26.	Bidar	8	347	0	0
27.	Gulbarga	40	3060	11	775
28.	Raichur	1	50	1	25
29.	Koppal	0	0	0	0

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 96.

### Scheduled Tribe Students Governments Hostels in the State 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Government Hostels			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	-	-	4	200
2.	Bangalore Rural	1	50	-	-
3.	Ramanagara	3	175	-	-
4.	Chitradurga	4	250	1	75
5.	Davanagere	7	450	-	-
6.	Kolar	4	200	-	-
7.	Chikkaballapur	1	50	-	-
8.	Shimoga	2	110	-	-
9.	Tumkur	5	300	3	150
10.	Chikmagalur	6	375	-	-
11.	Dakshina Kannada	9	392	2	150
12.	Udupi	3	150	-	-
13.	Hassan	3	150	-	-

14.	Kodagu	10	491	-	-
15.	Mandya	1	50	-	-
16.	Mysore	11	592	1	75
17.	Chamarajanagar	6	300	1	50
18.	Belgaum	7	425	2	150
19.	Bijapur	1	75	-	-
20.	Bagalkot	1	50	-	-
21.	Dharwad	1	75	3	150
22.	Gadag	2	125	1	50
23.	Haveri	4	200	1	75
24.	Uttara Kannada	1	50	-	-
25.	Bellary	11	675	5	325
26.	Bidar	4	250	-	-
27.	Gulbarga	6	300	1	50
28.	Raichur	8	535	3	200
29.	Koppal	7	450	-	-
	<b>State</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7295</b>		

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 97.

### Scheduled Tribe Students Aided Hostels 2007-2008

Sl. No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	-	-	-	-
2.	Bangalore Rural	-	-	-	-
3.	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-
4.	Chitradurga	17	923	-	-
5.	Davanagere	3	115	-	-
6.	Kolar	-	-	-	-
7.	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-
8.	Shimoga	-	-	-	-
9.	Tumkur	1	48	-	-
10.	Chikmagalur	-	-	-	-
11.	Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	-
12.	Udupi	2	80	-	-
13.	Hassan	-	-	-	-
14.	Kodagu	-	-	-	-
15.	Mandya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mysore	-	-	-	-
17.	Chamarajanagar	1	50	1	50
18.	Belgaum	2	130	-	-
19.	Bijapur	-	-	-	-
20.	Bagalkot	-	-	-	-
21.	Dharwad	1	50	-	-

22.	Gadag	-	-	-	-
23.	Haveri	-	-	1	50
24.	Uttara Kannada	1	25	-	-
25.	Bellary	-	-	1	50
26.	Bidar	1	25	-	-
27.	Gulbarga	1	50	1	50
28.	Raichur	-	-	1	50
29.	Koppal	-	-	-	-
	<b>State</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1496</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>250</b>

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 98.

### Backward Class Students Hostels 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	11	591	14	1,020
2.	Bangalore Rural	19	1,040	1	75
3.	Ramanagara	29	1,720	8	615
4.	Chitradurga	48	2,520	6	670
5.	Davanagere	41	2,170	7	605
6.	Kolar	31	1,983	7	850
7.	Chikkaballapur	31	1,670	3	255
8.	Shimoga	60	3,405	26	2,480
9.	Tumkur	54	2,720	9	955
10.	Chikmagalur	55	3,285	11	1,040
11.	Dakshina Kannada	30	1,600	19	1,375
12.	Udupi	20	1,030	10	720
13.	Hassan	70	3,725	17	1,185
14.	Kodagu	22	1,155	5	310
15.	Mandya	61	3,345	18	1,525
16.	Mysore	48	2,522	16	1,440
17.	Chamarajanagar	13	760	5	340
18.	Belgaum	96	5,265	17	1,160
19.	Bijapur	59	3,302	6	555
20.	Bagalkot	36	2,225	7	560
21.	Dharwad	26	1,230	9	615
22.	Gadag	34	2,028	5	330
23.	Haveri	42	2,335	6	435
24.	Uttara Kannada	59	3,195	10	650
25.	Bellary	43	3,220	10	850
26.	Bidar	46	2,662	10	720
27.	Gulbarga	112	5,940	21	1,260
28.	Raichur	34	1,940	10	650
29.	Koppal	36	2,065	7	440
	<b>State</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>70,648</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>23,685</b>

Sl. No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	0	0	1	50
2.	Bangalore Rural	0	0	0	0
3.	Ramanagara	3	150	0	0
4.	Chitradurga	7	350	1	25
5.	Davanagere	9	515	0	0
6.	Kolar	2	175	0	0
7.	Chikkaballapur	1	25	0	0
8.	Shimoga	7	345	0	0
9.	Tumkur	6	282	3	125
10.	Chikmagalur	11	698	1	40
11.	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	0
12.	Udupi	2	92	0	0
13.	Hassan	5	160	0	0
14.	Kodagu	0	0	0	0
15.	Mandya	10	800	3	100
16.	Mysore	5	485	0	0
17.	Chamarajanagar	5	250	0	0
18.	Belgaum	7	260	0	0
19.	Bijapur	28	1,353	1	25
20.	Bagalkot	24	987	0	0
21.	Dharwad	7	890	0	0
22.	Gadag	22	884	3	105
23.	Haveri	14	545	0	0
24.	Uttara Kannada	1	30	0	0
25.	Bellary	7	190	2	84
26.	Bidar	6	455	0	0
27.	Gulbarga	26	1,540	1	25
28.	Raichur	5	325	0	0
29.	Koppal	11	497	0	0

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P. 99-100.

