

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

MEAURES for the promotion of welfare of labour, especially **Labour welfare in early period** that of industrial labour, may be said to have begun in the erstwhile Mysore State as a humanitarian reform in the earlier part of this century. With regard to the enactment of labour legislations, the State had more or less kept pace with the legislations in what was called British India. In fact, the Acts that had been passed in Mysore were modelled on the Indian Acts since the industrial conditions in Mysore were, to a large extent, similar to those in the British-governed provinces. Besides, Mysore had also the advantage of benefiting from the findings of the Royal Commission on Labour and other official enquiries about labour conducted for the Government of India from time to time*.

The Mysore Factories Regulation of 1914 was one of the earlier labour legislations in the former Mysore State aimed at improving the service conditions of industrial labour. It was amended in 1925 and a comprehensive regulation was passed in 1936, providing health and safety measures for the workers in the factories, restricting their hours of work and conferring certain privileges on women and children employed. It also provided for appointing Inspectors of Factories and a Chief Inspector for the State. Another legislation called the Workmen's Compensation Regulation of Mysore was passed in the year 1928 and it laid down scales of compensation payable by employers to the workers on account of industrial accidents. This regulation was also amended in 1936 so as to bring within its scope all workmen in factories, except those whose employment was of a casual nature. The Mysore Maternity Benefit Regulation was the next legislation to be passed in 1937 with the object of regulating the employment of women in factories sometime before and sometime after confinement and providing for payment of maternity benefit to them.

*R. Balakrishna, "Industrial Development of Mysore", 1940, p. 283.

A suitable machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes is an important factor for the maintenance of harmonious relationship between the workers and the employers. Realising this fact, a Board of Conciliation had been constituted in the State about 1931. There was, however, no legislation to that effect. The Board was expected to reconcile the interests of employers, employees and the public and settle disputes and thereby promote industrial peace. Though the question of introducing a trade union legislation for the State was considered between 1927 and 1935, a decision in the matter was deferred and as such, the trade unions in the State were being registered as charitable institutions* without any immunity from criminal proceedings.

Later measures

Gradually, more and more ameliorative measures were initiated by the Government to improve the conditions of the labour population in the State. The period after independence witnessed enactment of some more labour laws, including amendments to the existing statutes so as to make them more purposeful and render their implementation smooth and orderly. Besides, more and more sections of the labour population were covered under these legislations from time to time, so that there is hardly any sector of employment which is left without any statutory safeguards for its workers. Apart from making applicable most of the Central Acts to the State, a few State Acts have also been enacted to safeguard the interests of labour in certain sectors. These labour legislations mainly relate to the fixation and prompt payment of wages, leave benefits, settlement of disputes through conciliation and adjudication, lay-off benefits, weekly holidays, payment of compensation in the event of termination, retrenchment and injury or death while at work, maternity leave for women workers, establishment of canteens and welfare centres and the like. The benefits of provident fund have also been made applicable to a number of establishments, making it obligatory for the employers to deposit their contributions as prescribed with the provident fund organisation. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which provides for medical and other facilities to the workers, has also been introduced at several places in the State.

The following are the important labour laws that are in force in Hassan district: (1) Factories Act, 1948; (2) Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (3) Minimum Wages Act, 1948; (4) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; (5) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; (6) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; (7) Maternity Benefits Act, 1961; (8) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; (9) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963; (10) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; (11) Weekly Holidays Act, 1942; (12) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952; (13) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; (14)

**Ibid*, pp 267-68.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; and (15) Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the entire State. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and also the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the whole State. The Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, while the authority for the enforcement of all the other Acts in force is the Commissioner of Labour assisted by several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The Employees' Provident Fund Act is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, an officer of the Central Government.

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, **Shops and Establishments** and the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, are in force in eight towns of the district, namely, Hassan, Arsikere, Sakleshpur, Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna, Belur, Arkalgud and Alur. These Acts regulate the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments, provide for compulsory holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notice of termination of service, and the grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. The four Labour Inspectors in the district enforce the provisions of these Acts and the Rules framed thereunder, in these towns of the district.

As most of the shops and establishments are managed by the owners and their relatives, the number of workers employed in them is not much. The following statement indicates the number of shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and cinema theatres covered under the provisions of these Acts in the district and the total number of workers employed in them, during the year 1969-70 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>		<i>No. of Establishments</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
1.	Shops ..	1,867	1,227
2.	Commercial Establishments	209	801
3.	Restaurants ..	227	1,004
4.	Cinema Theatres ..	7	81
	Total ..	2,310	3,113

Minimum wages for labour

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures the fixation of different rates of minimum wages for workers employed in different categories of scheduled industries involving hard manual labour. The following are the industries which come under the purview of this Act: (1) agriculture, (2) tanneries and leather manufacture, (3) tobacco (including beedi manufacture), (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) stone-breaking and stone-crushing, (11) rice, flour, dhal and oil mills, and (12) construction of roads and buildings.

The Labour Inspectors who are also Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, enforce the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder in respect of these scheduled industries in the district. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chickmagalur, and the Labour Officer, Hassan, have also been appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors of Minimum Wages for enforcing the provisions of the Act more effectively.

Industrial disputes

The Commissioner of Labour, as stated earlier, is the Chief Conciliation Officer for the entire State assisted by the Assistant Labour Commissioners of the Divisions concerned. The Labour Officer of the district is also empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act to bring about conciliation in industrial disputes. The Act, which has been amended from time to time, provides for the regulation of industrial relations to a great extent. It concedes the right of the workers to strike by implication, and provides a definite machinery for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. There is also scope for payment of compensation in cases of lay-off and retrenchment.

Whenever an industrial dispute arises, conciliation proceedings are initiated by the Labour Officer. He hears both the parties to the dispute and endeavours to bring about a reasonable settlement between the parties. If the dispute ends in a settlement, a memorandum of settlement is drawn up. If it ends in failure, a failure report is submitted to the Government. The matter is then referred, if it merits such reference, to the Labour Court or the Industrial Tribunal, as the case may be, for adjudication and award. The following statement indicates the number of disputes that arose, the number disposed of and the balance in the district during the period from 1960 to 1969 :—

Year	No. of disputes registered	No. of disputes disposed of			Total	Balance
		Settled	Failed	Withdrawn		
1960	11	6	2	..	8	3
1961	17	9	5	..	14	3
1962	21	10	4	2	16	5
1963	24	2	14	2	18	6
1964	53	10	26	6	42	11
1965	20	4	8	..	12	8
1966	105	30	22	43	95	10
1967	49	14	4	10	28	21
1968	71	27	13	15	55	16
1969	69	23	26	17	66	3
Total ..	440	135	124	95	354	..

The Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, has jurisdiction over four districts, namely, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Coorg. He is the authority to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Employment of Children Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act in Hassan district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore, Bangalore. The Inspector of Factories is required to see whether all the factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under these Acts. Where there are cases of infringement, he brings such cases before the court of law. The sub-joined table indicates the number of factories registered under the Factories Act in the district and the daily average number of workers employed in them during the period from 1963 to 1967 :—

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of factories registered.	29	33	31	32	39
Daily average number of workers employed.	1,875	1,883	1,845	1,826	2,081

There were seven strikes in the district during the years 1960-61 and 1962-63 involving 877 workers. The number of man-days lost was 877. During 1970, there was just one strike, involving 175 workers, the man-days lost being 350.

Factories and other establishments

Strikes and lock-outs

Trade Unions

The Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining and redressal of their grievances. These trade unions, after registration as such under the Act, derive certain rights and obligations and function as independent bodies. The following trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act were functioning in the district during the year 1969-70 with a total membership of 1,414 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Trade Union</i>	<i>Membership</i>
1.	Kadamane Estates Workmen's Union, Kadamane	248
2.	Inter-District Plantation Workers Union, Sakleshpur	879
3.	The Mysore Implements Factory Labour Association, Hassan.	287
	Total ..	1,414

The trade union movement in the district has been generally peaceful. Several labour disputes are reported to have been settled through direct negotiations between the trade union leaders and the managements. (See also Chapter XIII).

Labour welfare amenities

The conditions of the labour population in the district have improved a great deal in recent years. Various ameliorative measures have been brought into force by some of the bigger establishments like the Mysore Implements Factory and the coffee and tea estates. Increased attention is being given to health and sanitation in labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened at several places. Canteens, creches and rest-shelters have been provided near some of the workspots for the benefit of the workers. Maternity benefits have been provided for women labour. Apart from statutory measures like provident fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay, and leave benefits, non-statutory measures like provision of reading rooms, libraries, recreation facilities, medical, educational and health facilities, etc., have also been provided. There are two Labour Welfare Centres, one at Hassan and another at Kadamane, where, in addition to recreational facilities, tailoring and stitching classes have also been started. Housing and drinking water facilities have also been provided to the workers in addition to the above-mentioned amenities by some of the estates in the district.

Government have also initiated several other welfare schemes for the benefit of the workers such as provision of banking facilities, starting of co-operative societies, screening of films and provision of education and training facilities.

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 often in the clutches of money-lenders. Loans are given to the workers at reasonable rates of interest on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, co-operative societies for workers have been organised.

Film shows.—The Labour Department has been doing propaganda and conducting film shows to educate the workers on the improved methods of increasing productivity in industrial concerns and on safety measures, and is also giving them training in their respective trades so as to increase their skill and make them more useful. These shows are arranged in larger factories and industrial concerns and also at exhibitions and on such other occasions.

Workers' Education Scheme.—This scheme was 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 the Government.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it was made applicable to a number of establishments in the district, in the year 1957. 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. In the case of seasonal establishments, an employee should have worked for two-thirds of the period during which the establishment remains in operation. Contribution at 6½ per cent 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. An employee may, however, be allowed by the Provident Fund Commissioner to contribute upto 8 1/3 per cent if the former so desires. Further, the statutory rate of provident fund contributions in respect of certain well-established industries employing 50 or more persons were enhanced to 8 per cent with effect from October 1963.

**Employees'
Provident Fund
Scheme**

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 the provident fund contributions and administrative charges on the

total contributions in respect of such employees. An amount equal to a worker's contribution, *i.e.*, 6½ per cent or 8 per cent, as the case may be, of the basic wages and dearness-*cum*-food allowance is contributed by the employer each month. The monthly collections along with the administrative charges 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.

Death Relief Fund.—A Death Relief Fund was also organised under the Provident Fund Scheme with effect from 1st January 1964 for affording financial assistance to the nominees or heirs of deceased members. The benefit of this fund is extended to every nominee or heir of a deceased member whose monthly pay and also the provident fund balance does not exceed Rs. 750 at the time of death.

Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, for the grant of advances to the members for (i) financing old life insurance policies, (ii) construction and purchase of houses and sites and (iii) for defraying medical expenses from their share of contributions to the fund.

For the administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, there is a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for Mysore State, at Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by Divisional Inspectors, one of whom is stationed at Hassan since January 1966. Such of the establishments which have completed three or five years of infancy period with an employment strength of 50 or more and 20 or more respectively are covered under the provisions of this Act. Establishments, which have less than 20 employees but more than 15, are called marginal establishments and there is no statutory compulsion involved in their cases. There were 26 such marginal establishments in Hassan district in 1970.

The number of establishments covered under the Provident Fund Scheme in the district in 1964 was 105 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 30,110. This number had gradually gone up to 214 by 1970, most of them being coffee plantations and the rest hotels, saw mills, wood works, rice mills, coffee-curing works, general engineering units, tile factories and the like. The total number of subscribers to the Fund in these 214 establishments stood at 8,800, their monthly and annual subscriptions being Rs. 59,522 and Rs. 7,14,264 respectively. Eighty-one of these establishments, which employed 50 or more persons, were contributing at the rate of 8 per cent. The arrears of provident fund contributions and administration charges are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

The defaulting employers can also be prosecuted for failure to submit prescribed returns or to pay provident fund dues.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to Hassan with effect from September 19, 1970. In all, 17 establishments, including the Mysore Implements Factory, the Hassan Division of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, and about ten saw mills and match factories have been covered under the scheme. It provides for the protection of insured persons in contingencies arising out of sickness, maternity and employment injury. Cash grants are also made to the dependents of the insured workers at the latter's death to cover the funeral expenses, etc. Besides, medical care, including hospitalisation, specialists' treatment and domiciliary visits, are also provided to the insured persons in addition to medical treatment at the dispensary level to their families.

**Employees'
State Insurance
Scheme**

Prohibition was first introduced in Hassan district in Belur and Manjarabad taluks with effect from the 1st July 1951, by bringing into force the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948 (Act XXXVII of 1948). Under the Act, possession, consumption and dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited, except for medical, scientific, industrial or such like purposes. It was extended to Alur and Arkalgud taluks with effect from the 1st July 1954 and later, to the remaining taluks of the district, namely, Holenarsipur, Hassan, Channarayapatna and Arsikere, with effect from the 1st July 1959. The annual revenue lost to Government by the introduction of prohibition in the district was then estimated at about Rs. 6,11,700.

Prohibition

While the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the authority for granting liquor permits, etc., the district police authorities were vested with the powers of enforcing the Prohibition Act in the district. However, illicit distillation and smuggling of liquors followed in the wake of prohibition. For instance, as many as 565 cases were detected during the year 1961 and 484 in 1962, all of which ended in conviction. The total number of prohibition offences was much more; while as many as 3,079 cases were booked during 1965, the number of cases registered in 1966 was 3,072. There was a general feeling among the public that the prohibition law was being contravened on a large scale, and that therefore, the policy was not a total success.

The existence of different sets of laws in different areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties in the implementation of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act, applicable to the entire State, called the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, in view of the public opinion and the

difficulties experienced in successfully enforcing the provisions of the Act, the State Government decided to amend the law and the Mysore State Legislature enacted the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified areas of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Hassan district and also in other districts of the State, except in a few pockets, with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Remand Home

For the care, protection and rehabilitation of destitute and delinquent children, a Remand Home was established at Hassan in 1960 under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act, 1943, which was later replaced by the uniform Mysore Children's Act of 1964. A Juvenile Court was also established at Hassan during the same year under the said Act for trying juvenile cases. The court, which has jurisdiction over the entire district, is presided over by the First Class Magistrate of Hassan, who has exclusive powers to try all cases in which a child is charged with the commission of an offence. The Mysore Children's Act empowers a Sub-Inspector of Police or any other person authorised by the State Government to take charge of children, under the age of 16 years in the case of boys and 18 years in the case of girls, who are found to be neglected, uncared for, destitutes and children who commit offences, whether bailable or non-bailable. They are then produced before the Juvenile Court for enquiry and trial. During the pendency of such enquiry or trial, they are remanded to the Remand Home, where they are normally retained for about three months.

During the period of their stay in the Remand Home, the children are looked after by the Superintendent of the Home, who is also the Probation Officer of the district under the Children's Act. He studies and observes the children's behaviour, their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes and also their relationship with the other members of their families, in order to find out the factors which led them to go astray or to commit offences. He then submits a detailed report, to the Juvenile court, of his findings in the case of each child. After considering the relevant facts of each case, the court may release the child to the care of parents or guardians or direct the child to be sent to a certified school for further protection and care till the age of 18 years is attained.

In the Remand Home, the children are provided with food at a prescribed scale, two sets of clothings, a set of bedding, bathing and washing soaps, coconut oil, etc. Necessary medical aid is provided to them, for which purpose a Medical Officer from the local Government hospital pays regular visits to the Remand Home. They are engaged in P.T. drill for some time in the morning and in indoor and outdoor games in the evening. They

are also engaged in gardening for which purpose the Remand Home has maintained a vegetable garden.

The Remand Home is housed in a spacious building and is looked after by a Superintendent who is assisted by a matron, a clerk-cum-typist, two male guards and a female guard, a cook and a peon. The following table indicates the number of children admitted to the Remand Home since its inception upto the end of 1969-70 as also the annual expenditure incurred thereon :—

Year	No. of admissions	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1960-61	82	4,506.59
1961-62	95	15,564.35
1962-63	126	78,642.89
1963-64	239	1,06,949.71
1964-65	109	23,596.46
1965-66	135	32,438.56
1966-67	235	63,401.16
1967-68	166	30,357.68
1968-69	286	49,496.01
1969-70	268	47,330.13
Total	1,741	4,52,283.54

A Certified School for boys was also established at Hassan under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act, 1964, during 1967-68, with accommodation for about 100 boys. The first batch of 51 boys was admitted to the school at the close of February 1968. As already stated above, destitute, neglected and uncontrollable children as well as juvenile delinquents are first ordered to be detained in Remand Homes for short periods pending enquiry and settlement of their cases by Juvenile Courts. Later, such of those children as have no homes or whose home conditions are not satisfactory, are committed to the Certified School till they attain the age of 18 years. Again, such of those orphan boys as require continued protection and rehabilitation even after 18 years, are sent to the State Home at Bangalore or the District Shelters at Mysore, Hubli and Belgaum.

**Certified
School**

The Certified School, Hassan, admits boys not only from the local Remand Home, but also from the Remand Homes in the neighbouring districts. It is reported that Hassan being a central place in the southern parts of the State, the school is receiving more boys from the Remand Homes round about, so much so that during 1969-70 about 50 boys from this school had to be transferred to the

Certified Schools at Bellary and Gulbarga for want of accommodation. Even then, the present (1970) strength of boys in the school is 140, *i.e.*, 40 more than its normal intake capacity of 100.

As in the Remand Home, the inmates in the Certified School are also provided with food, clothing, bedding, medical aid and the like. But since this school is meant for long-term institutional treatment, it also provides facilities for training boys in crafts like tailoring and carpentry and also conducts regular classes for general education upto the VII standard. During 1970, about 110 boys were studying in the various primary classes in the Certified School and nine more boys, who passed the VII standard public examination, were also being sent to the local Government High School for further studies. In the leisure hours, the boys are engaged in gardening work. They are provided with a reading room and library and facilities for indoor and outdoor games, drill, dramas, route-marches, etc.

A Superintendent is in charge of this Certified School and he is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, two House-Fathers, three guards, a cook and a peon on the administrative side, and a Headmaster, two Assistant Masters and two Craft Instructors on the teaching side. There is also an advisory committee constituted by the Government, consisting of five official and six non-official members, the Deputy Commissioner of the district being its official chairman and the Superintendent of the Certified School its secretary. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the school during 1969-70 was Rs. 1,18,976, while it had been Rs. 1,11,271 during 1968-69.

Probation of offenders

There is also another Probation Officer in the district, with his headquarters also at Hassan, for the administration of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. This Central Act was brought into force throughout Mysore State with effect from October 1, 1960. It aims at the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society without subjecting them to the deleterious effects of prison life. Under this Act, the courts are empowered to release certain categories of offenders, particularly the young and the "first offenders", on probation and it is the duty of the Probation Officer to assist such persons and arrange for their rehabilitation. For this purpose, he keeps himself in regular touch with the judicial courts in the district and sees to it that suitable cases under the Act are referred for home enquiry and release on probation. During the period of probation, the offenders are put under the supervision and guidance of the Probation Officer. The latter is also called upon to conduct home enquiries in respect of cases falling under the Children's Act and other social legislations. During the period from 1965 to 1970, in all, 774 cases were referred to the Probation Officer in the district as follows :—

Year	Number of cases referred under	
	Probation of Offenders Act	Mysore Children's Act
1965	150	15
1966	192	5
1967	95	16
1968	110	38
1969	24	25
1970	50	54

A District Probation Advisory Committee has also been constituted under the Act to advise on the proper working of the Act and to seek the co-operation of the public in the handling of probationers and their rehabilitation. The Committee, which consists of three official and four non-official members, is headed by the District Magistrate. The Probation Officer functions as its *ex-officio* secretary.

According to the 1961 census figures, there were 1,44,902 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 924 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. While the Adi-Karnatakas, who numbered 1,00,941, formed the bulk of the Scheduled Caste population of the district, Hasalaru, numbering 645, formed the largest single group among the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population in Hassan district in relation to the total population, worked out to about 15.4, while that of the Scheduled Caste population in Hassan district, in relation to the total population, worked out to only about 0.1 per cent. The standard of living of these communities is generally low in the district as elsewhere in the State. Educationally, the Scheduled Castes are still far behind others. According to the 1961 census, out of the total Scheduled Caste population of 1,44,902 in Hassan district, as many as 1,34,823 were illiterate, and that worked out to about 93 per cent. They were subjected to various social disabilities in the past; a few vestiges are still lingering on in many villages, while they have disappeared in the towns. Many of them live in slums and separate colonies. A section of the population is engaged in tanning and leather industry and some have taken to occupations such as masonry, carpentry and blacksmithy and the educated are generally absorbed in Government services; the number of such persons is not, however, large and about 70 per cent of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes living in the villages are agricultural labourers and wage-earners; some are cultivating tenants and a small number own lands.

**Advancement
of Backward
Classes and
Tribes**

According to the Annual Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1965-66, the *jeetha* custom of engaging servants on a hereditary or compulsory basis, was still prevalent to a certain extent in the Belur and Manjarabad taluks of the district. From a survey conducted by the Commission in these two taluks, in which 26 and 31 cases, respectively, were studied, it was revealed that it was mostly the Harijans who were so engaged and that some of them were boys of about ten years.

**Special benefits
to Scheduled
Castes and
Tribes**

Right from the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan, efforts as per the general policy of the Government have been made for raising the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. But experience has shown that the problem is more acute than is obvious on the surface, and therefore, it requires continuous vigil and endeavour. For rapid evolution of a socially and economically integrated society, a continuous reassessment of the plan programmes from this angle is necessary.

There is a Department of Social Welfare in the State and its Director has the responsibility of implementing the various schemes of the State Government as well as the schemes sponsored by the Government of India for the welfare of the backward classes in the State. The welfare programmes administered by this Department are for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. At the district level, the responsibility of administering the schemes and of supervising the work of the personnel in charge of these schemes is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work by the District Social Welfare Officer, who functions as the Executive Assistant of the former and assists him in the administration of the programmes, by co-ordinating the work of the Tahsildars and other officers implementing the schemes at various levels.

**Eradication of
Social
Disabilities**

Earnest efforts have been made to enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the officers concerned for taking steps to see that the members of these castes and tribes are treated like equal citizens. The Government have also introduced a scheme of awarding prizes to such of the villages, taluks and districts in the State as have done outstanding work in the field of eradication of social disabilities of these backward classes. In 1966, the Gorur Village Panchayat of Hassan taluk bagged the first prize under this scheme, and later the Ballupet and Palya Village Panchayats were the recipients of these awards. At the taluk level, the Sakleshpur and Alur taluks of the district were awarded the first and second prizes respectively.

The several ameliorative schemes sponsored in the district for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes may be broadly classified into three categories, namely (1) education, (2) economic uplift, and (3) health, housing and sanitation.

(i) *Hostels* :—With a view to providing more educational facilities to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Government started six Scheduled Castes' hostels in the district during the Second Five-Year Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 32,000. Of these, four were for boys and two for girls, their total intake capacity being about 270. Including the three hostels that had been started earlier during the First Plan period, there were in all nine such hostels in the district at the close of the Second Plan period. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, seven more hostels were started, thus raising the total number of hostels to 16 by the end of 1965-66. In all, about 2,290 students were provided with free boarding and lodging facilities during the period, the total expenditure in this regard being Rs. 4.78 lakhs. By the close of 1969, the total number of hostels further increased to 20 (15 for boys and 5 for girls) by the addition of four more hostels. The total sanctioned strength of these hostels was about 970. In addition, a hostel for the benefit of students studying in technical institutions was also established at Hassan by the end of 1969-70. While most of these hostels were located at the district and taluk headquarters, there were six hostels at other places, *viz.*, Shantigrama, Konanur, Jayachamarajapura, Gandasi, Hallimysore and Kantharajapura. A sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs had been released by the Government for the maintenance of these hostels during 1970-71, while the expenditure in this respect during the previous year, *i.e.*, 1969-70, was Rs. 3.02 lakhs.

Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these hostels. The Government having accepted the principle of establishing general hostels with a view to promoting the integration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes with the rest of the general community, several of these hostels have been already converted into non-denominational ones. There is now a ten per cent reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in non-Scheduled Castes' hostels and a similar reservation for non-Scheduled Castes in Scheduled Castes' hostels.

(ii) *Merit Scholarships*.—As an incentive to the students studying in middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. Merit scholarships are awarded to such of the students who secure marks to the extent of 50 per cent and more in the last annual examination. During the Second Plan period, 620 students studying in high schools and 1,260

students studying in middle schools were granted scholarships. Similarly, under the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,57,232 was spent for granting pre-matric scholarships to 1,652 students studying in middle and high schools. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 76,725 and Rs. 10,500 had been released for award of pre-matric and merit scholarships respectively.

(iii) *Supply of text books, etc.*—Many of the parents belonging to the Scheduled Castes do not evince any interest in the education of their children, owing, primarily, to their poverty. As a sort of encouragement to their children to join the primary schools, the Government have formulated a scheme under which poor children are supplied with text-books, slates and even dresses free of cost. While 1,772 children were benefited under the scheme during the Second Plan period, the number benefited during the Third Plan period was 3,592, the amount spent for the purpose being about Rs. 30,000 under the latter plan.

Residential School

A Residential School for the benefit of Scheduled Caste children was established at Karle in Hassan taluk during 1963-64 under the Third Five-Year Plan. In this school, which has an intake capacity of 75 children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, are provided with primary education. They are also provided with free hostel facilities and clothings as well. A sum of about Rs. 24,000 was spent during the Third Plan period for the maintenance of this school.

Agricultural Colonies

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, a centrally-sponsored programme of establishing agricultural colonies for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was implemented throughout the State. Under the scheme, five to ten acres of cultivable lands were granted to each family in the colony. The central grant was utilised for the reclamation of waste lands, construction of houses, purchase of plough bullocks and agricultural implements, construction of school-cum-community centre buildings, sinking of drinking water wells and laying of approach roads to each agricultural colony. Each family was given a subsidy of Rs. 400 for construction of houses and Rs. 300 for purchase of plough bullocks. Each colony was provided with a community centre-cum-school building at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and a community radio set at a cost of Rs. 300.

There were five agricultural colonies in the district during the year 1961-62 and this number had increased to eleven* by 1969-70 as per details furnished in the following table :—

*Including colonies for Nomadic Tribes.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Location of colony</i>	<i>No. of families settled</i>
1.	Channarayapatna	Dodderikaval	26
2.	Arkalgud	Maggekaval	40
3.	Holenarsipur	Kurikaval	50
4.	Do	Malliganahalli	30
5.	Do	Kalenahalli	15
6.	Hassan	Idallakaval	20
7.	Do	Guddadaranya	38
8.	Channarayapatna	Baldarekaval	25
9.	Do	Kallesomanahalli	16
10.	Arkalgud	Kurtimartikaval	28
11.	Belur	Angadihalli	30

For providing facilities like housing, approach roads, drinking water wells, community centre buildings and economic aid to the inmates of these colonies, a sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was spent by the Government during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods. In addition, three Joint Farming Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Castes located at Shanagere and Attigudda in Arsikere taluk and Kiragadalu in Alur taluk were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 27,600.

Community centres are found to be of considerable advantage for the promotion of unity and fellow feeling among the different sections of the community. Buildings for them were constructed in all the taluks of the district. These centres are also made use of for running women's welfare centres. While four community centre buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,216 under the Second Plan, 19 such buildings were constructed under the Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 41,300. **Community Centres**

A housing programme for the Scheduled Castes was taken up by the Government under the First Five-Year Plan, the number of houses constructed by the close of the Plan period being 112. The programme was continued with more vigour under the Second Plan in that as many as 2,464 houses were built during that period at a total cost of Rs. 7,59,454. Again, under the Third Plan, 125 more houses were constructed at an expenditure of about Rs. 56,840. Further, under a Centrally-sponsored scheme of improving the housing conditions of sweepers, scavengers, etc., 156 houses were constructed under the Second Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 62,192. During the Third Plan, three Town Municipalities were given grants to the tune of Rs. 15,250 for the construction of **Housing**

24 houses. Eight House-Building Co-operative Societies, one in each taluk, have taken up construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the district. These societies have been financed to an extent of Rs. 11.67 lakhs by the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation.

A large number of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes are living in thatched huts in congested areas and under unhygienic conditions. It was felt that unless suitable lands were acquired for distribution as house-sites, their living conditions were not likely to improve. Therefore, the Government acquired, for the benefit of these sections of the people, about 61 acres of land in the district during the Second Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 20,700, while another 24 acres were acquired under the Third Plan at a cost of about Rs. 24,330.

Drinking water wells

An important need of the Scheduled Castes is drinking water wells. The Social Welfare Department has, therefore, formulated a scheme under which drinking water wells are sunk in localities in which these communities are residing in large numbers. Sixty wells were sunk in the district during the Second Plan period at an expenditure of Rs. 61,760 and 22 more under the Third Plan at a cost of Rs. 43,105.

Economic Aid

The Government have been taking several measures aimed at improving the economic conditions of these sections. Cultivable lands are being assigned; aid is being given for purchase of plough bullocks, seeds, manure, and agricultural implements; training is imparted in some of the technical courses to deserving persons; subsidy is given to poorer families to enable them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming; milch cows are supplied free of cost to deserving persons; and such other forms of assistance are also provided to improve their standard of living.

Under the scheme of grant of cultivable lands to the Scheduled Castes, an extent of 2,612 acres was given in the district during the First Five-Year Plan period. Under the Second Plan, another 12,019 acres were distributed. Again, during the Third Plan period and thereafter upto 1969-70, a further extent of 7,559 acres of land were granted to 2,067 applicants. Regarding aid for purchase of plough bullocks, an amount of Rs. 59,063 was spent under the Second Plan and 400 pairs of bullocks were purchased and distributed among deserving persons. Another 241 families were benefited under this scheme during the Third Plan period, the amount spent for the purpose being Rs. 54,587. A total of Rs. 79,664 was spent during these two Plan periods for extending economic aid to agriculturists, the total number of families benefited being 213. In addition, agricultural implements worth about Rs. 16,000 were also made available to

about 450 families. A sum of over Rs. 10,000 was spent during this period to develop the rural occupations like basket-making, mat-making, shoe-manufacture, etc., pursued by the Scheduled Castes. For the supply of milk cows to selected Scheduled Caste families, a sum of Rs. 19,760 was spent during the Third Plan period. Besides, 122 families were given subsidies to an extent of Rs. 9,365 so as to enable them to take up poultry-farming and sheep-breeding.

The Department of Social Welfare has also undertaken another scheme of establishing Multi-purpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects for the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Caste families. Two such projects were started in Hassan district, one at Aladahalli in Channarayapatna taluk and another at Karekerekaval in Hassan taluk, during 1966, with an outlay of Rs. 1.83 lakhs and Rs. 1.98 lakhs respectively. Thirty families of the Scheduled Castes are being rehabilitated in each of these projects. While all the 30 families have already settled under the Aladahalli project, only 17 families are reported to have settled under the Karekerekaval project. An extent of 120 acres of land has been granted for agricultural purposes to the settlers of the former project, while 247 acres have been provided to the beneficiaries of the latter project. Crops like ragi, maize, paddy, groundnut, potato, etc., are being grown by the settlers under both the projects. While facilities like housing, irrigation, supply of plough bullocks, implements, seeds and manures, etc., have been provided to the settlers in the Aladahalli project, progress in this regard is reported to have been retarded in the Karekerekaval project mainly for want of enough water resources. There are three other joint farming co-operative societies of the Scheduled Castes in the district, which are given financial help by the Co-operative Department.

Industrial Co-operative Societies.—Three industrial co-operative societies for Harijans have been organised in the district. They are (1) the Utensils-Manufacturing Co-operative Society at Kantharajapura, (2) the Manjunatha Leather Craft Co-operative Society at Hassan and (3) the Brick-Making Co-operative Society at Channarayapatna. While the Kantharajapura Society has secured a financial assistance of Rs. 40,000 from the Department of Industries and Commerce, the other two societies are reported to be not working satisfactorily.

The foregoing are some of the important schemes undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the district. There are also other schemes like those relating to formation of approach roads to Harijan colonies, grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies formed by the Scheduled Castes, aid to voluntary agencies engaged in Harijan welfare work, publicity and propaganda against the practice of untouchability, supply of wheel

barrows and hand-carts to sweepers and scavengers, economic aid to disabled persons, payment of boarding grants to the Scheduled Caste students in general hostels, award of scholarships for college and higher studies and so on. Considerable amounts have been also spent by the Government for the implementation of these and other schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes under the successive Five-Year and Annual Plans.

**Welfare of
Scheduled
Tribes**

The problem of the tribal people also received adequate attention in the Ex-Mysore State, as well as in the integrated areas, and several welfare schemes for the amelioration of this section of the people were also formulated and implemented during the successive Five-Year Plans. Comprehensive plans and common programmes for the new State were prepared and taken up for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan.

In view of the fact that the total number of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district was only a little over 900 (as per the 1961 census), the steps taken for their welfare and the amount spent thereon were naturally very limited.

**Denotified
Tribes**

The welfare of the people belonging to the Denotified Tribes also received the attention of the Government, especially during the Second Plan period. Schemes for providing housing facilities, supply of bullocks and agricultural implements, etc., to them were formulated and implemented during that period. The total expenditure incurred under these schemes in the district during the period from 1956-57 to 1960-61 was Rs. 10,473, the number of families benefited thereby being about 700.

**Nomadic and
Semi-Nomadic
Tribes**

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are a wandering people and often keep on moving from place to place. Some of them have, however, settled down in some places but go out to distant villages only during certain seasons of the year and return afterwards. These are, for instance, the Budubudikes and the Havugars. The main problem about these people is that they do not remain at any one place. The reason seems to be that they did not have any permanent "vested interests" at any particular place. With a view to creating some interest in them to remain at a place and improve their conditions, they are granted lands for agricultural and housing purposes. They are also given training in certain crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving and tailoring. Necessary steps have also been taken to settle them in such occupations which would fetch them regular wages. All these schemes are aimed at improving their social and economic conditions.

The children of these tribes were mostly neglected educationally, due to the nomadic habits of their parents. An Ashram

School has, therefore, been started at Murundi in Arsikere taluk for collecting these children at a central place and giving them primary education on systematic lines. This residential school, with free hostel facilities, etc., has an intake capacity of 50.

The more important of the schemes that are now being implemented for the welfare of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district are (1) grant of lands and house-sites, (2) provision of grants for building houses, (3) provision of facilities for education, (4) economic uplift—provision for cottage industries, purchase of milch cows, plough bullocks, etc., and (5) formation of approach roads. Apart from granting lands to individual families of Nomadic Tribes for agricultural purposes, they are also settled in four of the eleven agricultural colonies in the district, referred to earlier. They are (1) the Maggekaval in Arkalgud taluk, (2) the Kurtimartikaval, also in Arkalgud taluk, (3) the Idallakaval in Hassan taluk, and (4) the Angadihalli Agricultural Colony in Belur taluk. Between 25 and 40 families of Nomadic Tribes are settled in these colonies. They are provided with housing subsidies, plough bullocks, agricultural implements, drinking water wells and the like.

During the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 5,600 was spent for the benefit of the Sudugadusidda families residing at Kalle-somanahalli in Channarayapatna taluk. The amount was utilised for improving the agricultural practices of these people. Eight milch cows were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,400 during the same period and supplied free to some selected families of Nomadic Tribes. While a sum of Rs. 13,600 was given as economic aid to 36 families during 1962-63 for purchase of plough bullocks and milch cows, Rs. 23,867 were spent during 1963-64 for implementing the various welfare measures in respect of Nomadic Tribes. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 4,250 was provided for construction of five houses and towards equipment grant to children of Nomadic Tribes. A sum of Rs. 2,800 has been sanctioned for award of pre-matric scholarships during 1970-71 to the children of these tribes.

Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes are mostly engaged as workers on agricultural lands, plantations, mines, irrigation projects, construction of roads, buildings, etc. Mostly, they are unskilled manual workers and a few of them are also working as school teachers and nurses. Realising the need to improve the condition of women belonging to these classes, the Government have formulated special welfare schemes, chief among them being the opening of women welfare centres, nursery schools and tailoring units.

**Welfare of
women of
Backward
Classes**

During the Second Plan period, eight women welfare centres were started in Hassan district at a cost of Rs. 31,623. Seven more centres were started under the Third Plan, the total expenditure in this regard being Rs. 1,75,085. With the addition of one more

centre subsequently, there are now (1970) 16 women welfare centres in the district. Of these, one centre, located at Mavinahalli in Channarayapatna taluk, is for women belonging to the Nomadic Tribes and the rest are all for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Women usually gather at these centres during the evenings for recreation and also for learning certain crafts like needle work, cutting and tailoring. Talks are also given in these centres to impart them the elementary knowledge of sanitation and the care of children. Facilities for indoor games have also been provided. Each of these centres is managed by a women welfare organiser and a conductress.

Pre-primary or nursery education has been introduced as one of the important activities of these welfare centres. The conductress assists the organiser in running these classes which are held usually in the mornings. In addition to reading and writing, the children are also taught music and drill. About 800 children of Scheduled Castes and Nomadic Tribes were studying in the nursery classes of these centres during 1969-70.

Tailoring Centres

In order to improve the economic conditions of these women, the Government have established three tailoring centres in the district, one each at Hassan, Arkalgud and Arsikere. Upto 1967, 123 women had obtained training in these centres. During the period of training, they were paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month and after the training, they were supplied with a sewing machine each, worth Rs. 250, free of cost. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was spent under this scheme during the Third Plan period. A Coir Training Unit has also been established at Arsikere for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste women at a cost of Rs. 21,000. The trainees in this unit are also paid stipends during the period of training and useful tools at the end of the training.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The administration and control of the religious and charitable institutions in the areas of the former Mysore State are still governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 (Act No. VII of 1927). A separate Government Department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has been exercising supervision over the managements of the endowments and religious institutions, under the direction of an officer designated as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan district, exercises control over all the *muzrai* institutions in the district. He exercises the powers of the Commissioner in the district under the provisions of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. As the *Muzrai* Officer of the district, he is the appellate authority over the orders of the two Assistant Commissioners in the district and he has powers to appoint the *Dharmadarshis* of the temples.

There are many ancient protected mounments in the district. **Muzrai**
Several age-old *muzrai* institutions in the district are held in high **Institutions**
veneration for their sanctity. Promiment among the monuments
are the following :—

1. Channakeshavaswamy Temple, Belur, Belur taluk.
2. Hoysaleshwaraswamy Temple, Halebid, Belur taluk.
3. Statue of Gommateshwara, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
4. Lakshmidēvi Temple, Doddagaddavalli, Hassan taluk.
5. Adinatha Basti, Halebid, Belur taluk.
6. Kedāreshwara Temple, Halebid, Belur taluk.
7. Parshwanatha Basti, Halebid, Belur taluk.
8. Shantinatha Basti, Halebid, Belur taluk.
9. Akkana Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
10. Chandragupta Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
11. Chavundaraya Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
12. Inscriptions at Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
13. Parshwanatha Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
14. Boocheshwara Temple, Koravangala, Hassan taluk.
15. Fort and Dungeons at Manjarabad, Manjarabad taluk.
16. Ishwara Temple, Arsikere, Arsikere taluk.
17. Kalyani at Hulikere, Channarayapatna taluk.
18. Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Nuggihalli, Channarayapatna taluk.
19. Sadashiva Temple, Nuggihalli, Channarayapatna taluk.
20. Nageshwara and Channakeshava Temples, Mosale, Hassan taluk.

Among the other major *muzrai* institutions in the district, mention may be made of the following temples :—

1. Ranganathaswamy Temple, Bookanabetta, Channarayapatna taluk.
2. Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Holenarsipur.
3. Prasanna Subrahmanyeshwara Temple, Ramanathpura, Arkalgud taluk.
4. Chaturbhujā Rameshwaraswami Temple, Ramanathpura, Arkalgud taluk.
5. Pattabhi Ramaswami and Agastyeswaraswami Temples, Ramanathpura, Arkalgud taluk.

6. Kenchammadevara Temple, Harihalli, Alur taluk.
7. Lakshmi-Janardhanaswamy Temple, Palya, Alur taluk.
8. Hasanamba Temple, Hassan town.

The *muzrai* institutions in the district are divided into three categories, namely, major institutions which are in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above, minor institutions in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 1,000 and village institutions getting an annual income of less than Rs. 100. There were 43 major, 205 minor and 1,880 village temples in the district, during the year 1968, *vide* Table I enclosed at the end of the Chapter. In addition, there were fourteen *mathas*, nine *chhatras*, eleven Jaina *basties* and nine Muslim institutions during that year. The Jaina *basties* and the Jaina *matha* at Shravanabelgola are treated as a single *muzrai* institution. During 1967-68, these *basties* and the *matha* were transferred to the control of the managing committee of the local Digamber Jaina Muzrai Institution. The administration of all the other religious institutions vests in the respective trustees, who manage them in conformity with the existing provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder or supervised directly by the Government through appointed committees. In addition to daily *poojas* and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are offered on the occasions of Independence Day, Republic Day and other national celebrations.

Several philanthropic gentlemen and institutions in the district have made endowments for the conduct of *sevas* in many of the *muzrai* institutions. Besides, a total extent of 14,739-30 acres of land has been endowed to several *muzrai* institutions in the district, *vide* Table II appended at the end of the Chapter. These institutions and their properties are registered by the Endowments Department under the rules and regulations in force, in order to safeguard the properties from being encroached upon or alienated. The officers inspecting these institutions have to check whether daily services and *sevas* are properly conducted, whether the institutions are kept clean, etc. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned as grant to the district for effecting repairs to the *muzrai* institutions during the year 1967-68 and this amount was fully utilised for repairing eight temples during that year.

**Private
Choultries**

There were the following five *chhatras* (choultries) during the year 1967-68, which had been endowed with *inam* lands for their upkeep and management: (1) Rangappa's Choultry, Arkalgud, (2) Ahobala Rao Chhatra, Arsikere, (3) Chhatra at Shantigrama, Hassan taluk, (4) Ramachandra Rao's Choultry, Holenarsipur, and (5) Doddapayanna's Choultry, Hassan.

**Financial
position**

The accounts of the major institutions are audited by the State Accounts Department. The accounts of the endowments are

checked by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars at the time of their inspections. The following statement of credits, debits and closing balances of the *muzrai* institutions in the district, mentioned taluk-wise, indicates the financial position of these institutions as on the 31st March 1968 :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Opening Balance	Credits	Total	Debits	Closing Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan	1,31,605	47,679	1,79,284	61,315	1,17,969
2.	Manjarabad	46,089	16,221	62,310	5,034	57,276
3.	Belur	1,86,162	52,711	2,38,873	32,490	2,06,384
4.	Arsikere	93,017	25,687	1,18,704	15,294	1,03,410
5.	Channarayapatna	1,25,405	35,075	1,60,480	28,215	1,32,265
6.	Holenarsipur	67,884	22,206	90,090	29,222	60,868
7.	Arkalgud	56,238	17,179	73,417	10,408	63,009
8.	Alur	11,998	9,801	21,799	5,428	16,371
	Total	7,18,397	2,26,560	9,44,957	1,87,405	7,57,552

Registers containing details of the jewels in respect of each of the *muzrai* institutions in the district are maintained in all the taluk offices. There are strict instructions to the inspecting officers that whenever they visit any institution, they should invariably verify the details of the jewels with reference to these registers and bring to the notice of the higher authorities discrepancies, if any, with the least possible delay. **Jewels and their inspection**

About 23 *jatras* are celebrated annually in the district with pomp and pageantry. Thousands of people from far and near gather at these celebrations. The more important of these *jatras* are mentioned below :— **Jatras and Car Festivals**

- (1) Subrahmanyaswami Jatra, Ramanathpura.
- (2) Gopalakrishnaswami Jatra, Konanur.
- (3) Ranganathaswami Jatra, Bookanabetta.
- (4) Venkataramanaswami Jatra, Malekal-Thirupati.
- (5) Channakeshavaswami Jatra, Belur.
- (6) Lakshminarasimhaswami Jatra, Holenarsipur.

The Endowments Department, in co-operation with the Health Department, supervises the sanitary and other arrangements during the time of the *jatras* in so far as the institutions under the control of the Government are concerned and also makes arrangements

to provide drinking water and shelter to the pilgrims who congregate for the *jatras* and festivals.

**Wakf
Institutions**

For the administration of the Muslim religious and charitable endowment institutions, the Central Wakf Act, 1954, was enforced in the erstwhile Mysore State with effect from the 15th January 1955. Under Section 10 of this Act, the State Government constituted a Board of Wakfs consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as its Chairman. The necessary rules under the Act were also framed by the Government. Later, District Wakf Committees were constituted for each district by the Mysore State Board of Wakfs to supervise the Muslim endowments in the districts.

With the enforcement of the Central Wakfs Act, 1964, in the whole of the new Mysore State, the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under Section 4(1) of the Act, with a non-official at the head of the Mysore State Board of Wakfs. There are a number of mosques, *darghas* and other Muslim institutions in Hassan district, which are supported by specific endowments. The total number of such institutions in the district in 1969-70 was 183, the total value of the property attached to them being Rs. 13,13,405. The gross income from these institutions and the expenditure on their maintenance during that year were Rs. 38,922 and Rs. 84,178, respectively. The institutions are managed by *Mutawallis* and administered by committees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and the scheme.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of Muzrai Institutions in Hassan district during the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Mathas	Chhatras	Temples			Jain Basties			Muslim Institutions
				Major	Minor	Village	Major	Minor	Village	
1.	Hassan ..	..	2	5	47	360	..	4	1	1
2.	Arsikere ..	11	1	6	17	316	..	..	..	..
3.	Channarayapatna	1	2	8	43	375	1	1	1	3
4.	Holenarsipur ..	..	2	5	42	149	..	..	..	..
5.	Arkalgud ..	..	1	8	13	157	..	..	..	1
6.	Alur	3	8	125	1
7.	Belur ..	2	1	5	28	300	..	1	2	2
8.	Manjarabad	3	7	98	1
Total ..		14	9	43	205	1,880	1	6	4	9

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TABLE II

Statement showing the particulars of lands as in 1967-68 endowed to several Muzrai institutions in Hassan district

(In Acres and Guntas)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Dry		Wet		Bagayat		Coffee		Total extent	
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.
1.	Hassan	754	03	279	29	52	02	..	..	1,078	34
2.	Arsikere	2,178	08	272	06	136	03	..	..	2,586	17
3.	Holenarsipur	3,396	06	222	33	49	00	..	..	3,667	39
4.	Arkalgud	1,044	08	207	26	18	17	..	..	1,270	11
5.	Channarayapatna	2,682	15	55	20	12	31	..	..	2,750	26
6.	Manjarabad	19	34	307	10	..	..	4	20	331	24
7.	Behur	1,146	35	1,261	26	28	30	6	04	2,443	15
8.	Alur	264	14	345	29	0	21	..	..	610	24
Total		11,486	03	2,945	19	297	24	10	24	14,739	30