

APPENDICES



INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

' A STUDY OF WELFARE SCHEMES AS APPLIED TO DEVADASIS IN
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT '

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Name of the village: _____ Taluka: _____
2. Village Population :
 - a) 500 to 10,000 (b) 10,000 to 15,000
 - c) And above 15,000
3. Full Name : _____
4. Sex : Male / Female / Impotent
5. Religion : _____ Caste: _____ Subcaste: _____
6. Age group :
 - a) less than 17 years
 - b) 18 to 28 c) 28 to 38
 - d) 38 to 48 e) And above 48
7. Netive Place : _____ Taluka: _____ District: _____
8. Are you begging ' Jogawa ' ?
yes / No / if yes, When ?
 - 1) On two auspicious weekly days
 - 2) On harvest days
 - 3) Always
9. Occupation :
 - 1) Begging 'Jogawa'
 - 2) Vegitable vendar
 - 3) Farming / landless Labour
 - 4) Maid servent
 - 5) The Night 'Jagaran'
 - 6) Employee

10. Annual income from all sources :-
- a) Rs. 5,000 to 10,000
 - b) 10,000 to 20,000
 - c) 20,000 to 30,000
 - d) 30,000 to 40,000
 - e) And above 40,000
11. How did you became a 'Devadasi' / 'Jogata' ?
- 1) Sacrifice to goddess
 - 2) Poverty (3) Traditional
 - 4) Physical disability
 - 5) Other causes.
12. Do you feel insulted being a 'Devadasi' ?
- 1) yes
 - 2) No
 - 3) Yes, but cannot be avoided
13. Do you have your own house ?
- Yes / No
- If yes,
- 1) Rooms - 1 / 2 / 3 / and above 3
 - 2) A hut.
14. Do you have any relatives ?
- Yes / No
- If yes,
- 1) Mother / Father
 - 2) Brother / Sister
 - 3) Careless parents

15. Do you have a 'Jat' ?
- 1) Yes (2) No (3) Removed
 - 4) Removed and reoccured
16. How 'Jat' appiered ?
- 1) As per Godess's will
 - 2) Promise given to the Goddess was not fulfilled.
 - 3) Negligence of hair care
 - 4) The 'Jat' appeared suddenly in one night.
17. Which remedies were tried for eradicating the 'Jat' ?
- 1) Medical 2) Vow goddess.
 - 3) Removed
18. What treatment do you take in an illness ?
- 1) Warship of the godess and (Suggestion) given by the goddess.
 - 2) Warship of goddess and medical treatment.
 - 3) Only medical treatment.
 - 4) Ayurvedic treatment.
19. What types of benefits do you get from the 'Jat' ?
- 1) Happy married life.
 - 2) Success in employment.
 - 3) Use in begging 'Jogawa'.
 - 4) Social Status
20. What is your educational qualification ?
- 1) Primary (2) Secondary
 - 3) Higher Secondary
 - 4) College.

21. Do you attend literacy Class ?
- 1) Yes
 - 2) No
22. Do you like to vote ? Yes / No.
23. Which god/goddess do you worship ?
- 1) Yallamma (2) Saati Aasara
 - 3) Laxmi (4) Village God.
24. Do you believe that all blessings and Curses appear from God ?
- Yes / No / other Causes may be there
25. What type of relation do you maintain with the god/Goddess ?
- 1) 'Zulawa' (2) 'Paat'
 - 3) Marriage with 'Khanjir'
 - 4) Marriage with Goddess Yallamma.
26. Do you fast ? If yes, on which days ?
- 1) Tuesday & Friday
 - 2) Other days.
27. How many Rs. do you spend at the time of marriage with Goddess Yallamma ?
- Rs. 500 to 1000
- Rs. 1000 to 4000
28. Where did this money come from ?
- 1) Loan (2) Mortgage. (3) Savings
29. How many times in the year do you go to fare of the Yallamma ?
- 1) Once in year (2) Two times in the year.

30. Have you any addiction's ? Yes / No.
If yes, to what ?
1) 'Paan' (2) Tobacco (3) Alchohole
4) Sniffing' (Tibkir)
31. What idols do you have in your house ?
1) 'Jag' (2) 'Taak' (3) 'Ghagar'
32. Do you get possessed ? Yes / No
If yes,
1) Occasionally (2) Regularly
3) Long back but not now.
33. What types of benefits do you get in begging 'Jogawa' ?
1) Rice Kg. _____ (2) Jawar Kg. _____
3) Money Rs. _____
34. Your Dress:
1) Sari (2) Pant shirt (3) Dhoti.
35. Have you got married ? Yes / No / If yes, to whom ?
1) Male (2) Female (3) Jogata (4) Jogatin.
36. Total members of your family _____
1) Own children (2) Mother father
3) Brothers Sisters (4) Other relatives.
37. Who will be offered to goddess Yallamma after you ?
1) Same body (2) No body
3) Can't tell.
38. Are you happy in marrital Life ?
1) Yes (2) No (3) On an avarage
39. Have you got any goverment facilities as the Devadasi ?
1) Yes (2) No (3) Applied (4) Dont' Know
5) Neglected.

DEVADASI WELFARE SCHEMESDEVADASI MARRIAGE SCHEME :-

1. Do you know about the Government scheme for the Devadasi marriage?⁹

Yes	No	If yes,
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 - 1) Who informed you about it ?
 - a) Social workers
 - b) A village accountant/officer
 - c) Voluntary organiser.

2. Have you got any benefits under this Scheme ?
Yes / No / if Yes, When ?
 - 1) 1990 / 91 / 92 / 93 / 94.

3. Where did you get married ?
 - 1) In the village
 - 2) At the Taluka place.

4. Did you get any marriage gifts from the Government ?
Yes / No / If yes,
 - 1) Utensils clothes
 - 2) Other useful articles

5. How much financial help / aid did you get under this Scheme ?
 - 1) Rs. 10,000
 - 2) Less than Rs. 10,000

6. Who helped you to get this aid ?
 - 1) Social worker
 - 2) Village Accountant / officers
 - 3) Political leader
 - 4) Teacher or lectuere
 - 5) Any other.

7. How did you utilize Rs. 10,000 ?
- 1) To purchase home articles
 - 2) House repaire
 - 3) For purchase of cattle.
 - 4) To start cottage Industry.
 - 5) For food and maintanence
 - 6) Not used.
8. Did you give any amount to the social worker who helped you in this respect ? Yes / No / If yes,
How much ?
100-300 / 300-1000 / 1000-1500/ 1500 above.
How was the help given ?
willingly / Not willingly.
9. Did this Government help change yourlife condition ?
Yes / No / if yes,
- 1) Improved financial condition
 - 2) Become Independent
 - 3) Lived respectfully
 - 4) Stopped begging 'Jogawa'.
10. Did you use this Government grant for your married life ?
Yes / No / if No,
- 1) For my own self.
 - 2) For my relatives.
11. Did you spend this Government grant for the 'Jogaran'
Yes / No / If yes,
- 1) How many Rs. 500 to 1000/ 1000 to 2000 /
and Rs. 2000,

12. Are you happy with the Government grant ?
Yes / No.
13. Do you want to suggest any changes in the scheme of the Government ? Yes / No / If yes,
- 1) Increase the amount
 - 2) Only genuine 'Devadasi' should get it.
 - 3) Should not harass the Devadasis for the documents.
 - 4) The genuineness the Devadasis be confirmed.

THE PENSION SCHEME FOR THE DEVADASIS

1. Do you know about this scheme ? Yes / No / If yes,
- 1) Who informed you ?
 - a) Village accountant / officer
 - b) Voluntary workers.
 - c) Political leaders.
2. Have you got benefits of this ? Yes / No / If yes,
- 1) Since when ? 1990 / 91 / 92 / 93 / 94.
 - 2) How much-----
3. Has the Scheme brought about any basic change in your life ?
- 1) Which ?
 - 1) Maintanance
 - 2) Children's education
 - 3) Unplimentary help to the married life.
 - 4) Stoped begging 'Jogawa'.
4. Is this money miss used ? Yes / No / If Yes, How ?
- 1) Husband takes it away
 - 2) Any other -----

5. Would you recommend any changes in the scheme ?

Yes / No / If yes,

- 1) Increase amount
- 2) Should pay in time.

THE TRYSEM

1. Do you know about it ? Yes / No / If yes,

1) Who informed you ?

- a) The co-Devadasi.
- b) Social worker
- c) Village accountant or officer.
- d) Village leaders.

2. Have you been benefited by this ?

Yes / No / If yes,

1) Since when ? 1989 / 90 / 91 / 92 / 93 / 94.

3. Under this scheme which training did you get ?

- 1) Cale work
- 2) Bomboo work
- 3) Tailoring
- 4) Weaving work.

4. Has the scheme helped you in any way ?

Yes / No / If Yes,

In which way ?

- 1) Improved financial condition
- 2) Children's education.
- 3) Family maintainence
- 4) A means of living.

5. Have you stopped begging 'Jogawa' after the benefit ?

Yes / No / If No,

1) Why ?

1) Help not sufficient

2) As a formality

3) Like it.

6. How much help do you get under this scheme per month ?

1) Rs. 500 to 700

2) Rs. 700 to 1000

7. Is this help sufficient ?

yes / No,

8. Would you suggest some changes in this scheme ?

Yes / No / If yes,

1) What alternatives ?

a) Increase the help amount

b) The Govt. should provide the market for the product.

c) Provide the advanced technology

d) Any other.

9. Do you think that the scheme will be successful ?

Yes / No / If No, Why ?

1) The total negligence of the Government.

2) No market for the Devadasi product.

3) Corruption

4) Dispute among the Devadasi Liberation workers.

SANJAY GANDHI NIRADHAR ANUDAN YOJANA

1. Do you know about the Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana ?

Yes / No / If yes,

1) Who gave you the information ?

1) Village officer

2) Teachers / Local leader / Social worker.

2. Have you got benefit of this ?

Yes / No / If Yes,

1) How many Rs. do you get from this scheme Rs. _____

2) How ? _____ / By post / By Bank.

3) Is this amount sufficient to marriage expenditure of food ? Yes / No

3. Are you satisfied with this benefit ?

Yes / No / somewhat.

4. Do you recommend any changes in the scheme ?

Yes / No /

If Yes,

1) Increase amount

2) How much?Rs. 500 to 1000

3) Regular and in time amount.

4) Any other _____

HOUSING SCHEME

1. Do you know this scheme ? Yes / No /

If Yes,

a) Village officer

b) Gramsevak

c) Social welfare officer

d) Local leader.

2. Do you got benefit of this scheme ? *yes / NO*
 (If yes, Nature of the Scheme)
- 1) 1/2/ Room's to stay
 - 2) Applied but did not get suply.
3. Is housing scheme effectively used for you ? (If no)
- 1) Inadiquate house
 - 2) Low cunstruction.
4. What do you feel about the scheme ?
- 1) Just a shelter.
 - 2) A place to live like a common man.
5. Are you satisfied ?
 Yes / No

SEED CAPTTAL SCHEME

1. Do you know of this scheme ? *Yes / No*
 If Yes, Who gave the information ?
- 1) Social worker.
 - 2) Gramsevak.
 - 3) Government officer.
 - 4) Local leader.
2. Do you got benefit of this scheme ? *Yes / No /*
 If Yes,
- 1) Small scale business
 - 2) Vegitable vendar
 - 3) Tailoring work.

3. How much monthly income do you get through your business ?
- 1) Rs. 1000 to 1500
 - 2) Rs. 1500 to 2000
 - 3) Rs. 2000 to 3000
 - 4) Rs. 3000 and Above
4. Has the scheme brought about any basic changes in your life ? Yes / No /
- If Yes, What are they ?
- 1) I could build house,
 - 2) Purchase ornaments,
 - 3) Give children education
 - 4) Use it as means of livelihood.
5. Did you stop begging 'Jogawa' ?
- Yes / No, -----
- If no, reason ?
- 1) One should beg for the Goddess's vow.
 - 2) Lack of profit in the business.
 - 3) On demand by society.
 - 4) It has become as habit.
6. Do you expect any changes in this scheme ? Yes / No /
- If yes, what ?
- 1) Increase grant amount.
 - 2) Govt. should provide materials and machine on loan with low interest.
 - 3) Govt. should open market for the profit of our business.

KHADI GRAMODHYOG VIKAS VOJANA :

1. Do you know about this scheme ?
Yes / No /
If yes, who told you ?
1) Village officer / Gramsevak
2) Local leader.
2. Are you member of this scheme ? Yes / No/
3. Do you get benefit from this scheme ? Yes / No /
If yes, What type of work ?
1) Bamboo work 2) Carpentary
3) Tailoring 4) Vegitable vendar
5) Any other.
4. Monthly profit from this scheme ?
1) Rs. 500 to 1000 2) Rs. 1000 to 1500
3) Rs. 1500 to 2000 4) Rs. 1000 And above.
5. What changes occurred by this scheme in your family condition ?
1) Economic development.
2) House building
3) Social Status
4) Children education
6. Benefit from year 19 _____
7. Who helped you about this scheme ?
1) Elected members of Khadi Gramodhyog
2) Teachers
3) Sarpanch

DEVADASI WOMENS TRAINING AND REHABILITATION CENTRE :-

1. Do you know about this scheme ?

Yes / No /

If Yes, who informed you ?

- 1) Village officer / Gramsevak
- 2) Voluntary social workers of Devadasi liberation movement.
- 3) Teachers / Professor
- 4) Others.

2. Have got benefit from this scheme ? Yes / No

If Yes, Nature ?

- 1) Sweater making.
- 2) Bomboo work
- 3) Tailoring
- 4) Any other.

3. Monthly income from this scheme ?

- 1) Rs. 500 to 1000 2) Rs. 1000 to 1500
- 3) Rs. 1500 to 2000 4) Rs. 2000 And above.

4. What changes accrued by this scheme in your family ?

- 1) Economic development.
- 2) House established
- 3) Use for education
- 4) Help to parents.
- 5) To get Social status.

5. Did you stop begging 'Jogawa' ?

Yes / No /

If No, Why ?

- 1) One should beg for the vow.
 - 2) One should beg because of lack of money
 - 3) By force of other Devadasis.
6. Where do you got training ?
- 1) Name of the Village / Town / City _____
 - 2) Name of the Institute _____
 - 3) Name of the founder _____

MAHATMA PHULE BACKWORD CLASS DEVELOPMENT CARPORATION :

1. Do you know about this scheme ?
Yes / No /
If Yes, Who informed you ?
 - 1) Village officer
 - 2) Social workers.
 - 3) Teachers 4) Local leaders
2. Do you got benefit from this scheme ? Yes / No /
If Yes, Nature.?
 - 1) Small scale business.
 - 2) Vegetable vendors.
 - 3) Animal husbandary
 - 4) Cottage industry
 - 5) Any other.
3. Monthly income from this scheme ?
 - 1) Rs. 500 to 1000 2) Rs. 1000 to 1500
 - 3) Rs. 1500 to 2000 4) Rs. 2000 And above.
4. What changes occured by this scheme in your family ?

- 1) Economic development.
 - 2) Source of livelihood.
 - 3) Children's education.
 - 4) Help to parents.
5. Has your begging 'Jogawa' stopped ? Yes / No.
6. At what interest rate does the corporation give you loan ?
7. How much subsidy is sanctioned ?
- 1) 25 % 2) 50 %
8. Do you try timely payment the loan ?
Yes / No /
- If No, Why ?
- 1) Not enough profitable
 - 2) Unwillingness of repaying
 - 3) Govt. should dissolve the loan.
 - 4) Any other.

PANCHAYAT SAMITEES (I.R.D.P.)

1. Do you know this scheme ?
Yes / No /
If yes, Who informed you ?
 - 1) Village officer / Account officer.
 - 2) Social workers.
 - 3) Local leaders.
2. Did you get benefit of this scheme ? Yes / No /
- If yes, Nature ?
- 1) Since Year _____
 - 2) Animal Husbandary.
 - 3) Sewing machine.
 - 4) Small scale business
 - 5) Any other.

3. Monthly income from this scheme ?
- 1) Rs. 500 to 1000
 - 2) Rs. 1000 to 1500
 - 3) Rs. 1500 to 2000
 - 4) Rs. 1500 And above.
4. What changes occurred by this scheme in your family ?
- 1) Economic development.
 - 2) Children's education
 - 3) Help to parents
 - 4) Social status.
5. Have you stopped begging 'Jogawa' ?
- Yes / No /
- If No, Why ?
- 1) It's Goddess's order.
 - 2) Scheme is not much profitable.
 - 3) 'Jogawa' is a considerable profit.
6. Do you feel any difficulties in this scheme ?
- Yes / No /
- If Yes, What are they ?
- 1) Less subsidy ?
 - 2) Scheme didn't approach the needy.
 - 3) Corruption by the officials.
 - 4) High rate of interest.
7. What change do you feel needed in this scheme ?
- 1) Increase the amount of loan.
 - 2) Increasing grant
 - 3) Rechaking of beneficiaries by the Government.
 - 4) Instant implimentation ofter application.
 - 5) Avoid hard and fast rules regarding documents.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

1. Do you know the any valuntary organization working for Devadasis ? Yes / No/
If Yes, Who in gave you the information.
 - 1) Valuntary Social workers.
 - 2) Devadasi study circle.
 - 3) Fellow Devadasis.
 - 4) Village leaders.

2. Did you get benefit from any such organiration ?
Yes / No /
If Yes, Nature.
 - 1) Since Year 19 _____
 - 2) Jat removed
 - 3) Change in mentality
 - 4) Any other.

3. What changes occured by this scheme in your life ?
 - 1) Begging Jogawa stopped
 - 2) No faith in Goddess.
 - 3) Certain losses
 - 4) Disorder in family discipline.
 - 5) Social status.

4. Which valuntary organisation helped you ? Village / City.
 - 1) Name of Institute : _____

5. Your opinion regarding this mission ?
 - 1) This is a false thing
 - 2) It's a good mission
 - 3) No Coment's.

DEVADASI CHILDREN HOSTEL.

1. Do you know this scheme ? Yes / No /
If Yes, Who inf gave you information ?
 - 1) Voluntary organisers.
 - 2) Local leaders.
 - 3) Devadasi Liberation workers.
 - 4) Any body else.

2. Are your children benefited by this Scheme ?
Yes / No /
If Yes,
 - 1) Since year. _____
 - 2) Place _____
 - 3) Number of children benefited. _____
 - 4) Name of Village/City.

3. What changes Occured by this scheme ?
 - 1) Children education.
 - 2) Pavement for the new generation.
 - 3) Help for eradication of superstion.
 - 4) Prestigeous living as common people.

4. In which standered are your children ?
 - 1) Boy : Primary / Secondary / Higher secondary/ College.
 - 2) Girls : Primary/secondary/higher secondary/college

THE DEVADASI REHABILITATION AND PROVISION ACT -1934/
1990.

- 1) Do you know the Devadasi provision and rehabilitation Act. Yes/No/
If Yes, Who gave you the information.
 - 1) Devadasi movement social workers.
 - 2) Teachers / Social workers.
 - 3) Advocates / Collector.
 - 4) Fellow Devadasi.

2. Are you punished under any of this Act ? Yes / No /
If Yes, Nature ?
 - 1) Arrested.
 - 2) Fine

3. The reasons behind punishment ?
 - 1) Devadas Provocation.
 - 2) Help to marry girl or boy with goddess.
 - 3) For immoral behaviour.

4. Should this Act survive ? Yes / No /
If Yes, Why ?
 - 1) Act helps in solving problems.
 - 2) Teenage girls are protected.
 - 3) Harsh punishment is needed in Act.
 - 4) Only act is able to root out the Devadasi System.
 - 5) Not only Act but Psychological treatment is necessary for eradication of Devadasi System.

THE DEVDASI SYSTEM ABOLITION AND REHABILITATION ACT 1990.

An Act to abolish the system of dedication of person to deities, **Idols, prophet, objects of worship, temples, religious institutions and Gods, and Goddesses and to protect the persons so dedicated against exploitation and to reform and rehabilitate them in the State of Maharashtra;

WHEREAS the practice of dedicating persons to God, prophet, religious Institution, exists in some parts of Maharashtra and where as such practice leads to the exploitation of such persons by vested interests, destitution and ill-health of such persons and thereby further leads to spread of venereal diseases like AIDS and others in the society;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to end such practice, curb and do away the vested interest involved in such system and to protect the victims and to protect the society from spread of dangerous diseases.

Be it enacted by the legislature of Maharashtra in the Fortieth year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

- 1) This Act may be called the Devdasi System Abolition And Rehabilitation Act, 1990.
- 2) It extends to the State of Maharashtra
- 3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by Notification in official Gazette appoint

(2) Definition

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) 'dedication' means the performance of any Act or ceremony, by whatever name called, by which a person is dedicated, voluntarily or otherwise, to the service of any deity, idol, prophet, God, Goddess, object of worship, temple, other religious institutions or place of worship;
- b) 'Devdasi' means any person whether male, female or eunuch of any age or religion dedicated to idol, prophet, God or Goddess or religious institution whether named as Devdasi, Jogtim, Devdasi Veshya, Bhavini, Murl, Kasbin, Waghya, Jogtya, Shrikhandi, Hijda, Bande, Devda and Das etc.
- c) 'temple' means a place by whatever designation known dedicated to or used as a place of religious worship;
- d) 'person' means a female, male or eunuch of any age;
- e) 'Board of Control' means a Board of Control constituted under sec.3;
- f) 'enquiry' means an enquiry as provided in sec.4;
- g) 'Court' means a Court as defined in sec.14;
- h) 'District Committee' means a committee appointed by the Government;

(43)

- l) 'authorised person' means any person appointed by the District Committee in this behalf;

CHAPTER II.

3. Board of Control:

A Board of Control will be the Body appointed as such by the Government for this purpose; It shall consist of a Special Judicial Magistrate to be assisted by two respectable social workers appointed by the State High Court on the advice of the District Committee presided over by the District Judge, Collector, Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and District Social Welfare Officer as Members. The term of office will be five years from its constitution. —

4. Enquires And Power Of Enquiry

On production of the suspected person or on receipt of the report from any person or its information from any source, the Board of Control may commence enquiry. The Board of Control shall have the status of the Court of Law. It may refer the case to police officer or the social welfare officer for enquiry and report. The Board shall have the powers of administering of oath or special oath to any person during the course of the enquiry. The Board shall have powers to carry out searches or empower searches or call for information for any source.

5. Powers of the Board of Control:

The Board of Control may pass any order which it deems fit for the fulfilment of the object of the Act viz. protection of Devdasi, control and regulation of vested interest and protection of society from dangerous diseases.

It can pass such orders regarding the custody, maintenance, reformation and rehabilitation of Devdasi as it deems fit.

It may order that the cost of the custody, maintenance, reformation and rehabilitation may be borne partly or fully by any person or institution responsible for the commission of any offence or any act conducive to the practice of Devdasi system under the Act.

The Board may award any pension subject to such maximum limit as the State Government may fix from time to time for maintenance of Devdasi and to prevent destitution or aid reformation and rehabilitation.

The Board may charge any public Body with the responsibility under sec. 40 of the Cr. P. C., 1973 (11 of 1974).

The Board may obtain bonds of good behaviour from person appearing to be exploiters of Devdasi or committing an offence or any Act conducive to the practice of Devdasi system under the Act. Such bonds may be taken at any stage of enquiry and may last upto a maximum period of five years or till the Devdasi attains adulthood whichever is longer.

No Court shall stay or modify such orders except in an appeal or revision to the High Court after the completion of the proceedings before the Board and the Court and till appeal or revision is fully heard by the Court and its proceedings are completed.

(12)

The Board or the Court shall be competent to take bonds of any amount, of any number of sureties and decide the class, type and character of sureties. It may specify that one or more of such sureties shall be a person or Member of the Institution working for the prevention of Devdasi system.

The Board of Control shall have power to order externment from the District of any person appears to be committing any offence under this Act for a period of two years.

- (6) The Board of Control may appoint an Administrator for any charitable Trust appeared to be committing any offence under this Act. It will have the power of suspending individually or collectively any person or Member of the Trust or its body in case it appears to be committing or to have committed any offence. The said Board shall have the power to suspend any Member or whole Body for not making any report under sec. 40 of the Cr.P.C. 1973 (II of 1974). The Board may order medical examination for detection of diseases and compulsory treatment thereof.

CHAPTER III

(7) **Dedication as Devdasi to be unlawful:**

Notwithstanding any custom or law to the contrary, the dedication of the person as Devdasi before or after the commencement of this Act and whether the said person has consented to such dedication or not, is hereby declared unlawful, void and to be of no effect and any such person so dedicated shall not be deemed to be thereby incapable of entering into a valid marriage.

(8) **Marriage of Devdasi:**

Notwithstanding any custom or rule of any law to the contrary, no marriage contracted by the said person shall be invalid and no issue of such marriage shall be considered as illegitimate by reason only of such person being Devdasi or shall have such share as the Board of Control may decide. Where the Board is convinced that the offspring is the child of a particular person the Court may charge the person with the maintenance of child for such period as it may deem fit and for the maintenance of the Devdasi and the child as it deems fit. The provisions of other laws of inheritance notwithstanding, the proof of a formal marriage or marriage in a particular custom will not be necessary for this purpose.

(9) **Powers of the authorised person:**

1. The authorised person may apprehend and bring before the Board of Control or the Court any person who he suspect to have committed or committing or is likely to commit any offence under the Act or abetted commission of any offence under the Act.
2. The authorised person may take such steps as it deems fit for the immediate prevention of the offence till the competent police officer or the competent social welfare officer takes over the situation.
3. The authorised person shall assist the police officer and the district probation officer when called for.

(19)

(10) The Constitution of the District Committee;

The District will consists of the District Judge as the Presiding Officer and the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police of the District, District Social Welfare Officer and the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad of the District as ex-officio members and three more persons co-opted by the committee. Atleast one of the three member shall be a woman.

Collector

(11) Any marriage performed by Devdasi shall be deemed to be legal provided no other marriage of other spouse is subsisting.

Any cohabitation with Devdasi shall lead to the presumption of marriage and the formality of the registration etc. shall not be insisted upon.

CHAPTER IV**(12) Penalty :**

Any person who, after the commencement of this Act, performs, permits, takes part in or abets the performance of any ceremony or act for dedicating a person as a Devdasi or any ceremony or act connected therewith, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 2000.

Provided that where the person referred to in this section has the parent or guardians or relative of the person so dedicated, such parents or guardians or relative shall be punishable with the imprisonment of either description which may extend to five years but which shall not be less than two years and with fine which may extend to Rs.5000/- but which shall not be less than Rs.2000/-

Explanation: A person referred to in this section shall include the male, female or eunuch in respect of whom such ceremony is performed.

(13) Offence to be cognizable, non - bailable and non- compoundable.

Notwithstanding anything content in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, (II of 1974) every offence punishable under this Act shall be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable.

(14) Cognizance of offences :

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (II of 1974)

.....

- (a) No Court Inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate First Class shall try any offence under this Act;
- (b) It shall be lawful for Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate First Class to pass any sentence authorised by this Act or any person convicted of any offence under this Act.

(15) Bar of limitation :

Nothing in chapter XXXVI of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (II of 1974) shall apply to any offence under this Act.

(६०)

(16) Power of Court to public name, place of worship where Devdasi system was practised, etc. of certain offender:

- (1) Where any person is convicted of any offence punishable under this Act it shall be competent for the Court convicting the person to cause the name and place of residence where Devdasi system had been practised, nature of contravention and the fact that the person had been so convicted and such other particulars as the court may consider to be appropriate in the circumstances of the case. (2) No publication under sub-sec. (1) shall be made until the period for preferring an appeal against the order of the Court has expired without any appeal having been preferred, or such appeal preferred, has been disposed of.

CHAPTER V PROCEDURE

(17) Powers of the police officers etc.

Any police officer, any employee of the Social Welfare Department, any social worker so appointed for this purpose by the District Committee may apprehend any person suspected to be Devdasi or an exploiter of Devdasi for having committed any offence under this Act and may produce the said person before the Board of Control.

Police and/or government servants and members of the public shall be duty-bound to assist authorised person in the apprehension job.

(18) Protection of action taken in good faith :

No suit Prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the State Government or any officer or authority of government or any other person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act

(19) Power to make rules :

- (1) The State government may by notification in the official gazette make rule for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-sec. (1) such rule may provide :-
- (a) For the manner of investigation of offences under this Act,
 - (b) For custody, care, protection, welfare and rehabilitation of the Devdasi,
 - (c) For any other matters which in the opinion of the State Government has to be prescribed.
- (3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before the Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or successive sessions aforesaid legislature agree in making any modification in the rule or the legislature agrees that the rule should not be made, the rules shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be so however, that any modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

(E)

(20) Repeal and Saving :

The Bombay Devdasi Protection Act, 1934 (Bombay Act X of 1934) is here by repealed.

Provided that the action taken under the above repealed Act will be concluded under the provisions of the said Act as if this had not been passed.

देवदाती कल्याण अभ्यास गटाने सादर केला
अडवाल.

महाराष्ट्र शासन.

शहिला व आत कल्याण विभाग.

शासन परिपत्रक क्र. १०९३/प. क्र. ३९६/तुयार-१.

मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ०३२.

दिनांक- १२ मे १९९७.

परिपत्रक

देवदाती कल्याण अभ्यास गटाने देवदाती प्रथा नष्ट करण्यासाठी व देवदातीचे पुनर्वसन करण्यासाठी रूढ अडवाल शासनास सादर केला होता या अडवालावरील विभागावरील विचार विनिमय करून शासनाने खालीलप्रमाणे निर्णय घेतले आहेत :-

- [१] देवदाती प्रथा निर्मूलनासाठी देवदाती कल्याण अभ्यास गटाने प्रस्तावित केलेल्यानुसार नवीन कायदा करणे.
- [२] ५० वर्षांच्या वरील देवदातींना संजय गांधी अनिराधार अनुदान योजनेत स्वतंत्र वर्गवारी घालून या योजनेचा लाभ देणे.
- [३] देवदातींसाठी वीज भांडवली योजना घालू करणे.
- [४] मसिहीन शेतमजुरांना ज्या पध्दतीने घरकुले उपलब्ध करून दिली जातात त्या पध्दतीने देवदातींना घरकुले उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- [५] देवदातींच्या मुला-मुलींना शिक्षणासाठी मदत होण्यासाठी शासनाने गणवेशाचे दैनिकी व लेखन-कारित्य शासकीय मार्फत पुरविले जावे. वाढत्या खर्चासाठी रु. २० ते २० हजारचा राज्य परिवहन मंडळाच्या बसेसच्या वासाच्या स्वभावात उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- [६] देवदाती प्रथा निर्मूलनासाठी भरीव कार्य करण्याच्या स्वरूपात ३० स्वयंसेवी संस्थांना प्रचार व प्रबोधनासाठी प्रत्येकी रु. १०,०००/- [साडे दहा हजार फक्त] इतके प्रोत्साहनपर अनुदान मंजूर करणे.

२. वर नमूद केलेल्या निर्णयाच्या अंमलबजावणीच्या संदर्भात खालीलप्रमाणे विचार आदेश संसंधित विभागांनी निर्गमित करावेत.

- [१] देवदाती कल्याण अभ्यास गटाने प्रस्तावित केलेल्या नवीन कायद्याच्या प्राप्तात विधी व न्याय विभागाने स्वातंत्रीत करण्याची कार्यवाही करावी.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEVADASIS IN DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

No.	Types of Devadasi	God/ Goddess	Male/ Female	Caste	State
1.	Potaraj	Laxmi	Male	Mang(SC)	Maharashtra Karnataka
2.	Murali	Khandoba	Female	Mang Ramoshi Maratha	Maharashtra Karnataka
3.	Bhavini	Ravalnath of Khanapur Bhutnath of Malegaon Mahabalesh- war of Gokarna	Female	Koli Kunabi & other Backword Class	Konkan Goa & Maharashtra
4.	Naikin	Jotiba, Nateshwar Shankar (Shiva)	Female	S.C. & O.B.C.	Uttar Pradesh Tamilnadu Karnataka Goa Konkan
5.	Kalavantin	Jotiba of Dongar, Nateshwar	Female	N.T. O.B.C.	Maharashtra Karnataka & Tamilnadu
6.	Dewali	Dareshwar of Kumatha Muttama of Shirashi	Female	S.C. O.B.C.	Goa, Konkan Maharashtra
7.	Basavi	Basweshwar Mallikarjun	Female	S.C. O.B.C. Lingayat Hole	Goa, Konkan Maharashtra

No.	Types of Devadasi	God / Goddess	Male / Female	Caste	State
8.	Kasabin	No Fix	Female	N.T. O.B.C.	Rajastan, U.P. Maharashtra
9.	Sanis Kurampus Bogmus	-	Female	Nagav Balu	Vishaka Pattanam Orissa
10.	Vallangai Idngai	-	Female	Vallala & Kaikulla	Tamilnadu Kerala
11.	Devadasi Jogtin Jogata	Yallama Matangi	Female Male Impotent	S.C. N.T. S.T. O.B.C. E.B.C.	Karnataka Maharashtra
12.	Sule	-	Female	S.C. O.B.C.	Karnataka
13.	Devara Diyar,	Mahadeva	Female Male	B.C.	Karnataka Maharashtra, Goa
14.	Guappa	-	Male	B.C.	Karnataka
15.	Nirwan Hijada	-	Impotent	O.B.C. B.C.	Delhi, U.P., M.P. Maharashtra, Gujarath, Karnataka
16.	Devadas	Birdev	Male	N.T. (Dhangar)	Maharashtra

VOLUNTARY SERVICES AND THE REHABILITATION OF DEVADASIS :

Some of the volunteers who have been involved in the Devadasi rehabilitation movement in Kolhapur District. These persons in there ways tried to move the Government in respect of the rehabilitation problems of the Devadasis. They addopted different ways such as stagening 'Morcha,' Observing fast, Writting articless in news papers and magazins and representing deligations to the Govt. of Maharashtra.

These personalities have been introduced here.

1) SHRI.VITHAL BANNE

He is key person in Kolhapur District in respect of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Movements. Apart from being a lecturer in the Sr. college he devotes much of the time for work of Devadasis, so far he has done tremendous work in rehabilitation of Devadasis.

He had made a deep study of the 'Devadasi system' with the help of the U.G.C. Grands. He is looked upon as an athority on the problems of Devadasis.

While working as a President of Gadhinglaj city, He started Devadasi children hostel at Gadhinglaj, with the support of Mr.Shinde Shripatrao (Ex- M.L.A) of Gadhinglaj Taluka. Along with this work they started the first rehabilitation centre for Devadasis at Gadhinglaj.

2) GOURABAI (FATHER) BHIMA SALABADE :

Gourabai is the first liberated Devadasi from 'Gadhinglaj', inspired and guided by Mr. Vithal Banne, Baba Adhav, Bapu Mhetri etc. She started to enlighten other Devadasis.

She took initiative in removing 'Jatas'. She started propogating that Devadasi system is nothing but blind belief and superstition and also claims that the Devadasi system is a purposeful creation of the western interests, it aims at exploiting the women of the backward classes. Though illiterate, she can speak in the public meetings.

3) MR. BAPU METRI :

He is one of the volunteers who have devoted themselves to the cause of Devadasis. He worked hard to start the Hostels for the Children for the Devadasis. And he got involved in starting the Rehabilitation centres for the Devadasis with the help of W.M.D.C. (Western Maharashtra Development Corporation.)

His is the lion's share in the rehabilitation movement of Devadasi.

4) MR. BABA ADHAV :

He is a wellknown volunteer and social worker in Maharashtra. He works for the people at the grass root level. His contribution to the Devadasi rehabilitation movement is remarkable. He is the link between the Devadasi organization and Government. He had informed the Maharashtra Govt, about the needs and requirement of the Devadasi rehabilitation. He

had also helped a few Devadasis financially. He has also helped to educate the children of the Devadasis.

5) MR. ASHOK BHANDARE :

He is one of the volunteers in the Devadasi Rehabilitation movement in Kolhapur.

His contribution to the Devadasi movement is also praiseworthy. He keeps the Devadasis informed about the Government welfare schemes for the Devadasis. By his work he has brought many Devadasis under the specialised aid to the Devadasis.

He is specialised in work for the Devadasis who live as prostitutes. Because the Devadasi prostitutes have some specialised problems and Ashok Bhandare deals with them.

6) DR. ANAND WASKAR & DR. PUSHPA WASKAR :

'Jata' is one of the important aspects of the Devadasi system. 'Jata' is the beginning of the Devadasi system. Realising this Dr. Anand Waskar and Mrs. Pushpa Waskar started searching for the cases of 'Jata Holders' among Devadasis. Therefore, they undertook the mission of removing the Jatas. They along with their friends removed about more than two hundred Jatas from Bhudargad, Radhanagari and Kagal Talukas of Kolhapur District. Their sole work shelters round finding the 'Jata' holders and removing them.

7) DR. VIJAYRAO NIMBALKAR :

As a Journalist and writer he has published a number of articles in daylies and magazines about the evils of the Devadasi system. He also participated in removing the 'Jatas'.

8) DR.J.N.KALAKE;

Dr.Kalake is the Head of the Department of Marathi in Karmveer Hire College Gargoti. He speaks about the social evils such as Devadasi system. He has given a number of talks on the evils of Devadasi system.

9) SHRI. B.A.SHINDE :

Shri.B.A.Shinde along with some local Christian missionaries got involved in the 'Jata eradication movement' around Gargoti. He also tried to build up a mind of the Devadasis.

10) DR.RAJAN GAVAS :

He is a lecturer in Marathi and well known novelist. His contribution lies in writing a very good novels on the problems of Devadasi system. 'Bhandarbhog' and 'Choundaka' are well known novels on the Devadasi.

The Govt. of Indian and The Govt. of Maharashtra awarded prizes to Rajan Gavvas for these books:
