

## CHAPTER XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

**V**ARIOUS welfare measures have been implemented by the Central and State Governments for improving the conditions of labour. For this purpose, several Acts have been adopted and brought into force. They are mainly connected with the working conditions of labour, their safety, minimum wages and other emoluments, other benefits and facilities, provisions for settlement of disputes between the employers and the employees and the like. After the attainment of independence, more such labour welfare laws were enacted and amendments to some of the existing ones were also made so as to make them more beneficial.

Almost all sectors of employment have now been brought under legal provisions. Some of the more important labour laws that are in force in the district are: (1) Workers Compensation Act, 1923; (2) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; (3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (4) Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946; (5) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; (6) Factories Act, 1948; (7) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952; (8) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; (9) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; (10) Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; (11) Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1962; (12) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; (14) Bonded Labour Act, 1976; (15) Contract and Labour Act, 1976.

**Labour laws**

The authority for the enforcement of the provisions of most of the Acts is the Commissioner of Labour in Karnataka, Bangalore, assisted by several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The Factories Act, the Payment of Minimum Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers,

Bangalore. The Employees Provident Fund Act is administered by the Provident Fund Commissioner, the divisional office of which is set up at Raichur.

**Shops and  
Establish-  
ments**

The Karnataka State Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, has been in force in a few of the selected towns of the district. This Act regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and other commercial establishments, provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notices for termination of service and the grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. Under the Act, the owner of every shop or commercial establishment is required to register his shop with the Inspector of the area. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga division, Gulbarga, is notified as the appellate authority to hear and dispose of appeals filed by the employees for wrongful termination from service. The Labour Inspectors in the district are responsible for seeing whether the rules and regulations in force are observed by all the concerned. For this purpose, a separate office of a Labour Officer for the district was started in 1975. The Labour Inspectors work under his supervision. The following statement shows the number of establishments covered under the Act and the total number of persons employed under each category in the district as at the end of 1973 and 1974 :

Category of establishment	No. of establishment		No. of persons employed	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Shops	1,178	1,389	2,551	2,896
Commercial establishments	674	774	1,635	1,959
Hotels and restaurants	72	76	346	430
Cinema theatres	8	8	47	59
Total	1,932	2,247	4,579	5,744

Source - Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga.

In 1974, 85 persons were prosecuted as against 26 in 1973, and the amount realised in the form of fines during these two years being Rs. 1,479 and Rs. 566 respectively. The total number of registered factories in Bidar district as in 1971-72 was 25 and the number of workers employed therein was 1,820.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is in force in the district in respect of some scheduled establishments. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga, and the Labour Officer, Bidar, have been notified as Inspectors of Minimum wages for enforcing the provisions of this Act. They implement the provisions of the Act along with their regular inspection of the establishments under labour enactments. Unlike other enactments, the Minimum Wages Act applies to all establishments falling under the scheduled employment irrespective of the fact whether they lie within the town panchayat or municipal limits or elsewhere.

**Minimum  
wages for  
labour**

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, deals with prevention and settlement of disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, is notified as the Conciliation Officer for Bidar district. Whenever an industrial dispute arises in consequence of demands put forth by workers or strikes or lock-outs, the Conciliation Officer initiates the proceedings. By the end of 1974, three disputes were referred to the conciliation machinery of which two disputes were disposed off by labour courts.

After the introduction of the economic programme in 1975, some significant rules were framed to require the managements of industries to obtain permission from the Government before resorting to retrenchment, lay-offs and closures. A State-level tripartite committee (apex body) has been constituted to review industrial relations and promote industrial peace and harmony and also to stepping up production. The State Government has also constituted a four-member Industrial Relations Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Excise and Labour. This committee is to watch and advise the industries and trade unions to avoid stoppages of work. A bi-partite committee consisting of three representatives each from workers and employers has also been constituted to go into the cases of lay-off, retrenchments and closures. In 1976, by an amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, it was made obligatory for industrial establishments employing more than 300 workers to seek prior approval of the Government for lay-offs, retrenchment and closure.

**Industrial  
Disputes**

The Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga, has jurisdiction over Bidar district also. He has to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. He is required to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction follow the statutory obligations imposed under the law. In cases of infringement, he has to bring them before the appropriate court of law. The Medical Inspector of Factories, Bangalore, looks into

**Factories**

the health hazards of workers in factories of the State. The Additional Inspectress of Factories, Bangalore, looks after the welfare of women workers of factories in the State. The number of registered factories in Bidar district during some recent years was as given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of factories</i>	<i>Daily average number of persons employed</i>
1970	22	1,650
1972	24	1,680
1974	26	1,860

**Trade unions**

The organisations of workers help them to bargain collectively and to redress their grievances. They are recognised under the Trade Unions Act, subject to some conditions, and have certain rights and obligations. The following were the registered trade unions functioning in the district as on 31st March 1976 :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Names of Trade Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
1	Weighmen's Union, Bidar	22
2	Bidar Vanijya Shramika Sangh, Osman Gunj, Bidar	100
3	Bidar Co-operative Sugar Factory Employees Union, Hallikhed, Bidar.	405
4	The Bhalki Gumasta Sangha, Bhalki	15
5	The District Co-operative Central Bank Employees Union, Bidar.	125
6	Sugar Factories and Khandasari Sugar Factories Union, I.N.T.U.C., Bidar.	523
7	The Bidri workers Union, Bidar	50
8	Bidar District Stage Carriage Workers Union, Bidar	60
9	The Indian Air Force Civilian Employees Union, Main Road, Bidar.	120
10	The Lorry Drivers and Cleaners Union, Basavakalyan	180
11	The Bidar P.W.D. Drivers and Cleaners Union, Bidar	210
12	The Bhalki Taluka Drivers and Cleaners Union, Bhalki	64

**Employees Provident Fund Scheme**

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, a Central Act, has been made applicable to a few establishments in the district. Every employee of an establishment, to which the Employees Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the fund after the completion of one year's continuous service. There are two

establishments in the district having an employment-strength of 20 or more which have existed at least for five years, the average monthly contributions of these two being Rs. 4,080 and Rs. 25 respectively. There is another establishment covered under the scheme, having a strength of 50 or more workers and existing for more than three years, and contributing Rs. 7,605 to the provident fund every month. Only one of these establishments is subscribing more than 6¼ per cent towards the fund. Taking the average of last ten years, the average monthly contribution towards the fund in the district is put at Rs. 11,710. Fifty per cent of this is contributed by the employers and another fifty per cent by the employees. A divisional office, located at Raichur, looks after the implementation of the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Act.

An office of the Probation Officer is functioning at Bidar since 1963-64 with jurisdiction over the whole of the district. Earlier, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, a Central Act, was brought into force throughout the State of Karnataka with effect from 1st October 1960. It aims at reformation and rehabilitation of offenders so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society without subjecting them to the deleterious effects of prison life. Under this Act, the courts are empowered to release offenders of certain categories, particularly the young and the "first offenders", on probation and refer such cases to the Probation Officer who has to guide them to reform themselves and lead a normal life. The number of cases referred to the Probation Officer, Bidar, under the Act, during some recent years was as follows :

**Probation of offenders**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases referred</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases referred</i>
1963-64	14	1968-69	64
1964-65	14	1969-70	17
1965-66	48	1970-71	16
1966-67	42	1971-72	47
1967-68	58	1972-73	15

Out of the total number of 335 cases referred during these years, 222 persons were released on probation of good conduct and 106 were released on probation of good conduct under supervision, and seven were convicted. It is reported that about 96 of the persons who were referred to the Probation Officer for supervision during the period have settled themselves in life well.

A Remand Home was established at Bidar in January 1972 under the provisions of the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964. It is

**Remand Home**

meant for offering protection to and rehabilitating delinquent, victimised, destitute or orphan children. Such children are allowed to remain at the Remand Home for a period not exceeding three months. The Probation Officer, referred to earlier, is in charge of the Remand Home. He is assisted by a clerk-cum-typist, a matron, a peon, two male and one female guards, a cook and a sweeper. These officials have to assist in creating a homely atmosphere for the inmates. In order to provide the recreation for children, indoor and outdoor games are arranged and sometimes film shows are exhibited. A Government doctor pays visits to the Remand Home. Sometimes, the children are also taken outside on short excursions. They are also taught to read and write. During the leisure hours, they are kept engaged in preparing small articles like envelopes, bags, cardboard boxes, etc., which are sold to the public.

The Probation Officer has to submit reports to the Juvenile Court about their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes, their relationship with other members of their families, their home conditions, etc. The Juvenile Court considers his reports, hears arguments, if any, and prescribes appropriate measures to rehabilitate them. In cases where they require institutional treatment, they are sent to the certified schools located at Bagalkot, Hubli, Davanagere, Hassan, Khanapur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Bangalore. These institutions impart training so as to help their rehabilitation. During the year 1972-73, 82 children were admitted to the institution. Of these, 37 had been neglected by their parents, 39 had been found uncontrollable and left to themselves and 6 delinquents. During the same year 59 cases were discharged by the courts.

#### Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Bidar district with effect from 1st October 1959 under the Mysore Prohibition Act of 1948 and possession, consumption and dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited except for medical, scientific, industrial or such like purposes. A revised uniform Act, the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962) was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, there were cases of illicit distillation, smuggling, possession of liquors and drunkenness, and there was a general feeling among the public that the prohibition law was being contravened on a large scale, and that, therefore, the policy was not a total success. The Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified area of the State. With effect from 15th October 1967, the State Government lifted prohibition throughout the State, except in a few pockets.

The State Government sponsored a scheme in 1967 for the grant of political pensions, as a sort of relief, to the needy persons (or their families) who underwent sufferings in the freedom movement. In 1972, the Government of India also sponsored a similar scheme. Under the State scheme, the rate of pension granted is Rs. 75 per month. Under the Central scheme the minimum pension granted to a freedom fighter is Rs. 200 per month. Unmarried daughters of a deceased freedom fighter are also eligible for pension. They are paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per head per month. The total amount paid to a freedom fighter under both the schemes should not normally exceed Rs. 200 per month. Upto the end of December 1975, 76 persons under the State Government scheme and 67 under the Central Government scheme got political pension in the district of Bidar.

Pension to  
freedom  
fighters

A social security measure introduced by the Government of Karnataka in recent years is the Old-Age Pension Scheme. Persons who have attained 65 years of age or more and are without any source of income to maintain themselves are eligible for the pension under the scheme. Other conditions laid down are that the applicants should be residents of the State at least for a period of three years continuously preceding the date of their application, and should have no son or grandson of 20 or more years of age, and also no wife or husband. Persons not exceeding 60 years of age are also eligible for pension under the scheme, if they are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, insanity, leprosy, paralysis or loss of one or more limbs. This pension is not granted to professional beggars and mendicants. The Government have delegated the power to sanction the old-age pension to the Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions. There were 2,975 persons in the district getting Rs. 40 per month as in 1977.

Old-age  
pension

#### ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

As per the 1971 census, the district had 1,23,963 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 689 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. In this district 32 castes are recognised as Scheduled Castes and five tribes as Scheduled Tribes. The number of persons belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes is negligible. The other backward classes are determined on the basis of certain criteria of income or avocation of the parents or guardians.

Before the merger of the present Bidar district with the Karnataka State in 1956 also, there was a Social Service Officer in charge of the implementation of the various welfare programmes. Later, the social welfare schemes were made more varied, intensive and extensive. A separate directorate was established for executing

the schemes. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, a District Social Welfare Officer of the status of a class II officer was appointed for the district, replacing the Social Service Officer. He is assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors in each taluk, who are attached to the Block Development Offices. For purpose of implementing the various social programmes in the district, a total investment of Rs. 30,88,000 was made under the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the financial target for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 58,70,000.

The standard of living of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is generally low in the district. Nearly 70 per cent of the workers among the Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers and 9.3 per cent are cultivators, while 9.89 per cent are in other services and the remaining 10.81 per cent work in various other categories. The percentage of literacy among them was only 9.14 in 1971. Whereas the percentage among males was 15.30, it was as low as 2.77 among women. The Government have been taking several measures from time to time, in order to remove their social disabilities and to help them in their educational advancement and economic upliftment.

Eradication  
of social  
disabilities

The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, has prescribed punishments for those who practise untouchability and has laid down measures for removal of disabilities arising therefrom and other matters. A special vigilance cell for this purpose has been set up at the State-level. A scheme of awarding prizes to those villages, taluks and districts in the State which do outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability is also in operation.

In order to ameliorate the conditions of sweepers and scavengers, funds have been provided to the local bodies in the form of grant-in-aid for constructing houses, supplying of wheel-barrows and establishing creches. The evil practice of carrying nightsoil by scavengers on their heads has been abolished. The sweepers and scavengers have been designated as "*Poura Karmikaru*".

In 1975, the State Government abolished bonded labour by promulgating an Ordinance which was later replaced by a Central Act called the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Under the Act, the bonded labour system is illegal and punishable, and the debts of bonded labourers are declared liquidated.

Benefits to  
scheduled  
Castes and  
Scheduled  
Tribes

In the First Five-Year Plan, there were modest schemes for the educational advancement, economic upliftment and improvement of living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Second Five-Year Plan, greater stress was laid on the educational advancement. In the light of



the experience gained during the first two Five-Year Plans, the programmes for their welfare were later further intensified. The State Government is granting various concessions to them in educational and employment matters.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes Development Corporation established by Government in the year 1976 with a share capital of rupees one crore, helps them in establishing small-scale and cottage industries, advances loans to those who can take up medical, engineering and such other careers, provides lorries, trucks, printing presses, autorickshaws, etc., on hire-purchase basis. There is also a separate Housing Corporation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which offers liberal loans for construction of houses. There is a legal adviser at the district headquarters who provides legal assistance in civil and criminal cases. Special concessions have also been provided under the Janata Housing Scheme. The State Government has issued instructions for earmarking at least 20 per cent of the vacant sites in *gramathanas* and extensions of villages and towns to Scheduled Castes so as to improve their social status.

Further, the Taluk Boards have been asked to spend at least 18 per cent of their funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for assisting such poor families to secure houses under the Janata Housing Scheme. Out of this fund, the Taluk Boards are also awarding incentive stipends to students at the rate of Rs. 5 per month per individual. A sub-plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been drawn up at the State-level. In order to promote social cohesion, the Government is granting financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 2,000 to the newly married couples, when either of the parties belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Additional educational opportunities are being provided to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There are 14 hostels in the district meant largely for the Scheduled Castes students. The locations of these hostels and the sanctioned strength as at the end of 1974-75 are given below :

Educational  
aid

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the hostel</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Present strength</i>
1	2	3	4
1	General Boys Hostel	Bidar	192
2	Do	Bhalki	125
3	Do	Humnabad	50
4	Do	Aurad	53

1	2	3	4
5	Do	Chitaguppa	53
6	Do	Basavakalyan	53
7	Do	Hulsoor	25
8	Do	Nittur	25
9	Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel	Bidar	20
10	Do	Bhalki	36
10	Do	Humnabad	20
12	Do	Chitaguppa	15
13	Do	Basavakalyan	25
14	Do	Nittur	25
Total			717

A sum of Rs. 9,20,035 on boys' hostels and another sum of Rs. 2,35,515 on girls' hostels were spent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Government is also extending grants to other Scheduled Castes hostels which are located at Muttangi, Ghatboral, Manik Nagar and Bidar. The normal rate of grant per boarder per month is Rs. 30 for ten months in a year. A sum of Rs. 3,54,040 was spent for this purpose during 1974-75. Another hostel for college students to accommodate 60 students of the Scheduled Castes prosecuting post-matric courses was started in September 1975. As a measure of promoting the integration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the rest of the general community, some of the hostels in the district have already been converted into non-denominational ones. There is now a 25 per cent reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in non-scheduled castes hostels and a similar reservation for non-scheduled castes in the Scheduled Castes hostels.

#### Scholarships

As an incentive to poor and deserving students who are studying in primary and high schools, scholarships are being given. Merit scholarships are awarded to those students who secure marks to the extent of 50 per cent and more in the annual examinations. During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 91,000 was made available for giving pre-matric scholarships under plan schemes and another sum of Rs. 21,060 under non-plan schemes, the sum spent towards merit scholarships being Rs. 10,500. For the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students the Government has been giving free education at all levels irrespective of the age of students and the income of their parents.

A pilot scheme for improving the attendance of Scheduled Castes children in schools by supply of text-books, slates and dresses free of cost was taken up. A tailoring centre at Bidar and another at Basavakalyan are functioning for the benefit of the women of the Scheduled Castes. Each of the two centres has 18 trainees. A sum of about Rs. 52,000 was spent on these centres during the Fourth Five-Year plan.

Several schemes for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been implemented. Assistance for the supply of plough-bullocks, seeds, manure and agricultural implements, subsidy to poor families for enabling them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming, formation of agricultural colonies, supply of milch cows free of cost to deserving persons, etc., are some such schemes. The table given below shows the amount spent by the Department under certain categories during 1974-75 :

Economic  
aid

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount allotted</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Assistance to cultivators through P.L.D. banks	10,000	5,946
For enrolment as share-holders of Co-operative Societies.	6,300	1,000
Supply of sewing machines to S.C. trainees	2,560	2,555
Assistance to Craft Co-operative Societies and Small-scale industries.	7,000	7,000
Aid to agriculturists	6,600	6,600

The Project Officer, Small Farmers Development Agency, Bidar, has identified 2,312 families of Scheduled Castes for purposes of helping them and to enroll them as members of co-operative societies as in 1975. The annexed statement shows the loan amounts and subsidies provided to the Scheduled Castes in the district by the Small Farmers Development Agency upto the end of 1975 :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Loan Amount</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>
Horticulture	1.48	0.09
Minor irrigation	10.61	1.43
Animal husbandry	00.84	0.21
Total	12.93	1.73

Health,  
housing and  
sanitation

A housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes was taken up during the First Five-Year Plan. It has been continued during the successive plan periods also. Now the programmes under this scheme include acquisition of lands for house-sites, construction of houses and sinking of drinking water wells. A large number of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes are living in thatched huts in a congested way under unhygienic conditions. In order to improve their living conditions, a programme of distribution of house-sites and allotment of built-houses is in progress. The table given below shows the number of families of Scheduled Castes who were given sites and the number of houses allotted upto the end of the year 1975 :

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Number of sites</i>	<i>Number of houses</i>
Basavakalyan	3,115	97
Humnabad	1,297	157
Attrad	861	19
Bidar	1,762	7
Bhalki	1,221	120
Total	8,256	400

The programme of providing drinking-water wells to the Scheduled Castes, which was being executed by the Social Welfare Department, is being now implemented by the Taluk Development Boards from out of the 18 per cent of their income reserved for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969, fifty per cent of the Government waste lands, wherever they are released for private cultivation, are earmarked exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Women's  
welfare  
centres

Under a scheme for the welfare of women and children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, there were seven Women Welfare Centres at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 63,400 was provided for starting new centres. A sum of Rs. 2,45,500 was spent on these centres during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. About 50 children at each of these centres were looked after daily. As at the end of March 1976, there were 13 centres meant for the women of the Scheduled Castes and another one for those of the Denotified Tribes. Pre-primary (nursery) education has also been introduced to these centres as one of their important activities.

A conductress assists the Women's Welfare Organiser of each centre in running the nursery classes.

The number of persons grouped under the Scheduled Tribes in the district was only 699 as in 1971. Of the 699 persons, 246 persons belonged to the Gond tribe (which included Naikpod and Rajgond) and 220 persons to the Thoti tribe, the remaining 233 persons were of three other tribes. The Gonds are found distributed in the taluks of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts. The Thoti tribe is peculiar to this district only.

Welfare of  
Scheduled  
Tribes

The percentage of literates among these tribal people of the district is 8.44. This percentage is as low as 1.80 among females. More than 23 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe workers are agriculturists, nearly 22 per cent are agricultural labourers and 30.22 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. The problem of tribal welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government organisations for the past several years. During the first two Plan periods, comprehensive tribal welfare schemes were formulated. Their implementation has been continued in the successive plans also. The schemes under economic aid include grant of cultivable lands, assistance for land reclamation, supply of plough bullocks, agricultural implements, manures, seeds and fencing materials, and aid to cottage industries and crafts. The schemes for educational aid include grant of scholarships, supply of clothes, books and slates. Provision for drinking water wells, medical aid to tribals, etc., are also taken up under tribal health schemes.

The population of Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes also is not much in the district. There are five residential schools in the district for the children belonging to the Denotified Tribes. They are located at Nirmanahalli Tanda, Songolgi Tanda, Ekalara Tanda, Harkood and Chikli. The present intake capacity of the school at the Nirmanahalli Tanda is 25. In respect of all other schools, the intake capacity is 50 students. A sum of Rs. 3,15,700 was spent on these schools under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. There is a hostel at Bidar which permits 16 students of the Denotified Tribes and four students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs. 76,000 was spent on this centre during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. There are three other hostels meant for the Denotified Tribes. Each of them can accommodate 25 students. The total amount spent on their maintenance was Rs. 1,41,130 during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. An Ashram School functioning at Bidar admits 25 students belonging to the Denotified Tribes.

Welfare of  
other tribes

An expenditure of Rs. 40,535 was incurred on this school during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75 to high school students and Rs. 50 to middle school students belonging to the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were given during the Fourth Plan period, the average annual expenditure on this account being Rs. 10,000. There is also an arrangement for distributing, free of charge, dresses to girl students of Denotified Tribes staying in hostels.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,465 lakhs under education, Rs. 1.18 lakhs under economic upliftment, Rs. 00.60 lakh under housing and health were spent for the welfare of these tribes. The amounts of expenditure incurred on some important programmes for them during the year 1973-74 and the number of beneficiaries were as given below :

Sl. No.	Programme/Category	Total expenditure	No of beneficiaries
		Rs.	
1	Denotified Tribes boys' hostels	26,660	75
2	Residential schools	64,140	225
3	Hostels maintained in summer vacation	10,850	175
4	Women Welfare Centre, Sindhol Tanda	1,714	50
5	Financial assistance through P.L.D. Banks	1,200	60
6	Aid for agriculture	7,500	9
7	Aid to agriculture through co-operative societies	1,300	6
8	Supply of sewing machines	1,280	4
9	L.T. Centre, Bidar	15,200	20
10	Technical Training Centre, Rajeshwar	6,110	25
11	Ashram School, Bidar	15,323	25
12	Aid to agriculturists of Notified and Semi-nomadic Tribes.	8,000	15

Welfare of other backward classes

The problems of other backward classes are also receiving attention. In this respect, the main stress is laid on their educational advancement. Starting and running of hostels for boys and girls, sanction of grant-in-aid to private hostels, sanction of stipends to trainees in industrial training centres, and award of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are some of the more important schemes taken up for their advancement. A Special Nutrition Programme is also being implemented.

There is at present one hostel for students of other backward classes at Mudbi. The total expenditure incurred on

this hostel during 1973-74 was Rs. 20,696, the total number of students benefited being 67. The table given below shows the amounts spent on some other items during the year 1973-74 for the welfare of other backward classes :

<i>Pogramme</i>	<i>Total amount spent</i>	<i>Number benefited</i>
	Rs.	
Award of pre-matric scholarships	8,750	146
Grant-in-aid to hostels	3,750	30
Special Nutrition Programme in drought-affected areas.	1,49,704	10,000

The Social Welfare Department is meeting the boarding charges for 79 students of Channa Basaveshwara College, Bhalki and 42 students of Bapu College at Bidar.

#### RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The administration of religious and charitable endowments in Bidar district at present continues to be governed under the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1939 and the Rules made thereunder. There was an Ecclesiastical Department in the erstwhile Hyderabad State which was supervising the administration of these institutions. In 1950, that department was abolished, and a new department called the Endowments Department was formed and it was headed by a Director of Endowments who worked under the control of the Board of Revenue of the then Hyderabad State. Under the provisions of the Hyderabad Regulation, the Trustees appointed for the purpose administer the endowed property according to the intention of the endower, prepare the budget of the endowed property in accordance with standing orders and maintain accounts. They are required to maintain the buildings in good condition, arrange for the realisation of the demands relating to the endowments and safeguard the endowed properties. The general supervision rests with the Government. For this work, every such institution is expected to pay five per cent of its income to the Government as supervision charges.

Such of the institutions, as are under the direct supervision of Government, have to pay ten per cent of their income to Government, towards supervision charges. In respect of the latter institutions, the Government manages the affairs by making arrangements for direct superintendence by appointing a *munthazim*

(Superintendent) or by appointing a committee. The duties of such a Superintendent of a Religious and Charitable Endowment and of such a committee appointed to look after the management of an institution are the same as those of Trustees.

The term 'endowment' includes every transfer of property which any person may have made for religious purpose or purposes of charity or public utility, the property thus endowed being called "Endowed Property". It is reported that 5,374.18 acres of *inam* lands and 449.17 acres of *patta* lands were endowed to about 444 institutions in the district. There are a few such important institutions in the district; of these, four are located in Bidar taluk, four in Humnabad taluk, two in Bhalki taluk, three in Aurad taluk and four in Basavakalyan taluk.

**Wakf  
institutions**

The Muslim endowments (called *wakfs*) were under the supervision of the Government before 1955. In that year the supervision and management of these endowments were made over to the Wakf Board appointed under the provisions of the Central Wakf Act, 1955, together with a complete list of surveyed institutions and the finances available with the Government to the credit of all such institutions. The Hyderabad Board of Wakfs appointed a committee to administer the wakfs in the Hyderabad Karnataka region with its headquarters at Gulbarga. The Central Wakf Act, 1955, was amended in the years 1959, 1964 and 1968. The amended Act is in force throughout Karnataka. The Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under the provisions of the Wakf Amendment Act of 1964.

A State Board of Wakfs and District Wakf Committees were constituted under the provisions of the Act. The total number of Wakf institutions in the district as in 1973 was 2,266. They are supported by specific endowments. The total value of properties endowed to them was put at Rs. 78,68,212. The total gross income derived from them was Rs. 3,64,824.69, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,42,128. The institutions are managed by managing committees, *mutvallis* and trustees according to the usage and custom, and terms of the deed and the scheme, under the general supervision and control of the District Wakf Committee and the State Board of Wakfs.