

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE advent of independence and establishment of a popular form of Government have given a good deal of impetus to public life. In addition, democratic decentralisation and the phenomenal progress achieved in educational, industrial, agricultural and other fields in the district, as elsewhere in the State, have helped to bring about considerable awareness among the citizens of their rights and responsibilities. Elections to public bodies are keenly contested and public affairs are discussed with great interest in meetings of local bodies and parties and also on the platform and in the press. The first general elections on the basis of adult franchise were held in January 1952 and the first ministry under the Indian Constitution took office in the State in April 1952.

The main political parties, which participated in the second general elections held in the district in 1957, were the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Scheduled Castes Federation. All these political parties have their affiliations with the all-India bodies. There was no party in the district which was of local origin.

**General
Elections, 1957**

Of these organized political parties, the Indian National Congress secured five seats out of the 12 contested by it in all the nine Assembly constituencies of the district. The party also captured both the seats in the Lok Sabha, allotted to the district. Barring the Indian National Congress, only the Communist Party of India and the Scheduled Castes Federation, which contested the general and reserved seats in the Kolar Gold Fields Assembly constituency, came out successful. The Praja-Socialist Party and the Jan Sangh, each of which contested only a single seat in Chintamani and Kolar Assembly constituencies, respectively, failed to be returned.

Apart from these political parties, 18 Independents contested the elections to the Assembly from all the nine constituencies and were returned in five of them. The constituencies in which they were successful were Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Mulbagal and Bangarpet. In all these constituencies, they defeated the Congress candidates by a clear margin.

The following table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and percentage and the successful parties in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lok Sabha					
	Kolar (Double-member)	(1) Congress (2) Independent (3) Congress (S.C.)	2,09,542 1,84,000 Elected uncontested	53.23 46.77	Congress Congress
Legislative Assembly					
1.	Gauribidanur ..	(1) Congress (2) Independent (3) Independent	11,476 25,203 1,114	30.36 66.68 2.96	Independent
2.	Chikballapur (Double-member).	(1) Congress (2) do (S. C.) (3) Independent (4) do (S. C.)	29,149 25,652 27,947 24,436	27.19 23.93 26.09 22.79	(1) Congress (2) do
3.	Sidlaghatta ..	(1) Congress (2) Independent	12,230 17,490	41.15 58.85	Independent
4.	Chintamani ..	(1) Congress (2) P. S. P. (3) Independent (4) do	12,595 2,074 16,411 709	39.62 6.52 51.62 2.24	Independent
5.	Mulbagal (Double-member)	(1) Congress (2) do (S. C.) (3) Independent (4) do (5) do (S. C.) (6) do	19,327 18,870 32,662 16,902 2,622 1,939	20.93 20.43 35.37 18.30 2.84 2.13	(1) Congress (2) Independent
6.	Kolar ..	(1) Congress (2) Jan Sangh (3) Independent (4) do	10,539 1,058 7,825 4,163	44.68 4.48 33.19 17.65	Congress

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Kolar Gold Fields (Double-member)	(1) Congress		13,608	18.68	
	(2) do (S.C.)		13,053	17.88	
	(3) Communist		19,973	27.35	(1) Communist
	(4) Scheduled Castes Federation		19,548	26.77	(2) Scheduled Castes Federation
	(5) Independent		2,646	3.64	
	(6) do (S.C.)		2,714	3.71	
	(7) do		1,460	1.97	
8. Bangarpet	(1) Congress		10,563	43.96	
	(2) Independent		13,467	56.04	Independent
9. Malur	(1) Congress		10,490	55.44	Congress
	(2) Independent		8,434	44.56	

Under Section 3 of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission, India, were required to divide every double-member constituency into two geographically compact single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and provide for the reservation of a seat in the constituency in which there is a greater concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. They were further required under Section 7 of the said Act to make such further amendments in the delimitation orders, as were necessary to carry out these and other provisions. The Commission, accordingly, amended the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the revised Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, on the 7th December 1961.

**General
Elections, 1962**

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

(1) Kolar, which was formerly a two-member Parliamentary constituency comprising the whole of Kolar district and Bangalore North, Devanahalli and Hoskote taluks of Bangalore district, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Kolar and Chikballapur, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the former constituency. The Chikballapur constituency also included Yeshwantapura, Yelahanka, Hoskote and Devanahalli Assembly constituencies of Bangalore district.

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

(3) Mulbagal, which was formerly a two-member Assembly constituency, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur, reservation for the Scheduled Castes being made in the former constituency.

(4) Kolar Gold Fields, which was formerly a two-member Assembly constituency, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Robertsonpet and Kolar Gold Fields, with a seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

The following statement shows the names of Assembly constituencies and their extent, as contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, which was in force in the district for the general elections of 1962 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>
1.	Gauribidanur	.. Gauribidanur taluk (excluding Nagaragere hobli and Darinayakanapalya circle in Darinayakanapalya hobli).
2.	Chikballapur	.. Chikballapur taluk; Somenahalli hobli in Gudibanda taluk; and Mittemari hobli in Bagepalli taluk.
3.	Bagepalli (S. C.)	.. Bagepalli taluk (excluding Mittemari hobli); Gudibanda taluk (excluding Somenahalli hobli); and Nagaragere hobli and Darinayakanapalya circle in Darinayakanapalya hobli in Gauribidanur taluk.
4.	Sidlaghatta	.. Sidlaghatta taluk; and Chilakalanerpu hobli in Chintamani taluk.
5.	Chintamani	Chintamani taluk (excluding Chilakalanerpu hobli).
6.	Srinivaspur	.. Srinivaspur taluk; and Holur hobli in Kolar taluk.
7.	Mulbagal (S. C.)	.. Mulbagal taluk.
8.	Kolar	.. Kolar taluk (excluding Holur and Huthur hoblies).
9.	Robertsonpet	.. Kolar Gold Fields area (excluding Kolar Gold Fields city mining area); Robertsonpet hobli in Bangarpet taluk; and Huthur hobli in Kolar taluk.
10.	Kolar Gold Fields (S. C.)	.. Kolar Gold Fields city mining area.
11.	Bangarpet	.. Bangarpet taluk (excluding Kolar Gold Fields area and Robertsonpet hobli).
12.	Malur	.. Malur taluk.

Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta Assembly constituencies were included in the Chikballapur

Parliamentary constituency, while the rest of the constituencies constituted the Kolar reserved Parliamentary constituency.

The following were some of the important changes made in the procedure relating to the conduct of the elections and matters connected therewith :— **Changes in procedure**

- (i) Every person, who is not less than twenty-one years of age on the qualifying date and is resident in the constituency at the time of registration, is entitled to be registered as a voter in that constituency.
- (ii) The whole process of elections was revised to enable completion of the elections in any constituency within a period of 40 days except in the case of uncontested elections where the process comes to an end within less than a fortnight.
- (iii) The method of voting was very much simplified by the introduction of the marking system of voting.
- (iv) Rules were framed regarding corrupt practices and electoral offences. Certain restrictions were also imposed on the printing of pamphlets and posters, either for the purpose of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate. Public meetings, both on the day preceding the election day and on the election day, were prohibited.
- (v) The security deposit which every petitioner has to make in connection with the filing of an election petition to the Election Commission was increased from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees so as to reduce the number of petitions based on flimsy and inadequate grounds.

The Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Republican Party and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were the political parties which participated in the third general elections held in the district in 1962. The Indian National Congress continued to be a major political party in the district, although it could not improve upon its previous performance in the general elections of 1957. It captured both the seats in the Lok Sabha allotted to the district, and only five of the 12 Assembly seats contested by it. The Communist Party of India contested only two seats in Bangarpet and Kolar Gold Fields constituencies and won in the latter constituency. The Republican Party contested five seats and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam a single seat, but could not claim any success.

One of the noteworthy features of the general elections held in the district in 1962 was the success gained by Independents. Fifteen Independents contested the elections from all the Assembly constituencies of the district and were successful in six constituencies, namely, Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar, Bangarpet and Malur.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1962 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha				
1.	Chikballapur	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do (4) do (5) do	1,27,047 75,532 29,985 12,278 9,895	Congress
2.	Kolar (S. C.)	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do (4) do (5) do	1,04,163 74,104 35,392 13,547 12,024	Congress
Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	24,391 16,718	Independent
2.	Chikballapur	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	23,362 13,373	Independent
3.	Bagepalli (S. C.)	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent	12,949 12,556	Congress
4.	Sidlaghatta	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent	21,696 15,989	Congress
5.	Chintamani	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	21,664 16,931	Independent
6.	Srinivaspur	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent	20,311 15,082	Congress
7.	Mulbagal (S. C.)	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do (4) do (5) Republican	12,070 4,021 1,750 586 232	Congress
8.	Kolar	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	20,898 15,272	Independent
9.	Robertsonpet	.. (1) Congress (2) Communist Party (3) Republican (4) Independent	14,536 2,935 2,534 841	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kolar Gold Fields (S.C.)	(1) Communist Party (2) Republican (3) Congress (4) Independent (5) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. (6) Independent	6,886 6,758 5,725 5,095 1,100 221	Communist
11.	Bangarpet	(1) Independent (2) Congress (3) Republican	19,626 9,513 1,336	Independent
12.	Malur	(1) Independent (2) Congress (3) Republican	17,135 15,723 639	Independent

The following were the Assembly constituencies in the district and their extent under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1965, in respect of the general elections of 1967 :—

**General
Elections, 1967**

1. Gauribidanur—Gauribidanur taluk (excluding Nagaragere and Darinayakanapalya hoblies).
2. Chikballapur—Chikballapur taluk; and Darinayakanapalya hobli in Gauribidanur taluk.
3. Sidlaghatta—Sidlaghatta taluk; and Mittemari hobli in Bagepalli taluk.
4. Bagepalli (SC)—Bagepalli taluk (excluding Mittemari hobli); Gudibanda taluk; and Nagaragere hobli in Gauribidanur taluk.
5. Chintamani—Chintamani taluk (excluding the villages in Murugamalla hobli specified in item (1) of the Appendix).
6. Srinivaspur—Srinivaspur taluk; and the villages in Murugamalla hobli specified in item (1) of the Appendix, in Chintamani taluk.
7. Mulbagal (SC)—Mulbagal taluk.
8. Kolar Gold Fields (SC)—Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board mining area, and Robertsonpet Town Municipality.
9. Bethamangala—Bangarpet taluk (excluding Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board mining area, Robertsonpet Town Municipality and Bangarpet hobli).
10. Kolar—Kolar town, Huthur hobli and the villages in Kolar hobli specified in item (2) of the Appendix, in Kolar taluk; and Bangarpet hobli in Bangarpet taluk.
11. Vemagal—Kolar taluk (excluding Huthur hobli, Kolar town and the villages in Kolar hobli specified in item (2) of the Appendix).
12. Malur—Malur taluk.

Appendix—Item (1)

Villages in Murugamalla hobli in Chintamani taluk included in the Srinivaspur constituency :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Nagarajapally | 27. Guntpally |
| 2. Vempally | 28. Muddalapally |
| 3. Pathakote | 29. Gavipally |
| 4. Nilapally | 30. Murugamale |
| 5. Gunthurgudde | 31. Chalamkote |
| 6. Gurganjigutta | 32. Annepally |
| 7. Kadireppanaikana-
kote. | 33. Nagarlamitte |
| 8. Maniganhally | 34. Nimkayalpally |
| 9. Dokkachintalahally | 35. Gopally |
| 10. Gurralgudde | 36. Jogyanhally |
| 11. Nallaguttapally | 37. Kodagivarpally |
| 12. Peddur | 38. Yarramantepally |
| 13. Kothahudya | 39. Nandiganahally |
| 14. Hudyadadinne | 40. Chikkakarakamakala-
hally. |
| 15. Thummalapally | 41. Sitarlahally |
| 16. Yerlakkanahally | 42. Racherlapally |
| 17. Kurukonapally | 43. Marinayakanahally |
| 18. Bodigundlapally | 44. Dandupalaya |
| 19. Kanagmakalapally | 45. Barlapally |
| 20. Diguvapally | 46. Gandruganapally |
| 21. Gavancharavapally | 47. Kambampally |
| 22. Kothapally | 48. Gollahally |
| 23. Chikka Allikunte | 49. Duganarepally |
| 24. Aivarapally | 50. Doddakarakamakala-
hally. |
| 25. Pemmaganahally | |
| 26. Bainpally | |

Item (2)

Villages in Kolar hobli in Kolar taluk included in the Kolar constituency :

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cholaghatta | 12. Ammerahalli |
| 2. Chinnenahalli | 13. Chatrekodihalli |
| 3. Allidinni | 14. Gajaldinne |
| 4. Kuteri | 15. Harohalli |
| 5. Singondanahalli | 16. Petachayamahalli |
| 6. Beglibanajanahalli | 17. Kolar Kasaba |
| 7. Chikkahasala | 18. Koar Amanikere |
| 8. Kolthammanahalli | 19. Kolar town |
| 9. Begli | 20. Varadenahalli |
| 10. Kallandur | 21. Kuthandahalli |
| 11. Beglihosahalli | 22. Kumbarahalli |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 23. Mittahallahalli | 30. Kallipura |
| 24. Gadekannur | 31. Ekamballi |
| 25. Tamata | 32. Doddahasala |
| 26. Honnenahalli | 33. Dimba |
| 27. Kodi Ramasandra | 34. Kurubarahalli |
| 28. Basavanatta | 35. Dimbachamanahalli |
| 29. Kogilahalli | |

Gauribidanur, Chikballapur and Bagepalli Assembly constituencies were included in Madhugiri Parliamentary constituency, Malur in Hoskote Parliamentary constituency and the rest of the Assembly constituencies in the Kolar reserved Parliamentary constituency.

The Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India and the Republican Party were the only three recognised political parties which participated in the fourth general elections held in the district in 1967. The Indian National Congress improved upon its previous position; it contested all the twelve Assembly seats and came out successful in eight constituencies. It also captured the Lok Sabha seat allotted to the district. The Communist Party and the Republican Party contested a single seat each but failed to be returned.

Twenty-two Independents contested the elections in all the Assembly constituencies except the Kolar Gold Fields, and were successful in four constituencies, namely, Gauribidanur, Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Kolar.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and the successful parties in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1967 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Party affiliations of contesting candidates</i>	<i>No. of valid votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha				
Kolar	..	(1) Congress	1,31,041	Congress
		(2) Independent	67,152	
		(3) Communist	65,543	
		(4) Independent	12,564	

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5
Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	23,598 20,959	Independent
2.	Chikballapur	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do (4) do	16,302 12,984 7,001 1,743	Congress
3.	Sidlaghatta	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent	21,908 18,422	Congress
4.	Bagepalli	.. (1) Congress (2) Communist (3) Independent (4) do	16,517 9,408 4,987 1,083	Congress
5.	Chintamani	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	29,975 19,705	Independent
6.	Srinivaspur	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress	18,801 16,094	Independent
7.	Mulbagal	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do	13,917 11,581 657	Congress
8.	Kolar Gold Fields	.. (1) Congress (2) Republican	20,024 15,261	Congress
9.	Bethamangala	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent	18,059 11,843	Congress
10.	Kolar	.. (1) Independent (2) Congress (3) Independent (4) do (5) do (6) do	13,216 9,042 3,868 2,441 619 474	Independent
11.	Vemagal	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do	17,014 12,410 2,227	Congress
12.	Malur	.. (1) Congress (2) Independent (3) do (4) do	26,284 8,340 1,854 411	Congress

**Voting
statistics**

The following figures show the total number of electors, the total number of valid votes polled and the percentages in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957, 1962 and 1967 :

1957

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Total No. of voters</i>	<i>No. of votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha				
Kolar	..	7,48,001	3,93,551	52.60
Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur ..	54,166	37,793	69.76
2.	Chikballapur .. (Double-member).	1,05,055	1,07,184	50.98
3.	Sidlaghatta ..	48,721	29,720	61.01
4.	Chintamani ..	47,894	31,789	66.37
5.	Mulbagal .. (Double-member).	1,06,665	92,322	43.28
6.	Kolar ..	51,706	23,585	45.61
7.	Kolar Gold Fields .. (Double-member)	72,200	73,002	50.55
8.	Bangarpet ..	50,178	24,030	47.38
9.	Malur ..	44,396	18,924	42.63
	Total ..	5,80,980	4,38,349	53.06 (average)

1962

Lok Sabha				
1.	Chikballapur ..	4,50,873	2,69,677	59.81
2.	Kolar ..	4,22,809	2,53,983	60.07
Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur ..	60,148	43,459	72.25
2.	Chikballapur ..	60,601	38,997	64.35
3.	Bagepalli (S.C.) ..	60,634	27,941	46.08
4.	Sidlaghatta ..	55,772	39,191	70.27
5.	Chintamani ..	57,642	40,267	69.86
6.	Srinivaspur ..	60,090	37,217	61.94
7.	Mulbagal (S.C.) ..	58,672	20,801	35.45
8.	Kolar ..	61,684	38,474	67.37
9.	Robertsonpet ..	36,518	22,205	60.81
10.	Kolar Gold Fields (S.C.) ..	35,397	26,982	76.23
11.	Bangarpet ..	59,362	32,492	54.74
12.	Malur ..	52,444	35,479	67.65

1967

Lok Sabha				
Kolar	..	4,61,447	2,91,698	63.2

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Total No. of voters	No. of votes polled	Percentage of votes polled
1	2	3	4	5
Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur ..	61,794	46,455	75.17
2.	Chikballapur ..	63,288	40,326	63.72
3.	Bagepalli (S.C.) ..	70,178	34,619	49.06
4.	Sidlaghatta ..	58,082	42,017	72.34
5.	Chintamani ..	67,023	52,178	77.82
6.	Srinivaspur ..	62,014	36,815	59.50
7.	Mulbagal (S.C.) ..	66,022	27,735	42.00
8.	Kolar Gold Fields ..	49,794	36,139	72.50
9.	Bethamangala ..	51,710	31,722	61.30
10.	Kolar ..	54,682	31,798	58.10
11.	Vemagal ..	52,120	33,479	64.20
12.	Malur ..	55,923	38,613	69.00

Polling stations

There were in all 576 polling stations in the district during the general elections of 1957. This number was increased to 722 and 739 in the general elections of 1962 and 1967 respectively, in order to cater to the convenience of voters whose strength had increased. The following table indicates the number of polling stations located in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district, during the general elections of 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Assembly Constituency	No. of Polling Stations		
		1957 Elections	1962 Elections	1967 Elections
1	Gauribidanur ..	54	67	68
2.	Chikballapur ..	108 Two-member	70	62
3.	Sidlaghatta ..	51	61	60
4.	Chintamani ..	47	62	66
5.	Mulbagal ..	99 Two-member	65	69
6.	Kolar ..	53	63	58
7.	Kolar Gold Fields ..	71 Two-member	41	56
8.	Bangarpet ..	48	62	..
9.	Malur ..	45	55	57
10.	Bagepalli ..	..	72	70
11.	Srinivaspur ..	..	65	66
12.	Robertsonpet ..	..	39	..
13.	Bethamangala ..	..	..	53
14.	Vemagal ..	..	..	54
Total ..		576	722	739

Newspapers and Periodicals

As the leading daily newspapers published at Bangalore reach Kolar, which is at a distance of only 41 miles from Bangalore, fairly early in the morning, there has not been any incentive for publication of daily newspapers in the district. Therefore, journalism has not made much progress in the district, although some enthusiastic workers in the field made some sporadic attempts to run other journals and periodicals.

Several of the newspapers published in Bangalore and Madras have their correspondents in the district, and situated as it is very near to Bangalore and bordering Andhra Pradesh and Madras areas, newspapers and periodicals published in Bangalore and Madras have a wide circulation in the district. The papers and periodicals which are widely read in the district are Prajavani, Samyukta-Karnataka, Kannada Prabha, Tainadu, Janavani, Sudha, Prajamata, Janapragathi, Gokula, Prapancha and Kasthuri, all in Kannada, the Deccan Herald, Indian Express, Hindu, Mail, Mysindia, Illustrated Weekly of India and Blitz, all in English, Dinamani, Swadeshmitran, Dina-Thanthi, Ananda Vikatan, Kalki, Kumudham, all in Tamil, and Andhra Prabha, Andhra Patrika and Bharathi, all in Telugu. Apart from these papers and periodicals, film magazines published in Bombay and Madras have a good circulation in the district. Whereas Tamil papers have a wide circulation in the Kolar Gold Fields area, Telugu papers are also read in some parts of the district.

There are several voluntary social service organisations in the district doing good work, catering for the social needs of the citizens in a variety of ways. Many of these organisations have been recognised by the Government and are getting assistance for their maintenance from it.

**Voluntary
Social Service
Organisations**

The social service organisations in the district can be broadly classified under three categories, namely (1) orphanages, (2) welfare institutions and (3) institutions for community development, like mahila samajas, youth organisations and the like. Many public spirited workers devote their time and energy to organise the activities of these institutions, which not only complement and supplement the efforts of the Government in various fields but also cover fields of ameliorative service which Government alone cannot fulfil. Medical aid, hostel facilities, Harijan welfare and women's welfare are some of the subjects to which particular attention is being bestowed by these institutions.

The following is a brief account of some of the social service institutions in the district. The particulars are of interest not only in regard to the institutions concerned but also as regards the pattern they represent. Although it has not been possible to include every institution functioning in the district, an attempt has been made to include as many institutions as possible, details about whose working could be collected.

The Anatha Sevashrama, Malur, was started on 5th April 1956 by Sri V. S. Venkatachalapathi Setty and Srimati V. K. Nagarathnamma of Malur who donated their property valued about a lakh of rupees for the purpose. The objective of the institution is mainly to serve the poor orphan children and bring

**Anatha
Sevashrama,
Malur**

them up on proper lines. The institution is managed by a committee consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, joint secretary and 7 other members. It was registered under the Mysore Societies Act III of 1904 on the 18th October 1956 and is getting aid from both the Central and State Governments. There were, as on 1st January 1967, 55 boys and girls between the ages of 3 to 18 years belonging to several castes and communities. The inmates are provided with food, clothes and medical aid and are also given education and training in home industries, social work, gardening, tailoring, etc.

In addition to the grants received from the Central and State Governments, funds are collected from the public by way of donations and subscriptions. There were 23 *Maharaja Poshakas* who paid Rs. 1,000, 14 *Raja Poshakas* who paid Rs. 500, 192 *Poshakas* who paid Rs. 250 and 72 Life-Members who paid Rs. 100, as on the 1st January 1967. The financial position of the institution appears to be good as is evidenced by the fact that it had assets worth about Rs. 3,00,000 and had a cash balance of about Rs. 1,00,000 as on the 1st January 1967. Several distinguished persons have visited the institution and recorded their appreciation of its working.

**Bharat
Sevak Samaj,
Dodda-
chinnahalli**

The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Doddachinnahalli, Oorgaum, was established in the year 1954 by Sri Balaji Singh, a native of Doddachinnahalli village. The institution aims at improving the lot of the villagers by carrying on social work and organising nation-building activities. The Samaj is managed by a committee consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and six other members. The Samaj is attending to the repairs of village roads and culverts and it has to its credit the construction of a middle school building in the village at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,300, fifty per cent of which was borne by the Government. The institution has chalked out an ambitious programme of ameliorative service to the villagers in the field of adult education and free education to poor children.

The Samaj is maintaining an Ambar Charkha Training Centre for the benefit of the villagers. It has taken necessary steps for the construction of a bore-well in the village under the "National Rural Water Supply Scheme", with the assistance of the local body and the Government. A service co-operative society has been organised by the Samaj for the benefit of the agricultural classes, and short-term cash loans are being issued. It is maintaining a rural library also. Recitals of traditional village folk-songs and dance-dramas are organised by the Samaj occasionally in order to encourage cultural activities in the rural areas. The

Samaj also represents the wants and grievances of the people of the villages to the authorities concerned and works for their redressal; for instance, due to its efforts, a post office was opened in the village recently and a new road is being laid.

The Young Men's Social Service League, Coromandal, Kolar Gold Fields, was formed in February 1952 with Sri A. Krishnan as president. This is a non-political, non-religious and non-communal organisation. Membership of the institution is open to all students with a social outlook. The membership of the League as in August 1967 was 35. Two of the aims of the League are promotion of literacy and rendering of assistance for education of poor children upto the S.S.L.C. standard. The League has also chalked out a programme of social work, its immediate objective being slum clearance work. It is running a free night school imparting education to students from the primary 1st year to the VII year classes; and also arranges lectures for the benefit of the failed S.S.L.C. students. A free reading room and library is being run for the benefit of the students and the public since 1965. The institution has also programmed to open a nursery school shortly.

**Young Men's
Social Ser-
vice League,
K.G.F.**

The Mahila Samaj, Robertsonpet, was started by a band of public-spirited workers in November 1938. The Samaj is a constituent of the Mysore State Women's Conference, which, in its turn, is a constituent of the All-India Women's Conference. The objective of the Samaj is to promote the welfare of women and children of all classes and to encourage cottage industries like rattan work and mat-weaving. There are about 50 members on the rolls of the Samaj which is managed by a committee of eleven elected members. The institution is also running a Hindi class and a nursery school. Training in handicrafts such as rattan work, tailoring, paper flower-making and mat-weaving is also given. The institution has constructed its own building with the help of donations. It has chalked out a programme to start *gamaka* classes, other home industries and charkha classes with the aid of the Government.

**Mahila Samaj,
Robertsonpet**

The Mahila Seva Samaj, Kolar, was started about 50 years back, its first president being Mrs. P. F. Bowring, wife of the then Deputy Commissioner. Since then, the activities of the Samaj have improved a great deal and it has now a building of its own costing about Rs. 25,000. There were 60 members on the rolls of the Samaj as in July 1967 and it is managed by a committee of twelve members. The institution is running a *Sishu Vihar* which is under the charge of a teacher, with 40 children on the rolls. There is a library, which has a collection of about 1,000 books in English, Kannada and Hindi and a reading room, for the use of the members. The Samaj is also running a sewing

**Mahila Seva
Samaj, Kolar**

class with a teacher in charge, and with nine machines. There are 40 students learning this trade. A Hindi class is also being run and students are coached by a part-time Hindi teacher for the several examinations conducted by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. In addition, a Sanskrit class is being conducted.

**Mahila Samaj,
Narasapura**

The Mahila Samaj, Narasapura in Kolar taluk, was established in June 1965. The main object of this body is to train women in tailoring, embroidery, weaving and bead-work and to arrange literary classes for adults. The Samaj is managed by a president, secretary and seven other members. There were 35 members on the rolls as on the 1st January 1968. In addition to subscriptions and donations from the public, the Samaj is getting grants from the Government. The trainees in tailoring are supplied with a machine each at half the cost, after their training is completed.

A nursery section was opened in March 1967 and 30 children were on its rolls. National days and festivals are celebrated under the auspices of the Samaj with enthusiasm. The Samaj has programmed to open Hindi classes, a library and a co-operative society for the benefit of its members.

**Mahila
Samaj,
Srinivaspur**

The Mahila Samaj, Srinivaspur, was inaugurated in February 1962. Its main objective is to help the women of the town by imparting free training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery and knitting, and to conduct nursery schools for the children. The institution was managed during the year 1967-68 by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and eight other members. There were 30 members on the rolls of the institution as in January 1968. In addition to subscriptions and donations from the public, the Samaj is also getting grants from the State Social Welfare Board and the Government. Sixty-four children were studying in the nursery school during the year 1967-68 and there were 26 women undergoing training in tailoring at the institution.

**Rotary Club,
Kolar Gold
Fields**

The Rotary Club, Kolar Gold Fields, which was sponsored by the Bangalore Rotary Club, was established in January 1955. The Club is essentially a service organisation covering three avenues of service, namely, service to members, vocational service and community service. This institution was responsible for constructing a primary school building in Lakshmisagar village, situated at a distance of two miles from the Champion Reefs. It also started classes for the village children and a night school for adults. The Club distributes free milk, clothes, toys, etc., to the poor children on Deepavali day of each year. An eye-camp was held at Robertsonpet in April 1958, under the auspices of the

Club, when more than 1,000 patients received treatment for various eye-troubles. The Club has also helped various public institutions in a variety of ways.

The Club donated a complete set of surgical instruments and other accessories for the use of the operation theatre in the local maternity hospital, and also helped the District Scouts Association and the Mahila Samaj in the construction of their buildings. Poor students are also given financial assistance for meeting expenses relating to their examinations. A Book Bank has been opened by the Club in the K.G.F. First Grade College, with a large collection of text books and reference books for the use of the local students. The Club has recently taken up a community service project for setting up a rehabilitation centre for disabled mine workers of Kolar Gold Fields.

The Rotary Club, Kolar, was established in January 1959 with the co-operation of the Rotary Club, Kolar Gold Fields. It is managed by a president, vice-president, secretary, joint-secretary, treasurer, a board of 4 directors and sergeant-at-arms. There were 22 members on the rolls of the Club in December 1966, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 100. This institution has been helping poor students with books and fees. It is also helping hospitals with surgical instruments and other accessories.

**Rotary Club,
Kolar**

The Rotary Club, Gauribidanur, was started in 1966, sponsored by the Hindupur Rotary Club. The main objects of the Club are service to the members and the community in particular and vocational service. The managing committee includes a president, a vice-president, secretary, joint-secretary and a treasurer. There were 30 members on the rolls as in January 1967, paying an annual subscription of Rs. 100. The Club is at present helping poor students with books and fees.

**Rotary Club,
Gauri-
bidanur**

The Depressed Class (Bovi) Hostel at Malur was started in June 1951. It helps the depressed class (Bovi) pupils to pursue education by providing food and shelter to them. The hostel is managed by a committee consisting of a president, secretary and 13 other directors. It collects donations and subscriptions from the public and obtains grant from the Government. As on 1st January 1967, 40 students were residing in the hostel. It is intended to enhance the intake to 65 and to start training classes in suitable handicrafts. So far, about 350 students had the hostel facilities during their education in the place. A building site measuring 132'×122' has been granted to the hostel free of cost. In addition, the Government have given to the institution about 11 acres of land in Lakkur hobli, Malur taluk, for cultivation purposes.

**Depressed
Class (Bovi)
Hostel, Malur**

**Indian Red
Cross Society,
Gudibanda**

The Indian Red Cross Society is an all-India organisation and has branches in all the States. Its main objectives are to help the improvement of health of all the citizens, prevention of diseases and mitigation of human sufferings. A branch of the society was established at Gudibanda on the 12th April 1966. It is managed by a committee consisting of a president, vice-president, honorary secretary, joint secretary, treasurer and ten directors. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* chairman. The institution is attending to the following items of work in the district :—

- (1) Distress relief work ;
- (2) Emergency relief in times of floods, fire accidents and the like ;
- (3) Maternity and child welfare services ; and
- (4) Development of Junior Red Cross and Ambulance Association work.

**Bharat Scouts
and Guides
Association,
Kolar**

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is an all-India organisation. Like all other branches, the Kolar branch of the association trains its members, both boy-scouts and girl-guides, in volunteer service and inculcates a sense of discipline in them. It renders help to the public, whenever required, at public meetings, functions, *jatras* and the like. A number of scouts and guides were trained in "first aid" and "home nursing" in order to make them efficient in rendering service to the public. Representatives from the district participated in the All-India Jamboree held in December 1967 at Kalyani, Calcutta.

**Bharat Seva-
dal, Kolar**

The Bharat Sevalal, Kolar, is a branch of the State unit of the Sevalal which has its headquarters at Bangalore. This organisation is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Sevalal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the year 1923 and which played an important role in the freedom struggle of the country. The Bharat Sevalal came into existence in March 1950 as a non-political and non-party youth organisation. The objectives of the organisation are : (1) to instil the qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance, service, tolerance and aptitude for corporate and co-operative work in the youth of the country, (2) to improve the health and physique of the youths through physical culture and training, (3) to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service to all without any distinction, and (4) to safeguard the life and property of the people by organising relief works.

The Sevalal is managed by a Central Committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, an organising secretary, a treasurer and a *dalapathi*. In addition to this Central Committee, Taluk and District Committees have also been

formed to look after the work of the organisation at those levels. Manual labour and social service are rendered by the organisation, the main items of work attended to being desilting of tanks, formation of roads, construction of buildings, planting of trees and cleaning of wells. There are a number of registered *Shakas* of the Sevadal functioning in the district.

The Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board was re-constituted by the Government in December 1967 with Smt. Sudha V. Reddy as chairman and 20 non-official members. The Government, besides extending its whole-hearted support and co-operation in the implementation of welfare programmes sponsored by the Board is also sharing 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance of the State Board office. The main aims and objects of the Board are :—(1) formation of Mahila Mandals, (2) affiliation of these Mandals to prominent women's organisations, (3) constitution of project implementing committees for the extension of welfare services to women and children in rural areas, (4) sanction of building grants and other aids to voluntary welfare institutions, (5) creation of facilities to women for undergoing training in handicrafts, (6) sponsoring of after-care and social and moral hygiene programmes, etc.

**Project
Implement-
ing
Committees**

In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Board, two Project Implementing Committees have been constituted in Kolar district, one at Gudibanda and the other at Bagepalli, with a chairman, treasurer, eight members, two *ex-officio* members and two members representing Block Development Advisory Committee, in each. The Gudibanda centre covers 81 villages, while the Bagepalli centre covers 29 villages for the implementation of the Board's welfare programmes.