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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE DHARWAR DISTRICT are under the control of the District Educational Inspector. This officer belongs to Class I of the Bombay Educational Service and is directly under the control of the Director of Education. He is responsible in his district for—

- (i) the supervision of primary education ;
- (ii) the administrative control of all Government primary schools, secondary schools and training institutions under the control of the Education Department ; and
- (iii) the control and inspection of all secondary schools including English teaching schools, vocational high schools (i.e. agricultural, commercial and technical high schools), training institutions of primary teachers, and such special schools as are under the control of the Education Department.

As regards girls' schools and institutions for women, the Inspectress of Girls' schools, Poona (B. E. S., Class I), performs the functions and duties of the District Educational Inspector in respect of—

- (a) the inspection of girls' secondary and special schools in the district,
- (b) visiting girls' primary schools in the district, and making suggestions for improvement.

In carrying out his duties of inspection and control, the Educational Inspector is assisted by an inspecting staff consisting of one Deputy Educational Inspector (B. E. S., Class II) and 35 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors (B. E. S., Class III) who are directly responsible to him for the supervision and inspection of primary schools in the district under section 48 of the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947).

There are separate Inspectors, having jurisdiction over the whole State, for Physical Education, Visual Education, Drawing and Craft work and Commercial Schools, who are responsible for organization and inspection in their respective spheres. These Inspectors have jurisdiction in the Dharwar district in regard to their respective subjects, directly under the Director of Education.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, is the chief Government inspecting officer of the district so far as primary schools are concerned. Under the rules framed under the Bombay Primary

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Education Act, he decides the question of recognition of private primary schools. He has to keep close touch with the working of primary schools maintained or approved by school boards, adult education classes and village libraries. He has to report regarding the housing arrangement, equipment, staff, efficiency of instruction etc., of the primary schools, so that the department may be in a position to determine whether the school board is conducting its schools satisfactorily. All aided schools are inspected by him or by the inspecting staff under him. He also assists the Educational Inspector in the inspection of secondary schools and reports on any specific points about them whenever he is required to do so by the Educational Inspector.

Primary Education. **PRIMARY EDUCATION :** It is the declared policy of Government that universal free and compulsory primary education should be reached by a definite programme of progressive expansion, and, under the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947), the State Government has taken upon itself the duty of securing the development and expansion of primary education in the State. The object aimed at is to have a minimum course of seven years' education for every child. The agencies employed for discharging this duty are the District School Boards and "authorised municipalities". The municipal boroughs of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag-Betigiri have been declared authorised municipalities in this district.

District School Board. "Approved schools"* within the area of all non-authorized municipalities and of the District Local Board are under the control of the Dharwar District School Board. This school board is composed of 16 members. Of these, three are appointed by Government, one being a Government official; two are elected by the non-authorized municipalities falling within the District School Board's area of jurisdiction; and the rest are elected by the Dharwar District Local Board. The rules prescribe that of those elected one shall be from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and three shall have passed the Matriculation or the Second Year Training Certificate Examination.

School Boards of Authorized Municipalities. The school boards of the municipal boroughs of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag-Betigiri are each composed of 12 members of whom two are appointed by Government (one being a Government official) and the rest are elected by the municipal borough concerned. Under the Rules, of the elected members one shall be a woman, one from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and three shall have passed the Matriculation or Second Year Training Certificate Examination.

Working of Primary Education Act. Under the Primary Education Act and the rules thereunder all the district school boards and authorized municipalities have to maintain an adequate number of primary schools in which instruction is given through the medium of the local regional language.

* "Approved school" means a primary school maintained by the State Government or by the school board or by an authorized municipality or which is for the time being recognised as such by a school board or by the State Government or by an officer authorized by it in this behalf (section 2 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, LXI of 1947).

For children whose mother-tongue is other than the regional language of the area, school boards have been instructed to open schools in their language if the number of such children is not less than 40 in the first four standards and 20 in the upper standards. The teaching of the regional language of the area is also compulsory in such schools from standard III onwards. An authorized municipality has to make such provision in its budget as will enable approved schools in its area to receive grants at the rates authorized by Government. Responsibility is laid on the District School Board and the school boards of the authorized municipalities to maintain a schedule of staff of Assistant Administrative Officers or Supervisors, primary teachers, clerks, inferior servants and other staff, sanctioned by Government, setting forth the designation, grades, pay and nature of appointment of different members. The members of this staff are servants of the school boards concerned and receive their pay, allowances, etc., from the Primary Education Fund maintained by the school boards. No change or alteration can be made in the schedule of staff without the previous sanction of Government.

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The annual budgets of the school boards have to be submitted to the Director of Education for sanction. The District School Board derives its income mainly from Government grants, which form nearly 96 per cent. of its total expenditure. It also receives from the District Local Board a contribution equal to such portion of its income from the cess on land revenue and water rates as may be fixed by Government from time to time, and from non-authorized municipalities whose schools are under its control such proportion of the rateable value of properties in the area of the respective municipalities as may be fixed by Government from time to time. The District Local Board, Dharwar, has, under the present rules, to contribute 15 pies of the three anna cess on land revenue and water rates that it is allowed to levy. The amount to be paid by non-authorized municipalities has been fixed by Government as 5 per cent. of the rateable value of properties in their respective areas. The Primary Education Funds of the municipal boroughs of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag-Betigiri are composed partly of the grant payable to them by the State Government on account of primary education. This grant is regulated by rules framed by the Government under the Primary Education Act. In actual effect, the Government grant amounts to a little less than 50 per cent. of the expenditure on primary education incurred by the municipal boroughs.

The chief executive officer of the Dharwar District School Board is its Administrative Officer. This officer is appointed and paid by the State Government. The Administrative Officers of the authorised municipalities are generally officers appointed by the municipalities. Under these Administrative Officers are Assistant Administrative Officers or Supervisors, primary school teachers, clerks, and inferior servants and other staff under the employ of the District School Board or the school boards of authorized municipalities, as the case may be. The Administrative Officer is responsible for the general administration of all primary schools maintained by the school board. He is responsible for carrying out

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the suggestions made from time to time by Government officers. It is his duty to advise the school board on all matters connected with primary education. He is also a member and secretary of the Staff Selection Committee. This is a committee composed, besides himself, of the chairman of the school board and the Educational Inspector of the district. Its duty is to select candidates for appointment as Assistant Administrative Officers or Supervisors and teachers. The committee selects also the teachers to be deputed for training. The District School Board, or the school boards of authorized municipalities, or their Administrative Officers have to make appointments of candidates in accordance with the directions given by the committee. The selection of candidates and teachers are made in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government. The Administrative Officer has power, subject to the general instructions issued by the Director of Education, to promote, transfer and take all disciplinary action, including removal or dismissal, against the staff. His orders, however, are subject to appeal to a tribunal consisting of the chairman of the school board and the Educational Inspector of the district. A primary school teacher who was a guaranteed teacher on the date the Primary Education Act came into force has, however, a right of further appeal to the State Government against any order of his removal or dismissal.

Statistics
 (1952-53).

Statistics.*—There were 1,554 primary schools (both lower primary, *i.e.* teaching standards I–IV and upper primary, *i.e.* teaching standards V–VII) of which 151 were exclusively for girls. The distribution of the schools by management was as follows:—

Government and Government-aided	..	4
District School Board	..	697
Municipal School Boards	..	149
Schools aided by—		
District School Board	..	676
Municipal School Boards	..	27
Schools unaided	..	1
Total	..	1,554

There were 82,533 boys and 50,615 girls in the lower primary stage (*i.e.* standards I–IV) and 19,697 boys and 3,536 girls in the upper primary stage (*i.e.* standards V–VII) or a total of 1,56,381 pupils in all primary schools. The percentage of school-going children to the population was 9.9.

The number of teachers in primary schools was 4,227 of whom 3,634 were men and 593 women. This works out roughly at 37 pupils per teacher. Only 1,979 of the men-teachers and 396 of the women-teachers were trained.

There were 10 training institutions, 7 for men (1 Government and 6 non-Government) and 3 for women (1 Government and 2 non-Government) training 371 men and 247 women or a total of 618 teachers during the year.

* The statistics that follow relate to the Dharwar District as a whole for the year 1952-53.

There were two practising schools one for Kannada boys and one for Kannada girls directly under the control of Government. They were attached to the Government Teacher's College for Men and Women respectively. One practising Kannada boys' school attached to the Basel Mission Teachers' College for Men was aided directly by the Government.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 43,04,645, and it was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.	Percentage of total.
(1) Government ..	32,79,129	76.2
(2) District Local Board and Municipal Funds.	8,36,607	19.4
(3) Fees ..	50,669	1.2
(4) Other sources ..	1,38,240	3.2

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 27 per annum, of which Government's contribution was Rs. 21.

In Dharwar District in 1952-53 there were 107 municipal primary schools in the three municipalities of Dharwar, Gadag and Hubli, and 28 private schools within these municipal limits. The total number of pupils was 30,828 (25,475 in municipal schools and 5,353 in private schools). The expenditure of the school boards of the three municipalities was Rs. 9,76,344, out of which Rs. 4,85,117 was contributed by the municipalities. Grants to private schools amounted to Rs. 91,174.

The District School Board, Dharwar, introduced compulsion for the first time from 1st June 1943. This was, however, applicable only to children between 6 and 11 years of age in the areas of the non-authorized municipalities of Byadgi, Haveri and Ranebennur. Under the post-war Plan, the Board introduced compulsion both for boys and girls from 1947, beginning with the age-groups 7-8 in the first year throughout the District Local Board area. Under this change children of the age-range 7-11 were under compulsion during the year 1952-53. The population of the area (in September 1951) was composed of 3,08,779 males and 2,97,944 females. The total number of children of the age-groups under compulsion was 90,486 and the total number actually attending schools was 56,018 or 61.9 per cent.

Compulsion was introduced in the three municipal boroughs of the Dharwar district, viz., Hubli, Dharwar and Gadag-Betgiri, during 1941-42 and 1952 respectively for the age-groups 6-11. The population according to 1951 census was composed of 1,36,093 males and 1,26,057 females (2,62,150 total). The number of children of school-going age in these three municipal boroughs was 23,738 (13,143 boys and 10,595 girls). The total number of school-going children was 18,653 or 78.5 per cent.

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Medium of Instruction.—According to the medium of instruction, in 1952-53 the schools were distributed as follows:—

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	Kannada	.. 711	648	1,359
	Urdu	.. 127	46	173
	Marathi	.. 9	3	12
	English	3	3
	Telugu	2	2
	Tamil	.. 1	2	3
	Gujarati	2	2
	Total	.. 848	706	1,554

In 1952-53, out of 739 buildings in which the District Local Board schools were housed, 328 were owned by the Board, 283 were rented and the remaining were housed in temples, *dharmshalas* and other places. In 1952-53, the municipal schools were housed in 123 buildings, out of which 23 were owned by the municipalities, 98 were rented and the remaining were housed in temples, *dharmshalas* and other places.

*Basic and Craft
Schools.*

Basic and Craft Schools.—A new ideology has been influencing the educational activities of the State since 1937-38. It has come to be recognised that education must centre round some form of manual productive work. In 1952-53, there were two compact areas for basic education in this district, viz., Dharwar and Hosaritti, consisting of 28 and 19 schools respectively. There were in all 129 craft schools of which 103 had spinning, 15 agriculture and 11 carpentry as crafts.

Secondary
Education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION: Secondary education is now under the general regulations of Government, and Government control is exercised by means of conditions for receipt of grant-in-aid. At the end of the high school course an examination is conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, and the students who pass are awarded the Secondary School Certificate. The office of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board is located in Poona. The first examination was held in 1949. The examination provides optional courses for pupils with varied interests and aptitudes. Each university, however, lays down the subjects which candidates must take for entrance to its courses.

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(1952-53).

*There were 43 (including 2 administered by the Union Government) secondary schools in the district, with a total of 12,385 pupils (10,539 boys and 1,846 girls). Five schools were exclusively for

* The statistics that follow relate to the year 1952-53 for the Dharwar district.

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girls. The number of girls in the schools exclusively meant for girls was 1,073, while 773 girls were in mixed schools. There were two ordinary Government high schools, one for boys at Savanur and one for girls at Dharwar. In addition, there was a technical high school under the control of the Director of Technical Education. The grants paid to non-Government secondary schools in 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 4,18,936 for boys' schools and Rs. 30,603 for girls' schools.

The following statement shows the number of schools under different managements and the number of pupils in them :—

	<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Number of pupils.</i>
Government	.. 5	879
Local Authorities	.. 7	3,555
Aided private	.. 31	7,951
Unaided	.. ..	..
Total	.. 43	12,385

Secondary education was imparted mainly by private agencies aided by Government grants.

There were 604 teachers in secondary schools, of whom 538 were men (352 trained and 186 untrained) and 66 women (49 trained and 17 untrained).

The total expenditure on secondary education (including centrally administered schools) was Rs. 13,37,702. Of this Rs. 15,073 (or 1.2 per cent.) was met by the Union Government; Rs. 5,12,588 (or 38.3 per cent.) by the State Government; Rs. 37,590 (or 2.8 per cent.) by municipal funds; Rs. 6,96,087 (or 52.0 per cent.) by fees, Rs. 19,640 (or 1.5 per cent.) by endowments, and Rs. 56,724 (or 4.2 per cent.) by subscriptions and other sources.

The total annual average cost per pupil in secondary schools was as follows :—

	<i>Total cost.</i>	<i>Cost to Government.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Board Schools	.. 103.0	36.3
Aided Private Schools	.. 107.2	52.8
Government Schools	.. 134.8	60.3

DRAWING EXAMINATIONS : Government hold drawing examinations—Elementary and Intermediate. In 1952-53, in Dharwar District, 720 candidates appeared for the Elementary, of whom 434 passed; for the Intermediate 361 candidates appeared, and 257 passed.

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Welfare Departments. EDUCATION. Special Schools.	Kind of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.
	Nursery	3	134
	Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1	59
	Medicine	1	13
	Commerce	6	244
	Agriculture	1	76
	Gymnasia	12	563
	Arts and Crafts	2	91
	Music and Dancing	5	167
	Oriental Studies	5	270
	Other (Certified Schools, Reformatory, etc.) ..	4	356
	Total ..	40	1,973

**Research
Institutions.**

Research Institutions.—There is one research institution in Dharwar, viz., the Karnatak Historical Research Society, which attends to the work of research in the History of Karnatak. There is also a Government Kannada Research Institute.

**Physical
Education.**

PHYSICAL EDUCATION : One trained Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector looks after the physical activities in the district. He visits secondary, full primary and training institutions and gives suggestions and guidance to further the cause of physical education. He also inspects the *vyayam shalas* run by private bodies and recommends grants. He often conducts short-term courses for primary teachers for training in physical education. An Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectress for Physical Education attends to similar work in institutions for women.

**Boy Scouts, Girl
Guides and Junior
National Cadet
Corps.**

BOY SCOUTS, GIRL GUIDES AND JUNIOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS : In 1952-53 there were 58 troops for boys and 32 for girls in which 1,322 boy scouts and 753 girl guides participated. The high schools had 15 National Cadet Corps (Junior Division troops).

Inspection.

MEDICAL INSPECTION : There is arrangement for medical inspection of high schools and training college students.

**School Board
Broadcast and
Visual Education.**

SCHOOL BOARD BROADCAST AND VISUAL EDUCATION : Most of the well established schools in this district have radio sets. Some schools own 16 m.m. and 35 m.m. projectors in order to cater to the needs of visual education.

Social Education.

SOCIAL EDUCATION : The work of Social Education in this district is looked after by the Social Education Committee for Karnatak. During 1952-53, 862 social education classes were conducted in the district. The number of literates turned out was 6,177, and that of post-literates was 1,817. The expenditure on account of Social Education during 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 35,284.

Village Libraries.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES : The number of village reading rooms started under the Social Education Scheme was 428 at the end of the year, and a grant amounting to Rs. 7,521 was paid to them.

THE KARNATAK UNIVERSITY : From the date of its establishment in 1857 the University of Bombay had control of all university education in the Dharwar district. The movement for the establishment of regional universities in the State started with the holding of the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference in 1917, under the Presidentship of Shri Narayan Chandavarkar, when a resolution was adopted at the Conference in favour of the establishment of a university for each of the linguistic divisions of the Presidency (including Sind). In 1924, a University Reforms Committee, appointed by Government under the chairmanship of Shri Chimanlal Setalvad, recommended the establishment of regional universities and, as the first step in that behalf, a University for Maharashtra. In 1937, Dr. G. S. Mahajani moved a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council recommending to Government that early steps be taken to establish additional universities in the province to meet the increased demand for higher education and for facilities for research, but withdrew it on Government expressing agreement with it in principle. In the year 1942, Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. R. Jayakar to investigate the question of the establishment of a Maharashtra University in all its aspects, and this committee made its report in 1943. On the basis of this report, in 1947, a Bill for the establishment of a University at Poona was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by Shri B. G. Kher, Education Minister, which became the Poona University Act (XX of 1948). The Government of Bombay also appointed a Karnatak University Committee on 17th April 1947 under the chairmanship of Justice N. S. Lokur. The Karnatak University Bill based on the recommendations of this committee was passed by the Bombay Legislature in April 1949. In July 1949, Shri R. A. Jahagirdar was appointed by Government as the first Vice-Chancellor, and, on 1st March 1950, the Karnatak University was brought into existence as a corporate body.

The University is both a teaching and an affiliating body. Its jurisdiction extends to the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and North Kanara, which cover a total area of 21,401 sq. miles and have a population of 52,16,259. The administrative building of the university is situated on a site 283 acres in extent, surrounding the peak of a picturesque hill known as Chhota Mahabaleshwar. This site is a free gift to the university from the Government of Bombay.

Constitution.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council form the University.

The Governor of Bombay is the Chancellor of the University. The Chancellor is the head of the University and President of the Senate. He, as well as the State Government, has powers of inspection and inquiry regarding the institutions under the university, and the Syndicate is bound to comply with any directions he gives as a result of such inspection or inquiry. No statute passed by the Senate has validity until assented to by the Chancellor.

The principal executive and academic officer of the university is the Vice-Chancellor. In the absence of the Chancellor, he presides at meetings of the Senate and at convocations of the University.

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He has powers to convene meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council. The first Vice-Chancellor was appointed by Government in July 1949 (18th July 1949), and continued in office till 17th July 1951. The Act provides that the succeeding Vice-Chancellors shall be elected for a term of three years by the Senate from a panel of three persons recommended by the Syndicate. In accordance with the powers given to it by the Act, the Senate has made the office of the Vice-Chancellor a whole-time salaried office.

Senate.

The Senate consists of more than one hundred members composed of two classes: (1) ex-officio and (2) ordinary. The ex-officio members are: the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; ex-Vice-Chancellors; the Deans of Faculties; the Registrar of the University; the Chief Justice of Bombay or any other Judge of the High Court nominated by him; the Minister of Education or an officer of Government nominated in this behalf by the Minister; the Director of Education, or the Joint or Deputy Director of Education designated by the State Government; six members designated by the State Government to represent the Departments of Technical Education, Medical or Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Public Works and Forests; Vice-Chancellors of other universities in the State of Bombay; heads of University Departments; and principals of affiliated colleges. The ordinary members are either elected or nominated, or are life members, being donors to, or for the purposes of, the university of money or property of the value of Rs. 50,000 and above. Representation by election is given to (i) secondary teachers; (ii) headmasters of high schools; (iii) Teachers of the University (i.e., professors, readers, lecturers, etc.); (iv) public associations or bodies, such as school boards of borough municipalities within the university area; the two chambers of the State Legislature; representative associations of (a) journalists, (b) industrialists and manufacturers, (c) farmers and agriculturists and (d) labourers; co-operative banks; co-operative societies; literary associations, representatives of writers and authors; chambers of commerce and registered graduates. Ten members are nominated on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor by the Chancellor, including distinguished educationists, women and representatives of linguistic minorities and backward communities, and other special interests. Donors of money or property of the value of not less than Rs. 50,000 are life members. Individual institutions donating more than Rs. 50,000 are entitled to send a representative to the Senate for a period of 20 years from the date of acceptance of the donation. Donors above Rs. 10,000 but below Rs. 25,000 and donors between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 may be allowed by statutes to send representatives to the Senate subject to a maximum of three seats for each group.

The term of office of the elected members and of the ten members nominated by the Chancellor is five years.

The Senate is the authority to make, amend or repeal Statutes. The Statutes are intended to provide for such matters as:

- (i) conferment of honorary degrees;
- (ii) holding of convocations to confer degrees;
- (iii) powers and duties of the officers of the University.

(iv) constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University save as provided in the Act;

(v) institution and maintenance by the university of departments, institutes of research or specialized studies and hostels;

(vi) acceptance and management of bequests, donations and endowments;

(vii) registration of graduates and maintenance of a register of registered graduates;

(viii) procedure at meetings of the authorities of the University and for the transaction of their business;

(ix) qualifications of professors, readers, lecturers and teachers in affiliated colleges and recognized institutions.

Statutes passed by the Senate have no validity until assented to by the Chancellor.

On the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Senate is empowered :—

(i) to make provision for instruction, teaching and training in such branches of learning and courses of study as it may think fit for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(ii) to make such provision as will enable affiliated colleges and recognized institutions to undertake specialization of studies;

(iii) to establish and maintain departments and institutes of research and specialized studies;

(iv) to institute professorships, readerships, lecturerships and any other post of teachers required by the university;

(v) to institute fellowships, travelling fellowships, studentships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(vi) to institute and confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

(vii) to confer honorary degrees, titles or other academic distinctions.

The Senate has also the following other powers and duties :—

(i) to consider, cancel, refer back but not amend Ordinances;

(ii) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports, annual accounts and financial estimates submitted by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate is the executive authority of the university. Besides the Vice-Chancellor, who is the ex-officio chairman, it consists of the Director of Education or the Joint or a Deputy Director of Education, who is a member of the Senate, eight persons elected by the Senate from amongst its members, and five persons elected by the Academic Council from amongst its members to represent different Faculties. The term of office of the elected members of

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the Syndicate is five years. The Syndicate makes, amends or cancels Ordinances. The Ordinances may provide for such matters as the following, namely :—

- (i) conditions under which students shall be admitted to courses of studies for degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions ;
- (ii) conditions of residence, conduct and discipline of students of the university ;
- (iii) conditions governing the appointment and duties of examiners ;
- (iv) conduct of examinations ;
- (v) recognition of hostels ;
- (vi) recognition of teachers of the university ;
- (vii) inspection of affiliated colleges, recognised institutions and hostels ; and
- (viii) rules to be observed and enforced by colleges and recognized institutions in respect of transfer of students.

In regard to (i), (iii), (iv) and (vi) or any other matter connected with the standards of teaching and examinations within the university, no ordinance shall be made by the Syndicate unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council. The Syndicate has no power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council, but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration together with any amendments that the Syndicate may suggest.

The Syndicate holds, controls and administers the property and funds of the university, but it cannot transfer any immoveable property without the previous sanction of the Senate. The annual accounts of the university are prepared under the direction of the Syndicate. The Syndicate also frames the annual financial estimates. The annual accounts duly audited and the financial estimates are considered by the Senate at its annual meeting and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take them into consideration and take such action thereon as it thinks fit and finally adopt the accounts and the financial estimates. The Syndicate has to inform the Senate at its next meeting of the action by it on the Senate's resolutions or of its reasons for taking no action.

The Syndicate has also the following powers and duties :—

- (i) to institute and manage—
 - (a) Publication Department,
 - (b) University Extension Boards.
 - (c) Information Bureaux, and
 - (d) Employment Bureaux ;

- (ii) to make grants from the funds of the university—
 - (a) for extra-mural teaching, and
 - (b) for physical and military training ;
- (iii) to manage departments, institutes of research or specialised studies, laboratories, libraries, museums and hostels maintained by the University ;
- (iv) to recognize hostels and to provide housing accommodation for University Teachers ;
- (v) to register high schools situate outside the province of Bombay, as may be provided by the Statutes ;
- (vi) to arrange for and direct the inspection of affiliated colleges, recognized institutions and hostels, to issue instructions for maintaining their efficiency and for ensuring proper conditions of employment for members of their staff, and in case of disregard of such instructions to recommend modification of the conditions of their affiliation or recognition or take such other steps as it deems proper ;
- (vii) to call for reports, returns and other information from colleges, recognized institutions or hostels ;
- (viii) to supervise and control the residence, conduct and discipline of the students of the university and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ;
- (ix) to award fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, exhibitions, medals and prizes ;
- (x) to appoint teachers and servants of the university, fix their emoluments, if any, and define their duties and the conditions of their service and discipline ;
- (xi) to recognize a member of the staff of an affiliated college or recognized institution as a Professor, Reader, Lecturer or Teacher of the University and withdraw such recognition ;
- (xii) to appoint examiners, to fix their remuneration and to arrange for the conduct of, and for publishing the results of, the university examinations and other tests ; and
- (xiii) to accept, reject or refer back Regulations framed by the Academic Council.

The Syndicate may, by Ordinances, appoint committees to carry out its administrative work and define their constitution, functions and tenure.

The Academic Council generally advises the University on all academic matters. It consists of two classes of members : (i) *ex-officio*, composed of the Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* Chairman) ; the Deans of Faculties ; Heads of University Departments ; Chairmen of the Boards of Studies ; Heads of recognized institutions ; Principals of Degree Colleges ; and (ii) other members ; viz., four persons

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Syndicate.

Academic
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elected by the Senate from amongst themselves. The term of office of the members of the Academic Council other than the *ex-officio* members is three years. The Academic Council is responsible for the maintenance of the standard of teaching and examinations within the university. Among its powers and duties are the following :—

(i) to make Regulations in consultation with the Boards of Studies concerned laying down courses of study ;

(ii) to make Regulations regarding the special courses of study ;

(iii) to arrange for co-ordination of studies and teaching in affiliated colleges and in recognized institutions ;

(iv) to promote research within the university ;

(v) to make proposals for allocating subjects to the Faculties and to assign its own members to the Faculties ;

(vi) to make proposals for the establishment of departments, institutes of research and specialized studies, libraries, laboratories, and museums ;

(vii) to make proposals for the institution of professorships, readerships, lecturerships and other posts of teachers required by the university and for prescribing the duties and fixing the emoluments of such posts ;

(viii) to make proposals for the institution of fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes and to make Regulations for their award ;

(ix) to make Regulations regarding the examinations of the university and the conditions on which students shall be admitted to such examinations ;

(x) to make Regulations fixing equivalence of examinations ;
and

(xi) to make Regulations fixing the manner for granting exemptions from approved courses of studies in the university or in affiliated colleges for qualifying for degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions.

The other bodies and authorities of the University are the following :

Library
Committee.

Library Committee.—The University has a Library which is managed by the Library Committee appointed by the Syndicate. The powers, duties and tenure of office of members of the Library Committee are governed by Ordinances. At present there are about 18,000 volumes in the library. A number of learned and standard journals are being subscribed to. The library mainly caters to the needs of post-graduate teachers and students. Books are issued to the members of the various authorities and bodies besides the post-graduate teachers of the university. Books are also issued to the members of the staff of the university. The library serves as

a reading room to the post-graduate students and to others on all days of the week. At present the library is housed in the building of the Training College for Men, Dharwar, where the University Office was formerly housed.

Board of University Teaching.—The Board of University Teaching consists of the Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* Chairman), the Deans of Faculties, Principals of affiliated colleges and Heads of recognized institutions where post-graduate instruction is being imparted (all *ex-officio*), and six members appointed by the Syndicate, of whom at least three shall be University Teachers. The tenure of office of members other than *ex-officio* members is three years.

One of the main duties of the Board of University Teaching is to organise and to co-ordinate the post-graduate instruction, teaching and training within the University area.

University Publication Board.—The University has a Board of Publication consisting of the Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* Chairman), six members nominated by the Syndicate to represent the different Faculties, and three members appointed by the Syndicate for their expert knowledge and experience. Two of the duties of the Board are to recommend to the Syndicate the publication grants of the University and to undertake printing of text-books and books of popular interest.

Board of Extra-mural Studies.—The University Board of Extra-mural Studies is appointed by the Syndicate. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* Chairman); the Director of Education or his nominee; one representative of the Karnatak Regional Library, Dharwar; two members nominated by the Syndicate, (one from among the representatives of the Municipal School Boards and one from among the representatives of the District School Boards on the Senate); and five other members nominated by the Syndicate provided that not less than two of these are from the Academic Council and one at least from the University Publication Board. The tenure of office of nominated members is two years. Arranging popular lecturers on scientific, technical and literary subjects within the territorial limits of university is one of the main functions of the Board.

Board of Sports.—The University Board of Sports consists of the Head of the University Department in charge of the University Students' Hostel, principals of affiliated colleges nominated by the Syndicate to represent each of the centres of the University area where colleges are situated, provided that no such centre shall have more than one representative; and four members appointed by the Syndicate for their expert knowledge. The tenure of office of the members nominated and/or appointed by the Syndicate is one year. The objects of the Board are to organize, control, manage or supervise inter-collegiate sports and tournaments within the University area and to foster, undertake and conduct inter-university competitions.

Board of Students' Welfare.—The Board of Students' Welfare consists of the Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* Chairman); the Chairman of the Board of Sports (*ex-officio*); two doctors appointed by the

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Syndicate ; and four members nominated by the Syndicate, two of whom shall be principals of affiliated colleges. The duties and functions of the Board are to advise the Syndicate on the medical examination of students, the physical training of students, and hygiene and dietetics in college canteens and students' hostels. The term of office of members nominated by the Syndicate is three years.

Information
Bureau.

Information Bureau.—The University Information Bureau consists of the Vice-Chancellor as the *ex-officio* Chairman and seven members appointed by the Syndicate to represent the different Faculties. Some of the functions of the Bureau are to collect and furnish information in regard to the universities and educational institutions in India and abroad, to advise students regarding facilities for advanced work or courses of study in the various universities and to correspond with universities and other educational institutions in India and abroad with a view to placing students in suitable conditions of study in those universities and institutions.

Faculties and
Board of Studies.

The *Faculties* and the *Boards of Studies* are the remaining authorities of the University.

Committees.

It is obligatory on the university to appoint certain committees of which the Vice-Chancellor is the *ex-officio* chairman, and these are : (i) a committee of selection for the appointment of Teachers of the University ; (ii) a committee for the recognition of Teachers of the university ; (iii) a committee for each Faculty to be formed every year for the purpose of drawing up lists for appointment to the university examinerships and (iv) a Financial Advisory Committee to advise the Syndicate and other authorities of the University on financial matters. A Legal Advisory Committee to advise the Syndicate and other authorities of the University on matters concerning legal issues has also to be appointed, the constitution, powers and duties of which are to be prescribed by Ordinances.

Registrar.

Registrar.—The Registrar of the University is a whole-time salaried officer. He is appointed by the Syndicate and his emoluments and conditions of service are determined by Statutes. His powers and duties are as under :—

(i) To act as the Secretary of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties, Boards of Studies, the Board of University Teaching, the Committees of selection for the appointment of Teachers of the University, the Committees for recognition of Teachers of the University, the Committees for appointment of examiners and to such other Boards or Committees as may be appointed from time to time, and to keep the minutes thereof.

(ii) To be the custodian of the University Seal, buildings, records, library and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(iii) To conduct the official correspondence of the university authorities.

(iv) To issue notices convening meetings of the university authorities, boards and/or committees and to make all arrangements thereof.

(v) To render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

Within the University area all post-graduate instruction, teaching and training is conducted either by the university or by colleges and institutions affiliated to and/or recognized by the university. The university has opened departments of its own to give post-graduate instruction in Kannada Language and Literature, Mathematics and Statistics, Chemistry, Physics and Geology.

Miscellaneous.—Every election to the Senate, Syndicate and the Academic Council under the Act shall be made according to the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

If any question arises regarding the interpretation of any provision of the Act, or any Statute, Ordinance, Regulation or Rule or as to whether a person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the university, the matter may be referred to the Chancellor, if not less than twenty-five members of the Senate so require. The Chancellor shall, after taking such advice as he deems necessary, decide the question, and his decision in the matter shall be final.

Any dispute arising out of a contract between the university and any officer or Teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or Teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Syndicate, one member nominated by the officer or Teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matter decided by the Tribunal.

Affiliated Colleges.—The following colleges are affiliated to the University for the degree courses shown against them (the date of establishment is given in brackets against each college) :—

(1) *Karnatak College, Dharwar (1917).*—M. A. in English; Sanskrit; History Groups "A", "C" and "D"; Philosophy; Mathematics "A" Group; Persian and Urdu; M.Sc. in Physics (Spectroscopy); Chemistry (Inorganic); Botany; Zoology; and Geography.

B.A. (General and Special) in Sanskrit, Marathi, Kannada, Persian, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, and Geography.

B.A. (General) in Pali, French, and Urdu.

B.Sc. (Principal and Subsidiary) in Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, and Botany.

B.Sc. (Subsidiary) in Geography.

(2) *Lingaraj College, Belgaum (1933).*—M.A. in English; Ardhamagadhi; Marathi; Mathematics "B" Group; History Groups "A", "B" and "C"; and Philosophy.

M.Sc. in Physics (Radio Physics), Chemistry (Inorganic and Organic), Mathematics, Botany.

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- B.A. (General and Special) in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Kannada, Ardhamagadhi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, and Economics; and Diploma in Teaching.
B.Sc. (Principal and Subsidiary) in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Botany.
B.Sc. (Subsidiary only) in Zoology.
(3) *Secondary Teachers' College, Belgium* (1939).—B.Ed. and M.Ed.
(4) *Raja Lakshmagouda Law College, Belgium* (1939).—LL.B. and LL.M.

(5) *Janata Shikshana Samiti's Science and Banashankari Arts College, Dhawar* (1944).—M.A. in Philosophy.
B.A. (General and Special) in English, Kannada, Sanskrit and Economics.

B.A. (General) in Philosophy, History and Ardhamagadhi.
(6) *Basaveshwar College, Bagalkot* (1944).—B.A. (General and Special) in English, Sanskrit, Kannada, and Economics.
B.A. (General) in Ardhamagadhi, History and Philosophy.
B.Sc. (Principal) in Chemistry.
B.Sc. (Subsidiary) in Physics and Botany.

(7) *Vijay College, Bijapur* (1945).—B.A. (General and Special) in Kannada, Economics and English.
B.A. (General) in English, Politics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Persian, Marathi, Mathematics, Statistics, and History.
B.Sc. (Principal) in Chemistry.
B.Sc. (Subsidiary) in Physics and Zoology.

(8) *Jagadgurur Gangadhar College of Commerce, Hubli* (1947).—B.Com. in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, and Advanced Banking.

(9) *College of Agriculture, Dhawar* (1947).—Ph.D. in Agricultural Botany.
M.Sc. (Agri.) in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Agricultural Chemistry, Soils, Plant Pathology, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Entomology, Horticulture, and Agricultural Botany.

B.Sc. (Agri.).

(10) *Rani Parvati Devi College, Belgium* (1948).—The College was first started in 1944 at Savantwadi and was affiliated to the University of Bombay.

Ph.D. in Kannada.

M.A. in History and Economics.

B.A. (General and Special) in English, Marathi, and Economics.

B.A. (General) in French, Portuguese, Kannada, Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Philosophy, History, and Politics.

B.Sc. (Principal) in Chemistry.

B.Sc. (Subsidiary) in Physics and Botany.

(11) *B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli, (1948).*—B.E. in Civil Engineering.

(12) *Kanara College, Kumta (1949):* B.A. (General and Special) in Sanskrit, History, Economics, and Kannada.

B.A. (General) in English, Mathematics, and Philosophy.

B.Sc. (Principal) in Chemistry.

B.Sc. (Subsidiary) in Physics.

(13) *Kadasiddheshwar College, Hubli (1952).*—Intermediate Arts and B.A., Examinations.

(14) *Kasturba Medical College, Udipi (1953).*—M.B.B.S. course.

Recognized Institution: (15) *Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar (1939):* Ph.D. in Kannada Language and Literature, and Ancient Indian History and Culture.

M.A. in Sociology.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

ALL TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS AND COURSES leading up to the diploma standard (non-university grade), excluding courses falling under the control of the University, are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Bombay. Government have set up the State Council of Technical Education to advise them and make recommendations regarding :

(1) the courses and standards of instruction in technical institutions ;

(2) arrangements for the periodical inspection and examination of those institutions as regards their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses of study, methods of work and actual work done ;

(3) the requirements of the State in technical and industrial education ;

(4) opening of new technical institutions ;

(5) conditions of recognition of new institutions ;

(6) payment of grants-in-aid to institutions ;

(7) appointment of boards of studies for the various branches of engineering and technology ;

(8) arrangements for examinations ;

(9) award of certificates and diplomas ;

(10) preparation of text-books on technical subjects in Hindi and the regional languages.

The Chairman of the Council is elected by the Council and the Inspector of Technical Education (Chemical Engineering) is the Secretary of the Council.

The following institutions in Dharwar district are recognised by the Department of Technical Education :—

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*Recognized
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Name of the institution	Management	Recognised for	Courses of instruction (with duration of courses shown in bracket).
(1) Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar ...	The Secretary, Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar.	Inspection and Examination.	(1) Handloom Weaving } (two years). (2) Ladies Tailoring } (3) Embroidery (one year).
(2) Certified School, Hubli ...	Chief Inspector of Certified Schools...	Inspection and Examination.	(1) Practical Tailoring (two years).
(3) Karnatak Tailoring College, Gandhi Chowk, Dharwar.	Private ...	Inspection, Examination and grant-in-aid.	(1) Tailoring and Cutting (1½ years). (2) Ladies Tailoring (two years). (3) Embroidery and Fancy Work (one year).
(4) School of Industry, Hubli ...	Government (Department of Technical Education) of	Inspection and Examination.	(1) Mechanical Apprentice (two years). (2) Carpentry "A" (three years). (3) Agricultural Carpentry and Smithy (two years).
(5) Modern Ladies Tailoring Class, Limaye's Chawl, Goods Shed Road, Hubli.	Private ...	Inspection and Examination.	(1) Ladies Tailoring (two years).
(6) B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli (Diploma side only).	Karnatak Lingayat Education Society, Belgaum.	Examination ...	(1) D.C.E. } (2) D.M.E. } (three years). (3) D.E.E. }

The Director of Technical Education conducts the annual examination of the above institutions in the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education, Bombay, and awards certificates or diplomas to the successful candidates.

(1) The Technical High School and (2) the School of Industry, both at Timasnagar, Hubli, were established in 1950 as post-war schemes. Both are managed by Government. In the Technical High School, English, Kannada, physics and chemistry, mathematics, geography, geometrical and machine drawing, workshop technology, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering form the courses of instruction. The school prepares students for the Secondary School Certificate Examination. In the School of Industry, mechanical apprentice, carpentry and agricultural carpentry and smithy are the subjects taught. The Director of Technical Education, Bombay, conducts the annual examination and awards certificates to the successful candidates.

The B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli, which is now affiliated to the Karnatak University, is run by the Karnatak Liberal Education Society, Belgaum. The College, besides providing instruction for the degree courses in civil engineering, gives instruction for diploma courses in civil engineering, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE MEDICAL ORGANISATION IN THE DISTRICT is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render medical relief to the general population.

The Civil Hospital, Dharwar, is the main Government hospital at the headquarters. It is owned, staffed, financed and controlled by Government. There are also a number of Government aided dispensaries which are scattered throughout the district. The aided dispensaries are mostly owned and managed by municipalities and the Dharwar District Local Board. Under the respective Acts, the responsibility for the provision of medical relief is laid on the local bodies of the various areas. Government have prescribed that municipalities and local boards must devote at least 4 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively of their annual income to medical relief. Reports are submitted each year to Government showing how far this obligation is carried out.

The medical officers in charge of the municipal and the District Local Board dispensaries are for the most part Government servants, who draw their pay and pensions directly from Government. The local bodies pay contribution to Government at the rate of Rs. 200 a month for a Bombay Medical Service, Class II Officer, and Rs. 1,566 per year for a Bombay Medical Service, Class III Officer, and Rs. 100 per month for a B.M.S., Class III (Ayurvedic) Officer, and Government pays them an equivalent grant-in-aid. These hospitals and dispensaries are governed according to the Rules for the Regulation of Government-aided Charitable Dispensaries, 1928, whereby, among other things, the medical officers

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are required to perform the medico-legal work. The institutions are under the management of the local bodies concerned and the affairs of the institutions are supervised by a Dispensary Committee appointed by the District Local Board or the Municipality as the case may be. In the case of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by private bodies, grants equal to one-fourth of their approved expenditure or equal to the actual deficit, whichever is less, are given.

The Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district. He is directly subordinate to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. He is in charge of the medical arrangements of the Civil Hospital at Dharwar and exercises complete control over the medical officers in the district. He is also the head of the Government medical officers in the district and is responsible for their efficiency and discipline and for the proper performance by them of their duties. He is, in addition, the inspecting officer of all Government and aided hospitals, dispensaries and Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centres in the district. He is also required to supervise the administration of the grant-in-aid dispensaries and hospitals in the district, and also to take an active part in the sanitary administration of Dharwar town as well in public health matters affecting the district, in collaboration with the Health Officers of the Dharwar Municipality and the District Health Officer of the district, respectively. He has under him (in 1952), inclusive of the institutions in the district, a medical staff of 4 salaried graduates, 22 salaried licentiates, 4 honorary graduates and 2 honorary licentiates.

Civil Hospital,
Dharwar.

The Civil Hospital is situated in the heart of the town of Dharwar. It is an old type of building with accommodation for 77 beds. It is tolerably well equipped. There is an X-ray plant with screening arrangement. There is an Out-Patient Department, with separate blocks for male and female patients, with the dispensary housed in the middle. There is a maternity ward of 17 beds and an infectious diseases ward of 6 beds. T. B. patients are admitted in the infectious diseases ward. In the year 1952, the total number of indoor patients treated in this hospital was 3,189 and out-door patients 15,211, and the daily average was 99.3 and 163.7 respectively. The expenditure in 1952 was Rs. 1,16,153.

There is an Advisory Committee attached to this hospital, composed of the Civil Surgeon as the Chairman and six other members. The functions of this committee are to help the management of the hospital by keeping the authorities informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public and advising the medical officer in charge of all measures of reform to be carried out in connection with the welfare of the patients. The departmental rules provide for the election, to the committee, of representatives from the District Local Board and the Dharwar Municipality and also for the nomination of two ladies.

The present paid staff of the hospital consists of the Civil Surgeon (B.M.S. Class I), an Assistant Surgeon (B.M.S. Class II) and three B.M.S. Class III Officers. The honorary staff consists of six medical

officers. The Civil Surgeon allots the duties of these officers, but has no power of punishment over the honorary staff, and must report to the Surgeon-General cases requiring disciplinary action. There are 8 nurses, 4 midwives and 13 student nurses.

In addition to the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, there are five Government hospitals and dispensaries, located in the district, taken over from the former States, *viz.*, Savanur, Kundgol, Shirhatti, Laxmeshwar and Gudgeri. District Local Board dispensaries are located at (1) Hangal, (2) Hirekerur, (3) Kalghatgi, (4) Mundargi, (5) Ron, and (6) Shiggaon. Municipal dispensaries are located at Gadag, Haveri, Hubli, Navalgund, Naragund and Ranebennur. There is also a municipal Ayurvedic dispensary at Gadag. There are five private aided hospitals (*i.e.*, run by private institutions and open to the public), *viz.*, Byadgi Dispensary, Byadgi; D. M. Maternity Hospital, Gadag; Gandhi Chikitsa Mandir Free Dispensary, Hosaritti; Co-operative Hospital, Hubli; and Indian Women's Aid Society Hospital, Hubli. The Southern Railway maintains a railway hospital at Hubli and two railway dispensaries at Gadag and Alnawar.

There are 36 Subsidised Medical Practitioner centres in the district, located at the following places :—

(1) Adur.	(13) Hombal.	(25) Mugad.
(2) Andalgi.	(14) Hulgur.	(26) Mulgund.
(3) Annigeri.	(15) Hulkop.	(27) Sudi.
(4) Bammanhalli.	(16) Konnur.	(28) Sudambi.
(5) Bammigatti.	(17) Kummur.	(29) Surengi.
(6) Chebbi.	(18) Kuppelur.	(30) Tabakadhonnihalli.
(7) Dambal.	(19) Kusnur.	(31) Tadakanhalli.
(8) Dhundsi.	(20) Lakkundi.	(32) Tadas.
(9) Erebudihal.	(21) Masur.	(33) Tilwalli.
(10) Guttal.	(22) Medleri.	(34) Tumminatti.
(11) Havasbhavi.	(23) Menasgi.	(35) Yeliwal.
(12) Hebsur.	(24) Mishrikoti.	(36) Yerguppi.

This scheme was introduced in 1936 to encourage qualified medical practitioners to settle in rural areas. Under this scheme, the practitioner receives a monthly subsidy and travelling allowance and a limited supply of medicines. An allopathic S. M. P. gets Rs. 150 p. m. subsidy and an Ayurvedic qualified hand gets Rs. 120 p. m. A non-qualified Ayurvedic S. M. P. gets Rs. 80 p. m. T. A. is paid at Rs. 37-8-0 p. m. to all the S. M. Ps. Allopathic S. M. Ps. are supplied with medicines worth Rs. 500 per year and Ayurvedic S. M. Ps. are supplied with medicines worth Rs. 300 per year. Four-fifths of the expenditure is borne by Government and one-fifth by the District Local Board. During the year 1951-52, the expenditure incurred by Government for maintaining these centres amounted to about Rs. 56,000.

There are three village aid workers in the district and they work at Amminbhavi, Gadag and Narendra. Under this scheme Government give an honorarium of Rs. 10 p. m. to the school teacher of a primary school who is trained in first aid. A grant of Rs. 100 is given for the supply of medicines. The village aid worker is required to give first-aid and treat common ailments like malaria, scabies, worms, cough, etc., at the centre only. He is not required to tour in the villages as a Subsidised Medical Practitioner.

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Hospitals and
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Subsidised Medical
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Village Aid
Workers.

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MEDICAL.
Mental Hospital, Dharwar.

Training School for Nurses. There is a training school for 13 nurses at the Civil Hospital, Dharwar. During the year 1952-53 six candidates passed out from this school.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH Organisation. THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT is looked after by three agencies, *viz.*, the Public Health Department of the State, local bodies and village panchayats.

At the head of the Public Health Department is the Director of Public Health who has his head-quarters at Poona. While in all other districts of Bombay State, the District Health Officer represents the Public Health Department and is the head of the district in all public health matters, Dharwar, like the neighbouring Kanara District, is divided into two divisions, Dharwar and Haveri, in each of which there is a Medical Officer of Health of the grade of a District Health Officer. They are directly under the Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, who has his headquarters at Belgaum. The Southern Registration District comprises nine revenue districts, *viz.*, Satara North, Satara South, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur. The Medical Officer of Health organises measures of public sanitation and hygiene in fairs and festivals; investigates the causes, origin and spread of diseases, both epidemic and endemic, and adopts preventive measures to control diseases such as malaria, small-pox, cholera, plague, guineaworm, poliomyelitis, etc.; inspect and advise municipalities, village panchayats and village authorities about health, sanitation, drainage and water supply; inspects child welfare, maternity and subsidised medical practitioners' centres; looks to industrial and school hygiene; recommends to the licensing office the issue of licences for cinema theatres and other places of public amusement; inspects sites for school buildings, burial grounds, village extensions, etc., and gives opinion regarding their suitability from the public health point of view, and inspects factories and mines in the capacity of an *ex-officio* Factory or Mine Inspector. He also carries out health propaganda with the help of the subordinate staff.

The following health staff work in each division under the Medical Officer of Health :—

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*Dharwar Division.**Haveri Division.*

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1 Assistant Medical Officer.*	1 Assistant Medical Officer.*
2 Malaria Supervisors.	2 Malaria Supervisors.
5 Sanitary Inspectors.	3 Sanitary Inspectors.
1 Sanitary Inspector (Mobile Hospital Unit).	
4 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.	3 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.
16 Vaccinators.	8 Vaccinators.
3 Drivers.	2 Drivers.
2 Cleaners.	2 Cleaners.
1 Insect Collector.	1 Insect Collector.
§10 Havildars.	§10 Havildars.
§50 Sepoys.	§50 Sepoys.
13 Sanitary Squads.	13 Sanitary Squads.

The main duty of the Epidemic Medical Officer (i.e., the Assistant Medical Officer in the Dharwar district) is to control epidemics, and in non-epidemic times to adopt *inter-epidemic measures* (i.e., measures for prevention of epidemics when there is no actual outbreak), and also to render medical relief in rural areas. A Mobile Hygiene Unit in charge of a Sanitary Inspector is also provided for this district. This unit is equipped with a truck and the necessary materials and two mazdoors. On the first report of an outbreak of an epidemic, they run to the place to carry out mass inoculation or vaccination, disinfection and disinfestation, protection of water supply and domiciliary treatment.

Functions of
Public Health
Officers.
*Epidemic Medical
Officers.*

The district is divided into eight circles and one Sanitary Inspector is placed in charge of each circle.

The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for all public health matters in his charge, including control of epidemics. He conducts regular vaccination inspection. With the intention of improving the standard of vaccination and sanitation in rural areas Government have a scheme to replace the existing vaccinators by persons holding Sanitary Inspectors' qualification. The latter are styled Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.

Sanitary Inspectors.

The main duty of Vaccinators is to carry on vaccination in their respective charges. They also assist in carrying out anti-epidemic measures and sanitary works in villages with the help of the sanitary squads under them. The main duty of these squads is to improve the sanitation of villages which have no panchayats. They construct soakage pits, manure pits, trench laterines, and drain and fill pits, and also clean the surroundings of schools, wells, etc.

Vaccinators.

* The Assistant Medical Officer is Epidemic Medical Officer.

§ Note.—Appointments to these posts are made only for 5 months in a year, i.e. during the malaria season.

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The mukadam supervises and guides the squads in their work. In times of epidemics, the services of the squads are utilised for adopting anti-epidemic measures under the supervision and guidance of Sanitary Inspectors and Epidemic Medical Officers.

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Functions of
Public Health
Officers.
Mukadam.

Public vaccination and execution of measures necessary for public health are obligatory duties of the municipalities in urban areas and of the District Local Board in rural areas. The Medical Officer of Health advises these bodies in respect of public health and sanitary problems.

Municipalities.

There are 16 municipalities in the district, of which three are borough municipalities and the rest district municipalities. The Dharwar borough municipality has a Health Officer of its own, who has been lent to it by the Public Health Department. The Hubli municipality has appointed a part-time Medical Officer of Health who is only a medical graduate. The post of Medical Officer of Health, Gadag Municipality, is vacant for want of a qualified candidate. There are two Sanitary Inspectors in Dharwar Municipality, 7 in Hubli, 3 in Gadag, and one in each of the municipalities of Haveri, Ranabennur, Savanur and Laxmeshwar. The municipalities receive Government subsidy towards the pay of a qualified Health Officer equal to half of his pay and for qualified Sanitary Inspector equal to one-third of his pay. The Sanitary Inspectors bring to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health (where there is one) or the Chief Officer of the municipality the defects noticed by them during their rounds and the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Officer takes action according to the powers vested in him by the bye-laws. There is one Vaccinator for Dharwar, one for Gadag and two for Hubli. These are Government Vaccinators and a contribution towards their pay and allowances is recovered by Government from the municipalities concerned.

District Local
Board.

There is no Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector in the employ of the District Local Board. There are 21 vaccinators (including 2 candidate vaccinators) under its employ. The District Local Board receives a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 2,966-9-0 per annum. Besides these, there are 4 more Vaccinators absorbed in this district due to merger of States. A fixed contribution is recovered from the District Local Board on their behalf, the remaining expenditure being borne by Government. In villages having panchayats, sanitation is looked after by the panchayats who appoint their conservancy staff under the supervision of the District Local Board. The sanitary arrangements made by the village panchayats are inspected by the officers of the Public Health Department, and the defects noticed by them are brought to the notice of the President, District Local Board. The village panchayats are empowered to levy taxes to enable them to meet the expenses towards improvements of the village, purchase of medicines, drugs and disinfectants, lighting, water supply, etc. In villages which have no

panchayats, the District Local Board deals directly with complaints relating to sanitary conditions, water supply, etc.

The following table gives the number of deaths due to chief diseases in Dharwar District from 1947 to 1952 :—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
1947 ...	172	183	11	10,280	3,564	420
1948 ...	34	109	1	9,190	3,593	594
1949 ...	12	120	15	10,397	4,147	708
1950 ...	843	192	...	9,716	4,573	638
1951 ...	243	182	...	9,447	4,256	758
1952 ...	384	92	...	10,351	4,971	767

The chief diseases noted to exist in the district are leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis, guineaworm and epidemic diseases like cholera, smallpox and plague.

Leprosy.—From a rough enquiry made by the sanitary staff during 1949, it was found that as many as 221 persons were suffering from this disease.

Malaria.—A malaria survey of the district was carried out by a squad of the Malaria Organisation of the State in 1945-46, and the survey revealed that epidemiologically the district could be divided broadly into two zones, a western zone of undulating country with moderate rainfall and eastern zone of vast plains with scantier rainfall, the dividing line between the two roughly following the Poona-Bangalore highway. The former zone comprising, in whole or in part, the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Bankapur (now Shiggaon), Hangal, Haveri, Ranebennur and Kod (Hirekerur), was more or less uniformly hyperendemic for malaria. The latter zone comprising the rest of the district was generally free from malaria but had patchy areas having moderate to high endemicity, except the Nargund and Navalgund talukas which were entirely free from malarial endemicity. Based on the results of the survey, a comprehensive scheme for the control of malaria, embracing both Dharwar and Kanara districts by the use of D. D. T. has been in operation since July 1946. The general technical and administrative direction of the scheme is directly in the hands of the Assistant Director of Public Health (Malaria), with his headquarters at Poona. The organisation of the scheme consists of 2 divisions each of which is in charge of a gazetted Medical Officer of Health. Each division is sub-divided into two sub-units. Under the State-wide Malaria Control Scheme started in the State in 1953 all the malarious villages, and towns with less than 40,000 of population, of Dharwar District have been included in the D. D. T. spraying programme. The municipalities of Hubli, Dharwar and Gadag have been supplied with D. D. T. free of cost and the local bodies are required to meet the operational cost of malaria control measures. As a result of the malaria control measures, there has been all round reduction in malaria prevalence. The spleen rates which used to be very high before the commencement of the scheme, often well above 50 per cent., have shown a gradual and steady decline. The cumulative spleen rate for the whole district which was 39 per cent. in 1945 came down to 19.7 per cent. in 1946,

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Leprosy.

Malaria.

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Chief Diseases.

10.5 per cent. in 1947, 7.8 per cent. in 1948, 7.3 per cent. in 1949 6.0 per cent. in 1950, 2.9 per cent. in 1951 and 1.1 per cent. in 1952. The cumulative parasite rates dropped from 8 per cent. in 1945 to practically *nil* in 1952. The total number of malaria patients treated in the public dispensaries at Dharwar, Haveri, Hangal, Ranebennur, Hirekerur, Shiggaon, Kalghatgi and Mundargi, fell gradually from 31,753 in 1945 to 5,522 in 1952.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis.—During the year 1952, 1,335 deaths were recorded as due to the disease.

Guineaworm.

Guineaworm.—This disease is highly prevalent in the district. This is due to the fact that the water supply in the district is mainly from step wells, tanks and *gunds* (open wells without parapet walls), and infected persons, due to ignorance, freely contaminate the water supply and help the spread of the disease. Steps are being taken to convert step wells into draw wells. Arrangements also exist to disinfect water supplies repeatedly from February to June.

Epidemics.

EPIDEMICS : In urban areas it is the statutory duty of the municipalities to provide special medical aid and accommodation for the sick in the time of epidemic diseases and take such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, or to suppress and prevent the recurrence, of the disease. In rural areas the primary responsibility for dealing with outbreaks of epidemics rests with the District Local Board. According to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1773/33, dated 23rd April 1945, the Board is required to set apart annually a lump sum equal to the average of the amounts spent during the preceding three years for expenditure in connection with epidemics. A grant is placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for emergency measures. The Collector is empowered to take action in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health if he finds the measures taken by the Board inadequate. Similar powers have been conferred on the Collector in respect of urban areas also. The District Local Board will be helped in its task by the Government Medical Officers of Health, or District Health Officers, as the case may be, and the nucleus staff under them. The services of dispensary medical officers and subsidised medical practitioners are also utilised.

The incidence of cholera, plague and small-pox during the ten years 1943-1952 is given below :—

INCIDENCE OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX IN
DHARWAR DISTRICT (1943-52).

Year.	Cholera.		Plague.		Small-pox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1943 ...	3,413	2,383	64	42	966	247
1944 ...	15	10	7	7	94	45
1945 ...	218	128	115	57	6	6
1946 ...	84	63	25	14	300	85
1947 ...	239	172	25	11	475	183
1948 ...	35	34	1	1	462	109
1949 ...	15	12	22	15	467	120
1950 ...	1,045	843	...	...	690	192
1951 ...	501	243	...	...	384	182
1952 ...	703	384	...	...	469	92

Cholera.—The main season for the outbreak of cholera is the rainy season, but occasionally in summer also, when there is scarcity of water, the spread of infection takes place through rivers and water courses. Fairs and festivals in the area as also in the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore may sometimes facilitate the spread of the disease. The infection may also spread to the district from the adjoining Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

Well in advance of the summer season the sanitary staff is directed to take up disinfection of water supplies, and in times of epidemics the sanitary staff, the Epidemic Medical Officer, the Mobile Hygiene Unit, etc., are directed to take preventive measures. Segregation and treatment of cases is also undertaken by the Epidemic Medical Officer with the help of the local dispensary doctor or subsidised medical practitioner, as the case may be, by isolating cases in the dispensary or other suitable building.

Small-pox.—Small-pox prevails sometimes in a mild epidemic form. The disease is fought mainly by means of vaccination.

Plague.—The disease has been completely absent from the district since 1950. The D.D.T. spraying operations conducted for malaria control have also controlled the prevalence of plague in the district. It has a tendency to infiltrate from the bordering States of Mysore and Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of Bijapur and Belgaum.

FAIRS : Every year the following fairs are held in the Dharwar district :—

(i) *Fairs managed by Government.*

Name of Fair.	Time.	Number of pilgrims.
Krishnapur (Hubli taluka) ...	Magh Vad. 13 and 14 (February-March).	50,000
Kalkaleshwar (Rajur, Ron taluka).	Chaitra Sud. 15 (March-April).	25,000
Shirhatti (Shirhatti taluka) ...	Vaishakh Sud. 15 to Jyeshtha Sud 15 (April-May).	10,000
Saunshi (Kundgol taluka) ...	Chaitra Vad. 5 to 12 (April).	10,000

(ii) *Fairs managed by Local Bodies.*

Name of Fair.	Time.	Number of Pilgrims.	Number of Cattle.
Ranebennur (Ranebennur taluka).	Khuda Fasli 14-16 ...	16,000	.....
Rattihalli (Hirekerur taluka).	Chaitra Sud. 9 (March) ...	15,000	3,000
Hosritti (Haveri taluka) ...	Poush Sud. 11 to 15 (January).	15,000	8,000
Havnur (Haveri taluka) ...	Generally falls between Magh Sud. 7 and 10 (February-March).	30,000	.....
Yamnur (Navalgund taluka).	Falgun Vad. 5 (March-April).	40,000	.....
Kodikop (Naregal) (Ron taluka).	Magh Sud. 10 (February) ...	15,000	.....

In respect of fairs managed by Government the Medical Officer of Health of the division concerned undertakes all sanitary arrangements with the help of the revenue authorities and the District Local Board. With regard to fairs managed by local bodies, the

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Fairs.

sanitary arrangements are organised by the respective village panchayats or municipalities, as the case may be, under the supervision of the Public Health Department. A pilgrim tax is levied on pilgrims to meet the expenditure on sanitary measures. The tax is levied at cattle fairs also. In respect of fairs managed by Government, the income realised is credited to XXVIII-Public Health and the expenditure is debited to the departments concerned. Minor fairs (*i.e.* those attracting less than 10,000 persons) are generally managed by the revenue authorities with the assistance of the Public Health Department.

Whenever there is an epidemic in the surrounding area, in addition to other preventive measures, compulsory inoculation or vaccination is enforced.

Famine Relief.

FAMINE RELIEF : When famine and scarcity conditions are declared to exist in the district, the Divisional Medical Officers of Health are under the general orders of the Collector in so far as medical and sanitary arrangements on scarcity and famine relief works are concerned.

Health
Propaganda.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA : Health propaganda is done by Sanitary Inspectors. Magic lantern lectures are delivered on subjects, such as nutritious food, prevention of blindness, school hygiene, guinea-worm, malaria, small-pox, plague, cholera, typhoid, etc. At fairs and exhibitions stalls are arranged, where posters and models on health subjects are exhibited.

School Hygiene
and Medical
Inspection of
School Children.

SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN : The Epidemic Medical Officers and the Medical Officers of Health carry on occasional medical examination of school children during the course of their tours and distribute drugs for minor ailments and vitamin tablets to children suffering from deficiency diseases. Propaganda, with the help of magic lanterns or films, is carried on to educate school children in personal hygiene.

Vital Statistics.

VITAL STATISTICS : The compilation of statistics of births and deaths for the Dharwar district is done in the office of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District. In the municipal areas, the municipalities concerned maintain registers of births and deaths and forward monthly extracts to the Assistant Director of Public Health. In rural areas the register is maintained by village officers and monthly extracts are sent by them to the taluka officers for transmission to the Assistant Director of Public Health.

Water Supply.

WATER SUPPLY : There are only four towns in the Dharwar district which have piped water supply, namely, Dharwar, Hubli, Savanur and Kundgol. In the dry area *i.e.*, the northern part of the district, tanks and *gunds* (open wells without parapet walls) form the main source of water supply. During summer there is scarcity of water in this part. In the remaining parts of the district, wells form the source of drinking water. Where there are rivers or *nallas*, they are also used as a source of drinking water. As a post-war measure, a scheme for sinking wells for potable water supply in villages is being executed.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

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Organization.

ALL THE OFFICES DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS fall within the administrative control of the Development Department of the Government of Bombay. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all such offices and under him are the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances and the Government Labour officer. The Commissioner of Labour performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and supervises and co-ordinates the working of the above-mentioned other offices under his control.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) is responsible for the administration of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (XI of 1946), the Industrial Disputes Act (XIV of 1947) and the Indian Trade Unions Act (XVI of 1926). Under him are seven Assistant Commissioners of Labour (Administration) working in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad. The Dharwar district is under the administration of one of the Assistant Commissioners stationed at Bombay.

Deputy Commis-
sioner, Labour
(Administra-
tion).

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Union Government is the appropriate authority to deal with industrial disputes concerning industries carried on by them or under their authority or by the Railway Board. Conciliation work in other labour disputes arising in the Dharwar district is done directly by one of the Assistant Commissioners, stationed at Bombay, who have been notified as Conciliators and Conciliation Officers under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and the Industrial Disputes Act respectively. Disputes arising in the railway workshop at Hubli and in railways are dealt with by the Union Government.

One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour (Administration), Bombay, has been appointed as Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and has jurisdiction over the whole of Bombay State. An Assistant Registrar has also been appointed and has been invested with all the powers of the Registrar under the Act. The Registrar's work falls under the following heads, viz., (a) recognition of undertakings and occupations; (b) registration of unions; (c) maintenance of approved lists of unions; (d) registration of agreements, settlements, submissions and awards; and (e) maintenance of a list of joint committees constituted under section 48 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

In the Dharwar district there were, in 1952, two unions registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, viz., (i) the Rashtriya Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Hubli, with a membership of about 1,150 and (ii) the Girni Kamgar Sangh, Gadag, with a membership of about 425. Both of them belong to the cotton textile industry and are also entered in the approved list. A joint committee constituted in the Narayandas Chunilal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Gadag, was registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Labour Unions.

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Labour Unions.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) has been notified as Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay under the Indian Trade Unions Act, and he is assisted in his work by three Assistant Commissioners stationed at Bombay. The work in connection with the administration of this Act includes registration of trade unions under the Act, the registration of amendments in the constitution of the unions, and preparation of the annual report on the working of the Act in the State.

In the Dharwar district there were, in 1952, ten unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Of these, three were from the cotton textile industry, two from the engineering industry, four from municipalities and the remaining one from cinema theatres.

Labour
Information.

The post of Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), Bombay, was abolished in September 1952 and his office which performs the following functions was brought under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), namely :—

(1) Compilation and publication of the Working Class Cost of Living Index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon.

(2) Conducting socio-economic enquiries into conditions of labour.

(3) Compiling and disseminating information on labour matters generally and statistics regarding industrial disputes, mofussil wages, employment, cotton mill production, trade unions, etc. in particular.

(4) Collection of statistics under the Bombay Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

(5) Publication of two monthlies, viz., the *Labour Gazette* and the *Industrial Court Reporter*.

Cost of Living
Index.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX : There is no working class cost of living index prepared for Dharwar or any other centre in the Dharwar district, nor is there any specific award of the Industrial Court laying down as to which cost of living index number series should be applied to the various centres in the Dharwar district.

Wages and
Earnings.

WAGES AND EARNINGS : The Industrial Court has fixed the rate of minimum wage for an unskilled worker at Rs. 23 for 26 working days in a month in the case of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Hubli, while in the case of the Narayandas Chunilal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Gadag, the rate is Rs. 21 for 26 working days in a month. The rate of dearness allowance fixed for both these centres is annas 14 per day of attendance which amounts to Rs. 22-12-0 for 26 working days.

The Government of Bombay has fixed the rate of minimum wages for different categories of workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) in respect of certain employments specified in Schedule I to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the rates fixed were notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part IV-A, dated 3rd January 1952, pages 4-20.

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act (LXXX of 1948) has been applied in the district to the municipal areas of Dharwar, Gadag, and Hubli.

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The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, have been made applicable to the Dharwar district. Employees' State Insurance Act.

The Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hubli, and the Narayandas Chunilal Mills, Gadag, the only two big mills in the district, have private Labour Officers. Private Labour Officers.

On the 1st March 1953, the office of the Government Labour Officer, which had been a separate office till then, was merged with the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. Under the Commissioner of Labour, there are District Labour Officers at Sholapur, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Surat. The District Labour Officer performs the statutory functions of a Labour Officer as stipulated in the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, so far as the industries covered by that Act are concerned. He also looks after the complaints, etc., emanating from the industries not covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, in an informal manner. The District Labour Officer is also invested with powers as additional Inspector of Factories under the Factories Act, 1948, and as Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In the Dharwar district, there is no separate establishment of District Labour Officer. Labour matters in the district are looked after by the District Labour Officer stationed at Sholapur. Labour Officers.

So far as the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the Dharwar district is concerned, the factories in the scheduled employments [viz. (i) rice-mills, flour mills or dal mills; (ii) tobacco curing, bidi-making, etc.; (iii) oil-mills; (iv) road construction and building operations; (v) stone crushing or stone breaking; (vi) public motor transport and (vii) tanners and leather manufactory] are looked after by the Senior Inspector of Factories stationed at Sholapur. Non-factory establishments in these industries are looked after by the District Labour Officer, Sholapur. Minimum Wages Act.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION: The Court of Industrial Arbitration (or the Industrial Court as it is commonly referred to), Bombay, as constituted under section 10 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, has jurisdiction over the Dharwar district. The duties and powers of the Industrial Court are detailed in Chapter XIII of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The Industrial Court acts as a court of arbitration in industrial disputes referred to it by the Government, the representative unions, and jointly by the parties to a dispute. In its appellate jurisdiction it decides appeals, preferred to it from the decisions of the Labour Courts, the Wage Boards, the Registrar appointed under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Commissioner of Labour. References on points of law can be made to it by the Conciliator, Commissioner of Labour, Labour Courts, Wage Boards and by Government. The Government may also make a reference to it for a declaration whether a proposed strike, lock-out, closure or stoppage would be illegal. It also hears Industrial Arbitration.

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appeals in criminal cases, pertaining to offences under the Act, from the decisions of the Labour Courts.

There are five Labour Courts in the State—two at Ahmedabad and one each at Bombay, Sholapur and Jalgaon. The Labour Court at Sholapur exercises jurisdiction over the Dharwar district. This Court is presided over by a Labour Court Judge. The Labour Court decides disputes regarding orders passed by an employer under the Standing orders governing the relations between employee and employer, changes made in Industrial matters, and special disputes referred to it under the Act. It has also powers to decide upon the legality or otherwise of a strike, lock-out, closure, stoppage or change. The Labour Court has also jurisdiction to try persons for offences punishable under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Wage Boards.

WAGE BOARDS: There are two Wage Boards appointed for the whole State, one for the cotton textile industry and another for the silk textile industry. The Wage Boards are to decide such disputes as are referred to them by the State Government under Section 86-C, and 86-KK of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Factory
Department.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT: The Factory Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, but the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control of the technical side of the work of the department over the whole State. The department is responsible mainly for the administration of the Factories Act (LXIII of 1948), but the administration of the following Acts has also been assigned to it:—

- (1) The Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936).
- (2) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925)—Section 9, regarding approval of plans of new ginning factories.
- (3) The Employment of Children Act (XXXVI of 1938).
- (4) The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act (VII of 1929).
- (5) The Minimum Wages Act (XI of 1948).
- (6) The Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act (XL of 1953).

The department has a sub-office at Sholapur in charge of a Senior Inspector of Factories, an office belonging to the State Service, Class II. The jurisdiction of this office extends over the districts of Sholapur, Dharwar and Bijapur. The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the management of the factories to which the Act is applicable. He is also responsible for the enforcement of the other enactments with the administration of which the Factories Department has been entrusted. His activities also extend to securing labour welfare amenities such as education, recreation and sports, co-operative societies and housing. Under section 8(4) of the Factories Act, the District Magistrate of Dharwar is also an Inspector of the district of Dharwar. In addition, all sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris and the officers of the Public Health Department have been appointed as additional Inspectors for certain provisions of the Act. Under rules made in accordance with Section 9, the full-time Inspector (but not an Additional Inspector) has power to prosecute, conduct or defend before a court any complaint or other proceeding arising under the Act or in discharge of his duties as Inspector.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT : Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Bombay, Bombay Suburban District and Ahmedabad District. The Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to the Western, Central and Southern Railways and the hydro-electric companies under the management of Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., arising in the State irrespective of the district in which they occur. The Commissioner has also general jurisdiction over the whole State.

The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Hubli, and Civil Judge, Junior Division, Gadag, are *ex-officio* Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions. The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Dharwar, is the *ex-officio* Commissioner for the rest of the Dharwar district.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, jurisdiction over the whole State is to enable him to settle the cases with insurance companies and other firms which have their head offices in Bombay City. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping Government have issued instructions under Section 20(2) of the Act for distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioners. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised—

(a) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8;

(b) to issue notices to, and to receive applications from, dependants in cases of deposits under these sub-sections; and

(c) to receive agreements for registration under section 28, wherever the accident may have taken place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under section 8(1) has been received, and other applications provided for in section 22 of the Act should be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to employers under Section 10-A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the district are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioners and reports of fatal accidents made under Section 10-B are also received by them. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under Section 10-A, the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

As regards the cases arising out of accidents on the Southern Railway, they are dealt with by the *ex-officio* Commissioners concerned.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936 : In the Dharwar district, the Civil Judges have been appointed authorities for the areas within their respective jurisdictions. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

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Act.

CHAPTER 17. **MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948:** The Civil Judges who have been appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act have been appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdictions.

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 Act.

Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department. **STEAM BOILER AND SMOKE NUISANCES DEPARTMENT:** The Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, but the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, who is the head of the office, has full control over the technical side of the work of the department as he is responsible for the smooth working of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, and the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, and the rules thereunder. It is concerned with the registration and inspection of boilers together with the examination of steam pipes and their supervision, and it also conducts examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and of proficiency as engineers. It is also concerned with the abatement of industrial smoke in Greater Bombay and in the cities of Ahmedabad and Sholapur only.

The department has a staff of nine Inspectors at present, 7 stationed at Bombay and 2 at Ahmedabad. One of the inspectors having headquarters in Bombay, carries out inspection of boilers in the Dharwar district.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.
Organisation. **SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPLETE PROHIBITION IN THE STATE** from 1st April 1950, the former Department of Excise has come to be designated as the Department of Prohibition and Excise. The officer charged with the administration of this department in the Dharwar district is the Collector of Dharwar. In relation to this department he is responsible to the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay State. He is invested with powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949), and also exercises powers under the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930) and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act (XX of 1936). Under the Bombay Prohibition Act, prohibition or restrictions have been placed on the manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, possession, use and consumption of liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp, *mhowra* flowers and molasses and of articles containing liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp. The Collector has powers to grant, cancel or suspend licenses, permits, and passes under the Act. He is also responsible for the administration of the Drugs Control Order, 1949.

The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Dharwar, assists the Collector and is in actual charge of the work of the Department in the district. He is also Secretary of the District Prohibition Sub-Committee. Under him there are two Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise, one with headquarters at Dharwar having charge of the talukas of Byadgi, Dharwar, Hangal, Hirekerur,

Hubli, Kalghatgi, Ranebennur and Bankapur, and the other with headquarters at Gadag having charge of the talukas of Gadag, Mundargi, Kundgol, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Ron and Shirhatti. The District Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors have also been invested with certain powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act.

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PROHIBITION AND

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Organisation.

In each taluka a medical board has been constituted, consisting of the medical officer in charge of the Government, local board or municipal dispensary and one private independent medical practitioner nominated by Government. The functions of the Board are to examine any person who applies for an addict's permit for the use of opium, ganja or bhang for personal consumption on grounds of health or for an increase in the existing quota and, on examination, to issue a medical certificate. Medical examination of applicants for permits for foreign liquor on grounds of health is done by the Government medical officers at the various Government dispensaries in the district. The certificates issued by them have, however, to be countersigned by the Civil Surgeon, Dharwar. For the town of Dharwar, the certificates are issued by the Civil Surgeon himself.

Medical Boards.

The Police Department is the chief agency to deal with detection, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Prohibition Act. Though officers of the Prohibition and Excise Department of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been invested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases detected by them to the Police for investigation. The Home Guards organisation also assists the Police in this work. Under section 134 of the Prohibition Act, village officers, village servants useful to Government, officers of other departments of the State Government, and officers and servants of local authorities are bound to give information to the police of breaches of the provision of the Act which may come to their knowledge, and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the Act about which they may have knowledge. Under section 133, officers and servants of local authorities are also bound to assist any police officer or person authorised to carry out the provisions of the Act. Under section 135, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc. are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drug to a magistrate, prohibition officer or police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

Enforcement
Work.

All revenue officers of and above the rank of Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, all magistrates, and all officers of the Department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been authorised, under section 123 of the Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act, and to seize and detain any articles of contraband. The officer so authorised, when he arrests any person or seizes and detains any article, has to forward such person or articles, without unnecessary delay, to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

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Effect of
Prohibition.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION : As prohibition was introduced in the district in gradual stages from 1947-48, a comparison is given of the consumption of liquor and intoxicating drugs in the years 1945-46, 1950-51 (the year in which complete prohibition was in force) and 1952-53 :—

	1945-46.	1950-51.	1952-53.
Country liquor (in proof gallons).	43,564	nil.	nil.
Toddy (in gallons) ...	9,56,543	nil.	nil.
Beer (in dozen bottles) ...	320	.....	.....
Wines (in dozen bottles) ...	331	.....	.....
Ganja (in seers) ...	4,923	4	5
Bhang (in seers) ...	7	2	2
Opium (in seers) ...	351	23	16
Spirits (superior) (imported units).	5,045	441	231
Spirits (cheap) (Indian units).	15,960	.....	.....

The total revenue, which was Rs. 35,20,066 in 1945-46 was only Rs. 1,06,884 in 1950-51 and Rs. 32,308 in 1952-53.

Kinds of Permits. PERMITS : Various permits are granted for the possession, use, etc., of foreign liquor. They are :—

Emergency.

(1) *Emergency Permits*.—Emergency permit is granted for the use or consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his own use or consumption or to any head of a household for the use of his household for medicinal use on emergent occasions. The permit is granted for a period not beyond 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit and for a quantity not exceeding 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ fluid ounces of brandy or rum or 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ fluid ounces of champagne per six months. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a household at any one time. The term "household" is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as the members of one domestic unit.

Health.

(2) *Health Permits*.—The health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor for a quantity up to the maximum of two units* a month to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health. This permit may be granted to an applicant for a quantity exceeding two units* but

* One unit is equal to 1 quart bottle (of 26- $\frac{2}{3}$ ozs.) of spirits or 3 quart bottles of wine or 9 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength exceeding 2 per cent. of alcohol by volume, or 27 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength not exceeding 2 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

not more than three units* of foreign liquor a month if the applicant at the time of making an application is more than 55 years of age, provided—

(a) the applicant has made such application within three months of the expiry of the health permit held by him authorising him to consume more than two units; and

(b) the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board, as the case may be, recommends to such applicant a quantity in excess of two units*.

This permit is usually granted for a period not exceeding that recommended by the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board as the case may be, but such period shall not exceed six months in any case :

Provided that the permit may be granted for a period not exceeding 12 months in the case of persons over 70 years of age.

(3) *Temporary Resident's Permits.*—A Temporary Resident's permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India, where liquor is usually consumed. No permit shall be granted for a period beyond 31st March next following the date of its commencement. The permit shall be granted for such monthly quantity not exceeding four units* as the Collector may fix in each case.

(4) *Visitor's Permits.*—Any person visiting the State of Bombay for a period not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor shall apply to the Collector. The permit shall be granted for a period not exceeding one week, provided that the Collector may extend the period of such permit, but in no case shall such period be extended to a total period exceeding one month. No permit shall be granted for a quantity exceeding one unit* per week.

(5) *Interim Permits.*—Any person who is eligible for a permit under Rule 63, 64 or 68 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor may apply to the Collector or any other officer authorised in this behalf for an interim permit while applying for a regular permit under any of the said rules. No such permit shall be granted for a period exceeding two months. The permit shall be granted for such monthly quantity of foreign liquor as the Collector may fix; provided that such quantity shall not in any case exceed two units* of foreign liquor per month if the permit holder is not eligible for permit under rule 63 or 68, or four units* of foreign liquor per month in other cases, except with the sanction of the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

(6) *Tourist Permits.*—This is issued free to a foreign tourist holding a tourist introduction card or tourist visa. The quantity of foreign liquor granted under this permit is four units* per month and the period for which it is granted is one month.

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* One unit is equal to 1 quart bottle (of 26-2/3 ozs.) of spirits or 3 quart bottles of wine or 9 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength exceeding 2 per cent. of alcohol by volume, or 27 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength not exceeding 2 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

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(7) *Special Permit for privileged personages.*—This permit is granted to consular officers and the members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are the nationals of a foreign State. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons.

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Privileged Persons.

This permit is granted for any quantity of foreign liquor if the permit holder is a Sovereign or Head of Foreign State or his consort. If the permit-holder is any other person, the permit is granted for a quantity of foreign liquor not exceeding that which may be fixed by the State Government.

Toddy.

TODDY : The possession, use, etc., of toddy is completely prohibited.

Denatured Spirit.

DENATURED SPIRIT : The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited, except under permit. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit up to a maximum quantity of two bottles per month is granted for domestic purposes. The possession and use of denatured spirit for medical and industrial, scientific or such purposes is also regulated by the system of permits.

Country Liquor
and Wine.

COUNTRY LIQUOR AND WINE : Permits for the use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities, viz., Parsees, Jews and Christians.

Ganja, Bhang
and opium.

Ganja, bhang and opium are allowed to addicts only for their personal consumption, on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board, the maximum quantity per month allowed for an addict being 15 tolas in the case of ganja and bhang and $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas in the case of opium. The addict is allowed only any one drug.

Use for industrial
etc. purposes.

There are also rules governing the possession, use, transport, sale, etc., of dangerous drugs, *mhoura* flowers, molasses, rectified spirit and absolute alcohol for industrial, medical and similar purposes.

Neera and Palm
Products.

NEERA AND PALM PRODUCTS SCHEME : There is an organisation for the State for working a scheme known as the "Neera and Palm Products Scheme". This is now worked by the Village Industries Committee. Under it, a Van Supervisor is stationed in each area of *neera* extraction, who supervises the tapping and collection of *neera* from trees. The *neera* collected is transported in motor vans to various centres. There is a Manager at each centre who supervises the sales with the help of a salesman. Each centre has also a honorary supervisor, who is usually a social worker. Licences are issued for the manufacture of *gur* from *neera*. Groups of displaced tappers have been encouraged to take up this industry.

Prohibition Sub-
Committee of
District Develop-
ment Board.

DISTRICT PROHIBITION COMMITTEE : With a view to amalgamating the activities of Government at district level, Government have set up a District Development Board in each district for advising and helping Government in respect of prohibition, rural development, labour welfare, irrigation, publicity, etc. With the setting up of the District Development Board at Dharwar, the former District Prohibition Committee has been replaced by a Prohibition Sub-Committee which now consists of ten members. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee is a non-official, while the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Dharwar, is the Secretary. The Sub-Committee consists of eight non-officials and two officials.

SANSKAR KENDRAS : With a view to providing as much recreation and counter-attraction as possible, Sanskar Kendras have been started. These are centres where old forms of recreation are revived and new methods of recreation in consonance with the changed times are introduced. The recreation activities include : (1) outdoor games like *kho-kho*, *hu-tu-tu*, *atyapatya*, volley-ball, foot-ball, cricket, ring tennis, etc.; (2) indoor games like carrom, ludo, snakes and ladders, cards, etc.; (3) *akhadas*, physical culture, physical exercises; and (4) adult education, library, reading room, etc.

In the Dharwar district, there is only one Sanskar Kendra run by the Prohibition Department, and it is located at Garden Peth, Hubli. Seven subsidized Sanskar Kendras are run by co-operative societies at Agadi (Haveri taluka), Havasabhavi (Hirekerur taluka), Hulkoti (Gadag taluka), Shirol (Nargund Peta), Nargund, Annigeri (Navalgund taluka), Kalghatgi; and twelve subsidized Sanskar Kendras are run by village panchayat committees at Motebennur (Byadgi Peta), Hosaritti (Haveri taluka), Hombal (Gadag taluka), Ron, Byahatti (Hubli taluka), Nidagundi (Ron taluka), Sudi (Ron taluka), Guttal (Haveri taluka), Kotumachgi (Gadag taluka), Shiggaon, Alur (Mundargi Peta), Rattihalli (Hirekerur taluka).

THE BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT.

THE BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT was created in 1931 as a result of the recommendations made in 1930 by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee. The classification recommended by the committee and adopted by Government includes within the Backward Classes persons of three different categories, viz., (1) untouchables now classed as "Scheduled Castes"; (2) Scheduled Tribes formerly known as Aboriginal and Hill Tribes; and (3) such other classes of persons as Government may class as "Other Backward Classes". As soon as any caste or section of the population ceases to require protection or aid it may be removed from the list of Backward Classes and it will then cease to have any special connection with the Backward Class Department.

It is the policy of Government to push on vigorously with the work of amelioration of the Backward Classes so that the communities at present classified as "Backward" will be assimilated into society on a common footing with others and they may make rapid progress in economic, social, cultural and other spheres, and conditions may be created by which they will cease to be backward.

At the head of the Department is the Director of Backward Class Welfare, with his headquarters at Poona. Under him are five Assistant Directors of Backward Class Welfare for the different regions of the State. The Karnatak districts (including the Dharwar district) are placed under the charge of an Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare (gazetted Officer of Deputy Collector's grade) with his headquarters at Dharwar. Subordinate to him and under his direct control is the Backward Class Welfare Officer for the Dharwar and Kanara districts, with headquarters at Karwar; the Backward Class Welfare Officer, Bijapur, for the districts of Bijapur and Belgaum; and the Backward Class Welfare Officer, Kolhapur, for the districts of Kolhapur and South Satara. The Backward Class Welfare Officers are of the status of a Second Grade Mamlatdar. The Backward Class Welfare

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BACKWARD CLASS.
Organization.

Officer is expected to work as a kind of liaison officer between the Backward Classes and the various departments of Government. It is part of his duties to see that the fullest benefit of all legislation enacted by Government is received by the Backward Classes. He is also expected to see that the Backward Classes derive the maximum of the concessions sanctioned by Government in any field for the amelioration of the Backward Classes. He has no executive powers and is not intended to form a sort of parallel administration for the Backward Classes. There will be many occasions on which he will have to seek the help of the revenue and police authorities of the district as of the other departments.

Various Measures
of Uplift.
Educational.

The uplift of the Backward Classes is sought to be achieved in many ways. First of all, special facilities are given to them for receiving education. For example, they get free studentships in Government as well as non-Government schools, and scholarships and freeships in arts, science and professional colleges and technical institutions. In higher primary schools and secondary schools a good number of sets of scholarships are reserved for Backward Class students. These scholarships are granted to them on the results of competitive examinations. In addition, the Backward Class Department gives monetary help to poor and deserving students from the Backward Classes, studying in higher primary, secondary, collegiate and technical institutions, by way of lump-sum scholarships for the purchase of slates, books, tools, etc. and for payment of examination fees for the Secondary School Certificate and post-Secondary School Certificate Examinations.

Hostels.

There is a Government hostel at Hubli specially meant for Backward Class students and run entirely at Government cost. This hostel has accommodation for 40 students. Twenty seats are reserved for college students and the rest for secondary school students from standard VIII and onwards. Free boarding and lodging is provided for the inmates and books and articles of stationery etc. are supplied to them at Government cost.

There are seven other hostels opened by voluntary agencies as shown below and they are given grants-in-aid by Government. The hostel-inmates are provided with lodging and boarding and other essential amenities free of any charges :—

LIST OF BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS MAINTAINED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Place.	Name of the Hostel, and location.	Name of the Voluntary Agencies managing the Hostel
Dharwar	(1) Sarvodaya Backward Class Hostel.	Sarvodaya Backward Class Hostel Committee.
	(2) District Backward Class Hostel.	District Backward Class Hostel Committee.
	(3) Backward Class Hostel for Girls.	Backward Class Hostel for Girls Committee.
Hubli	Karnatak Harijan Balikashram, Hubli.	Karnatak Harijan Balikashram Committee.
Gadag	Sarvodaya Ashram	Sarvodaya Ashram Committee.
Ron	(1) Backward Class Students Free Hostel.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Karnatak Board.
	(2) S. K. High School Free Boarding, Hole Alur.	S. K. High School Free Boarding Committee, Hole Alur.

With effect from 1st November 1950, in regard to Class I and Class II posts in the State service, 12 per cent. of vacancies are reserved for Backward Classes as a whole. Vacancies in Class III and Class IV services are reserved for various sections as follows :—

	<i>Class III services.</i>	<i>Class IV services.</i>
(i) Scheduled Castes ..	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
(ii) Scheduled Tribes ..	7 per cent.	9 per cent.
(iii) Other Backward Classes ..	9 per cent.	11 per cent.

The maximum age-limits prescribed for appointment to Class III and IV services and posts under the relevant recruitment rules are relaxable by five years in favour of Backward Class candidates.

Special attention is devoted to provision of housing accommodation for the Backward Classes. The Backward Class Department helps in providing housing sites for members of the Backward Classes by acquiring lands and disposing of the plots to individual members at a nominal occupancy price fixed in consultation with the Collector of the district. Under a Post-War Reconstruction Scheme, Backward Class housing societies are eligible to receive an interest-free loan up to 75 per cent. of the cost of construction limited to Rs. 1,500 in Backward Areas and Rs. 2,000 in other areas. Government have ordered in the same scheme that free provision should be made of three gunthas of land for a Backward Class family engaged in agricultural pursuits and one-and-a-half gunthas of land for a Backward Class family engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. With a view to breaking down the isolation of Scheduled Caste quarters, Government have also ordered that the houses of Scheduled Castes should be shifted closer to the main village sites, waste lands, where available, being granted to the Scheduled Castes for housing purposes on payment of reasonable occupancy price. Similar concessions are granted to individual members of Backward Classes where organization of a Backward Class co-operative housing society is not possible. There are 12 Backward Class housing co-operative societies registered in the district.

The economic regeneration of the Backward Classes is promoted by various means. With a view to improving the technique of the hereditary occupations of these classes, Government have sanctioned a number of peripatetic parties (15 in 1951) for imparting training to them in various industrial subjects. Stipends are granted to students admitted to these classes. Backward Class students are also awarded scholarships for taking industrial training at the various technical and industrial institutions. After training, the Backward Class artisans are encouraged to organize industrial co-operatives and help in the form of loans and subsidies are granted to such societies. Individual Backward Class artisans can also take advantage of similar financial assistance. Co-operative farming societies of Backward Classes also get State help in the form of loans, subsidies, revenue free land for cultivation, etc.

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On 31st March 1953, there were three Backward Class co-operative farming societies with a total membership of 97 persons. These three societies were in possession of 1,264 acres, and had received from Government Rs. 32,250 as loans and Rs. 7,450 as subsidies.

In forest areas, help regarding cutting of fuel and other facilities can be obtained from the Forest Department. The Revenue Department is extending its active help in the matter of disposal of waste lands for cultivation to Backward Class cultivators and grant of tagai loans, housing sites, etc.

Social Uplift.

Measures have been taken to ensure the social uplift of the Backward Classes, especially Harijans. The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act (X of 1946) and the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act (XXXV of 1947) as amended in 1948 have been enacted with a view to bringing about the complete removal of untouchability as far as public and civic rights are concerned. The Bombay Devadasis Protection Act (X of 1934) has declared unlawful the performance of any ceremony having the effect of dedicating girls as *devadasis*. These unfortunate girls were usually members of the Backward Classes.

The Backward Class Department has to see that the policy of Government is fully implemented in day-to-day administration.

Backward Class
Sub-Committee of
District Develop-
ment Board.

To advise the Backward Class Department in regard to its activities at the district level, formerly there was a District Backward Class Committee for Dharwar District. The Chairman of this Committee was the Collector of Dharwar. The functions of this Committee were as under :—

(a) to advise on questions referred to it by the Backward Class Welfare Officer or the Backward Class Board ;

(b) to provide information regarding the grievances and needs of the Backward Classes ;

(c) to take suitable measures for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities and also for the removal of harmful social customs among the various Backward Classes ; in particular to explain the provisions of the laws regarding the removal of social disabilities of Harijans and authorization of temple entry and to maintain a watch over the working of these laws and to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned activities and incidents contrary to the principles or provisions of these laws occurring within the district ; and

(d) to carry on propaganda work for the amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes.

Since the formation of the District Development Board, the District Backward Class Committee is amalgamated with the District Development Board as a sub-committee for the amelioration of the Backward Classes. This Sub-Committee consists of official as well as non-official members. The Vice-Chairman of the District Development Board is the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare, Dharwar, is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee is of a consultative and advisory nature.

The Karnatak Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur, does the work of amelioration of the Backward Classes (including Harijans) in the Dharwar district also, and is paid an annual grant by the Backward Class Department.

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Formerly there were two Criminal Tribes Settlements in Dharwar district, one at Hubli and another at Gadag. After the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, on the 13th August 1949, the settlers have become free citizens of India along with the rest of the people. These ex-Criminal Tribes people form part of the Backward Classes and hence they are eligible for all the concessions available for the uplift of Backward Classes in Bombay State. The ex-Criminal Tribes residing in the ex-settlement premises at Hubli are allowed the dispensary facilities. A Labour Welfare Centre has been opened by the Labour Department in the ex-Criminal Tribe Settlement premises at Gadag.

Ex-Criminal Tribes
Settlement.

The following co-operative societies have been organised for the ex-Criminal Tribes in the Dharwar district : (1) the Shantiniketan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Hubli ; (2) the Co-operative Credit Society, Hubli ; (3) the Industrial Co-operative Society, Hubli ; (4) the Co-operative Carpentry and Blacksmithy Society Ltd., Gadag ; and (5) the Belligatti Tenant Farming Society Ltd., Belligatti (Taluka Kundgol).

Various forms of help, such as land grants, etc., have been extended to these societies.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

PRIOR TO 1950, THE RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS in the State were governed by various enactments, Central as well as Provincial, based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which can be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This Act defines 'public trust' as "an express or constructive trust for either a public religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, a *math*, a *wakf*, a *dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1869)."

CHARITY
COMMISSIONER.
Bombay Public
Trusts Act.

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such trust or class of trusts. The Act has been made applicable to the following classes of public trusts with effect from 21st January 1952 :—

- (1) temples ;
- (2) *maths* ;
- (3) *wakfs* ;

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Trusts Act.

(4) public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above, created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof;

(5) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;

(6) *dharmadas*, i.e. any amounts which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose; and

(7) all other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

A Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay has been appointed to administer the Act. The first Charity Commissioner was appointed on the 14th August 1950. An Assistant Charity Commissioner has been appointed for the Belgaum region which consists of the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Bijapur. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Duties of
Trustees.

The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include—(a) the approximate value of moveable and immoveable property owned by the trust, (b) the gross average annual income of the trust property, and (c) the amount of the average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

The following statement furnishes statistics relating to the public trusts from Dharwar district registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Belgaum region, Belgaum, till 31st December 1953 :—

PUBLIC TRUSTS IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.
Property, Income and Expenditure.

Section.	Total Number of Trusts registered.	Value of Property.		Gross average annual income.	Average annual expenditure.
		Moveable.	Immoveable.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	1,479	5,29,697 15 11	51,14,780 9 9	4,30,969 7 1	4,31,526 7 1
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	73	5,292 8 0	3,49,386 0 0	33,561 8 8	33,851 8 8
'E' (Trusts not for the benefit of any particular community).	52	9,38,569 14 10	6,91,240 12 0	10,13,145 13 4	9,63,163 9 0
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860).	23	4,81,504 3 2	6,27,249 14 3	5,26,767 3 11	5,47,564 4 0
Total ...	1,627	19,55,064 9 11	67,82,657 4 0	20,04,444 1 0	19,76,105 12 9

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Duties of
Trustees.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent. of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenues of the State. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 300 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by Chartered Accountants or persons authorised under the Act. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the moveables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied on an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immoveable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act, etc.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner who, after due inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to a public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immoveable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

Application of funds by cy pres. If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public

trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application *cy pres* of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, an appeal lies to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

The Charity Commissioner may, with his consent, be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by the author of a trust provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. In such cases, the Charity Commissioner may levy administration charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be conducted with the aid of assessors not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the *Official Gazette* every three years. Districtwise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Bombay appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for launching prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

In their First Five-Year Plan (1951-56), the Planning Commission of the Government of India proposed organisation of "Community Development Projects" and "National Extension Service" to initiate a process of improvement of social and economic life in the villages. These are being co-operatively implemented by the Union and the State Governments. The principal aim is to mobilise local

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dormant man-power for a concerted and co-ordinated effort at raising the level of rural life as a whole. Both the "National Extension Service" and the "Community Development" programmes envisage development in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, social education, co-operation, communications etc. in selected areas. In the areas of Community Development Projects' 'blocks', constructional programme is more intensive than in the National Extension Service areas. In the latter, the main objective is to bring about administrative re-organisation.

Plan.

Each block, whether of the Community Development or National Extension Service category, covers a population of approximately 66,000. The budget provided for a Community Development block is 15 lakhs of rupees for a period of three years, while the cost of a National Extension Service block is only half of this, viz., 7½ lakhs of rupees. National Extension Service blocks are intended to spread over the whole country by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, and approximately half the number of these blocks will, on the basis of their performance, be converted into Community Development blocks. For the first three years the State Governments are to receive substantial financial help from the Central Government. After the first three years the financial liability for maintaining the development achieved in the selected area will devolve mainly upon the State Governments.

Administrative
Machinery.

Special administrative machinery has been set up at the headquarters of the State Governments and at lower levels to avoid delay in departmental routine. In the Bombay State the Development Commissioner, who is also the Chief Secretary to Government, has been made responsible for the control and supervision of the programme. The Development Commissioner is assisted by an Additional Development Commissioner. A committee known as the State Development Committee, consisting of the Chief Minister (as Chairman) and Ministers in charge of Finance, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation, has also been set up. The Chief Secretary and Secretaries, Finance, Revenue, Agriculture and Public Works Departments are also members of this committee. The functions of the State Committee are to lay down broad policies and provide general supervision in respect of the implementation of the programme.

In the case of a Community Development block, the Prant Officer (Assistant or Deputy Collector), in whose charge the block area falls, has been appointed *ex-officio* Project Officer for the development block. This arrangement not only avoids duplication of agencies but also ensures rapid development and economy in expenditure. The Project Officer, by virtue of his position as a Revenue Officer, is in a position to exert considerable healthy influence upon the villagers in their endeavour for social and economic development.

At the district and taluka levels, committees known as 'District Community Development/National Extension Service Advisory Committee' and 'Taluka Community Development/National Extension Service Advisory Committee' have been set up to look

after and tender advice in connection with the working of the programme. The committees consist of both officials connected with the programme as also non-officials. To aid and advise the Prant-cum-Project Officers in the task of all-round development, subject-matter specialists like Agricultural Officers, Assistant District Co-operative Officers, Social Education Organisers, Deputy Engineers, Overseers, etc. have been appointed. Considerable delegation of powers has been made to Collectors, Prant-cum-Project Officers etc. by way of decentralisation of powers, which necessarily avoids departmental routine and delay in the execution of the programme.

The lowest but the most important link in the chain of the administrative machinery devised for this development programme is the *Gram Sevak* who works in close contact with the villagers. A new cadre of *Gram Sevaks* (village level workers) has been formed by pooling the existing personnel of the Revenue, Co-operative and Agricultural Departments, working at the level of group of villages in the block area. On appointment these *Gram Sevaks* perform revenue as well as extension duties. They are Circle Inspectors, Agricultural Assistants and Co-operative Supervisors, all in one. The *talathis* in charge of villages are designated as Assistant *Gram Sevaks*. The functions which the village level worker has to perform are of very great importance. He has to understand rural problems and the psychology of the farmer and offer solutions to his various difficulties. He has to try and find out the felt needs of the people and the solutions that he offers have to be demonstrated by working in close co-operation with the farmers. His success depends on the extent to which he gains the confidence of the farmers.

The various administrative departments and heads of departments have been directed to assign very high priority to matters relating to project works. In the district, the Collector, as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, is also expected to bring about proper co-ordination in the work of the various development departments functioning in the project area.

The aim of the programme is community development and it can only take place when people themselves evince a keen interest in the programme. To this end people are sought to be associated as much as is possible with the planning of development schemes and their execution. While schemes involving large expenditure and requiring a high degree of technical skill are to be executed departmentally, other schemes are to be executed with as much co-operation as is possible from local agencies such as the District Local Boards, village panchayats, etc., or, in the last resort, by *ad hoc* committees formed of representatives of the villages.

To ensure people's participation in the development programme it has been laid down that various schemes or works are to be taken up on the basis of public contribution. The Collectors and Project Officers approve schemes only when minimum popular contributions are forthcoming. There is no limit to the maximum popular contribution which can even be cent per cent. The scales of minimum popular contributions vary according to the nature of the schemes.

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Contributions may be in cash or labour or materials. For schemes of irrigation the minimum contribution fixed is 33 per cent. ; for drinking water wells 25 per cent. ; for roads 33 per cent. ; for school buildings 33 per cent. ; for dispensaries or hospitals 25 per cent. of capital cost, and for community recreation centres and library buildings 50 per cent. of capital cost.

For certain reasons, mainly administrative, it was not considered desirable to have in this State separate and scattered units covering a population of 66,000 persons each and to style such units as National Extension Service blocks. I was considered that National Extension blocks should be made co-extensive with the limits of talukas and that such talukas, depending on their population, be considered as comprising one or more blocks for purposes of financial allotment.

Work in
Dharwar
District.

In the Dharwar district, the National Extension Service Scheme was first introduced in October 1953 in the taluka of Dharwar. In October 1954 one more taluka of the Dharwar district, namely, Ron Taluka, was brought under the National Extension Service Programme.

From 1st June 1955, the National Extension Service block in Dharwar Taluka has been converted into a Community Development block. Regarding administrative arrangements, the Mamlatdar is the *ex-officio* Block Development Officer. The Prant Officer has overall charge of directing and supervising development activities included in the programme. The Collector is expected to take personal interest in the implementation of the scheme and is ultimately responsible for its success.

To train the personnel required for the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Schemes in the Bombay Karnatak, an Extension Centre has been opened at Dharwar. This centre is located on the Dharwar-Belgaum road opposite to the Police Headquarters, about two miles from the City Head Post Office. This centre is in charge of a Principal, who is a Class I Officer in the Bombay Agricultural Service.