

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

**Representation
in State
and Union
Legislatures**

IN accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, Gulbarga district (excluding Shorapur and Shahapur taluks and Yadgir circle in Yadgir taluk), along with Bidar district, had been formed into a double-member Parliamentary constituency, in which a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Shorapur and Shahapur taluks and Yadgir circle in Yadgir taluk were included in the Raichur Parliamentary constituency.

The district had been allotted, according to the same order, thirteen seats in the Mysore Legislative Assembly. These seats were distributed in eleven Assembly constituencies, of which two, namely, Aland and Seram, were double-member ones, in each of which a seat had been reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

The following table indicates the names of the constituencies, their extent, the total number of seats allotted and the number reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 :—

<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>	<i>Total No. of seats</i>	<i>Seats reserved for</i>	
			<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
1	2	3	4	5

LOK SABHA

Gulbarga	Bidar district and Gulbarga district (excluding Shorapur and Shahapur taluks and Yadgir circle in Yadgir taluk).	2	1	Nil
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chincholi	Chincholi taluk	1	Nil	Nil
Aland	Aland taluk and Kamalapur circle in Gulbarga taluk.	2	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Gulbarga	Gulbarga circle (excluding the villages specified in item (1) of the Appendix in Gulbarga Taluk).	1	Nil	Nil
Afzalpur	Afzalpur taluk and Farhatabad circle (excluding the villages specified in item (2) of the Appendix) in Gulbarga Taluk.	1	Nil	Nil
Kalgi	Kalgi circle and such of the villages in Chittapur circle, in Chittapur taluk as are specified in item (3) of the Appendix and such of the villages in Gulbarga and Farhatabad Circles as are specified in items (1) and (2) of the Appendix in Gulbarga taluk.	1	Nil	Nil
Chittapur	Nalwar circle and Chittapur circle (excluding the villages specified in item (3) of the Appendix) in Chittapur taluk.	1	Nil	Nil
Seram	Seram taluk and Yadgir taluk (excluding Yadgir circle).	2	1	Nil
Jevargi	Jevargi taluk	1	Nil	Nil
Yadgir	Yadgir circle in Yadgir taluk and Wadgera circle and Dornahalli circle (excluding the villages specified in item (4) of the Appendix) in Shahapur taluk.	1	Nil	Nil
Shahapur	Gogi and Hathigudoor circles and such of the villages in Dornahalli circle as are specified in item (4) of the Appendix in Shahapur taluk; and Kembhavi circle in Shorapur taluk.	1	Nil	Nil
Shorapur	Shorapur taluk (excluding Kembhavi Circle)	1	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX

ITEM (1)

Villages in Gulbarga circle in Gulbarga taluk included in Kalgi Assembly Constituency—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Algoud | 10. Hagarga |
| 2. Harsur | 11. Bhopaltegnur |
| 3. Benkatbumur | 12. Kerur |
| 4. Itga Ahmedabad | 13. Zhapur |
| 5. Kalbenur | 14. Kadbur |
| 6. Bolewad | 15. Halsultanpur |
| 7. Sannur | 16. Tavargeri |
| 8. Srinivas Saradigi | 17. Injihal (Deserted) |
| 9. Kaji Kotnur | |

ITEM (2)

Villages in Farhatabad circle in Gulbarga taluk included in Kalgi Assembly Constituency—

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Kalagnur | 13. Itga Khandal |
| 2. Bala | 14. Kusnur |
| 3. Khurd | 15. Kotnur Darwesh |
| 4. Nandur Buzurg | 16. Sinooru |
| 5. Dharmapur | 17. Saradgi (Bhatra) |
| 6. Tilgole | 18. Udnooru |
| 7. Krinagi | 19. Nandikooru |
| 8. Bolewad | 20. Sitnooru |
| 9. Firozabad | 21. Panegaon |
| 10. Nadvinhalli | 22. Sirnooru |
| 11. Somnathanhalli | 23. Farhatabad |
| 12. Khandal | |

ITEM (3)

Villages in Chittapur circle in Chittapur taluk included in Kalgi Assembly Constituency—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hadnur | 14. Devantegnur |
| 2. Madbol | 15. Martur |
| 3. Sangavi | 16. Katamdevarhalli |
| 4. Bennur Buzurg | 17. Dandoti |
| 5. Mupta | 18. Bhagewadi |
| 6. Gundgurti | 19. Mutga |
| 7. Tonsanhalli | 20. Kaddagi |
| 8. Malkud | 21. Jewangi |
| 9. Evani | 22. Taranhalli |
| 10. Belgumpa Buzurg | 23. Tonsanhalli |
| 11. Pet-sirur | 24. Kadehalli |
| 12. Aldihal | 25. Mudbol |
| 13. Mugalnagaon | |

ITEM (4)

List of villages in Dornahalli circle in Shahapur taluk included in Shahapur Assembly Constituency—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Bevinhalli | 5. Itga |
| 2. Madnal | 6. Sirwal |
| 3. Ingalgi | 7. Harsgundgi |
| 4. Saladpur | 8. Hebballi |

**Delimitation
of Parlia-
mentary and
Assembly
Constituencies
Order, 1961**

According to section 3 of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission were required to divide every two-member constituency (other than a two-member constituency in the State of Gujarat) into two single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and decide in which of them the seat should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, having regard to the fact that all such single-member constituencies should, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas and the seat should be reserved in the constituency in which there was the greater concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. The Election Commission were further required under section 7 of the said Act to make such further amendments in the Delimitation Orders, as was necessary to carry out these provisions. Accordingly, the Commission took steps to amend and revise the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, on the 7th December 1961.

The following changes were made in the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies pertaining to the district as a result of the revised order :—

(i) Gulbarga which was formerly a double-member Parliamentary constituency was split up into two single-member constituencies—Gulbarga and Bidar—a seat being reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

(ii) Aland which was formerly a two-member Assembly constituency was divided into two single-member constituencies, Kamalapur and Aland, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

(iii) Seram, which was also a double-member Assembly constituency was split up into two single-member constituencies, namely, Seram and Gurmatkal, a seat being reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the former constituency.

The following table indicates the names of the Assembly constituencies and their extent, as contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>
1	2	3
1.	Chincholi ..	Chincholi taluk
2.	Kamalapur ..	Narona circle and the villages in Nimbarga circle specified in item (i) of the Appendix in Aland taluk ; and Kamalapur circle in Gulbarga taluk.
3.	Aland (SC) ..	Aland taluk (excluding Narona circle and the villages in Nimbarga circle specified in item (1) of the Appendix).
4.	Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga circle (excluding the villages specified in item (2) of the Appendix) in Gulbarga taluk.
5.	Afzalpur ..	Afzalpur taluk ; and Farhatabad circle (excluding the villages specified in item (3) of the Appendix) in Gulbarga taluk.
6.	Kalgi ..	Kalgi circle and the villages in Chittapur circle specified in item (4) of the Appendix in Chittapur taluk ; and the villages in Gulbarga and Farhatabad circles specified in items (2) and (3) of the Appendix in Gulbarga taluk.
7.	Chittapur ..	Nalwar circle and Chittapur circle (excluding the villages specified in item (4) of the Appendix) in Chittapur taluk.
8.	Seram (SC) ..	Seram taluk
9.	Gurmatkal ..	Yadgir taluk (excluding Yadgir circle).
10.	Jevargi ..	Jevargi taluk
11.	Yadgir ..	Yadgir circle in Yadgir taluk ; and Wadgera circle and Dornahalli circle (excluding the villages specified in item (5) of the Appendix) in Shahapur taluk
12.	Shahapur ..	Gogipeth and Hathigudoor circles and the villages in Dornahalli circle specified in item (5) of the Appendix, in Shahapur taluk ; and Kembhavi circle in Shorapur taluk.
13.	Shorapur ..	Shorapur taluk (excluding Kembhavi circle).

APPENDIX

Item (1)

Villages in Nimbarga circle in Aland taluk included in Kamalapur
Assembly Constituency

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Korhalli | 7. Alur |
| 2. Dhangapur | 8. Suntnoor |
| 3. Bettarga | 9. Gola B. K. |
| 4. Nimbarga | 10. Kadganchi |
| 5. Bomanhalli | 11. Dhuttergaon |
| 6. Vaijapur | 12. Lachincholi |

Item (2)

Villages in Gulbarga circle in Gulbarga taluk included in Kalgi
Assembly Constituency

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Algoud | 9. Kaji Kotnur |
| 2. Harsur | 10. Hagarga |
| 3. Benkatbunur | 11. Bhopaltegnur |
| 4. Itga Ahmedabad | 12. Kerur |
| 5. Kalbenur | 13. Zhapur |
| 6. Bolewad | 14. Kadbur |
| 7. Sannur | 15. Halsultanpur |
| 8. Srinivas Saradigi | 16. Tavergeri |
| | 17. Injihal (deserted) |

Item (3)

Villages in Farhatabad circle in Gulbarga taluk included in Kalgi
Assembly Constituency

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Kalagnur | 13. Itga Khandal |
| 2. Pala | 14. Kusnur |
| 3. Khurd | 15. Kotnur Darwesh |
| 4. Nandur Buzurg | 16. Sinooru |
| 5. Dharnapur | 17. Saradgi (Bhatta) |
| 6. Tilgole | 18. Udnooru |
| 7. Krinagi | 19. Nandikooru |
| 8. Bolewad | 20. Sitnooru |
| 9. Firozabad | 21. Panegaon |
| 10. Nadvinhalli | 22. Sirnooru |
| 11. Somnathanhalli | 23. Farhatabad |
| 12. Khandal | |

Item (4)

Villages in Chittapur circle in Chittapur taluk included in Kalgi
Assembly Constituency

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hadnur | 14. Devantegnur |
| 2. Madbol | 15. Martur |
| 3. Sangavi | 16. Katamdevarhalli |
| 4. Bennur Buzurg | 17. Dandoti |
| 5. Mupta | 18. Bhagewadi |
| 6. Gundgurti | 19. Mutga |
| 7. Tonsanhalli | 20. Kaddagi |
| 8. Malkud | 21. Jewangi |
| 9. Evani | 22. Taranhalli |
| 10. Belgumpa Buzurg | 23. Tonsanhalli |
| 11. Petsirur | 24. Kadehalli |
| 12. Aldihal | 25. Mudbol |
| 13. Mugalnagaon | |

Item (5)

Villages in Dornahalli circle in Shahapur taluk included in Shahapur Assembly Constituency

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Bevinhalli | 5. Itga |
| 2. Madnal | 6. Sirwal |
| 3. Ingalgi | 7. Harsgundgi |
| 4. Saladpur | 8. Hebballi |

The following are the important changes made in the procedure relating to the conduct of the elections and matters connected therewith :—

**Changes
in election
procedure**

(i) Under the law now in force, no minimum qualifying period of residence in a constituency is prescribed for purposes of registration as a voter in that constituency. It is now sufficient for registration purposes if a voter is a resident in the constituency at the time of registration.

(ii) The law has now been amended restricting the number of nomination papers that may be presented by or on behalf of any candidate in any constituency, to four. Previously, there was no such restriction, and any number of nomination papers could be filed by or on behalf of any candidate.

(iii) The whole process of elections has now been amended whereby elections in any constituency can now be completed within a period of twenty days as against a period of thirty days required formerly.

(iv) The introduction of the marking system of voting in all elections has simplified the method of casting the votes and also reduced the cost of the elections to a considerable extent.

(v) Certain changes have now been made in the rules relating to the presentation of election petitions to the Election Commission, calling in question any election in which there is allegation of any corrupt practices having been indulged in. The deposit of security which every petitioner has to make has now been increased from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees so as to reduce the number of election petitions filed on flimsy grounds.

(vi) Rules have now been framed regarding corrupt practices and electoral offences. Public meetings both on the day preceding the election day and on the election day have been prohibited. Certain restrictions have also been imposed on the printing of pamphlets and posters, either for the purposes of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate.

POLITICAL PARTIES

**General
Elections, 1957**

The Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party were the three political parties which participated in the second general elections held in the district in the year 1957. These political parties were affiliated to the respective all-India bodies and none of them was of local origin.

Of these three recognised political parties, the Indian National Congress had a considerable hold in the district. The party secured ten seats out of the twelve contested by it in all the eleven Assembly constituencies. The party won two seats in Afzalpur and Shahapur constituencies without a contest. It also captured both the Lok Sabha seats. The Praja Socialist Party contested three seats in Aland and Gulbarga constituencies and the Communist Party contested four seats in Gulbarga, Kalgi, Chittapur and Jevargi constituencies. But neither of these parties was successful in securing any seat.

Apart from these political parties, ten Independents contested the Assembly elections from all the constituencies where there was a contest, and they were successful in capturing three seats in Seram, Jevargi and Yadgir constituencies, the reserved seat in Seram being won without a contest.

**General
Elections, 1962**

In addition to the three political parties which contested the general elections of 1957 in the district, three other political parties, namely, the Swatantra, the Socialist and the Republican parties also contested the general elections held in the year 1962. These three parties also had their affiliations with the all-India bodies and none of them was of local origin.

The Indian National Congress continued to be the major political party, although it did not have the same amount of success as in the general elections of 1957. It secured only eight seats out of the thirteen contested by it in all the Assembly constituencies. It also captured the Lok Sabha seat allotted to the district. Apart from the Congress, the Swatantra Party was the only other political party to make an impression in the district. It contested eight Assembly seats and secured three seats in Gurmatkal, Shahapur and Shorapur constituencies, in straight contests with the Congress. The Communist Party contested three seats but was successful only in Gulbarga Assembly constituency. The Praja Socialist, Republican and Socialist parties failed to secure any seat.

Only two Independents contested the general elections of 1962 in Kalgi and Yadgir Assembly constituencies, and one of them was successful in the latter constituency.

The following tables show the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, percentage of votes secured, and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957 and in 1962.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957.

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of total	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6

LOK SABHA

Gulbarga	1.	Congress	1,39,041	26.17	Congress do (S.C.)
	2.	Do (S. C.)	1,34,239	25.27	
	3.	Independent	1,09,124	20.56	
	4.	Do (S. C.)	88,352	16.64	
	5.	P. S. P.	60,317	11.36	

ASSEMBLY

1. Chincholi	1.	Congress	9,539	60.25	Congress
	2.	Independent	6,291	39.75	
2. Aland	1.	Congress (S. C.)	18,920	29.17	Congress (S.C.) do
	2.	do	16,393	25.28	
	3.	P. S. P. (S.C.)	11,911	18.38	
	4.	P. S. P.	8,872	13.69	
	5.	Independent (S. C.)	8,747	13.48	
3. Gulbarga	1.	Congress	8,864	44.83	Congress
	2.	Communist	5,075	25.66	
	3.	Independent	3,563	18.03	
	4.	P. S. P.	2,270	11.48	
4. Afzalpur		Congress			Uncontested Election
5. Kalgi	1.	Congress	9,044	62.96	Congress
	2.	Communist	4,030	28.05	
	3.	Independent	1,292	8.99	
6. Chittapur	1.	Congress	7,018	39.66	Congress
	2.	Independent	5,629	31.83	
	3.	Communist	5,045	28.51	
7. Seram	1.	Congress	20,220	51.86	Congress
	2.	Independent	18,768	48.14	
	3.	Independent (S. C.)			
8. Jevargi	1.	Independent	7,326	41.71	Independent
	2.	Congress	7,226	41.14	
	3.	Communist	3,011	17.15	
9. Yadgir	1.	Independent	12,600	52.07	Independent
	2.	Congress	11,595	47.93	
10. Shahapur		Congress			Uncontested Election
11. Shorapur	1.	Congress	15,561	59.40	Congress
	2.	Independent	10,650	40.60	

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

1	2	3	4	5	6
LOK SABHA					
Gulbarga	..	1. Congress	.. 92,336	52.29	Congress
		2. Swatantra	.. 84,314	47.71	
ASSEMBLY					
1. Chincholi	..	1. Congress	.. 13,331	58.94	Congress
		2. Swatantra	.. 10,353	41.06	
2. Kamalapur	..	1. Congress	.. 14,484	69.18	Congress
		2. P. S. P.	.. 3,949	19.38	
		3. Republican	.. 2,377	11.44	
3. Aland	..	1. Congress	.. 11,631	65.33	Congress
		2. P. S. P.	.. 4,141	23.12	
		3. Republican	.. 2,092	11.55	
4. Gulbarga	..	1. Communist	.. 14,208	53.62	Communist
		2. Congress	.. 10,920	41.20	
		3. P. S. P.	.. 1,003	3.77	
		4. Socialist	.. 318	1.41	
5. Afzalpur	..	1. Congress	.. 14,078	86.38	Congress
		2. Republican	.. 1,411	8.84	
		3. P. S. P.	.. 782	4.78	
6. Kalgi	..	1. Congress	.. 10,608	60.62	Congress
		2. Swatantra	.. 3,779	21.60	
		3. Communist	.. 2,235	13.05	
		4. Independent	.. 836	4.73	
7. Chittapur	..	1. Congress	.. 11,296	53.05	Congress
		2. Swatantra	.. 6,137	28.96	
		3. Communist	.. 3,847	17.99	
8. Seram	..	1. Congress	.. 10,012	58.94	Congress
		2. Swatantra	.. 6,931	41.06	
9. Gurmatkal	..	1. Swatantra	.. 19,377	67.24	Swatantra
		2. Congress	.. 9,439	32.76	
10. Jevargi	..	1. Congress	.. 12,251	51.25	Congress
		2. Swatantra	.. 11,595	48.75	
11. Yadgir	..	1. Independent	.. 15,872	53.57	Independent
		2. Congress	.. 13,738	46.43	
12. Shahapur	..	1. Swatantra	.. 11,915	59.55	Swatantra
		2. Congress	.. 8,094	40.45	
13. Shorapur	..	1. Swatantra	.. 18,841	73.30	Swatantra
		2. Congress	.. 7,830	26.70	

**Voting
Statistics
1957—**

Lok Sabha.—Gulbarga was a double member Parliamentary Constituency with 7,18,374 voters on the rolls for the Lok Sabha elections of 1957. The total number of valid votes polled was 5,31,073, the percentage of votes polled being 36.30.

Assembly.—The total number of electors in the district for the Assembly elections of 1957 was 5,81,648 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,39,460. The average percentage of votes polled in a constituency was 38.96. The highest percentage of valid votes polled was 51.94 in Shorapur constituency, while the lowest percentage was 30.87 in Kalgi constituency.

Lok Sabha.—In accordance with the provisions of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, Gulbarga became a single member constituency for the Lok Sabha elections of 1962. The number of electors for the elections was 4,14,676 and the total number of valid votes polled was 1,76,650 in 1962. The percentage of votes polled was 42.59, thus registering an increase of 6.29 per cent over the elections of 1957.

Assembly.—The total number of electors in the district for the Assembly elections of 1962 was 6,88,566 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,90,011, the average percentage of votes polled being 41.90. The highest percentage of valid votes polled in a constituency was 50.89 in Yadgir, while the lowest percentage was 32.63 in Afzalpur.

The following tables indicate the total number of voters, the total number of valid votes polled and the percentage of votes polled in respect of the general elections held in the district in the years 1957 and 1962.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	No. of Electors	Total No. of Votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
LOK SABHA					
	Gulbarga	7,18,374	14,36,748	5,31,073	36.30
ASSEMBLY					
1.	Chincholi	49,473	49,473	15,830	31.83
2.	Aland	84,528	1,69,056	64,843	38.37
3.	Gulbarga	46,860	46,860	19,772	42.20
4.	Afzalpur	47,696	Uncontested	Election	
5.	Kalgi	46,611	46,611	14,366	30.87
6.	Chittapur	49,610	49,610	17,692	35.66
7.	Seram	51,843	1,03,686	38,988	37.60
8.	Jevargi	47,373	47,373	17,563	37.07
9.	Yadgir	53,481	53,481	24,195	45.14
10.	Shahapur	53,710	Uncontested	Election	
11.	Shorapur	50,463	50,463	26,211	51.94
	Total	5,81,648	6,16,613	2,39,460	38.96 (Average)

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	No. of Electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
LOK SABHA				
	Gulbarga ..	4,14,676	1,76,650	42.59
ASSEMBLY				
1.	Chincholi ..	52,980	23,744	44.82
2.	Kamalapur ..	50,318	20,810	41.35
3.	Aland ..	49,857	17,864	35.83
4.	Gulbarga ..	52,923	26,449	49.98
5.	Afzalpur ..	49,857	16,271	32.63
6.	Kalgi ..	49,184	17,538	35.66
7.	Chittapur ..	55,431	21,310	38.44
8.	Seram ..	43,198	16,993	39.35
9.	Gurmatkal ..	60,019	28,846	48.10
10.	Jevargi ..	51,084	23,846	46.67
11.	Yadgir ..	58,260	29,660	50.89
12.	Shahapur ..	58,728	20,009	34.03
13.	Shorapur ..	56,727	26,671	47.01
	Total ..	6,88,566	2,90,011	41.90 (Average)

Polling Stations

There were in all 654 polling stations located in convenient centres in the district, during the second general elections held in 1957. The number of polling stations was increased to 738 during the general elections of 1962 in order to create more facilities for the voters. The following table indicates the number of polling stations located in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district for the general elections of 1962.

Sl. No.	Name of Assembly Constituency	No. of Polling stations
1.	Chincholi ..	56
2.	Kamalapur ..	54
3.	Aland ..	55
4.	Gulbarga ..	56
5.	Afzalpur ..	56
6.	Kalgi ..	54
7.	Chittapur ..	56
8.	Seram ..	51
9.	Gurmatkal ..	66
10.	Jevargi ..	53
11.	Yadgir ..	61
12.	Shahapur ..	63
13.	Shorapur ..	57
	Total ..	738

Cost of elections in the District

The total expenditure incurred on the conduct of the third general elections in the district in the year 1962 was about Rs. 1,50,000.

Journalism has not made much headway so far in the district though some enthusiastic workers in the field made sporadic attempts to start a few regional language papers. Some weekly papers which made a promising start could not survive for long, owing to financial difficulties and lack of enough number of subscribers. One Kannada daily, by name "Udaya" of Bijapur, has, however, started publication of an edition from Gulbarga also, since the 15th August 1965.

**Newspapers
and periodicals**

Though the field for journalistic enterprise has not been very encouraging in the district, newspapers published outside the district have a good circulation. Among the Kannada daily papers, which come from outside, the "Samyukta Karnataka" "Vishal Karnataka" and "Vishwavani" of Hubli and "Prajavani" of Bangalore have a good circulation. The Kannada weeklies published in Hubli and Bangalore have also a good appeal. English dailies published in Bangalore, Madras and Bombay have also a fair circulation in the district. They are the "Hindu" from Madras, the "Deccan Herald" from Bangalore, the "Indian Express" and the "Times of India" from Bombay.

Among the Marathi papers "Sakal" from Poona, "Sholapur Samachar" from Sholapur and "Lok Satta" from Bombay, are popular among the Marathi population. Among the papers in Hindi, "Nav Bharat Times" and "Dharmayug" are also popular.

Newspapers from Hyderabad were coming to Gulbarga in large numbers before the reorganisation of the States in 1956. Their circulation has however decreased in the past few years. The Urdu paper "Siyasath" and the monthly "Biswi Sadi", both published in Hyderabad, are popular among the Urdu-knowing population.

Besides the above-mentioned papers and periodicals, film magazines published in Bombay and Madras continue to be popular in all the urban areas of the district.

Organised social activities form a particular feature of the non-official endeavours in the district and there are several voluntary service organisations doing good work in catering for the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. They not only complement and supplement the efforts of Government in various fields but also cover avenues of ameliorative service which official agencies alone are unable to fulfil.

**Voluntary
Social Service
Organisations**

The social service organisations in the district can be broadly classified under three heads, namely, (1) orphanages, (2) welfare institutions and (3) institutions for community development, like mahila samajas, youth organisations and the like. Medical

aid, free hostel facilities, Harijan welfare and women's welfare are the important subjects to which attention is being particularly paid by social workers in the district.

The following are some of the important social service organisations in the district whose activities have been described briefly. Although it has not been possible to include every institution functioning in the district, an attempt has been made to include as many of them as possible, details about whose working could be collected.

**Sharana-
basaveshwar
Vidya
Vardhaka
Sangha**

The Sharana Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Gulbarga, came into existence about a hundred years ago, due to the untiring efforts and the keen interest taken by Shri Sharana Basaveshwar Maharaj and some of the prominent merchants of Gulbarga. The main objects of the Sangha are to establish schools, colleges and other educational institutions and to afford all the necessary facilities for the improvement of education in the district. It is a purely educational body, non-political in character. In accordance with its avowed objects, the Sangha has established one Arts and Science College, one Commerce College, one high school for boys and a high school for girls. The affairs of the institution were managed during the year 1964-65 by a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, a joint secretary and fifteen other members.

The following table indicates the names of the major institutions together with details of the number of students and teachers attached to each of them as on the 1st March, 1965 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>
1.	Arts and Science College	800	39
2.	Commerce College	150	13
3.	Boys' High School	1,500	50
4.	Girls' High School	430	13

The institution is also maintaining a well-equipped library, containing more than 2,000 books. The library is open to the public. A hostel providing for boarding and lodging facilities to students coming from the rural areas was also started during the year 1963.

**Hyderabad
Karnatak
Education
Society**

The Hyderabad-Karnatak Education Society, Gulbarga, which has given a considerable fillip to higher education in the district, was formed and registered in the year 1958, with the objective of providing facilities for technical and liberal education in the area. It has hitherto established five colleges. Four of them, *viz.*, an Engineering College, a Medical College, a Law

College and an Arts and Science College for Women are located at Gulbarga, while the fifth, an Arts and Science College, is at Bidar. The following table shows the particulars of the four institutions situated at Gulbarga, as on the 1st December 1965 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of institution</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>	<i>No. of students</i>
1	Engineering College ..	1958	40	428
2	Seth Shankarlal Lahoti Law College ..	1960	6	114
3	Medical College ..	1963	26	110
4	Srimathi Veeramma Ganasiri College for Women	1965	8	36

The Society has constructed spacious buildings for some of its institutions as also a hostel called the Maulana Azad Memorial Hostel which is providing accommodation for about 350 students.

The Mahatma Hostel, Kamalapur, was started in July 1950. The main object of the institution is to render necessary facilities to the poor students coming from the rural areas to prosecute their studies. The hostel is getting a grant-in-aid from Government at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per student. There were 66 students in the hostel as on the 1st July 1964. The institution was managed by a committee consisting of a president, a secretary, a treasurer and four other members, as on that date. The hostel is now located in its own building constructed at a cost of about one lakh and six thousand rupees.

**Mahatma
Hostel,
Kamalapur**

Further expansion programmes of the institution include the opening of a separate hostel for girl students.

The Lamani Sevak Sangha, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1950 by the efforts of a well-known social worker of Gulbarga. Its objects are:—

**Lamani
Sevak Sangha,
Gulbarga**

(1) to strive for the development and progress of the Lamanis (Lambadas) in the social, educational and economic fields;

(2) to bring unity among the various sub-sects of the community;

(3) to assist the Government in the implementation of its ameliorative and welfare schemes relating to the Lambadas; and

(4) to carry on propaganda against the drink evil prevalent in the community.

The working committee of the institution consists of eleven members including a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a general secretary.

The achievements of the institution up to the year 1965 included the establishment of ten hostels for boys and girls of the community in the district, construction of six community halls and ten school buildings, formation of two housing co-operative societies and the establishment of three tailoring centres and five youth clubs in the Tandas.

**Lamani
Vidyarthi and
Vidyarthini
Vasathi
Gruhas**

The Lamani Vidyarthi and Vidyarthini Vasathi Gruhas, Gulbarga, were started in October 1949 by some prominent citizens of Gulbarga. The main objects of the institutions are to promote community living among the Lamani (Lambada) students and to encourage the spread of education among them. They were managed by a committee of fifteen members including a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary as on the 1st October, 1965. Funds for running the institutions are secured through donations and subscriptions. Membership fee is also collected at the rate of Rs. 500 from patrons, Rs. 100 from life members and Rs. 12 from ordinary members. The institutions are also getting grants from Government and the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. There were 63 boys in the Vidyarthi Vasathi Gruha and 22 girls in the Vidyarthini Vasathi Gruha, as on the 1st December, 1965. There were ten patrons, five life members and 75 ordinary members on that date. The institutions had helped a large number of boys and girls in prosecuting their secondary and higher education. There are proposals to construct a separate hostel for college students and also to establish a residential school.

**Harijan
Sevak Sangha,
Gulbarga**

The only institution of its kind in the district, the Harijan Sevak Sangha, Gulbarga, was established in October 1949. It is affiliated to the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha, New Delhi. The governing council consists of fifteen persons including a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a general secretary and a joint secretary. The institution is maintained by donations and subscriptions collected from the public. Its achievements include the establishment of a boys' and a girls' hostels at Gulbarga, formation of model Harijan colonies at Jagat, Brahmapur, Nehrujanj and M.S.K. Mills area (all in Gulbarga town), construction of community halls and school buildings and conducting of night schools for adults.

The Sangha is making vigorous efforts for securing better facilities for Harijans and it can be said it has succeeded to a certain extent. It was also responsible in securing house-sites to a number of families who were without houses, and also Government waste lands (in almost all the taluks of the district), to a considerable number of landless people, for cultivation purposes.

The institution has programmed to establish branches of the Sangha in every taluk of the district, for the effective implementation of all its objectives.

The Backward Classes Association, Gulbarga, is a federal organisation of the backward classes of the Hyderabad Karnatak area. The main object of the Association is to promote the educational, economic and social progress of the backward classes. The main activity of the Association is mostly confined at present, to the running of the Backward Classes Hostel in Gulbarga which was established in August, 1958 at Brahmapur. It was managed during 1964-65 by a committee of eleven persons which included a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a general secretary and a joint secretary. Free boarding and lodging facilities were provided during that year to 45 students. In addition to subscriptions from about 200 members, donations are also collected from the public for the maintenance of the institution. It has helped a large number of poor students (about 300 up to the end of 1964-65) in obtaining higher education. The Association has formed a society called "Gangamatha House Building Co-operative Society" and has allotted sites to one hundred members for construction of houses in Brahmapur. The lay-out of that colony has been approved by the Town Planning Department. It is also proposed to construct a new hostel building in the colony.

**Backward
Classes
Association,
Gulbarga**

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Karnataka Shakha, opened a Tatwa Prachar Kendra on the 1st August 1960 at Gulbarga. It is devoted to the work of familiarising the public with the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and impressing upon them the Gandhian approach to the social, cultural and political problems of the day.

**Gandhi
Tatwa Prachar
Kendra**

The main work of the organisation in the district is propagation of Gandhian principles. There is a library containing about 1,000 books on Gandhian philosophy and Sarvodaya in English, Hindi, Kannada and Marathi. Many of the students, teachers and Government officials freely make use of these books. The Tatwa Pracharak personally contacts individuals in different parts of the city and helps to popularise Gandhian literature. A reading room is also attached to the Kendra where daily papers, weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals are provided for the use of the public. The centre also holds periodical study classes, symposia

and conferences on topics like national integration, language problem, Sarvodaya, religion and philosophy.

There were three Tatwa Prachara sub-centres in the district during the year 1964-65 at Aland, Kamalapur and Yadgir, doing similar work.

**Bharat
Sevak Samaj,
Gulbarga**

Another important and active voluntary social service organisation in the district is the branch of the All-India Bharat Sevak Samaj. The various activities of the Samaj organised throughout the district were guided and directed during the year 1964-65 by an executive committee consisting of eleven members including a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. In addition, there were eighteen associate members representing various institutions and organisations. One of the major activities of the Samaj is the holding of social service camps for students, youths and village teachers. Such student camps were held in eight centres in the district, namely, Gulbarga, Afzalpur, Kamalapur, Naganahalli, Jevargi, Hire-Jevargi, Chinnakhan and Udhoor. There was a teachers' training camp in Aland, and twelve rural youth camps during the year 1964-65. Most of these camps were held in National Extension Service blocks and were conducted during the summer and Christmas holidays. The programmes carried out during these camps comprised activities which catered to all the age groups of both the sexes. Among the important items of work turned out during these camps were :—

- (1) construction of approach roads.
- (2) preparation of play-grounds for schools.
- (3) repairs and white-wash to school buildings, and
- (4) construction and repairs of wells.

The institution was conducting a tailoring class for women since the year 1959, where they were taught cutting, tailoring and embroidery. Fifty-eight students had completed the course successfully up to the end of December, 1964. It was also running a Panchayati Raj training centre at Gulbarga for the benefit of the office-bearers of Panchayats and members of Taluk Development Boards. About 2,400 persons were trained upto the end of December, 1964.

The Samaj organised two family planning orientation camps during the year 1963-64 at Gulbarga and Afzalpur to propagate the family planning schemes in the district. It has also started a Plan Information Centre with an attached reading room and library for the use of the public.

The institution is also running two "Lok Karya Kshetras" at Gurmatkal and Korhalli (Aland taluk) where efforts are being

made to mobilise man-power for various types of construction works. The workers also engage themselves in imparting social education in the Kshetra villages to make the people plan conscious.

The Rotary Club, Gulbarga, was started in February 1954. It is essentially a service organisation covering three avenues of service namely, international service, vocational service and community service. It was managed by a Board of nine Directors which included a president, a vice-president and a secretary. There were 29 members on the rolls as on the 1st July 1965, each paying a subscription of Rs. 100 per year. The club is mainly responsible for implementing the urban pilot projects sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board, under which it is running a nursery school for the children of the slum areas, craft classes for women labourers and a creche for their babies. Books worth Rs. 2,250 had been donated during 1961-62 to the Government Polytechnic Library and a similar donation of books worth about Rs. 3,000 was made to the local Engineering College Library in collaboration with the Students' Aid Society. Books were also donated in July 1965 to the various other colleges in Gulbarga. The institution is awarding two scholarships of Rs. 10 per month to the best boy and the best girl student studying in the X Standard and has also instituted a rolling cup to be awarded to the best institution successful in the annual inter-high school debating competition.

**Rotary
Club**

The Indian Red Cross Society is a voluntary organisation established by an Act passed by Parliament and having branches in all the States. It is a national institution embodying the ideal of brotherly help and is free from religious, sectarian or political affiliations. Its sole activity is directed towards the improvement of health, prevention of disease and the mitigation of human suffering. It is recognised by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva and is affiliated to the League of Red Cross Societies.

**Indian
Red Cross
Society**

The Red Cross Society at Gulbarga, having jurisdiction over the entire district, was started in the year 1960. The main objects of the society relate to :—

- (1) distress relief work,
- (2) emergency relief in times of floods, fire, accidents, earthquakes, etc.
- (3) maternity and child welfare services, and
- (4) development of Junior Red Cross and Ambulance Association work.

The day-to-day administration of the society was carried on during the year 1964-65 by an advisory committee consisting of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a treasurer, assisted by 27 official and non-official members. There were 88 members, 18 life members and 253 associate members of the society as on the 1st January, 1965. One of the many praise-worthy achievements of the institution in Gulbarga was that more than 800 children were getting the benefit of free supply of milk every day.

Lions Club

Another important social service institution in Gulbarga is the Lions Club which was sponsored by its counterpart in Sholapur, and chartered on the 1st December 1963, with an initial membership of 34. The managing committee consisted of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, six directors, a tamer and a tail-twister. Among the major activities sponsored by the club, mention may be made of the following:—

- (1) Holding elocution competitions among the college students;
- (2) Arranging regular medical check-up of students in convent schools;
- (3) Provision of amenities for children in the children's park, Municipal gardens;
- (4) Free distribution of white canes and clothes to the blind; and
- (5) Arranging anti-polio treatment and triple antigen vaccination for children under ten years of age.

The club is taking measures to establish a Book Bank and also a Blood Bank in Gulbarga.

Bharat Seva Dal

The Bharat Seva Dal is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Seva Dal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the year 1923. It came into existence in March 1950, as a non-political, non-party youth organisation. The branch of the Seva Dal was started in Gulbarga in July 1962. The objects of the institution are:—

- (1) to inculcate in the youth of the country, qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance and service,
- (2) to improve the health and physique of the youths, through physical culture and training,
- (3) to train the youths for organised and disciplined national service, and
- (4) to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service to all.

The Seva Dal was managed during the year 1964-65 by a district committee consisting of a chairman and five other members besides a district organiser. Taluk committees have also been formed to look after the work of the organisation at the taluk level.

The Seva Dal at Gulbarga trained, within the course of three months of its inception, about 200 students of middle and higher secondary schools, and these were sent to the students' rally held at Mysore during the Dasara Festival of 1962. Twelve students' units had been organised in the district during the year 1964-65. A teachers' training camp was also held during that year in which twenty-five teachers participated.

The Sri Nagareshwara Balavikas Mandir was established in Gulbarga City by the Nagareshwara Welfare Society in August 1961. During the year 1964-65, it was running a nursery class with 35 children on the rolls and also the I, II, III, IV standards of the Primary Section. These classes were under the charge of seven teachers.

**Sri Naga-
reshwara
Balavikas
Mandir**

It is also running a Sanskrit Pathashala to encourage the study of Sanskrit. There were 35 students in this institution as on the 1st March, 1965.

The managing committee consisted of a chairman, a secretary, a joint secretary and nine other members. The nursery section is provided with toys and other materials worth about Rs. 5,000.

The Muslim Orphanage, Gulbarga, is one of the oldest service institutions in the district, having been established about 40 years back by some Muslim philanthropists of Gulbarga. About 30 orphans were getting the benefit of free boarding and lodging here during the year 1964-65. The institution is also running an educational and industrial institute where these orphans are given training in various crafts to enable them to lead an independent life later. The orphanage was managed during the year 1964-65 by a committee of eleven members including a president and a secretary. The institution has several immovable properties in Gulbarga and rent to the extent of about Rs. 400 was being realised every month as on the 1st March, 1965.

**Muslim
Orphanage**

The Vanitha Vikas Mandal was started at Gulbarga in the year 1943. Its main objects are :—

**Vanitha Vikas
Mandal,
Gulbarga**

- (1) to set up libraries and reading rooms,
- (2) to arrange for training of women in social welfare, social education, music and tailoring, and
- (3) to improve the status and the social and economic conditions of women.

The work of the Mandal was managed by a president, a vice-president, a secretary and six other members. There were 60 members during the year 1964-65, each paying a subscription of fifty paise per month. The Mandal is holding classes in music, tailoring, knitting and embroidery for the benefit of the members.

**Rampyari Bai
Lahoti
Balavikas
Mandir**

The Rampyari Bai Lahoti Balavikas Mandir, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1957 under the auspices of the Vanitha Vikas Mandal, Gulbarga. Its main activity is the running of a nursery school. There were 50 children in the school during the year 1964-65 under the charge of two teachers. The Balavikas Mandir was managed during that year by a committee of five members including a president and a secretary. A new building was constructed to accommodate the nursery section and this was formally opened on 2nd July 1961. The institution is getting an annual grant from the Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

**Mahila
Mandal,
Afzalpur**

The Mahila Mandal, Afzalpur, was started in the year 1960. Its main object is to improve the social and economic conditions of the women of the area. There were 32 members in the institution during the year 1964-65 and it was managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, and nine other members. The Mandal is running tailoring and Ambar Charkha classes for the benefit of the women of the locality. Fifty women were learning tailoring while 40 were attending the Ambar Charkha classes during the year 1964-65. The sewing machines required were supplied by the Block Development Office.

A new building for the Mandal was under construction. The Mandal is conducting adult education classes and also running women and child welfare centres. A Balawadi (Shishu-vihar) was started on 1st September, 1964, with an initial enrolment of thirty children.

It has provided facilities for indoor and outdoor games to its members. It also arranges a number of cultural programmes for the benefit of the public.

Besides the above-mentioned organisations, there are a large number of other voluntary social service institutions in the district such as youth clubs, village mahila institutions, vocational training centres, and adult literacy centres, rendering service to the community in various ways. It is not possible to deal with the activities of each of these institutions separately, on account of their large number and also the absence of particulars about their important activities and achievements.