

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

VARIOUS ameliorative measures have been initiated by the Government to make the conditions of the labour population happy and contented. To this end, several Acts have been promulgated relating to working conditions, safety, hygiene, workers' welfare, minimum wages, provision for arbitration of disputes between the workers and the employers, and the like. Among the various labour laws that are in force in the district are :—

- (1) Factories Act,
- (2) Payment of Wages Act,
- (3) Minimum Wages Act,
- (4) Workmen's Compensation Act,
- (5) Industrial Disputes Act,
- (6) Indian Trade Unions Act,
- (7) Maternity Benefit Act,
- (8) Motor Transport Workers Act,
- (9) Working Journalists (Conditions of service and miscellaneous Provisions) Act.
- (10) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act,
- (11) Weekly Holidays Act,
- (12) Employees' Provident Fund Act,
- (13) Indian Boilers Act,
- (14) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act
- (15) Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act.
- (16) Employment of Children Act and
- (17) Payment of Bonus Act.

The Commissioner of Labour is also the Chief Conciliation Officer for the State. He is also the Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1955. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is the authority for the enforcement of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act, and the Commissioner of Labour, for all the other Acts in force, which are administered by the several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The

Employees' Provident Fund Act is separately administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga Division, comprising Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bellary districts, is the officer in charge of the Labour Department in Gulbarga district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the department in his division. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, *ex-officio* Inspector under the Factories Act, and Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act and the Working Journalists (Conditions of service and miscellaneous Provisions) Act. He is assisted in his work by two Labour Officers, one with headquarters at Gulbarga and the other at Raichur.

**Administra-
tion**

The Labour Officer, Gulbarga, is the officer in charge of the administration of the department both in Gulbarga and Bidar districts. He works under the supervision and guidance of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, and is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the department in Gulbarga district.

The Labour Officer, Gulbarga, has also been notified recently as a Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of establishments employing not more than 200 workers.

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act is in force in the district in Gulbarga, Yadgir and Shahabad towns. The Act regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and establishments, provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, and the giving of proper notice of termination and also grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal.

**Shops and
Establish-
ments**

There are two Labour Inspectors in the district with their headquarters at Gulbarga, working under the direct control of the Labour Officer, Gulbarga. It is their duty to see that all the owners of shops and establishments in their jurisdictions adhere strictly to rules and regulations, both under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and the Weekly Holidays Act.

As on the 1st December, 1965, there were 3,253 shops and establishments in the three towns in the district where the Act is in force, in which 2,837 persons were employed. The reason for this small number of employees is due to the fact that most of the shops and establishments are managed by the owners themselves without the assistance of any workers.

The Weekly Holidays Act is in force in nine towns of the district, namely, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Shahabad, Seram, Chittapur,

**Weekly
Holidays Act**

Shorapur, Shahapur, Chincholi and Aland. About 4,780 shops and establishments involving about 5,030 employees came under the purview of the Act during the year 1964-65.

**Minimum
Wages for
Labour**

The two Labour Inspectors with headquarters at Gulbarga also enforce the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and the Rules thereunder. They work under the control of the Labour Officer, Gulbarga. The several industries, which came under the purview of the Act, are mentioned below :—

- (1) Agriculture,
- (2) Tanneries and leather manufactory,
- (3) Tobacco (including Beedi manufactory),
- (4) Foundry with or without machine shops,
- (5) Tile Industry,
- (6) Cotton Ginning and Pressing,
- (7) Automobile Engineering including servicing and repairing works,
- (8) Cashewnut,
- (9) Public Motor Transport,
- (10) Oil Mills,
- (11) Stone breaking and stone crushing,
- (12) Rice, Flour and Dhal Mills, and
- (13) Construction of Roads and Buildings.

The Labour Inspectors are expected to see that the minimum rates of wages fixed for labour in respect of each of the scheduled industries mentioned above are strictly adhered to. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga, and the Labour Officer, Gulbarga, have also been notified as Inspectors of Minimum Wages for enforcing the provisions of the Act more effectively.

**Industrial
Disputes**

The officers in the district, empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act to bring about conciliation in labour disputes, are the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga and the Labour Officer, Gulbarga. They are required to mediate under the law, and if their attempts at conciliation fail, then they report the matter to Government through the Commissioner of Labour. Government then refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga, is competent to deal with disputes concerning industries employing more than 200 workers, while the Labour Officer can deal with disputes in industries employing 200 or less workers.

The following statement indicates the number of industrial disputes reported and disposed of or settled, during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of disputes reported during the year</i>	<i>No. of disputes disposed of or settled during the year</i>
1963-64	34	31
1964-65	12	12

The relationship between the workers and the managements of industrial concerns was generally peaceful and cordial during these years.

There is an Inspector of Factories with his head-quarters at Gulbarga to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. The Inspector of Factories is required to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction follow the statutory obligations imposed under the Act. In cases of infringement, he brings them before a proper Court of Law.

Factories and other Establishments.

There were 82 factories in Gulbarga district during the year 1964, employing 5,483 workers. The average number of workers in each factory was 67. In addition to these factories, the number of workers employed in the various other establishments in the district, during the year 1964-65, was as indicated below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total No. of workers employed</i>
1.	Commercial Establishments	372	479
2.	Shops	2,510	1,532
3.	Restaurants	358	679
4.	Cinema Theatres	13	147
	Total	3,253	2,837

The following statement indicates the number of strikes, the number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost, during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, pertaining to the district.

Strikes and Lock-outs

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of strikes</i>	<i>No. of workers involved</i>	<i>No. of man-days lost</i>
1963-64	7	2,250	2,355
1964-65	4	1,534	16,218

There were no cases of lock-outs in the district, during these years.

Trade Unions

The Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining. These unions, when registered, have certain rights and obligations, and are independent bodies. Industrial workers have, therefore, been quick to take advantage of trade union movement in order to further their welfare.

There were sixteen registered trade unions in the district in the year 1959-60. This number increased to nineteen during the year 1960-61, and during the year 1961-62 it was twenty-three. The following registered trade unions were functioning in the district during the year 1964-65 :—

1. Kurukunta and Seram Stone Quarry Labourers' and Employees' Union, Kurukunta, Seram taluk.
2. Shahabad and Marthur Stone Quarry Labourers' and Employees' Union, Shahabad.
3. Shahabad Cement Factory Workers' Union, Shahabad.
4. M. S. K. Mills Workers' Union, Gulbarga.
5. M. S. K. Mills Mazdoor Sabha, Gulbarga.
6. M. S. K. Mills Kamgar Union, Gulbarga.
7. M. S. K. Mills Clerks' Union, Gulbarga.
8. Wadi Stone Marketing Co. Ltd. Workers' Union, Ragoon.
9. Municipal Market Merchants' Association, Gulbarga.
10. Gumastha Sangh, Gulbarga.
11. Gulbarga District P.W.D. Road Workers' Union, Gulbarga.
12. Gulbarga Beedi Workers' Union, Gulbarga.
13. The Shahabad Stone Workers' Union, Shahabad.
14. A.C.C. Engineering Works Employees' Union, Shahabad.
15. A.C.C. Engineering Workers' Union, Shahabad.
16. A.C.C. Engineering Works Staff Union, Shahabad.
17. Gumastha Sangh, Gurmatkal.
18. Chittapur Stone-Quarrying Co. Workers' Union, Chittapur.

Other Amenities

A great deal of improvement has been effected in the conditions of the labour population in the district as a result of the helpful measures initiated by the Government as well as by the employers. The Labour Department took keen interest in the socio-economic conditions of the workers and improved them to a great extent with the help and co-operation of the managements. Recreational facilities, such as reading room, library, indoor games and sports were provided by Government in the Labour Welfare Centre, Gulbarga, which was started during the Second Five-Year Plan period. This Welfare Centre is under the administrative control of the Labour Officer, Gulbarga.

The Government have also initiated the following schemes for the benefit of the workers :—

(1) *Banking facilities.*—This scheme was taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with the object of affording relief to the industrial workers who are in financial distress. Loans are given to the workers at reasonable rates of interest on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, societies have been organised and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act.

(2) *Film Shows.*—The Department has undertaken propaganda work, and film shows are arranged to educate the working classes on the improved methods of increasing productivity in industrial concerns, safety measures, and is also giving them training in their respective industries, to make them more useful. These shows are arranged in large factories and industrial concerns, at public exhibitions.

(3) *Workers' Education Scheme.*—This is a scheme sponsored by the Government of India under the Second Five-Year Plan to educate the workers on their rights and obligations under the various labour laws in force. For this purpose a thirteen-week course of practical instruction in all the relevant subjects is held, the trainees being selected from the labour population on the recommendation of the trade unions. This scheme is being implemented under the guidance of a committee constituted by Government.

Various ameliorative measures have also been brought into force by big establishments like the Associated Cement Company, Shahabad, and the M.S.K. Mills, Gulbarga, for the benefit of the labourers. The Cement Company has provided rent-free quarters, a free primary school, indoor and outdoor games, a cinema theatre, a swimming pool, a co-operative society, a canteen and a hostel for the benefit of the workers. The M.S.K. Mills has provided for its employees housing facilities, indoor and outdoor games, a primary school, a hospital and a reading room and library.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it was made applicable to a limited number of establishments in the district, in the year 1953. Every employee of an establishment to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the fund after completion of one year's continuous service, or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. Contribution at 6½ or 8 per cent, as the case may be, is deducted by the employers from the basic wages and dearness-cum-food allowance of employees who get Rs. 1,000 per mensem or less as basic wages, and who are otherwise eligible for the membership of the scheme. The employees drawing more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem as basic wages are also eligible to become

**Employees'
Provident
Fund
Scheme**

members of the fund, and those who are already members of the fund can continue to contribute on basic wages over and above Rs. 1,000 per mensem, provided that the employers are agreeable in writing, to pay their (employers') share of provident fund along with the administrative charges on the total contributions in respect of such employees. Under the amended scheme, any employee, who is not eligible to join the scheme, can also be enrolled as a member of the fund on the joint application of the employee and the employer, provided the employer agrees in writing to pay his own share of Provident Fund contributions and administrative charges on the total contribution in respect of such employees. An amount equal to a worker's contribution, *i.e.*, 6½ or 8 per cent of the basic wages and dearness-*cum*-food allowance is contributed by the employer each month. The monthly collections along with three per cent administrative charges on the total contributions of the employees and the employers are deposited by the employer in the nearest branch of the State Bank of India for being credited to the Employees' Provident Fund account by the 15th of the following month. The expenses of administration and supervision of the fund are met from the administrative and inspection charges.

Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, for the grant of advances under certain conditions to the members for (i) financing life insurance policies, (ii) construction and purchase of houses and sites, (iii) defraying medical expenses and (iv) for purchasing shares in Consumers' Co-operative Societies, from their share of contributions to the fund.

A sum of about Rs. 60,000 was being realised every month in the district (as on the 1st January 1965) as the total contributions to the fund. Fifty per cent of this sum represented the employees' share and the balance, that of the employers.

Twenty-four establishments in the district had been brought under the purview of the scheme, as on the 1st January, 1965. The following list indicates the names of these establishments :—

1. Gulbarga Oil Mills (Narayandas Bros.), Gulbarga.
2. Subhaschandra Oil Mills, Gulbarga.
3. Lingeri Konnappa Ginning, Pressing & Oil Mills, Yadgir.
4. Mahboob Shahi Kalburgi Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga.
5. The Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Shahabad.
6. Shankarlal Lahoti Oil Mills, Gulbarga.
7. Office of the Divisional Controller, Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, Station Bazaar, Gulbarga.
8. Shahabad & Marthur Stone Supplying Co., (P) Ltd., Shahabad.

9. Kurukunta & Seram Stones Ltd., Kurukunta.
10. Wadi Stone Marketing Co., (P) Ltd., Wadi Junction.
11. Ramachandra Ramanarayan Oil Mills, Seram.
12. Namdeo Rukmannappa Chincholi Dhal Mills, Gulbarga.
13. Arya Annapurna Boarding, Lodging & Restaurant, Main Road, Gulbarga.
14. Lakshmikant Hotel, Main Bazaar, Gulbarga.
15. Tirandaz Talkies, Gulbarga.
16. Sri Hanuman Rice and Oil Mills, Seram.
17. Messrs. Hanumandas Bhagavandas & Co., Dhal Mill, Gulbarga.
18. Messrs. Chittapur Stone Quarries Co. (P), Ltd., Chittapur.
19. Messrs. Sri Ganesh Trading Co., Seram.
20. Jalejar Oil & Rice Mills, Yadgir.
21. Saidapur Oil Mills, Saidapur.
22. Vijaya Oil Mills, Shahabad.
23. Vittal Trading Co., Gulbarga.
24. Messrs. Jai Hind Oil & Fertilizers Co., Yadgir.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme came into force in the district in 1964. About 5,000 workers in the district are covered under the scheme.

The Mysore Prohibition Act has not yet been extended to Gulbarga district and the area still remains wet. Several social service organisations, however, are doing propaganda in the district in support of prohibition. Their work is particularly confined to areas where there is a preponderance of labour classes. Lectures are arranged during large gatherings like fairs and religious melas to impress upon the audience, the advantages of abstinence from alcoholic drinks.

The district comprises ten taluks. The population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district, according to the 1961 census, was 2,17,878 and 1,352 respectively, as indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Population of Scheduled Castes	Population of Scheduled Tribes
1.	Gulbarga	30,966	93
2.	Chittapur	26,146	..
3.	Yadgir	25,505	76
4.	Shahapur	24,653	..
5.	Shorapur	17,479	..
6.	Jevargi	16,232	..
7.	Afzalpur	12,643	14
8.	Aland	29,298	414
9.	Chincholi	17,565	196
10.	Seram	17,391	559
	Total	2,17,878	1,352

In addition to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, there are Lamani, Korava, Parhi and Waddars who are classified as Denotified Tribes or *vimukta jatis*, residing in the district, besides those coming under the Other Backward Classes.

Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the district are generally under-educated and socially backward. The main occupations of these classes are agriculture, unskilled labour, production of leather goods, carpentry, cattle-rearing and rural crafts. The District Social Welfare Officer has been entrusted with the responsibility of attending to the various problems connected with the work of amelioration of these classes in the district. He is assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors in each taluk of the district, besides other technical staff.

The several ameliorative schemes relating to these classes were brought into force in the district in the year 1952-53. The schemes may be broadly classified into three categories, namely, social, economic and educational. The social activities mainly relate to removal of untouchability and other social disabilities. In the economic sphere, various activities like agricultural development, cottage industries, medical relief, housing and other grant-in-aid works have been taken up. In the field of education, free educational facilities and certain other concessions have been provided.

A brief description of the various ameliorative schemes sponsored in the district for the welfare of these communities during the First and Second Plan periods is given below.

Educational Aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the people of the Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department started seven Government Scheduled Caste hostels for boys and two hostels for girls. Provision was made for the admission of 435 students in these hostels every year. Four Scheduled Caste hostels run by voluntary agencies were also given help by sanction of grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 15 per inmate per month. A large number of slates, slate pencils and dresses costing Rs. 25,875 were distributed to the children studying in primary schools, and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned every year as scholarships to students of middle and higher secondary schools. A college hostel was opened during the year 1960-61 for the students of the Scheduled Castes studying in professional and technical institutions.

A sum of Rs. 47,325 was sanctioned during the Second Five-Year Plan as grant-in-aid to eight Lamani hostels (Lamani Vidyarthi Vasathi Grihas). Six cosmopolitan hostels also received grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department at the

rate of Rs. 15 per inmate per month. A sum of Rs. 60,825 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid under "Education" for Other Backward Classes.

Housing grants were sanctioned under the State sector at Rs. 400 per family to the members of the Scheduled Castes. The following table indicates the amounts sanctioned and the number of houses constructed during the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 in the district.

Year	Amount sanctioned		No. of houses constructed
	Rs.	P.	
1956-57	2,080	00	8
1957-58	1,38,400	00	463
1958-59	87,502	50	255
1959-60	1,24,400	00	311
1960-61	1,08,000	00	200
Total	4,60,382	50	1,237

About 65 acres of land costing about Rs. 28,500 were allotted to the Harijans for building houses during the Second Five-Year Plan period. During the same period, 160 houses were constructed and about 15 acres of land were acquired for housing, for the benefit of the Denotified Tribes, at an expenditure of about Rs. 53,500.

A sum of Rs. 50,280 was sanctioned to 554 Scheduled Caste families for the purchase of bullocks, implements, seeds and manure. Two hundred and ninety-nine artisans were sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 11,392 for the purchase of tools and equipment to develop crafts. One hundred and twelve persons belonging to the Denotified Tribes were given bullocks costing about Rs. 25,400.

Agricultural and Industrial Aid

A tailoring centre for the members of the Scheduled Castes was opened at Gulbarga, and each of the trainees was given a sewing machine free of cost. A sum of about Rs. 30,300 was spent towards the running of eight women's welfare centres in the district.

Welfare of women and children

To provide adequate drinking water to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, a sum of about Rs. 66,500 was spent for digging new wells and repairing old ones. A sum of about Rs. 50,650 was spent during the Second Five-Year Plan period for the construction of seventeen new community centres.

Miscellaneous Schemes

**Centrally
Sponsored
Schemes**

Under the Central sector of the Second Five-Year Plan, the following welfare schemes were implemented in the district, as per details furnished below :—

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.
1.	Housing	43,595
2.	Economic Uplift	35,000
3.	Drinking Water Wells	26,443
4.	Roads	46,400
	Total	1,51,438

WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES

		Rs.
1.	Housing	35,800
2.	Economic Uplift }	83,700
3.	Communications }	
4.	Wells }	
5.	School Buildings }	
	Total	1,19,500

WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

		Rs.
1.	Housing	57,000
2.	Agricultural Aid	57,000
3.	Wells }	57,000
4.	School Buildings }	
5.	Roads	57,000
	Total	2,28,000

WELFARE SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR
1964-65

A sum of Rs. 1,31,068 was spent under the State sector, in connection with the schemes relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the district, during 1964-65. The important schemes implemented, allotment and the expenditure incurred were as noted below :—

**Welfare of
Scheduled
Castes**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Physical targets achieved</i>
		Rs.	Rs.	
I. EDUCATION				
1.	Starting of Women's Welfare Centres.	20,350	17,703	5 centres--250 children benefited.
2.	Continuance of Boys' hostels.	38,907	31,445	5 hostels--138 boarders.
3.	Continuance of Girls' hostels.	24,138	12,260	3 hostels--27 boarders.
4.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels.	5,000	4,648	5 hostels--38 boarders.
II. ECONOMIC AID				
1.	Aid to Co-operative Societies.	1,500	1,500	3 Societies benefited
2.	Tailoring Units ..	7,940	5,587	1 unit --12 trainees
3.	Tailoring-cum-production Centre.	12,000	10,449	1 Centre started
4.	Residential School	9,167	9,167	26 inmates benefited
III. HEALTH AND HOUSING				
1.	Drinking Water Wells.	18,000	11,099	28 wells repaired
2.	Acquisition of lands	17,918	17,918	31 acres-27 guntas acquired.

Welfare of Denotified Tribes

A sum of Rs. 1,72,529 was allotted to the district, under the State sector, to carry out the several schemes formulated for the advancement of the Denotified Tribes and a sum of Rs. 1,62,198 was spent during the year 1964-65 as per details indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Targets achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Residential Schools	9,025	6,934	One school benefited
2.	Equipments to school-going children.	1,400	1,327	235 children benefited
3.	Starting of new hostels—Aid to private hostels.	96,950	96,467	One hostel started and 11 private hostels given aid.
4.	Award of scholarships.	8,000	8,000	158 students benefited
5.	Aid to agriculturists	18,000	15,958	229 families benefited
6.	Housing aid	31,154	27,614	Construction of 128 houses aided; 8 acres 29 guntas of land acquired.
7.	Sinking of wells	8,000	5,898	5 wells completed

Welfare of other Backward Classes

A sum of Rs. 42,960 was allotted under the State sector for the schemes relating to the welfare of the Other Backward Classes in the district, during the year 1964-65, and a sum of Rs. 42,760 was spent, as indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Targets achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels.	40,560	40,560	11 hostels benefited
2.	Award of pre-matric scholarships.	2,400	2,200	34 students benefited
	Total	42,960	42,760	

Welfare of Nomadic Tribes

A sum of Rs. 3,500 was allotted under the Central sector to carry out the schemes sponsored for the advancement of Nomadic Tribes in the district during the year 1964-65, and a sum of Rs. 3,325 was spent as indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Targets achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Supply of milch cows.	1,500	1,325	22 families benefited
2.	Housing subsidy	2,000	2,000	6 houses built
	Total	3,500	3,325	

A sum of Rs. 1,56,475 was allotted to the district under the Central sector to carry out the several schemes sponsored for the advancement of the Denotified Tribes, and a sum of Rs. 1,24,989 was spent during the year 1964-65 for that purpose. The important items of expenditure incurred were as noted below :—

Sl. No.	Schemes	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Targets achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Residential Schools	27,610	24,383	3 schools—75 boarders.
2.	Craft Centre	8,035	5,744	22 girls benefited
3.	Supply of bullocks	41,680	41,500	120 families benefited
4.	Supply of seeds and manure.	5,200	5,191	215 persons benefited
5.	Agricultural implements.	5,200	5,100	103 persons benefited
6.	Supply of milch cows.	10,800	10,450	113 persons benefited
7.	Supply of bullocks with carts.	16,800	15,868	38 persons benefited

Welfare of Denotified Tribes

Under the scheme for the welfare of women belonging to the Backward Classes, eleven women's welfare centres were functioning in the district. They were located at the headquarters of each of the ten taluks, and at Mashal in Afzalpur taluk. Pre-primary education was introduced as one of the activities of these welfare centres. Free mid-day meals and also supply of garments to children between the ages of five and seven years were provided. Craft classes were also conducted for the benefit of women, wherein sewing and cutting and embroidery were taught. Out of a sum of Rs. 24,020 allotted towards these welfare centres during the year 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 19,316 was spent.

Welfare of Women and Children of Backward Classes

The administration of the endowments in the Hyderabad Karnatak districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar is still governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1939 and the Rules made thereunder. The Endowments Department in Gulbarga district traces its history from the old Ecclesiastical Department of the former Hyderabad State. The Ecclesiastical Department was abolished in the year 1950 when the Constitution came into force and the Endowments Department was created in its place with a Director of Endowments as its head. The Department was then a part of the Board of Revenue of the Hyderabad State.

Charitable Endowments

The Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments, Bangalore, is also functioning now as the Nazim-e-wakf, exercising the powers of the Member, Board of Revenue and Director of

Endowments, under the Endowments Regulations and the Rules thereunder.

The Deputy Commissioner is the Officer in charge of endowments in the district and at the taluk level, the Tahsildar is the officer who attends to this work. Besides, there is an Endowment Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner to assist him in the administration of the Department in the district. He is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments under rule 230 of the Hyderabad Endowments Act and is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner in the day-to-day work pertaining to the department.

Registration of Institutions

According to the Hyderabad Endowments Regulations, the registration of all endowed institutions and their property in the book of endowments is compulsory. The Tahsildar is the registering officer under these Regulations. Out of a total of 4,597 religious and charitable institutions in the district, only 2,668 institutions had been registered upto the end of March 1965. Efforts were being made to register the remaining institutions also, as this was necessary to safeguard the properties attached to them.

Preparation of Budgets

Every institution whose annual income exceeds Rs. 50 should have a budget duly sanctioned by the competent authority as per rules. The main purpose of the preparation of the budgets is to exercise proper check over the expenditure of the institutions, with a view to putting an end to unauthorised expenditure. If the annual income of an endowed institution exceeds a sum of Rs. 1,000 then Government approval has to be obtained for the items of expenditure. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is empowered to sanction expenditure in respect of budgets below Rs. 1,000. The officials of the Endowments Department have to inspect these institutions and check whether daily services and *sevas* are properly conducted and the institutions are kept neat and tidy. During the year 1964-65, budgets were prepared in respect of 200 institutions in the district. The total income and expenditure of these institutions were Rs. 2,06,562, and Rs. 2,00,259, respectively, during that year.

Committees

There are two categories of institutions in the district, one being looked after by the Mutawallis (Trustees) and the other being supervised direct by Government through appointed committees. Temple committees are constituted to manage important institutions. During the year 1964-65, fifty-six committees were functioning in the district. Four institutions in Gulbarga taluk and one in Chittapur taluk were directly under Government management.

Festivals

Twenty-one important festivals are celebrated annually in the district with great pomp and pageantry, of which special mention

has to be made of the jathra of Sri Sharanabasaveshwara and the urs of Khwaja Bande Nawaz. A large number of people both from within and outside the State gather at these festivals.

The collection of the Dharmadaya fund and its utilisation for charitable, cultural, educational and religious purposes has the sanction of usage and custom in the district. The agriculturists who come to sell their produce in the regulated markets in the district pay a small subscription of 25 paise for every one hundred rupees worth of grains brought by them. The amount so collected by the Dharmadaya licence-holder is handed over to the committees appointed by the Government under the Endowments Regulations and the rules thereunder. The total amount collected as Dharmadaya in the district in Gulbarga, Shahapur, Shahabad Seram, Yadgir and Saidapur, during 1964-65, was Rs. 88,825.

**Dharmadaya
Fund**

Formerly, Muslim endowments in the district were under the administrative supervision of the Government. Since 1955, however, the supervision and management of these endowments have been transferred to the Wakf Board appointed under the provision of the Central Wakf Act, 1955, together with a complete list of surveyed institutions and the finances available with the Government to the credit of each such institution. In view of the re-organisation of the States, the Hyderabad Board of Wakfs set up two committees to administer the wakfs in the Marathwada and Karnataka regions which were being transferred to the successor States of Bombay and Mysore. The headquarters of the committee in the Karnataka region was located in Gulbarga. This Committee which is even now functioning is responsible for the administration of wakfs in Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts. It has an administrative set-up at Gulbarga where there is a central office with a secretary in charge. There are inspecting officers also for each of these three districts to supervise the management of these institutions. Although details regarding the wakf properties in Gulbarga district are not available, it is reported by the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments that the income from these properties is quite substantial.

**Muslim
Endowments**