

DIRECTORY OF WELFARE AGENCIES
IN KARNATAKA STATE

SUMMARY

SPONSORED BY

MINISTRY OF WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST

HEAD OFFICE:

JIGYASA, No.5, Deendayal Upadhya Marg,
SMM Theatre Crafts Building
NEW DELHI - 110 002

BRANCH OFFICE:

THARANGA, 10th Cross
Rajmahal Vilas Extension
BANGALORE - 560 080

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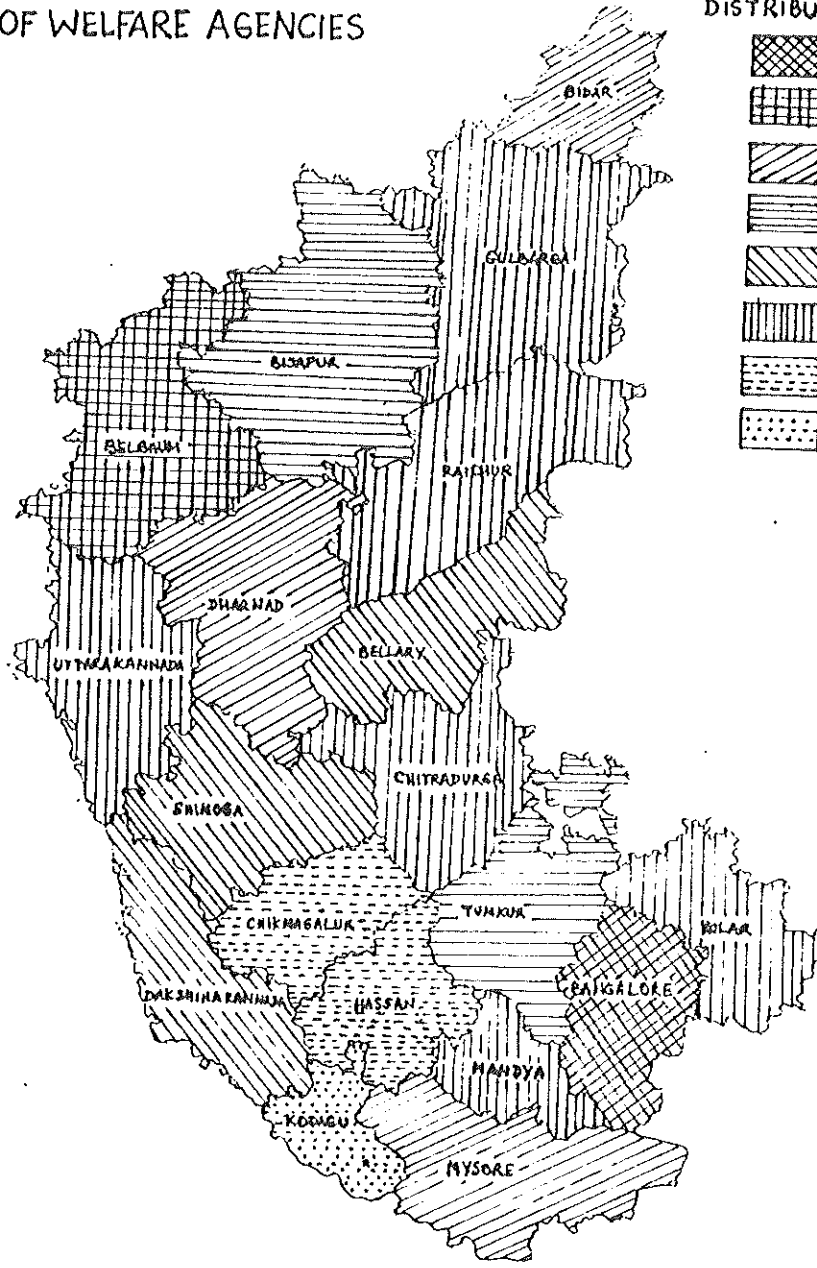
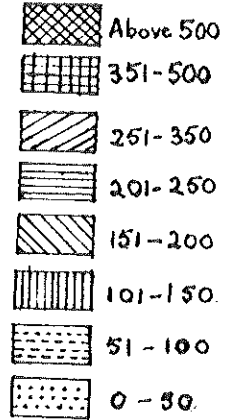
We have tried our best to identify and include all the organisations meeting the required _____ criteria and present them in an error-free fashion.

Any omission in this regard is regretted.

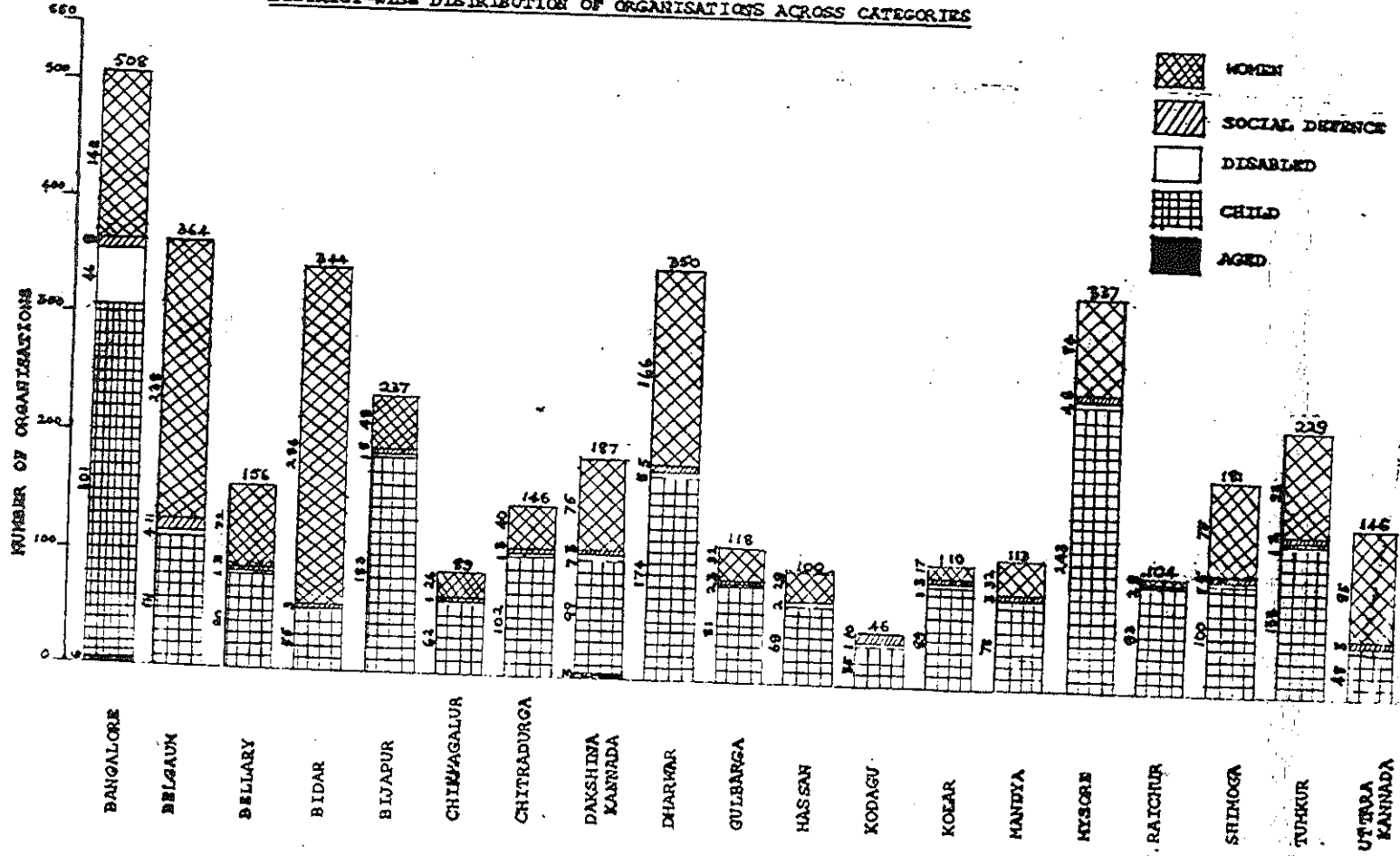
DEVAKI JAIN
K.BHANUMATHI

KARNATAKA DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AGENCIES

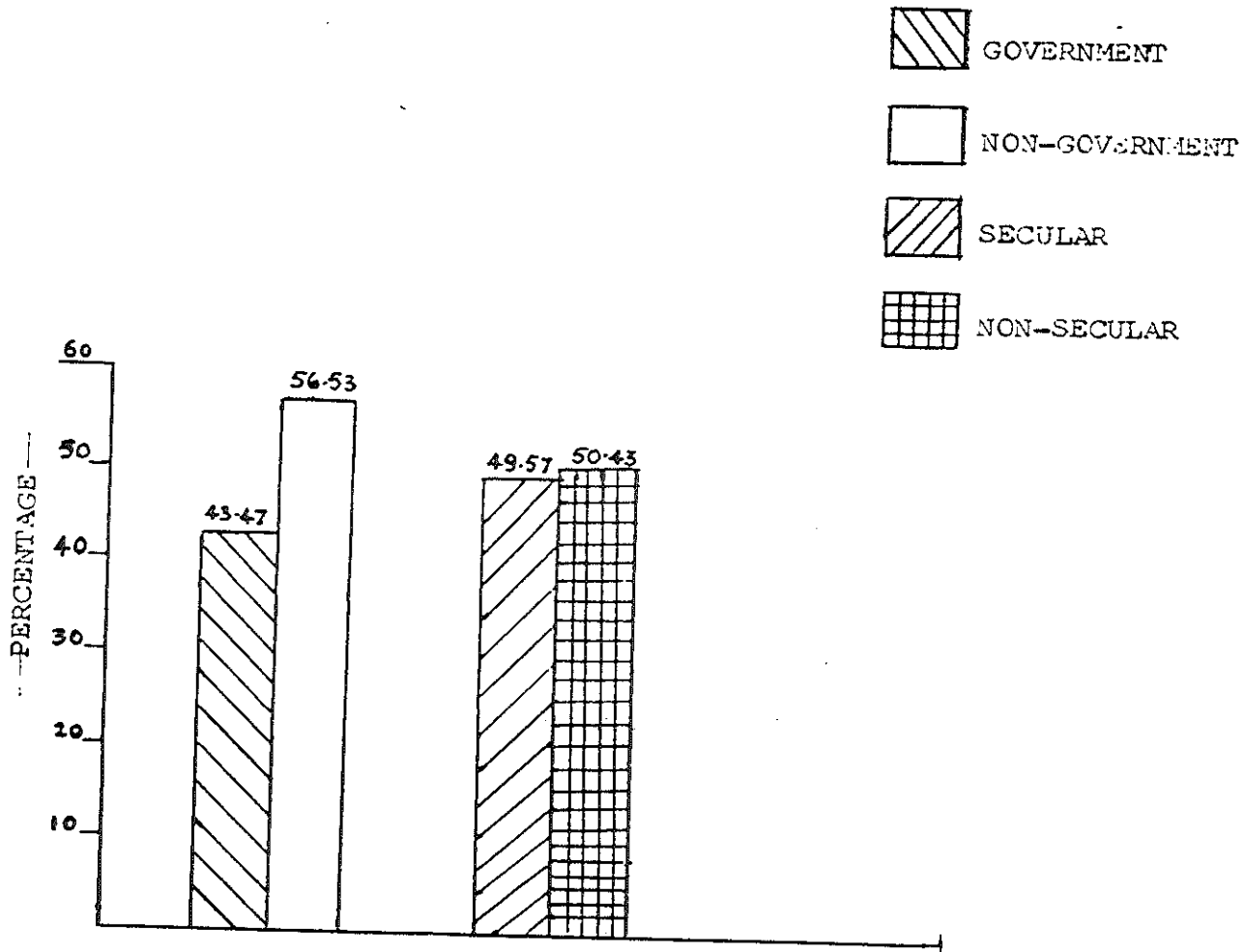
DISTRIBUTION OF AGENCIES



DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACROSS CATEGORIES



PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT
SECULAR & NON-SECULAR AGENCIES TO TOTAL
NUMBER OF AGENCIES IN KARNATAKA STATE.



KARNATAKA STATE

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AGENCIES ACROSS CATEGORIES

DISTRICTS	Aged Welfare					Child Welfare					Disabled Welfare					Social Defence					Women Welfare			Grant Total						
	Secured		SPD		T	Secular		SPD		T	Secular		SPD		T	RH	CS	FPI	POA	RC	SH	ACP	JSB		T	Secular		SPD		T
	G	NG	G	NG		G	NG	G	NG		G	NG	G	NG												G	NG	G	NG	
Bangalore	-	6	-	-	6	2	59	180	60	301	8	38	-	-	46	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	143	1	-	146	508
Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	71	33	111	1	3	-	-	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	11	1	237	-	-	238	364	
Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	32	80	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	70	1	-	72	156
Bidar	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	46	2	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	286	-	-	286	344
Bijapur	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	78	77	183	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	48	-	-	48	237
Chikmagalur	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	42	14	62	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	-	-	26	89
Chitradurga	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	70	15	102	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	40	-	-	40	146
Dakshina Kannada	-	3	-	-	3	-	10	66	23	99	-	7	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	74	-	-	75	187
Dharwar	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	105	63	174	-	5	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	166	-	-	166	350
Guibarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	63	15	81	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	32	-	-	32	118
Hassan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	10	69	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	29	-	-	29	100
Kodagu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	10	46
Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	1	89	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	17	-	-	17	110
Mandya	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	71	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	32	-	-	32	113
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	215	12	243	2	2	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6	-	82	2	-	84	337
Raichur	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	80	11	93	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	9	104
Shimoga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10	100	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	-	75	-	-	75	181
Tumkur	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	96	18	133	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	93	-	-	93	229
Uttara Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	44	1	48	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	94	-	-	95	146
Total	-	9	-	-	9	40	152	1547	397	2136	15	59	-	-	74	21	17	4	5	11	8	2	5	73	5	1563	4	1	1573	3865

NOTE:

G :- GOVERNMENT
 NG :- NON-GOVERNMENT
 T :- TOTAL
 SPD :- SERVING PARTICULAR DENOMINATION
 RH :- REMAND HOME
 CS :- CERTIFIED SCHOOL

FPI :- FIT PERSON INSTITUTE
 POA :- PROBATIONER OF OFFENDERS ACT
 RC :- RECEPTION CENTRE
 SH :- STATE HOME
 ACP :- AFTER CARE PROGRAMME
 JSB :- JUVENILE SERVICE BUREAU

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AGENCIES ACROSS REVENUE DIVISIONS IN KARNATAKA

DIVISIONS	AGED WELFARE			CHILD WELFARE				DISABLED WELFARE				SOCIAL DEFENCE						WOMEN WELFARE				GRAND TOTAL									
	Secular		SPD	T	Secular		SPD	T	Secular		SPD	T	RH	CS	FIP	POA	RC	SH	ACP	JSB	T		Secular		SPD	T					
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G		NG	G	NG	G	NG				
BANGALORE DIVISION																															
DISTRICTS																															
BANGALORE	6				6	2	59	180	60	301	8	38			46	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	143	1	146	508
CHITRADURGA					1		16	70	15	102	1				1	1	1									3		40		40	146
KOLAR							88	1	89	1					1	1	1									3		17		17	110
SHIMOGA							90	10	100		1				1	1	1									5		75		75	181
TUMKUR					15	4	96	18	133		1				1	1										2		93		93	229
TOTAL	6				6	18	79	524	104	725	10	40			50	5	5	1	2	4	2	1	2	22	2	368	1	371	1174		
BELGAUM DIVISION																															
DISTRICTS																															
BELGAUM							7	71	33	111	1	3			4	1	2	3	1	1	2				1	11	1	237		238	364
BIJAPUR					8	20	78	77	183		1				1	2	2				1					5		48		48	237
DHARWAD					1	5	105	63	174		5				5	1	2				2					5		166		166	350
UTTARA KANNADA							3	44	1	48											2					3		94	1	95	146
TOTAL					9	35	298	174	516	1	9			10	6	6	3	1	3	4	1	24	1	24	1	545	1	547	1097		
GULBARGA DIVISION																															
DISTRICTS																															
BELLARY							48	32	80		1			1	1	2										3	1	70	1	72	156
BIDAR					5	2	46	2	55						1	1					1					3		286		286	344
GULBARGA							3	63	15	81	2				2	1	1								1	3		32		32	118
RAICHUR					2		80	11	93						1						1					2		9		9	104
TOTAL					7	5	237	60	309	2	1			3	4	4				2					1	11	1	137	1	399	722

DIVISIONS	AGED WELFARE			CHILD WELFARE			DISABLED WELFARE			SOCIAL DEFENCE							WOMEN WELFARE			GRAND TOTAL										
	Secular		SPD	Secular		SPD	Secular		SPD	T		RH	CS	FIP	POA	RC	SH	ACP	JSB		T		Secular		SPD					
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G										NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G
<u>MYSORE DIVISION</u>																														
<u>DISTRICTS</u>																														
CHIKMAGALUR				6		42	14	62					1													1	26	26	89	
DAKSHINA KANNADA	3					10	66	23	99	7			7	1			1	1								3	1	74	75	187
HASSAN						59	10	69					1	1												2	29	29	100	
KODAGU						35		35					1													1	10	10	46	
MANDYA						7	71		78					1			1	1								3	32	32	113	
MYSORE						16	215	12	243	2	2		4	1	1		1		1	1	1	1			6	82	2	84	337	
TOTAL	3					6	33	488	59	586	2	9	-	-	11	6	2		2	2	2	1	1	16	1	253	2	256	872	

NOTE:
 G - Government
 NG - Non-Government
 T - Total
 SPD - Serving Particular Denomination
 RH - Remand Home
 CS - Certified School
 FPI - Fit Person Institute
 POA - Probation of Offenders Act
 RC - Reception Centre
 SH - State Home
 ACP - After Care Programme
 JSB - Juvenile Service Bureau

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AGENCIES ACCORDING TO AGE OF INSTITUTION ACROSS
CATEGORIES AND GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT DISTINCTIONS

AGE OF THE ORGANISATION	Aged Welfare			Child Welfare			Disabled Welfare			Social Defence			Women Welfare		
	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	G	NG	T
0 - 2 years	-	-	-	14	2	16	-	2	2	3	-	3	-	89	89
3 - 5 years	-	-	-	43	22	65	3	13	16	6	-	6	0	403	403
6 - 10 years	-	1	1	94	38	132	5	18	23	6	2	8	3	354	357
11 - 15 years	-	2	2	48	27	75	-	6	6	1	-	1	44	221	225
16 - 25 years	-	3	3	45	38	83	2	12	14	9	2	11	-	182	182
26 - 35 years	-	1	1	12	15	27	2	3	5	17	-	17	-	29	29
36 - 45 years	-	-	-	2	11	13	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6
Above 45 years	-	2	2	2	32	34	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	4	4
Not available -	-	-	-	1327	364	1691	2	2	4	24	-	24	2	276	278
TOTAL	-	9	9	1587	549	2136	15	59	74	69	4	73	9	1564	1573

NOTE : G : Governmental; NG : Non-Governmental; T : Total

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AGENCIES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF COMMUNITY SERVED ACROSS
CATEGORIES AND GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT DISTINCTIONS

No. OF BENEFICIARIES	Aged Welfare			Child Welfare			Disabled welfare			Social Defence			Women Welfare			GRAND TOTAL
	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	G	NG	T	
Upto - 10	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	12	12	18
11 - 20	-	-	-	13	13	26	-	8	8	9	-	9	8	509	517	560
21 - 30	-	5	5	299	204	503	3	6	9	17	-	17	-	628	628	1162
31 - 40	-	-	-	93	72	165	1	8	9	4	-	4	114	-	114	292
41 - 50	-	1	1	879	96	975	1	4	5	7	-	7	114	114	114	1102
Above - 50	-	3	3	303	160	463	9	28	37	21	4	25	1	117	178	706
Not available	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	10	-	20	-	10	10	25
Total	-	9	9	1587	549	2136	15	59	74	69	4	73	9	1564	1573	3865

NOTE : G : Governmental; NG : Non-Governmental; T : Total

**DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGED WELFARE AGENCIES ACROSS GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT,
SECULAR, NON-SECULAR AND VISITED, NOT-VISITED CATEGORIES**

DISTRICTS	GOVERNMENT	NON-GOVERNMENT	SECULAR	NON-SECULAR	VISITED	NOT-VISITED
BANGALORE	-	6	6	-	6	-
BELGAUM	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELLARY	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIDAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIJAPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIKMAGALUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHITRADURGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAKSHINA KANNADA	-	3	3	-	3	-
DHARWAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULBARGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HASSAN	-	-	-	-	-	-
KODAGU	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANDYA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MYSORE	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAICHUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMOGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUMKUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTTARA KANNADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	9	9	-	9	-

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES ACROSS GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT,
SECULAR, NON-SECULAR AND VISITED, NOT-VISITED CATEGORIES

DISTRICTS	GOVERNMENT	NON-GOVERNMENT	SECULAR	NON-SECULAR	VISITED	NOT-VISITED
BANGALORE	182	119	61	240	279	22
BELGAUM	71	40	7	104	91	20
BELLARY	48	32	-	80	42	38
BIDAR	51	4	7	48	31	24
BIJAPUR	86	97	28	155	127	56
CHIKMAGALUR	48	14	6	56	36	26
CHITRADURGA	71	31	17	85	49	53
DAKSHINA KANNADA	66	33	10	89	48	51
DHARWAR	106	68	6	168	121	53
GULBARGA	63	18	3	78	43	38
HASSAN	59	10	-	69	34	35
KODAGU	35	-	-	35	20	15
KOLAR	88	1	-	89	63	26
MANDYA	71	7	7	71	70	8
MYSORE	215	28	16	227	149	94
RAICHUR	82	11	2	91	57	36
SHIMOGA	90	10	-	100	65	35
TUMKUR	111	22	19	115	89	44
UTTARA KANNADA	44	4	3	45	33	14
TOTAL	1587	549	192	1944	1447	689

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED WELFARE AGENCIES ACROSS GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT,
SECULAR, NON-SECULAR AND VISITED, NOT-VISITED CATEGORIES

DISTRICTS	GOVERNMENT	NON-GOVERNMENT	SECULAR	NON-SECULAR	VISITED	NOT-VISITED
BANGALORE	8	38	46	-	46	-
BELGAUM	1	3	4	-	4	-
BELLARY	-	1	1	-	1	-
BIDAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIJAPUR	-	1	1	-	1	-
CHIKMAGALUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHITRADURGA	1	-	1	-	1	-
DAKSHINA KANNADA	-	7	7	-	7	-
DHARWAR	1	5	6	-	6	-
GULBARGA	2	-	2	-	2	-
HASSAN	-	-	-	-	-	-
KODAGU	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANDYA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MYSORE	2	2	4	-	4	-
RAICHUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMOGA	-	1	1	-	1	-
TUMKUR	-	1	1	-	1	-
UTTARA KANNADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	59	74	-	74	-

**DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL DEFENCE AGENCIES ACROSS GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT,
SECULAR, NON-SECULAR AND VISITED, NOT-VISITED CATEGORIES**

DISTRICTS	GOVERNMENT	NON-GOVERNMENT	SECULAR	NON-SECULAR	VISITED	NOT-VISITED
BANGALORE	8	1	9	-	9	-
BELGAUM	8	3	11	-	11	11
BELLARY	3	-	3	-	3	-
BIDAR	3	-	3	-	3	-
BIJAPUR	5	-	5	-	5	-
CHIKMAGALUR	1	-	1	-	1	-
CHITRADURGA	3	-	3	-	3	-
DAKSHINA KANNADA	3	-	3	-	3	-
DHARWAR	5	-	5	-	5	-
GULBARGA	3	-	3	-	3	-
HASSAN	2	-	2	-	2	-
KODAGU	1	-	1	-	1	-
KOLAR	3	-	3	-	3	-
MANDYA	3	-	3	-	3	-
MYSORE	6	-	6	-	6	-
RAICHUR	2	-	2	-	2	-
SHIMOGA	5	-	5	-	5	-
TUMKUR	2	-	2	-	2	-
UTTARA KANNADA	3	-	3	-	3	-
TOTAL	69	4	73	-	73	-

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WELFARE AGENCIES ACROSS GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT,
SECULAR, NON-SECULAR AND VISITED, NOT-VISITED CATEGORIES

DISTRICTS	GOVERNMENT	NON-GOVERNMENT	SECULAR	NON-SECULAR	VISITED	NOT-VISITED
BANGALORE	3	143	145	1	141	5
BELGAUM	1	237	238	-	190	48
BELLARY	2	70	71	1	52	20
BIDAR	-	286	286	-	155	131
BIJAPUR	-	48	48	-	40	8
CHIKMAGALUR	-	26	26	-	24	2
CHITRADURGA	-	40	40	-	22	18
DAKSHINA KANNADA	1	74	75	-	70	5
DHARWAR	-	166	166	-	160	6
GULBARGA	-	32	32	-	30	2
HASSAN	-	29	29	-	20	9
KODAGU	-	10	10	-	10	-
KOLAR	-	17	17	-	17	-
MANDYA	-	32	32	-	32	-
MYSORE	2	82	82	2	75	9
RAICHUR	-	9	9	-	9	-
SHIMOGA	-	75	75	-	50	25
TUMKUR	-	93	93	-	23	70
UTTARA KANNADA	-	95	94	1	90	5
TOTAL	9	1564	1568	5	1110	463

AGENCY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANISATION ACROSS GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT,
SECULAR, NON-SECULAR AND VISITED, NOT-VISITED CATEGORIES

AGENCIES	GOVERNMENT	NON-GOVERNMENT	SECULAR	NON-SECULAR	VISITED	NOT-VISITED
AGED WELFARE	-	9	9	-	9	-
CHILD WELFARE	1587	549	192	1944	1447	689
DISABLED WELFARE	15	59	74	-	74	-
SOCIAL DEFENCE	69	4	73	-	73	-
WOMEN WELFARE	9	1564	1568	5	1110	463
TOTAL	1680	2185	1916	1949	2713	1152

XVI

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE HOSTELS IN KARNATAKA ACROSS DISTRICTS AND COMMUNITIES

DISTRICTS	GOVERNMENT				Total	AIDED				Total	NOT GOVERNMENT AIDED				GRAND TOTAL	
	Secular		SPD			Secular		SPD			Secular		SPD			
	W	C	W	C		W	C	W	C		W	C	W	C		
BANGALORE	-	-	-	102	102	-	3	-	27	30	5	8	-	25	38	170
BELGAUM	-	-	-	77	77	-	3	-	25	28	-	-	-	-	-	105
BELLARY	-	-	-	44	44	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	75
BIDAR	-	-	-	44	44	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	46
BIJAPUR	-	-	-	77	77	-	-	-	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	150
CHIKMAGALUR	-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	51
CHITRADURGA	-	-	-	68	68	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	83
DAKSHINA KANNADA	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	90
DHARWAR	-	-	-	103	103	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	169
GULBARGA	-	-	-	63	63	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	78
HASSAN	-	-	-	58	58	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	68
KODAGU	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
KOLAR	-	-	-	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
MANDYA	-	-	-	39	39	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	43
MYSORE	-	-	-	97	97	-	-	-	16	16	2	-	-	-	2	115
RAICHUR	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	77
SHIMOGA	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	77
TUMKUR	-	-	-	71	71	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	83
UTTARA KANNADA	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	46
TOTAL	-	-	-	1232	1232	-	6	-	354	360	8	8	-	25	41	1633

IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION TABLE FOR BANGALORE, BELGAUM AND MYSORE DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS	CATEGORY	IDENTIFICATION				VERIFICATION	
		GOVERNMENT BDO/TQ/DIST	STATE HQ	VISITED BY HIRED STAFF	VISITED BY ISST STAFF	EXISTING	NOT-EXISTING
BANGALORE	AGED WELFARE	-	-	-	6	6	-
	CHILD WELFARE	-	22	-	279	301	12
	DISABLED WELFARE	-	-	-	46	46	8
	SOCIAL DEFENCE	-	-	-	9	9	-
	WOMEN WELFARE	5	-	-	141	146	149
	TOTAL	5	22	-	481	508	169
BELGAUM	AGED WELFARE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CHILD WELFARE	-	20	-	91	111	8
	DISABLED WELFARE	-	-	-	4	4	-
	SOCIAL DEFENCE	-	-	-	11	11	1
	WOMEN WELFARE	48	-	-	190	238	89
	TOTAL	48	20	-	296	364	98
MYSORE	AGED WELFARE	-	-	-	-	-	1
	CHILD WELFARE	94	-	42	107	243	6
	DISABLED WELFARE	-	-	2	2	4	1
	SOCIAL DEFENCE	-	-	4	2	6	-
	WOMEN WELFARE	9	-	17	58	84	195
	TOTAL	103	-	65	169	337	202

DISTRIBUTION OF AGENCIES ACROSS SINGLE CATEGORY/MULTIPLE CATEGORY

TYPE OF AGENCIES		SC	MC
A G E D	G	--	--
	NG	8	1
C H I L D	G	1587	--
	NG	540	9
D I S A B L E D	G	15	--
	NG	47	12
S D E F E N C E	G	69	--
	NG	2	2
W O M E N	G	9	--
	NG	1355	209
		3632	233

Note: G - GOVERNMENT
 NG - NON GOVERNMENT
 SC - SINGLE CATEGORY
 MC - MULTIPLE CATEGORY

SUMMARY

The Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) was invited by the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India to compile a directory of agencies working in the field of welfare of children, women, the aged, the disabled, comprising visually handicapped, hearing handicapped, orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded and in the area of social defence. The aim was to include both institutional and non-institutional services provided by both the governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The compilation was based on the premise, as indicated in the project proposal to the Ministry from the Institute - that the greater emphasis in the fifth and sixth plans, as also in the seventh, on involving non-governmental agencies in implementing governmental welfare programmes, required identification and listing of welfare agencies nationally.

METHODOLOGY

Only registered welfare agencies were taken cognisance of, in keeping with the government's directives.

First Step - In order to obtain information about existing registered agencies, visits were made to the following offices to obtain lists of agencies registered under their programmes:

1. Karnataka Social Welfare Department.
2. Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board.
3. National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD).
4. National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped (NASEOH).
5. National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS)

The Office of the Registrar of Societies was also visited seeking lists of registered agencies.

Other directories were also consulted such as -

1. Director of the All India Social Welfare Advisory Board.
2. Directory of Social Welfare and Development Agencies in Bangalore.
3. All India Directory of Voluntary Agencies for the Deaf.
4. Catalogue of Agencies Reaching Poorest women in India (ISST production).
5. All India Directory of Welfare Agencies for the Blind.
6. Voluntary Action in India - Some Profiles.

From all these sources only 961 agencies could be listed. These included well-known welfare, charity agencies and some were chosen at random from the Directory of Social Welfare and Development Agencies in Bangalore since registration is not one of the criteria for inclusion in it.

A master list was prepared which was then relisted districtwise under the five stipulated categories.

Second Step - Letters were despatched to all District Commissioners requesting them for lists of agencies in their districts and for rendering assistance to the research teams from the institute during field work. Letters were also mailed along with questionnaires, drawn up from the government proforma, to a number of registered welfare agencies, particularly in Bangalore, explaining the nature of the proposed directory and requesting them to mail back the filled forms.

Replies were received from the Assistant Directors of Social Welfare of only six districts. Therefore another letter followed from the Director of Social Welfare, Karnataka, to all Assistant Directors of Social Welfare requesting for lists from the districts. Only 14 replies were received in all.

Since replies were not received from all districts, it was decided to obtain them personally as the first step during field work.

Replies from agencies to whom questionnaires were mailed were also not forthcoming. It was then decided to visit them all. A permission letter from the Director of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, was also obtained. As requested by the Registrar's office, when a visit was made by ISST staff seeking lists, a letter from the Director was also despatched to the Registrar of Societies, requesting him for lists of registered welfare organisations in the State.

Third Step - Simultaneously field work was started in July 1985. ISST chose researchers in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Dharwar Districts, to carry out field work there. The remaining districts were covered by ISST staff. Field visits continued upto March 1986. Production of the directory began immediately after that.

Identification of Agencies, problems and solutions:

It was found difficult to obtain information from the Registrar's office. Initially they sought Re.1/- for each year. But subsequently the fee was changed as Re.1/- for each agency. The information proffered would only be the index, it was clarified. It meant looking up details since 1947 and even earlier. With only the index, the complete address would not have been obtainable.

Furthermore, only parent bodies are registered. By merely consulting the Registrar's list it would not be possible to identify specialised welfare agencies functioning as part of the main agency.

For example, the Siddartha Educational Society in Belgaum City is running a school for mentally retarded children as part of the main school. By using the Registrar's list, this school for the mentally retarded would have been left out since educational institutions do not come under the purview of this directory. During field visit, lists from the District Registrar's office were obtained. It was found that from the Registrar's list it is not possible to decipher what category of service the agency offers. In addition, the Registrar's list included a number of agencies which do not exist or at least do not function. For e.g. in Athani taluk in Belgaum District the Registrar's list had indicated 22 mahila mandals. But actually only 10 mahila mandals were existing and functioning. This information could be obtained only from actual visit or from the district and taluk level authorities. Hence it was not found worthwhile to waste time and money, both ill-affordable items, chasing the Registrar's list.

Similarly, it was felt that it was inappropriate to include registered co-operative societies because apart from the fact that the government proposal had not asked that co-operative societies be included, it was felt that generally these societies are in existence in order to make profit. They

do not, as such, fall under the purview of welfare agencies. The term welfare is taken to mean offering help to those in need of it. Welfare agencies' main motive for existence is to provide help through services and more often in kind than cash to the needy, not to the general public. They do not exist for profiteering.

Often co-operatives are occupation-based like weavers' or fishermen's co-operative societies. These then remain outside the ambit of the five subject categories stipulated for the directory. The exceptions are those societies that are run for and/or by women. These have been included under women's welfare. Nine women's co-operative societies have been included - 4 in Uttara Kannada, 3 in Belgaum, 1 each in Mandya and Bangalore Districts.

Besides all the co-operative societies cannot be included from any available list. The reason is a number of societies in Karnataka are either inactive, defunct, not functioning or not managed properly. These would have to be weeded out before a compilation of co-operative societies.

Even to obtain lists of all co-operative societies is a time-consuming and laborious task. There are over 23,000 registered co-operative societies in Karnataka. To visit and check them is a stupendous task, demanding huge funding and time, far beyond the allotted budget and time-schedule of the Directory. In fact the co-operatives deserve a separate study by themselves.

The number of agencies visited adds upto 2713 while 1152 were not visited, which gives a percentage of 70.2 and 29.8% respectively. The reason the percentage of visits is much higher than the stipulated 50% visit advised by the government is mainly due to the fact that information about most agencies is available only after actual visits.

A sample survey of three districts - Bangalore, Belgaum and Mysore (See page xviii) detailing the patterns adopted for identifying and covering agencies clarifies the point. For example out of the 508 agencies in Bangalore District, actual visits by ISST staff totalled 481 giving a high 94.7 percentage. Only for 22 agencies, either mahila mandals or child welfare agencies, information was available from the state capital; while for a mere 5 agencies information was obtained either at the district or taluk level, usually from the Block Development Officer and/or the Mukhya

Sevika.

In Belgaum District, the actual visits totalled 296 for the 364 agencies or 81.3%. For only 20 agencies information was culled from the state headquarters and for 48 at the taluk and district levels. In Mysore District the actual visits by ISST staff equalled 169 out of 337 agencies or 50.1%. Here taluk and district sources accounted for 103 agencies while for 65 agencies, both adding to 19.29%, hired staff obtained the information. The total visits add to 69.30%.

The sample exemplified should suffice to stress the fact that visits by ISST or hired staff were necessary to obtain the information. It is also enough to clarify the point that ISST did not indulge in wasting time and money by visiting a higher percentage of agencies than the government had asked for. It must be clarified here that it was not ISST's intention to blindly visit all agencies. The number actually visited perforce required personal attention before yielding the necessary information.

The higher percentage of visits made rendered one aspect fairly easy - verification of actual existence of agencies at least in some districts. The table on page xviii has proffered a sample verifying how many agencies exist and how many do not under the five categories. Those that have been listed as non-existent obviously have not been listed in directory.

Even a cursory glance over the table is sufficient to reveal a fact that is common all over the state. Women welfare agencies, predominantly mahila mandals, display the largest non-existent grouping. In the sample, Mysore District has the largest chunk of non-existent agencies - numbering 202, while Bangalore district with 169 comes next followed by Belgaum district with 98 agencies.

In Mysore District, however, women welfare agencies, comprising mahila mandals, account for 96.53% of the total non-existent agencies. In Belgaum, 90.82% of the 98 non-existent agencies are mahila mandals while in Bangalore 149 or 88.2% of the total 169 non-existing agencies are defunct mahila mandals.

In all the three districts as everywhere else in the state; non-existent mahila mandals include those which are lying dormant or not functioning.

The main reasons are lack of funds, chiefly from the Government, and out of order sewing machines. There also appears a basic lack of enterprise among mahila mandal promoters and organisers.

Tailoring hobs the major share of services offered and they depend almost entirely on the government for funds like teachers' salary. Such dependence has proved detrimental to the sustained existence, let alone growth of the mahila mandals.

Classifying the agencies under two more heads - those serving only one category (see page xix) and those serving more than one category revealed the fact that such a classification is not as easy as it appeared initially. The classification has been attempted on two lines - according to gender served and service offered. This way, whether an agency, say, for the disabled but is catering simultaneously to women, children and men and whether an agency is catering to combinations of categories like the visually handicapped and the aged, or the disabled and normal children, they are covered under the serving-more-than-one-category classification.

It was found that 233 agencies out of the 3,865 listed could be classified as serving more than one category, giving a percentage of 6.02. Here again the number has been swelled by 209 due to those mahila mandals which also run balwadis for children. The majority-3,632 agencies-serve only one category.

However, the point is not whether overlapping of services is good or bad. The point is that all efforts be made to provide welfare to the needy, uplift them and bring about a healthy change in their life pattern.

But with another classification, to see how agencies have proliferated over time (see page ix) the problem run into was that the biggest group in the table was the "information not available" section - accounting for 52 percent. In the classification, in 1,977 agencies - the dates of registration/establishment were not available resulting in the age of the agency left unguaged. Largely, they are child welfare agencies. Over 84 percent fall under the child welfare category. Of these, 1,327 of the agencies are governmental shishuvihars and hostels and 304 non-governmental balwadies.

The reasons for this large chunk of uncovered information: In a number of cases during actual visit, the competent authority was absent - the superintendent in the case of hostels. This resulted in the exact year of establishment not being given, since the incharge had no exact knowledge and the old records were locked up. Time and monetary constraints did not permit a revisit for just one item of information. Sometimes the incharge was newly appointed & had no idea when exactly the agency began. In some places, among hostels, the post of superintendent was vacant and a woman welfare centre incharge was incharge at the hostel too. The exact date of establishment was again elusive. When the information was obtained at the state headquarters or at the taluk or district headquarters, the informant was unable to provide the exact dates of establishment or registration.

GENERAL REVIEW

By large, most agencies, governmental, and non-governmental, were chary about giving detailed information on funding sources. Some voluntary agencies thought it an intrusion into their privacy.

A request for the latest balance sheet was also made, but the majority failed to provide this or even information regarding funding.

This does not indicate, however, that those who have not furnished monetary details are in the red. A majority had their own reasons for doing so. So wherever information has been available, it has been indicated, particularly the amount for the year 1984-85. Wherever the latest figures available were for the year 1983-84, these details, including the year have been mentioned in the main text. Also, wherever details of funding sources are available, they are also included. Accurate details of foreign aided institutions and the amounts they receive were however not available.

With mahila mandals, it has been found that, though registered, many are dormant or defunct for lack of funds. One complaint even by Mukhya Sevikas is that the Taluk Development Boards have no consistent money to give to women's agencies, thus hitting at their very existence. In some taluks information was available as to the exact number of mahila mandals actually functioning. Only these were included. In two taluks, not a single

mahila mandal was functioning.

With hostels, mainly pre-matric, the government has taken precedence over voluntary agencies. The government hostels are now funded mainly by two departments - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department and the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities. The reservation patterns in these hostels are distinct. In the SC/ST hostel the reservation is as follows: SC/STs - 75%, others - 25%. In the BCM hostel the reservation is : Backward Community (BCM) - 30%, Backward Caste (BCT) - 15%, Backward Tribe - 7.5%, Backward Special Group - 22.5%, SC/ST - 25%, (Income group not exceeding Rs.4,800/- p.m).

Under the child welfare category, however, women welfare centres have found a place - mainly due to the fact that these government agencies only run balwadies and offer midday meals to pre-school children of parents below the poverty line. Less than one percent also have programmes for women like tailoring. They are staffed generally by an organiser-cum-teacher and a woman helper.

In providing services to the aged and the disabled, voluntary agencies have scored over the government.

Over 95% of all existing mahila mandals in the state have only one major activity - to run a tailoring class. Almost all the women are learning tailoring. With the advent of Yuvathi Mandals in each taluk many mahila mandals have had to reduce their minimum age limit from 18 years to 15 and sometimes even less.

A look into Particulars

There are 3,865 welfare agencies in Karnataka serving for the welfare of the aged, children, the disabled, women and lastly social defence. Of these, child welfare agencies comprise the largest chunk 2,136 agencies amounting to 55.3%. Next comes women's welfare with 1,574 agencies adding to 40.7%. Disabled welfare agencies are only 74 in number, totalling a mere 1.9%. Disabled welfare is mainly served by Bangalore City which accounts for 46 agencies, comprising 62.1% of the total agencies serving the disabled. Social Defence agencies, amount to 73 equalling 1.9% of the total.

It is with aged welfare that a sorry picture emerges. There are only 9 agencies, equalling a pathetic 0.23% of the total. Here too Bangalore City accounts for 6 agencies or 66.7% of all agencies serving the old. The other 3 are in Dakshina Kannada District. This is one area where the government has no direct hand. At best it offers grants. It has no homes for the aged run by it. All the agencies listed are voluntary. However, whether purely government or non-governmental, the fact remains that the aged are a sadly neglected and uncared for lot.

The family is still considered the biggest caretaker of the aged in India. But with the sharp increase in nuclear families and a sharper decrease in floor area for occupation by families, the aged increasingly find themselves a neglected lot. How many of the really needy receive old age pensions, the only welfare the government offers them, is a matter for immediate investigation and improvement.

Karnataka's population according to the 1981 census figures adds to a little over 37 crores (37,135,714). The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population totals to 10.4 crores (10,420,556) or 28% of the total population.

The existing welfare programme in the face of population figures are highly unimpressive and appear wholly inadequate. The percentage of agencies compared to the population is an alarming 0.01%. The total number of agencies serving particular denominations, which includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is only 1,947, leading to a percentage against SC/ST census population of 0.02%. However to get accurate details, the comparison of agencies vis-a-vis population should be for actual needy population like children, the aged, the disabled, including partially disabled and the mentally handicapped, juvenile delinquents, court committed women and women in general. Such a comparison is not possible as population figures about the different categories are not found in the 1981 census data sheets.

Available census figures all clarify one point-that the number of agencies serving the target population is not adequate, quantitatively.

The data on disabled population in Karnataka covers the following:

1. Totally blind
2. Totally crippled (including totally paralysed)
3. Totally dumb (comprising the deaf-mute)

According to the data, there are
 18,106 totally blind,
 19,011 totally crippled and
 17,613 totally dumb giving a total of 54,730.

The census data itself does not cover all the disabled. It leaves out others like the mentally retarded, the spastics, the partially blind and the deaf, thus giving only a partial picture of the disabled population in the state.

But even this reduced number is not served adequately by the number of agencies existing for the disabled. The agencies number a mere 74. This means the per capita occurrence of agencies serving the disabled is only 0.14.

The census figures give a total of 18,173,957 women in Karnataka (49% of total population). The per capita occurrence of agencies covering women's welfare is only 0.009.

It is interesting to note how far non-governmental agencies have taken upon themselves the mantle of providing welfare. The categorisation that emanates here is the government - non-government angle.

The total number of governmental agencies is 1,680 accounting for 43.47% while non-government agencies add up to 2,185 giving a larger percentage of 56.53.

Mahila mandals form the bulk of the non-governmental agencies while hostels take the major share among child welfare agencies under the governmental category.

The number of secular agencies is 1,916 while non-secular agencies total 1,946 giving percentages of 49.57 and 50.43 respectively. With little more than equal attention to the non-secular category, it is clear that caste and community consciousness persists in welfare. By and large, the government is the biggest purveyor of non-secular agencies. For instance, of the 1,944 non-secular child welfare agencies, 1,587 (81.63%) are governmental. But with the majority among some communities comprising the poorest of the poor in society, such a governmental stance is not strange.

Another interesting classification, (see page x) which essays to outline the size of the community served, reveals that here again mahila mandals affect the total picture considerably. The largest group of beneficiaries served is the 20-30 persons group. As many as 1,162 agencies serve this number of beneficiaries. Of these 628 are mahila mandals. The group serving 40-50 beneficiaries occurs in 1,102 agencies, most of which are child welfare agencies, notably governmental hostels.

Of the 1,968 agencies for which age details are available (see page ix), it was found that during the last 15 years the largest number started (90.5%) are for women. During this period 1,322 women welfare agencies, mainly mahila mandals, have emerged. Of these 1,013 have mushroomed in the last decade. The impetus given to women welfare as part of the UN Decade for women is the principal reason for the outburst of mahila mandals. The early half of the decade itself accounts for 521 agencies while the latter half for 490 agencies. But as discussed earlier, the efficacy of women welfare through the existing pattern of mahila mandals is open to question.

CONCLUSION

Remarks about the Study - The task of identifying and listing welfare agencies in Karnataka turned out to be more complex than was envisaged at the outset. In terms of number of agencies covered, for example, it emerged as being much more voluminous than visualised. The estimated time-schedule went haywire due to the unenvisioned task of visiting more than the stipulated percentage.

In addition was the need for repeated visits to the same agency before information could be obtained. This was especially true of agencies in Bangalore. Over 70 percent of the agencies required a revisit. One memorable case required 12 visits before yielding information. In a number of cases, the re-visits were upwards of 4. Not surprisingly, this became a very time-consuming and costly task.

Similar studies in future would do well to bear these facts in mind before formulating time frameworks and budgets.

Further, such a directory has to be updated every few years. Only then will the whole exercise be more meaningful.

About the Contents

General Remarks

The proliferation of welfare agencies is so meagre that they cannot figure as the backbone for development in Karnataka. While this is no effort to downgrade the efficacy of all welfare agencies, there is certainly room for qualitative improvement among many agencies, especially those of women welfare.

Quantitatively, there is a vital need for a larger spread of welfare agencies, especially among the aged and the disabled. From the census figures (see pages xxx and xxxi), it is clear that the welfare agencies are few in number considering the magnitude of the population in the State and as things exist now there is more demand than supply. It is obvious that only if welfare services are intense and widespread can they be effective.

Another shortcoming is the non-availability of adequate funds for welfare agencies.

The fact that these welfare agencies exist is not always known to every needy individual. This information should be made well-known so that at least the existing facilities are used to the fullest measure.

If the dedication is there, as in voluntary agencies, particularly for the disabled and the aged, the resources are lacking. If the resources are adequate as in some government Social Defence agencies, the dedication seems inadequate and the attitude becomes impersonal. The tendency all too often is to treat human beings as "jobs" to be done.

On their part, welfare agencies lack the ability to modify their programmes to suit changing needs. For instance, among Remand Homes, under the Social Defence category, the accent should be on providing more useful and more varied vocational skills than matchstick making. The plea is not to do away with the existing skill but to add and try out other skills too so that the inmates have a choice. The same could be extended to After-Care-Homes, Certified Schools etc. so that the aptitude discovered at the Remand Home is fostered and developed here for the future use of the individual on his or her release.

By and large, existing welfare agencies lack infrastructure and floor space.

Take mahila mandals, for instance. Not only are they sadly constrained due to lack of funds but also due to lack of space. They are generally housed in single rooms and have to cater to about 25 women.

Along with this factor, lack of imagination on the part of organisers has reduced mahila mandals to tailoring workshops. All is not smooth sailing ever here. In a number of mahila mandals, as also some women welfare centres that offer tailoring also, sewing machines are out of order. There is neither expertise nor funds nor enterprise on the part of the teachers to get them repaired. With the machine out of order, the mahila mandal too follows suit. This is one of the main reasons for the mahila mandals sinking into dormancy.

Such a situation has come to pass because there is no other activity either "prescribed", promoted or budgeted for them by the government, or thought out by the mahila mandal organisers. In its absence mahila mandals continue to mushroom and fade away swiftly. Steps should be taken to stem the quick spread and speedy death of mahila mandals. The government stance towards mahila mandals needs a review.

Mahila mandals could play a role in popularising better standards of living among rural women. Mahila mandals could also acquire the ability to collectively experiment and promote simple systems and tools which some of their members might have devised and used gainfully in their individual lives. They could perhaps come up with more acceptable alternatives and strategies for the welfare of the people living in the community.

With many shishuvihars and balwadis, among child welfare agencies, also one encounters lack of adequate space. They appear cramped and have hardly enough furniture. Mostly the children sit and sleep on the floor, often under a leaky roof. However, with hostels, while the furniture may not be adequate, the floor area situation is not so bad.

But one existing practice with regard to admissions to hostels needs to be reviewed. Currently, students are admitted only upto July/August, after which admission are closed, even if the hostels are not filled to the allotted capacity. In such cases, students seeking admissions at neighbouring hostels which are already full up, should be automatically admitted into nearby hostels, which are not full-up. The important thing is to ensure that no needy underprivileged child is denied hostel facilities and also that existing facilities are utilised to the fullest allotted capacity.

The government could have more balbhavans or at least more children's libraries, including mobile ones. At present, all children's agencies, whether they are shishuvihars or balwadis or even hostels, function for only ten months. In school holidays, most children are left very much to their own devices. Special holiday camps, with an accent on personality building and group activity could be held for underprivileged children. Groups such as Friends of Trees, Friends of Animals and Birds, Friends of the Aged should be encouraged to come up and, more importantly, function.

Whatever the activity, it must be designed to help children shed their inhibitions and to draw them out to participate with interest and enthusiasm. Holiday time activities should combine information and personality building with a sense of adventure and fun. The aim should be to enable these children in future to come up with practical solutions to the local problems in their villages or the communities they belong to or grow in.

The same holds good for the disabled children too. What is required is imagination and an ability to empathise on the part of the welfare-givers. One notable voluntary school for the blind in Bangalore is unique in that the school's cows are milked only by blind students, who do it with no help and a great deal of confidence. They even play around with the cows and calves till milking time. There is no teacher standing guard over them.

While milking cows is not the last word in welfare, what is important is the degree of independence and confidence these children display, which can help them in their efforts to integrate that much better into society.

On the other hand is the example of a government blind school in a border district where blind students have to carry water from the school well a considerable distance to the Superintendent's house, whenever there is no water supply there. Another instance of integration, perhaps, but definitely not an emulative answer to the students' bid to be treated as normal children.

At least with disabled welfare agencies, the accent, by and large, is no longer on dole or charity. The effort is on to render the beneficiaries as independent as possible, if not integrate them into the mainstream.

The emphasis in disabled welfare should however be on improving, upgrading and modernising the content of the syllabi, be it the written or spoken word or technical skills, to suit changing times so that effort is not wasted

by preparing them for integration into a way of living that has passed by.

To be more effective welfare agencies do need strengthening. But as they exist, whether they are worth strengthening, is a debatable point.