


The opinion of the Department regarding atrocities against SC Women

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Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendations	Opinion of the Department
13	20	<p>National Human Rights Commission with the help of State Governments and Human Rights organizations should identify at the level of each district, where atrocities against SC women occur, a women's organization or its branch, a lawyer/ lawyers, human rights activist/ activists or welfare agency/ agencies, social worker, who can be contacted by victims or members of her family in cases of complaints regarding gender related violence where the competent authorities do not respond or have shown obvious bias in dealing with it. The identified agency may take up the matter with the competent authority if the complaint has not been registered or is not being investigated properly. It may also, where necessary, take up the matter with an appropriate State or a National Commission (Human Rights/ SC & ST/ women).</p>	<p>The Department of Women and Child Development at present is collecting statistics regarding various crimes committed against women in general from the State Crime Records Bureau every month. Separate figures regarding crime against SC women are not available with us. The women could approach the Santhwana centres at the taluk level to lodge complaints. The Santhwana scheme aims at providing legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter, protection to victims of atrocities. It also helps them to be self reliant by providing training in order to empower these women to lead a life like other women in the society. In addition to this, the department of Women & Child Development also organise and awareness camps regarding Dowry Prohibition Act 2005 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act at the hobli level every Year.</p>

"Approved by Director"


 For Director,
 Department of Women & Child Development,
 Bangalore. BA

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮಇ:ನಿಸ್ತೀತ(2):2010-11

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ವೀಧಿ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ದಿನಾಂಕ:08.05.2012.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

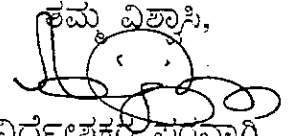
ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಯವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ತಡೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ.
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮಇ:185:ಸ್ವೀಮರ:2011
ದಿನಾಂಕ:25.04.2012.

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ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಪತ್ರದೊಡನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಯವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ 18ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಡನೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ಕೆ.ಎ. ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,


ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಪರವಾಗಿ
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 11/5/12
ಮ.ಪ.ಅ. ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸ್ವೀಮರ)

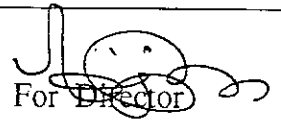
10/5/12
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Recommendation of the Report on 'Prevention of Atrocities Against SCs'

Sl. No.		Question	Reply
12	18	<p>Self-help groups of SC women should be formed in each village with sizeable SC population, in Atrocities prone areas to start from being mobilized for activities relating to thrift, credit and development may also be given elementary legal training along with sessions on confidence building which equips them with knowledge and strength to take up cases of violence and discriminations against SC women with Police/Civil functionaries and provide emotional support to the victims in situations of crisis. At least one or two women in each group may be specifically trained to draft complaints on behalf of the victims and organizations/activists, if any. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may include this measure as a part of activities for administration of SCs/STs (Prevention of) Act, 1989.</p>	<p>Under Stree Shakthi scheme there are 1.40 lakh Stree Shakthi groups formed. Out of the 20 lakhs members 1620 groups are exclusively formed for 162650 SC women members. Irrespective of cast social status all the groups are given the benefits of the scheme like Incentive to groups for excess savings and involving in Income Generating activities, 6% interest subsidy, Revolving fund etc.,</p> <p>Trainings are given to all groups regarding book keeping, credit management, marketing, skill development, regarding women empowerment and isocial issues n addition awareness programmes are conducted by the department and Karnatak Legal Services Authorities regarding Dowry prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, prohibition Child Marriage Act and Atrocities against women and other social issues. The groups are actively participating in these programmes and playing a significant role in erradicating the social evils.</p>

"Approved by Director"


For Director

Dept. of Women and Child
Development, Bangalore.



Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation

(A Government of Karnataka Undertaking)

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ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಮಆನಿ/ಆಡಳಿತ/ 26/ಸಾ ಉವಾ/2011-12

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 12.12.2011

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ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
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ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ : ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಯವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ತಡೆ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಮಮ ಇ /185 / ಸ್ವೀಮರ/2011

ದಿನಾಂಕ 28.11.2011.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ತಡೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆದ್ಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಕ.ರಾ.ಮ.ಆ.ನಿಗಮ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 91690 ದಿ: 12/12/11
ಮಾ.ಮ.ಇ. ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸ್ವೀಮರ)

GOVT. OF KARNATAKA

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COMPLIANCE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORT ON PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES AGAINST S.C.'s BY SHRI K.R.SAXENA

Sl. No:	R. No:	Recommendation	Compliance	Remarks
21	88	<p>The concerned State Governments may through the coordinated efforts of their Departments of Scheduled Castes Welfare, Women & Child Development, Rural development, etc., launch a massive awareness programme, particularly directed at the vulnerable communities regarding the abolition of divine prostitution system and availability of programmes for rehabilitation of liberated Devadasis. The programme should provide information on whom the women affected by the system potential victims and their guardians should approach for seeking intervention of the Government. The temple priests should be targeted in this campaign for conveying the message that they incur criminal liability in encouraging or conniving at this practice.</p>	<p>In Karnataka Devadasi system was prevalent in the North Karnataka Districts comprising of Bellary, Bijapur, Raichur, Belgaum, Haveri, Dharwad, Gadag, Bagalkot, Koppal & Gulbarga. To abolish this evil system of dedicating the young girl children, - The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of dedication Act 1982) and the rules were framed during 1988 - Section 3 of the act declares that dedication of a women as a devadasi is unlawful, void and to be of no effect. Further, the women dedicated as devadasi will not be incapacitated to enter into a valid marriage. Section 4 declares that no marriage contracted by a devadasi shall be invalid because of such women being a devadasi. Section 5 prescribes a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 2000/- to be levied against a person who performs, permits, takes part in etc., in any ceremony or act for dedicating women as a devadasi etc.</p> <p>. The first step towards eradicating the system was found to be in educating the society against this evil. Gram sabhas and jagruti vedike comprising of local people, the panchayat members, etc. were organized to provide awareness to the community on the evils of the system. They discussed the problems and the role of the community in eradicating the system.</p>	

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NGOs and social activists should be actively involved in this campaign.

Awareness was provided through campaigns, street plays, songs, distribution of pamphlets, posters and folklore performances inspiring the people into not dedicating their daughters. Awareness programmes were organized in front of the Yellamma temple in Saudathi region during the fairs as this temple once honored many of the practices associated with the 'Devadasi' system. Messages disseminated through these fairs reached out to wide audience all over Karnataka.

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Intensive survey should be carried out by the concerned State Governments, in their respective areas to identify "Devadasis" who have not yet been liberated from the practice as also those who have abandoned this practice but have not yet been brought within the ambit of rehabilitation. This task may be accomplished with the help of NGOs, Village Panchayats, women activists and social workers. The rehabilitation of such devadasis may be taken up most expeditiously and completed within a specified time frame. The National Commission of Women may monitor this.

Survey has been conducted in districts where it is being practiced, to assess the number of Devadasi women in the State during the year 1993-94.

Districtwise data of devadasi women as per the survey is as follows:

Sl. No.	Districts	Number of Devadasi women as per survey
1	Belgaum	3600
2	Bagalkot	4804
3	Bijapur	1964
4	Bellary	1635
5	Koppal	4880
6	Raichur	2494
7	Gulbarga	991
8	Dharwad	481
9	Haveri	617
10	Gadag	1407
	Total	22873

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Resurvey of ex-devadasis during 2007-08:

The survey conducted during 1993-94, was not comprehensive and not covered entire State and left out some hamlets and taluks. The devadasis did not come forward to identify themselves as devadasi fearing punishment, social stigma and migration. Hence, government ordered for re-survey in the year 2007-08. These survey was conducted by a team of officials of Revenue officials, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj officials, Department of Women & Child Development Officers and NGO's of the concerned block and district. After due re-verification from Women Development Corporation officials. **The identified ex-devadasis are 23,787 in 14 districts The District - wise breakup is given in Annexure - I**

The pattern and contents of the rehabilitation programme for devadasis may be completely overhauled so as to incorporate the following:
An integrated package which includes inputs of poverty alleviation, housing, health, nutrition for children, drinking water, education, PDS, social security etc., through appropriate convergence of existing programmes. Confidence building measures, Special efforts aimed at saving the girl child of devadasis

Income Generating Activity: Devadasi women are trained in various skills like dairying, petty business, rope making, mat weaving etc., so as to ensure their economic independence. This effort is supplemented by arranging loans from Nationalised Banks with a subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- from Women's Development Corporation i.e., 50% of the loan amount. Maximum unit cost is Rs. 20,000/-. All the beneficiaries are provided with EDP training for three days through Bank sponsored / Government / Semi-Government institution.
The project Officer of Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme will select the beneficiaries identified in the survey of 1993-94. Beneficiaries are selected among poorest of the poor under Income Generating Activities and recommend

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from falling into this practice and removal of stigma from their

children in schools. The liberated devadasis should not be subjected to loan burden in the pattern of rehabilitation worked out for them. There should be a single window delivery of various admissible benefits to remove bureaucratic red tape and other hassles. The entire programme implementation should be entrusted to a single organization with a full time functionary at the State level executing it.

the same to the Banks for release of Loan.

Monthly Pension to Ex-Devadasis :

A monthly pension of Rs. 400 per Ex- devadasi is being paid to those Ex- devadasis who have been identified in the survey of 93-94 and whose age is above 45 years. w.e.f.2007-08.

Construction of Houses to Ex-devadasis :

Ex-devadasi women who are included in the 1993-94 survey and who are having sites are eligible for this Scheme. Based on priority criteria prescribed in the guidelines, beneficiaries are selected by District Level Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner of the concerned District and forwarded to the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation for construction of Houses, with a unit cost of Rs. 40,000/-.

During 2009-10 and 2010-11 totally 7500 houses are being sanctioned for ex-devadasis under special development programme with unit cost of Rs. 40000 per house. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crores has been sanctioned by the Government, for this scheme.

Formation of Self Help Groups : To ensure an all-round development of Devadasi women K.S.W.D.C has decided to utilize the concept of SHGs of Devadasis. This step is aimed at bringing in the community development in Devadasis. At present K.S.W.D.C has been able to form 942 SHGs. Training has been given to members of SHGs regarding maintenance of books of Accounts and Documents.

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		<p>These groups are provided with revolving fund of Rs. 5000/- and micro-credit facility is being extended to these groups.</p> <p>The details of DRP programme taken by Karnataka State Women's Dev. Corpn., is enclosed in Annexure -I for the beneficiaries identified in root of survey only pensionary benefit and awareness programmes will be extended during 2011-12 and all other services will be extended for 2012-13 onwards.</p> <p>The entire programme implementation was entrusted to Karnataka State Women's Dev. Corporation</p>	
24	61	<p>The liberated Devadasis may be organized into a Society at the District level. The Society may be associated with the entire programme concerning devadasis and some components of programmes may be entrusted to it for implementation as well. An apex level organization at the State level headed by Secretary, Women & Child Development may coordinate the work of District level Societies. This society should also liaise with Government agencies to sort out problems of their members and also ensure that ineligible persons do not corner benefits meant for genuine devadasis.</p> <p>The ex-devadasis have been organized into self - help groups. Besides this all ex-devadasi of Belgaum district formed a Society called Mahila Abhivrudhi mathu Samrakshana Samsthe(MASS) and they have been entrusted with implementation of all programmes related to rehabilitation. They were also actively involved in motivating and mobilizing ex-devadasis to utilise various programmes of other departments and also able to mobilise funds for other NGO/Agencies of both National and International levels.</p> <p>Action will be taken to form similar agencies in other districts of the State</p>	

Annexure-1

KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Detail of Rehabilitation Programmes taken up by Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation up to the end of March-2011

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Devadasis identified in 1993-94 Survey	No. of Beneficiaries covered under IGA.,	No. of Beneficiaries Covered under Pension	No. of SHG's Formed	No. of beneficiaries assisted under Housing	No. of Ex-Devadasis identified during 2007-08 Re-survey	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Belgaum	3600	3404	3126	167	488	1124	
2	Bhagalakote	4804	4804	2918	318	917	3023	
3	Bijapur	1964	2796	2010	98	739	2139	
4	Bellary	1635	1318	1285	50	448	8098	
5	Koppal	4880	1544	1825	100	1069	1155	
6	Raichur	2494	1458	1990	114	1107	1455	
7	Gulburga	991	638	624	26	332	864	
8	Dharwad	481	487	467	12	280	282	
9	Haveri	617	482	446	15	291	373	
10	Gadag	1407	871	744	42	366	1493	
11	Shimoga	-	-	-	-	-	24	
12	Chitradurga	-	-	-	-	-	406	
13	Devanegere	-	-	-	-	-	2592	
14	Yadagiri	-	-	-	-	8	759	
		22873	17802	15435	942	6045	23787	
	Amount Spent for implementation of programmes.		20,40,28,000	23,90,00,000	47,10,000/-	25,00,00,000		

Amount proposed to take up programmes for rehabilitation of Ex-Devadasis identified in resurvey is approximately Rs. 4214.00 lakhs for one year.

[Handwritten Signature]
 Director
 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation
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