

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

INDUSTRIAL labour welfare is the accepted policy of all modern governments. In Mysore, a Regulation had been passed as early as in 1897 providing for the safety and well-being of the employees working in the mines. With the growth of industries and increase in the number of workers employed by them, it became necessary to protect their interests by a series of measures and to ensure promotion of their well-being gradually. Most of the Central Acts, which ensure a fair deal to industrial labour, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Maternity Benefits Act, 1939, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Indian Boilers' Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, are in force in the district. Besides, the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, and the Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963, are also in force.

**Labour
welfare**

The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer and Registrar of Trade Unions for the entire State. He is also the Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1955. The Factories Act, 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 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 Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, who has jurisdiction over the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and

**Administra-
tion**

Kolar, is the officer in charge of the Labour Department in Kolar district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the Department in the division. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act, and Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act. He is assisted in his work by a Labour Officer, who has also his headquarters in Bangalore.

The Labour Officer, Bangalore Division, is also in charge of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts. He supervises and guides the work of the Labour Inspectors and inspects various factories and establishments in his capacity as Additional Inspector or Inspector, as the case may be, to see that the relevant provisions of the Acts and the rules thereunder are properly implemented.

**Shops and
Establish-
ments**

In this district, the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act have been made applicable to Kolar Gold Fields area, Kolar, Bangarpet, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Srinivaspur, Malur, Mulbagal and Sidlaghatta towns. This measure provides for compulsory weekly holidays and regulates hours of work and giving notices of termination and suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal. Constant vigilance is being exercised by the Labour Inspectors with headquarters at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Chikballapur to see that the shop-owners implement the welfare measures contemplated under the Act. The Inspectors are expected to go round and find out whether the owners of shops and establishments adhere strictly to the rules and regulations. There are certain other obligations laid down on the employers. They have to register their establishments with the Labour Inspector concerned. They have to open their establishments at a particular hour and close them also at a fixed hour. Attendance register and holiday book for employees have been provided wherein all the necessary particulars are noted.

There were 2,223 shops, 423 commercial establishments, 181 restaurants and 13 cinemas in Kolar district, coming under the purview of the Act, as on the 30th June 1967.

**Industrial
disputes**

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bangalore, who has jurisdiction over Kolar, is empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act to conciliate in labour disputes in industrial concerns employing 200 or more workers, while the Labour Officer, Bangalore, can conciliate in disputes arising in concerns which employ less than 200 persons. If their attempt at conciliation fails and the dispute is continued, the matter is referred to

Government through the Labour Commissioner. The Government then refer the dispute to the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. During the year 1965-66, no industrial dispute was reported in Kolar district. For the implementation of the Factories Act, the Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officer, Bangalore, act as Additional Inspectors. They have to see whether the factories coming under the purview of the Act follow the statutory obligations or not. In case of infringement, they bring such cases to the notice of the concerned Inspector of Factories for instituting prosecution proceedings. The Payment of Wages Act ensures prompt payment of emoluments to all the workers employed in the various commercial and industrial establishments. The Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officer are the *ex-officio* Inspectors under this Act.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of 20 scheduled employments. The four Labour Inspectors in the district enforce the provisions of the Act and the rules. The following is the list of scheduled employments which come under the purview of this Act:

1. Agriculture
2. Tanneries and leather manufactory
3. Printing presses
4. Tobacco, including beedi-making
5. Foundry with or without machine shops
6. Tile industry
7. Cotton-ginning and pressing
8. Automobile engineering, including servicing and repairing
9. Cardamom gardens
10. Cashewnut industry
11. Local authority
12. Public motor transport
13. Rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill
14. Plantations
15. Oil mill industry
16. Stone-breaking and stone-crushing
17. Construction of roads and buildings
18. Salt pan industry
19. Woollen carpet and shawl weaving, and
20. Mica works.

The Inspector of Factories, Bangalore Division, enforces the provisions of the Factories Act in Kolar district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. It is his responsibility to see that all the

**Minimum
wages**

**Factories and
other estab-
lishments**

factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under the Act.

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act in Kolar district was 40 in 1967-68. These factories are mostly small establishments. Apart from these registered factories, there were about 110 smaller establishments engaged in the manufacture of silk, *agarbathies* and *beedies*.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for redressal of their grievances. The registered trade unions have certain rights and obligations and are independent bodies. Industrial workers have, therefore, taken advantage of the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, in order to further their welfare. There were 18 trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act functioning in Kolar district as on the 30th June 1967, as shown below :—

1. Mysore Mines Workers' Union, K.G.F.
2. Champion Reefs Mines Labour Association, K.G.F.
3. Nundydroog Mines Labour Association, K.G.F.
4. The K.G.M.U. Champion Reefs Mine Workers' Union, K.G.F.
5. Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking's Monthly Rated Employees' Central Union, K.G.F.
6. K.G.F. Transport Workers' Association, K.G.F.
7. K.G.M.U. Transport Labour Union, K.G.F.
8. Kolar District General Workers' Union, Kolar town.
9. K.G.F. Sanitary Board Workers' Union, K.G.F.
10. K.G.F. Electricity Department Labour Association, K. G. F.
11. Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Medical Establishment Employees' Association, K.G.F.
12. K.G.F. Hospital Workers' Union, K.G.F.
13. The Kolar Gold Fields Masonry Labour Association, Robertsonpet.
14. K.G.M.U. Central Estate Employees' Union, Champion Reefs, K.G.F.
15. The Bangarpet Taluk Gold, Silver and Metal Handicraft Workers' Union, Andersonpet.
16. Robertsonpet Town Municipality Employees' Union, K.G.F.
17. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Employees' Union, Robertsonpet.
18. Granite Transport Workers' Union, K.G.F.

An account of the various labour amenities provided by the three large industrial establishments, *viz.*, the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, the Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd., and the Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Ltd., has been given in Chapter V on 'Industries'. The Government have also initiated the following schemes for the benefit of the workers :—

Labour amenities

Banking facilities.—This scheme was taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with the object of affording relief to the industrial workers who are in financial distress. Loans are given to the workers on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, societies have been organised and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Three such societies were functioning in the district as on the 30th June 1967.

Film shows.—The Labour Department has undertaken propaganda work, and film shows are arranged to educate the workers on the improved methods of increasing the productivity in industrial concerns, safety measures and also on the training required in their respective trades for making their work more useful. These shows are arranged in factories and industrial concerns and also at public exhibitions.

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

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and is made applicable to 106 types of industries. Initially, the Act was made applicable to establishments employing 50 or more persons, but from 31st December 1960 it is made applicable to establishments employing even 20 or more persons.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

Every employee of an establishment or factory 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 12 months or less, whichever is earlier, and whose pay (*i.e.*, basic wages, dearness allowance, retaining allowance and cash value of food concession, if any) does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. Normally contribution at the rate of 6½ per cent or 8 per cent of pay is made by the employees and an amount equal to the member's contribution is contributed by the employer also each

month. The members and employers are allowed to contribute at any higher rate also if desired by them. Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme for grant of advances to the members for the following purposes :—

1. Payment towards a policy or policies of life insurance of a member.
2. Purchasing a dwelling house or site or constructing a house.
3. In special cases when members are thrown out of employment due to temporary closure of any factory or establishment.
4. Purchasing a share or shares of consumers' co-operative societies.
5. In cases of sickness of members or of family members, under the following circumstances :
 - (a) hospitalisation lasting for one month or more or
 - (b) major surgical operation in a hospital or
 - (c) T.B., leprosy, paralysis, cancer or asthma for the treatment of which leave has been granted by the employer ; and
6. In cases of individual retrenchments, pending final withdrawal.

Reserve and Death Funds

Special Reserve Fund.—A Special Reserve Fund has been created with effect from the 10th March 1965 for paying the Provident Fund accumulations to outgoing members or their nominees/heirs, where the employer has failed to pay the whole or a part of the Provident Fund contributions to the Fund although they were deducted from the wages of the members. Employers' contribution not paid by the employers to the Fund are, however, not paid to the outgoing members or their nominees/heirs from the Fund.

Death Relief Fund.—From 1st January 1964, a Death Relief Fund has been set up for affording financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of deceased members so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominees/heirs of every deceased member. The benefit of the Death Relief Fund is given to the nominees/heirs of deceased members whose pay does not exceed Rs. 500 per month at the time of their death.

The expenditure involved in administering the Act and the Scheme is met from the administrative charges which are paid by the employers at the rate of 0.37 per cent of the pay of the members. The amount thus collected along with the Provident Fund contributions is deposited in the State Bank of India towards the Employees' Provident Fund Accounts. Twenty-eight establishments in the district as indicated in the following statement were brought under the purview of this Act and the Scheme upto 31st October 1966 :—

**Statement showing particulars of industrial establishments covered under the Provident Fund Scheme
in Kolar district in 1966-67.**

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Date of coverage	Total No. of employees enjoying the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme	Total subscription paid till October 1966 (both by employees and employers)	Rate of contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. P.	
1.	Kisan Silk Industries, Mehur, Sidlaghatta taluk	1-11-1952	21	15,301.00	6½ per cent
2.	The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, K.G.F.	18-5-1958	13,012	2.07crores	10 per cent
3.	B. K. Kondappa and Brothers, Chikballapur	31-12-1960	21	3,579.01	6½ per cent
4.	St. Anthony's Tile Works, Desihally, Bangarpet taluk	1-1-1961	7	2,856.37	do
5.	B. A. Mohammad Fakruddin & Sons, Sidlaghatta..	1-1-1961	13	201.00	do
6.	Mysore Scientific Fertilisers, Kolar	1-1-1961	22	2,447.50	do
7.	Jaleel Silk Filatures, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	2	333.00	do
8.	B. A. Maqbool Ahmed & Sons, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	13	6,322.59	do
9.	Khaji Mohiddin Sheriff, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	9	Nil	do
10.	Balaji Talkies, Chikballapur	31-7-1961	9	4,023.25	do
11.	Champion Reefs Credit Co-operative Society Ltd, Oorgaum	1-10-1962	49	23,708.98	do
12.	Nundydroog Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., Oorgaum	1-5-1962	60	33,810.15	do
13.	Mysore Mine Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., K.G.F.	1-5-1962	59	30,458.75	do
14.	Vani Talkies, Chikballapur	1-9-1963	8	1,135.00	do

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. P.	
15.	Syed Abbas <i>alias</i> Samad Saheb, Sidlaghatta	1-3-1965	3	230.80	6½ per cent
16.	National Flag Perfumery Works, Chintamani	31-7-1965	40	2,023.00	do
17.	Madeena Perfumery Works, Chikballapur	31-7-1965	17	971.62	do
18.	S. S. Pacha Perfumery Works, Chikballapur	31-7-1965	7	83.00	do
19.	Vijayalaxmi Perfumery Works, Chintamani	31-7-1965	16	967.00	do
20.	B. V. Aswathiah & Bros., Chintamani	31-7-1965	52	2,497.00	do
21.	Jaiprakash Perfumery Works, Chintamani	31-7-1965	12	520.00	do
22.	B. V. Aswathiah & Bros., Kolar	31-7-1965	37	2,417.75	do
23.	Indra Perfumery Works, Kolar	31-7-1965	14	745.50	do
24.	Vasanthavilas Perfumery Works, Kolar	31-7-1965	27	2,157.25	do
25.	Mysore S. B. Sugandhi Works, Kolar	31-7-1965	28	1,419.00	do
26.	Venkateshwara Agarbathi Factory, Chintamani	1-3-1966	9	145.50	do
27.	Sharada Perfumery Works, Chintamani	1-8-1966	23	1,504.00	do
28.	Andhra Perfumery Works, Chintamani	1-8-1966	6	326.50	do

Prohibition was first introduced in the district in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area with effect from 1st August 1948. Kolar being adjacent to Chittoor district of the then composite Madras State, where total prohibition was already in force, the State Government co-operated with the neighbouring State of Madras in introducing a five-mile dry belt on the borders. This had a good effect and prepared the ground for introduction of total prohibition in the district in 1950. With the introduction of prohibition in Kolar district, the annual loss of revenue to the State exchequer was about Rs. 24 lakhs.

The administrative set-up of the Prohibition wing in the district consisted of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, twenty-six Head Constables and thirty-five Police Constables for Kolar district excluding the Kolar Gold Fields area and one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables and twenty-nine Police Constables for the Kolar Gold Fields area as on 31st March 1967.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district, the Superintendent of Police, Kolar district excluding the Kolar Gold Fields area, and the Special Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields area, were the *ex-officio* Prohibition Officers. The Circle Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Police were the *ex-officio* Assistant Prohibition Officers.

The average number of prohibition offences under illicit distillation, smuggling and drunkenness for the two quinquennia 1957 to 1961 and 1962 to 1966 is given below :—

Nature of offence	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
	Average per year	Average per year
<i>Kolar District</i>		
(excluding the K.G.F.)		
Illicit distillation ..	204	108
Smuggling ..	1,442	1,818
Drunkenness ..	1,830	1,126
<i>Kolar Gold Fields area</i>		
Illicit distillation ..	107	95
Smuggling ..	341	284
Drunkenness ..	568	113

The State Government were empowered to issue liquor permits to foreign tourists and foreign residents residing temporarily in the area subject to certain conditions. The Deputy Commissioner was authorised to grant permits on purely health grounds to individuals in the district, on production of a medical certificate by the District Surgeon. The total number of permits issued in the district during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is indicated below :—

Year	No. of permits issued.
1964-65	67
1965-66	91
1966-67	197

Three *Neera* centres in Kolar Gold Fields area and twelve *Neera* centres in the rest of the district were opened in 1960. The existence of different sets of prohibition laws in different areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties. Therefore, with a view to having a uniform law for the entire new Mysore State, a revised Prohibition Act, the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act 17 of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, great difficulties were experienced in enforcing the provisions of the prohibition law and in the light of public opinion, the State Government decided to effect changes in the policy of prohibition. The Mysore State Legislature enacted the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the State Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 17 of 1962), in any areas of the State. Accordingly, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Kolar district and in other districts of the State except in a few pockets with effect from the 15th October, 1967.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the figures of the census of 1961, there were 3,19,012 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 367 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The talukwise break-up of these figures is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Population of Scheduled Castes	Population of Scheduled Tribes
1.	Bagepalli	20,909	23
2.	Bangarpet	83,107	98
3.	Chikballapur	21,133	7
4.	Chintamani	27,118	18
5.	Gauribidanur	33,537	43
6.	Gudibanda	5,605	..
7.	Kolar	33,335	4
8.	Malur	23,311	26
9.	Mulbagal	28,402	38
10.	Sidlaghatta	19,464	70
11.	Srinivasapur	23,091	35
	Total	3,19,012	367

The population of the Scheduled Castes was the highest in Bangarpet taluk with 83,107, of which Kolar Gold Fields area itself claimed 54,529. The standard of living of these communities is generally low in the district, as elsewhere in the State. Economically, a major portion of this population is dependent on others. Educationally, the Scheduled Castes are still considerably behind the general standard. In cities and towns, they often live in slums, and in the villages, often in their own colonies. A small percentage of them is engaged in ancillary occupations like tanning and leather industry, although in recent years, some of them have taken to occupations such as weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry, tailoring, etc. However, about 75 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population living in the villages consists of agricultural labourers and other wage-earners. A small number own small acreages of cultivable land.

Schemes for raising of the economic and social position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the general level of the community are being carried out under the successive Plans. The Constitution also provides certain safeguards and reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a view to achieving their speedy advancement in social, economic and educational fields. During the First and the Second Plan periods, the following ameliorative programmes were implemented in the district :—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.
Construction of 3,808 houses ..	12,25,532
Sinking of 91 wells ..	1,01,703
Construction of 26 community centre buildings.	69,949
Agricultural and industrial aid benefiting 2,799 families.	2,53,780
Starting of hostels and providing mid-day meals and equipment.	74,937
Total ..	17,25,901

Under the Central sector of the Third Five-Year Plan, a **Third Plan** sum of Rs. 3,81,678 was sanctioned to the district for the welfare **Schemes** of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,24,762 was spent. The following statement gives particulars

of the allotment, expenditure and the targets achieved in respect of some of the important schemes :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Target achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Housing	8,500	7,000	25 houses were constructed.
2.	Community centre buildings.	37,909	29,342	11 buildings were completed.
3.	Drinking water wells.	43,757	36,621	33 wells were completed.
4.	Supply of milch cows and buffaloes.	19,900	19,080	129 cows and buffaloes were supplied to Scheduled Caste families.
5.	Supply of plough bullocks.	51,000	50,994	329 families were benefited.
6.	Acquisition of lands	1,29,700	97,110	62 acres of land were acquired for formation of building sites to Scheduled Caste families.
7.	Poultry farming and sheep rearing.	22,400	22,400	75 families were benefited.
8.	Aid to Co-operative Societies.	8,750	6,750	19 families were benefited.

Educational Aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department is maintaining hostels for boys and girls, women's welfare centres (with nursery schools attached), residential schools and technical hostels. During the Third Five-year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 14,09,476 was allotted to this district for these schemes. The following statement shows the allotment, expenditure and achievement in respect of these educational schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Target achieved
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Boys' hostels (including general hostels).	6,55,605	4,88,942	2,359 students were benefited in 12 hostels.
2.	Girls' hostels (including general hostels).	1,61,019	1,31,983	637 girl students were benefited in 4 hostels.

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
3.	Women's Welfare Centres (with nursery schools).	3,98,644	3,43,269	6,442 children were benefited in 23 centres.
4.	Technical Hostel, Chintamani.	5,809	2,359	25 students were benefited.
5.	Residential School, Kolar.	40,910	33,422	175 students were benefited.
6.	Depressed Class hostel, Kolar.	1,47,489	1,19,329	606 students were benefited.
	Total ..	14,09,476	11,19,304	

In addition to the above schemes under "educational aid," two Backward Class hostels were established during the Third Five-Year Plan period for which an allotment of Rs. 61,300 was made. Three hundred and twenty students were benefited under this scheme. Pre-matric scholarships were awarded to 598 students during the same period, for which a sum of Rs. 35,390 was spent. Merit scholarships were awarded to 2,968 Scheduled Caste students for which a sum of Rs. 1,68,025 was allotted and spent.

In order to provide additional profitable spare-time occupation to Scheduled Caste women, four tailoring centres were set up during the Third Plan period at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chikballapur and Chintamani, in which 228 Scheduled Caste women learnt tailoring and also supplemented their income. A sum of Rs. 1,23,613 was allotted for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 1,00,877 was actually spent.

An Occupational Institute for women was established at Gauribidanur in which stenography and tailoring are taught, each with a two-year course. The sanctioned strength was 100 per year, but actually only 70 seats were filled up. The allotment during the Third Plan period was Rs. 80,080, out of which a sum of Rs. 53,456 was spent. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 7,455 was spent on this institution.

Ten Scheduled Caste boys' hostels and two general **Boys' hostels** for boys are being maintained in the district. A sum of Rs. 1,56,355 was spent on them during the year 1966-67. The Scheduled Castes' hostels are located at Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli, Sidlaghatta, Malur, Mulbagal, Gudibanda, Robertsonpet (K.G.F.), Bangarpet and Srinivaspur, while the general hostels are located at Chikballapur and Guttahalli (Mulbagal taluk). Six hundred and twenty-eight students were residing in these hostels in 1966-67. The strength of the hostels

at Chikballapur, Malur, Mulbagal, Bangarpet and Gauribidanur was increased by ten each during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 8,711.

Girls' hostels

Five Scheduled Caste girls' hostels are being maintained in the district. A sum of Rs. 46,730 was spent on them in 1966-67. These hostels are located at Kolar, Robertsonpet, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur and Chintamani and had a total strength of 182 inmates in 1966-67.

In order to bring about social integration of the various backward communities and place them on a level of economic, educational and social equality with other sections of the community and thereby promote evolution of a casteless and egalitarian society, the Government have recently ordered that all existing aided denominational hostels be converted to non-denominational pattern by reserving 25 per cent of seats in the existing hostels for admissions to backward classes other than those for whom they are at present intended, including economically backward classes.

**Technical hostel,
Chintamani**

A technical hostel for the benefit of students studying in technical institutions, was started at Chintamani during the year 1965-66 and is being continued. It had an intake of 12 students. A provision of Rs. 1,200 was made for its maintenance during the year 1966-67, out of which only Rs. 600 was actually spent.

Residential school, Kolar

There is a Residential School at Kolar for the benefit of Scheduled Caste children. Its strength in 1966-67 was 50. An allotment of Rs. 8,980 was made for its maintenance, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,681 was actually spent. The Government have recently ordered that this institution should also be converted into non-denominational pattern, reserving 25 per cent of seats for admission to other backward classes. The strength of the school was, therefore, increased to 75 and a sum of Rs. 5,974 was provided for the purpose.

Merit Scholarships

In order to encourage students studying in the middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 5,250 was provided for 90 students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Pre-matric scholarships were also awarded to 622 students, for which a sum of Rs. 26,000 was provided during the year.

Tailoring centres

Four tailoring centres are being maintained at Kolar, Robertsonpet (K.G.F.), Chikballapur and Chintamani. Twelve Scheduled Caste women are undergoing training in each of these

centres under the guidance of a tailoring instructress. Each of these trainees is being paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. An expenditure of Rs. 18,128 was incurred on these centres in 1966-67. Provision was also made for purchase of sewing machines and their free distribution among the successful candidates at the annual tailoring examination held in April 1966. Twenty-one sewing machines costing Rs. 5,246 were so distributed among successful candidates.

In order to provide better housing facilities, an extent of 16 acres and 29 guntas of land was acquired for the construction of dwelling houses. A sum of Rs. 23,000 was allotted for the purpose during the year 1966-67, out of which a sum of Rs. 19,129 was spent. Community centres have proved to be of considerable advantage for promotion of understanding and fellow-feeling among different sections of the community. In addition to the community centre buildings constructed during the Third Plan period, one more building was constructed at Yelwara in Kolar taluk during 1966-67 for which an allotment of Rs. 1,500 had been made.

The two Backward Class hostels in the district are situated at Malur and Chintamani with a sanctioned intake of 50 and 70 respectively. During the year 1966-67, an allotment of Rs. 27,061 was made for their maintenance, out of which a sum of Rs. 25,413 was spent. One Depressed Class hostel at Kolar, formerly under the control of the Education Department, was transferred to the Social Welfare Department during the year 1962-63, and is being continued. The sanctioned strength of this hostel is 213. A sum of Rs. 59,003 was spent on its maintenance during the year 1966-67. A sum of Rs. 16,730 was provided during the year 1966-67 for the award of pre-matric scholarships to deserving students studying in middle and high schools. Two hundred and fifty backward class students were benefited under this scheme .

**Welfare of
Other Back-
ward Classes**

According to the District Social Welfare Office, Kolar, there were 8,120 persons of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district in 1961. Several schemes were launched for the amelioration of these people also, chief among them being for providing drinking water wells, housing, aid for agriculture and supply of bullocks and milch cows, etc. During the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 1,12,365 was allotted for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 1,08,314 was actually spent. The following statement gives particulars of these schemes :—

**Welfare of
Nomadic and
Semi-Noma-
dic Tribes**

Sl. No.	Schemes	Alotment	Expenditure	Targets achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Drinking water wells	9,801	7,960	Six drinking water wells were completed.
2.	Housing	32,314	30,111	97 families were benefited.
3.	Aid to agriculture ..	14,900	14,893	72 families were benefited.
4.	Supply of bullocks, milch cows, etc.	45,500	45,500	172 families were benefited.

In addition to the above mentioned schemes, 125 children belonging to these tribes were admitted to the Ashram School, Chikka-Tirupati, and a sum of Rs. 15,877 was spent for their maintenance during the Third Plan period. Pre-matric scholarships were awarded to 43 students during the same period.

The following statement gives particulars of the allotment and expenditure in respect of important schemes relating to the amelioration of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district during 1966-67 :—

Sl. No.	Schemes	Central Sector		State Sector	
		Alotment	Expenditure	Alotment	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Aid to agriculture, supply of plough bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements (33 families were benefited under Central Sector and 28 under State Sector).	13,000	13,000	11,200	11,200
2.	Supply of milch cows/she-buffaloes (21 families were benefited under Central Sector and 36 families under State Sector).	5,750	5,750	10,800	10,800
3.	Housing (10 families were benefited at the rate of Rs. 400 each).	4,000	4,000

Ashram school

The Ashram School at Chikka-Tirupati in Malur taluk was established for the benefit of children of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes, with a sanctioned strength of 25 ; however, 22 pupils

were admitted during the year 1966-67. An allotment of Rs. 5,194 was made for the maintenance of this school during the year, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,477 was spent. The intake was increased to 50 consequent on the Government decision to convert this institution also into non-denominational pattern by reserving 25 per cent of seats to other backward classes. A sum of Rs. 21,500 was also sanctioned during the year for the construction of a hostel and a school building for these tribes.

A sum of Rs. 2,100 was provided in 1966-67 for award of **Pre-matric scholarships** to students studying in middle and high schools. Thirty-five Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic children were benefited by this scheme. In addition, two hundred students were supplied with equipments worth Rs. 4,000 during the year.

Welfare centres have been opened at 23 places in the district under the scheme for promotion of welfare of women and children of the backward classes. **Welfare centres** Pre-primary education is one of the important activities in these welfare centres. Free mid-day meals and supply of uniforms are provided to children who attend these nursery schools. Craft classes are conducted for the benefit of women where sewing and cutting and embroidery are taught. Indoor game facilities are also provided in some of the centres. Each of these women's welfare centres is under the charge of an organiser and a conductress. The welfare centres were located at the following places: (1) Gauribidanur, (2) Hudugur, (3) Nagaragere. (4) Hosur (all in Gauribidanur taluk), (5) Mulbagal, (6) Kenchanahally (Mulbagal taluk), (7) Malur, (8) Gangasandra (Malur taluk), (9) Bangarpet, (10) Coronation town, (11) Robertsonpet, (12) Marikuppam (all in Kolar Gold Fields), (13) Hospet, Kolar town, (14) Sweeper colony, Kolar town, (15) sugatoor (Kolar taluk), (16) Chintamani, (17) Iragampalli (Chintamani taluk), (18) Chikballapur, (19) Sidlaghatta, (20) Bagepalli, (21) Srinivasapur, (22) Dombarapalli (Srinivasapur taluk) and (23) Gudibanda.

A sum of Rs. 66,677 was provided during 1966-67 for the maintenance of these centres. One thousand and two hundred children were studying in the nursery sections attached to these centres.

In Kolar district, several age-old religious institutions, which are highly venerated for their great sanctity, are classed as **Muzrai Charitable Endowments** institutions, and they are managed according to rules and regulations laid down in the Muzrai Manual for the efficient and orderly conduct of these institutions. There is a separate Government Department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department which supervises the working of such institutions in

the State and is headed by an officer designated as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. In the district, there is a separate section in the District office to deal with the Muzrai matters under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The two Assistant Commissioners and eleven Tahsildars in this district are *ex-officio* Muzrai officers in their respective jurisdictions and inspect the Muzrai institutions periodically.

There were 50 major Muzrai and 178 minor Muzrai temples, 18 *mathas* out of which three were under Government management, five choultries, 2,112 village Muzrai institutions, two minor Jain *bastis*, four village Jain *bastis*, four major and 14 minor Muslim institutions and 119 Muslim village institutions in the Kolar district, during the year 1965-66. These institutions are managed by trustees. In addition to daily *poojas* and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are conducted in the places of worship on the occasions of Independence, Republic and *Rajyotsava* days and Gandhi Jayanthi. Important annual car festivals and *uruses* of Nawab Haidar Ali Khan and Tipu Sultan attract a good number of people.

The properties of the Avani *Matha* in Mulbagal taluk, comprising whole Inam villages and individual holdings situated in other taluks, are under Government management. All the Inam villages endowed to several Muzrai institutions now vest in the Government under the Inams Abolition (Religious and Charitable) Act.

Choultries

Konepalli *Anna Chatra* in Chintamani taluk and Sri Venugopaldaswamy choultry at Kolar are being managed out of the interest realised on cash endowments. The other choultries, namely, Yelemallappa's choultry, Bangarpet, Dude Ross' choultry at Chintamani and Karupakala choultry at Chintamani are maintained out of the realisations of rents on buildings and lands attached to the choultries.

The following temples and mosques in the district are given block annual grants by the Government as shown below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of temple/mosque</i>	<i>Amount of grant sanctioned.</i>
		Rs.
1.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Guttahally, Bangarpet taluk.	5,000
2.	Sri Syeadanibi Darga, Kolar town	2,000
3.	Sri Venugopaldaswamy, Thoradevandahally, Kolar taluk.	1,000

Sl. No.	Name of temple/mosque	Amount of grant sanctioned.
		Rs.
4.	Mosque at Vemagal, Kolar taluk	1,000
5.	Sri Channakeshavaswamy, Doddahallabbi, Kolar taluk.	500
6.	Sri Byatarayaswamy, Doddur-Karapanahally, Bangarpet taluk.	2,000
7.	Sri Someshwaraswamy, Kurudumale, Mulbagal taluk.	2,000
8.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Venkatapura, Kolar taluk.	500
9.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Kondasandra, Kolar taluk.	1,400
10.	Sri Vigneshwaraswamy, Burudagunte, Chintamani taluk.	600
11.	Sri Ranganathaswamy, Rangasthala, Chikballapur taluk.	1,000
12.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Mittemari, Bagepalli taluk.	1,000
13.	Sri Gangabhagirathi, Gangasandra, Gauribidanur taluk.	1,000
14.	Fakirsha Walli Darga, Murugamalla, Chintamani taluk.	1,000

Registers of temple jewels are maintained in all the taluk offices and also in the major and minor Muzrai institutions. There are strict instructions that inspecting officers, whenever they visit any Muzrai institution, should verify the details of the jewels with reference to these registers and bring discrepancies, if any, to the notice of the higher authorities.

Jewels and their inspection

Jatras and fairs are held annually in many of the Muzrai institutions in the district with pomp and pageantry. A statement showing their talukwise particulars for the year 1965-66 is given overleaf (*See also Chapter VI, pages 257—259*) :—

Jatras and Fairs

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Jattras	Duration	Total income	Net amount credited to temple funds
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Kolar	2	7 days	1,226	1,108
2.	Bangarpet	7	7 to 10 days	5,856	5,411
3.	Malur	3	10 days	16,310	15,110
4.	Mulbagal	7	7 days	19,360	15,140
5.	Srinivaspur	3	9 days	5,015	4,070
6.	Chintamani	7	7 days	2,367	2,327
7.	Sidlaghatta	6	8 to 15 days	8,314	6,384
8.	Chikballapur	2	10 days	6,400	5,500
9.	Gauribidanur	2	10 days	11,100	9,800
10.	Bagepalli	4	7 days	1,833	1,078
11.	Gudibanda	2	10 days	978	880
Total				78,759	66,806

Financial position

During the year 1965-66, the total income of the Muzrai institutions in the district was Rs. 6,33,227 and their expenditure was Rs. 7,01,249. The closing balance at the end of that year amounted to Rs. 6,99,508. A talukwise statement showing the credits, debits and closing balances of these institutions in the district during the year 1965-66 is attached at the end of the chapter.

Construction and repairs

Many of the Muzrai institutions are old and need repairs. This aspect is also being attended to and at the beginning of the year 1965-66, as many as 105 works which were estimated to cost about Rs. 5,31,819, were pending execution; 37 works of the value of Rs. 83,126 were sanctioned during the year and a total expenditure of Rs. 37,748 was incurred on these works.

Wakfs

The Central Wakf Act, 1954, was enforced in the former Mysore State with effect from 15th of January 1955. Under Section 10 of this Act, the Government of Mysore constituted a Board of Wakf consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Endowments as the Commissioner for Wakfs. The requisite rules under the Act were also framed by the Government. There are a number of Mosques, Dargahs, Imambaras, Orphanages, Poor Houses, Idgas, Khabrastans, Ashoor Khanas and other Muslim institutions in the district. These are supported by specific endowments made for the purpose and are commonly

called Wakf properties. A Wakf can be made exclusively for religious or charitable purposes or for maintenance and support of one's descendants either as sole beneficiaries or in conjunction with other charities.

The Mysore State Board of Wakfs constituted under the Central Wakf Act of 1954 administers the Muslim charitable and religious institutions. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act, the Board was administering in all 1,169 religious and charitable institutions in Kolar district as on 1st January 1968. The statement given below shows the number of such institutions in each taluk of the district as on that date:—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Number of Institutions
1.	Malur	108
2.	Bangarpet	88
3.	Gudibanda	32
4.	Bagepalli	81
5.	Sidlaghatta	58
6.	Chikballapur	61
7.	Srinivasapur	121
8.	Mulbagal	91
9.	Chintamani	150
10.	Gauribidanur	172
11.	Kolar	207
	Total	1,169

The gross income from these properties was about Rs. 1,40,600 per year. These institutions are managed by *mutawallis*, and administered by committees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and scheme.

**Statement showing the credits, debits and closing balance of Muzrai Institutions in the taluks of Kolar District
for the year 1965-66.**

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Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Opening balance		Credits including cash grant		Total		Debits		Closing balance	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1.	Kolar	68,608.	29	86,994.	83	1,55,603.	12	75,485.	64	80,117.	48
2.	Bangarpet	54,381.	83	1,00,649.	55	1,55,031.	38	1,16,147.	89	38,883.	49
3.	Malur	67,541.	32	39,960.	08	1,07,501.	40	48,009.	81	59,491.	59
4.	Mulbagal	88,167.	37	1,73,777.	21	2,61,944.	58	1,43,451.	01	1,18,493.	57
5.	Srinivaspur	48,468.	16	29,766.	35	78,234.	51	26,357.	63	51,876.	88
6.	Chintamani	1,16,589.	09	67,534.	31	1,84,123.	40	97,882.	17	86,241.	23
7.	Sidlaghatta	67,797.	35	25,057.	80	92,855.	15	49,799.	43	43,055.	27
8.	Chikballapur	49,336.	73	47,353.	17	96,689.	90	72,922.	81	23,767.	09
9.	Gauribidanur	1,28,809.	90	45,199.	86	1,74,009.	76	33,813.	23	1,40,196.	53
10.	Bagepalli	55,574.	75	8,654.	48	64,229.	23	30,155.	57	34,073.	66
11.	Gudibanda	22,255.	01	8,279.	39	30,534.	40	7,223.	47	23,310.	93
	Total	7,67,529.	80	6,33,227.	03	14,00,756.	83	7,01,248.	66	6,99,508.	17

MYSORE STATE GAZETTE