

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour welfare

PROMOTION of labour welfare began in the State as a humanitarian reform and gradually assumed the character of a sound welfare policy with the growth of industries and increase in the number of workers employed by them. Ameliorative measures have been taken by the Government from time to time to improve the conditions of the labour population. Towards this end, various Acts were adopted and rules were framed thereunder. The labour laws in force in the district are :

- (1) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- (2) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
- (3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- (4) Maternity Benefits Act, 1939.
- (5) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (6) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (7) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1948.
- (8) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (9) Indian Boilers Act, 1948.
- (10) Factories Act, 1948.
- (11) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
- (12) Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956.
- (13) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961.
- (14) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963.
- (15) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

The Commissioner of Labour is also the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and 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 Benefit Act are enforced by the Deputy 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, Mysore Division, Mysore, comprising the districts of Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitradurga is the officer in-charge of the Labour Department in Mandya district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the department in his division. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act and Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act. He is assisted in his work by a Labour Officer who has also his headquarters at Mysore.

The Labour Officer, Mysore, is in charge of Mandya and Mysore districts. He supervises and guides the work of Labour Inspectors and inspects the various factories and establishments in his capacity as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act and Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act to see that relevant provisions under the Acts and rules are properly implemented.

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1961, is in force in seven towns of the district, namely, Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Pandavapura. The Act regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments and provides for compulsory holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notice of termination and grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. There are three Labour Inspectors with headquarters at Mandya, Maddur and Pandavapura to enforce the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder, in the seven towns. They work under the control of the Labour Officer, Mysore.

The following statement indicates the number of shops and commercial establishments and the number of workers employed

in the district, as on 31st December 1965. The particulars furnished relate only to four towns in the district, *viz.*, Mandya, Malavalli, Maddur and Srirangapatna, as the Act came into force in Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala only on 1st June 1966 :

No. of commercial establishments	..	177
No. of workers employed	..	1,067
No. of shops	..	1,302
No. of workers employed	..	447

The reason for the small number of workers employed in shops is that most of the shops are managed by the owners themselves without any assistance.

Minimum wages

The Minimum Wages Act ensures fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of 20 scheduled employments. The three 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 the Act :

- 1 Agriculture,
- 2 Tanneries and leather manufactory,
- 3 Tobacco, including beedi-making,
- 4 Printing presses,
- 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 Industrial Disputes Act, which has been amended from time to time, provides for regulation of industrial relations to a great extent. It is a code which sets forth also the procedure and machinery for adjudication. It concedes the right to strike by implication and provides a definite machinery for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. There is scope for payment of compensation in cases of lay-off and retrenchment.

The sub-joined table indicates the number of industrial disputes received and the number disposed of by the Labour Department in Mandya district during the year 1965-66 :

<i>Period</i>	<i>Receipt</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Settled</i>	<i>Not Pen-pressed</i>	<i>ding</i>
1st August 1965 to 31st December 1965.	9	8	..	1	..
1st January 1966 to 30th June 1966.	4	2	1	1	..

The relationship between the employees and employers was generally peaceful. However, there was a strike, for a few hours only, by the workers of the Mandya National Paper Mills, Ltd., Belagola, on 20th August 1965. No case was referred for arbitration during 1965-66.

The Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, Mysore, enforces the provisions of the Factories Act in Mandya district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. The Inspector of Factories is required to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under the Act.

The figures given below show the number of factories and the number of workers employed in them in Mandya district during the period from 1963 to 1966 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of factories</i>	<i>Number of workers</i>
1963	19	3,495
1964	19	3,347
1965	19	2,952
1966	17	2,908

In addition to the factories, the number of workers employed in restaurants and cinema theatres during the year 1965 was as follows :—

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total number of workers employed.</i>
Restaurants ..	126	737
Cinema Theatres ..	6	58

The figures relate only to Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and Srirangapatna.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act enables registration of trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining and redressal of grievances of the workers. Industrial workers have, therefore, been taking advantage of the provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder to further their welfare. The following trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act were functioning in the district in August 1966 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>
1	Mandya District Municipal Workers' Union.	Mandya
2	Mandya Visvesvaraya Canal Farm Agriculture and Allied Employees' Union	Mandya
3	Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Workers' Union.	Belagola
4	Mandya District General Workers' Union ..	Mandya
5	Mandya National Paper Mills Staff Association.	Belagola
6	Mysore Chemical Employees' Association ..	Mandya
7	Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Employees' Association.	Mandya
8	Mandya District Sugarcane-Growers' Association.	Mandya
9	Mysore Sugar Company Employees' Union.	Mandya
10	Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Cane Cultivation Section Employees' Union.	Pandavapura.

Several amenities have been provided to the workers by large industrial establishments in the district. Increased attention is being given to health and sanitation in labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened. Canteens, creches and rest shelters have been provided near the workspots. Women workers receive maternity benefits. Apart from statutory measures like

provident fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay and leave benefits, non-statutory amenities like reading rooms, libraries, medical, educational and sports facilities have also been provided by well-established factories in the district, like the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya, the Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Pandavapura, and the Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola. (See also pages 186 and 187 of chapter V).

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it was made applicable to a limited number of establishments in the district in the year 1963. 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 or less, whichever is earlier, and whose pay does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. Contribution at 6½ to 8 per cent of the pay of the employee is deducted by the employer and an amount equal to the employee's contribution is added to it by the employer each month. By mutual agreement, they may contribute at any higher rate also.

**Employees'
Provident
Fund Scheme**

A Special Reserve Fund has been created for paying Provident Fund accumulations to the outgoing member-employees of their nominees or heirs, where the employer has failed to pay the whole or a part of the fund contributions. This Special Reserve Fund came into being in March 1965.

**Special
Reserve
Fund**

A Death Relief Fund has been created for affording financial assistance to the nominees or heirs of deceased member-employees so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominee or heir. The benefit of this relief is given to the nominees or heirs of deceased member-employees whose pay do not exceed Rs. 500 per month at the time of their death.

**Death Relief
Fund**

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 member-employees. The amount thus collected along with the provident fund contributions is deposited in the State Bank of India.

Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, for the grant of advances to the members for (i) payment of premium of life insurance policies, (ii) construction or purchase of a dwelling house or site, (iii) medical expenses, (iv) in special cases, to members who are thrown out of employment due to temporary closure of any factory, (v) for purchase of shares in consumer co-operatives and (vi) in case of retrenchment pending final withdrawal.

Nine establishments in the district, mentioned below, had been brought under the purview of the scheme as on 1st August 1966 :

- (1) Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya.
- (2) Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Belagola.
- (3) Mysore Minerals and Ores Co., Sugar Town, Mandya.
- (4) Model Rice and Oil Mills, Mandya.
- (5) Hotel Krishnarajasagar, Brindavan Gardens.
- (6) Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Ltd., Pandavapura.
- (7) Raiyats' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mandya.
- (8) Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola.
- (9) Mandya District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mandya.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Mandya district with effect from 1st July 1961, under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. All dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited in the district from that date, except for medical, scientific, industrial or such other purposes. Permits for possession and consumption of liquor were issued only in exceptional cases. They were issued to (1) a limited number of persons who were accustomed to take foreign liquor, (2) non-proprietary clubs for sale to such of their members as held permits and (3) church authorities for preparation of sacramental wine. With the introduction of prohibition in the district, it was estimated that the loss of revenue to the State exchequer amounted to about Rs. 26,50,000 annually.

The District Police authorities were put in charge of enforcing the prohibition laws in the district. Efforts have been made to keep illicit distillation under check by strict vigilance. The prohibition police also did an intensive patrol of the borders of the district to check and prevent illicit transport of liquors into the district. A good deal of educative propaganda was done to bring home to the addicts the evil effects of alcohol.

The existence of different sets of prohibition laws in the various areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties. With a view to having a uniform law for the entire State, a revised Prohibition Act (Act VII of 1962) was adopted and it was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. This Act envisaged the granting of liquor permits to those addicts who required liquor on grounds of health. The granting of such permits was done according to the Mysore Prohibition (Liquor) Rules, 1965. Permits were also issued to foreign tourists and nationals residing temporarily in the area, subject to certain conditions. During 1965, the Government granted licences to eight persons in the district to run liquor bars authorising the sale of liquor only to permit-holders. After the new Act

came into force, 479 offences were reported in 1962, 485 cases in 1963, 371 in 1964, 441 in 1965 and 296 cases upto end of June 1966.

The Government have, however, recently decided to lift prohibition in the State, including Mandya district, except in a few pockets, with effect from 15th October, 1967.

According to the Census of 1961, there were 1,16,178 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 552 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. After the advent of independence, various steps to ameliorate the conditions of these classes were undertaken and the approach to the problem also became different. All social disabilities pertaining to these classes were removed by legislation, and, in addition, a Social Welfare Department was also set up by the Government to give earnest attention to the problems faced by these classes. Social Welfare Officers were appointed in all the districts to implement the schemes. They were assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors in all the taluks of the district, besides other technical staff.

**Advancement
of Backward
Classes and
Tribes**

Particular attention is being paid to housing, grant of lands, economic aid to cottage industries, supply of bullocks, seeds and manure for agriculture, provision of agricultural implements, construction of hostel buildings and opening of community centres. The table given below indicates the several ameliorative schemes undertaken in the district during the successive Five-Year Plans :

First Plan Period

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Allotment (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure (in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of persons benefited or other works done</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Housing ..	5.03	5.03	1,250 Persons
2. Drinking water wells ..	0.05	0.05	2 Wells
3. Community Centre buildings	0.17	0.17	5 Buildings
Total ..	5.25	5.25	

Second Plan Period

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Allotment (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure (in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of persons benefited or other works done</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Housing ..	5.33	5.25	1,310 Persons
2. Drinking water wells ..	0.50	0.25	20 Wells
3. Community Centre buildings	0.31	0.25	13 Buildings
4. Economic aid ..	0.65	0.62	200 Persons
5. Education ..	0.47	0.34	9 Women
Total ..	7.26	6.71	Welfare Centres, 4 Hostels and one Tailoring Centre.

Third Plan Period

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Allocations</i> (in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Health, housing and other schemes	0.77
2.	Economic uplift	3.60
3.	Education	5.97
4.	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	0.39
	Total	10.73

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Agricultural Colonies.—The majority of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes generally had no landed property of their own. Hence, the Government initiated the policy of providing them with house-sites and cultivable lands by forming agricultural colonies at suitable places in the district. These colonies are provided with amenities like schools for children, night schools for adults, reading rooms, libraries, community centre buildings and approach roads. The colonists are supplied with ploughing bullocks, milch cows and agricultural implements. There were the following seven agricultural colonies in the district during the year 1965-66 :—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Name of colony</i>	<i>No. of families residing</i>
Mandya	(1) Shivapura ..	23
	(2) Honganahalli	40
	(3) Mangala ..	15
	(4) Maregowdanahalli	16
Maddur	(1) Tarikere ..	86
	(2) Kuduregundi	25
Krishnarajpet	(1) Bellibetta ..	58

Educational Aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department was maintaining eleven* Scheduled Castes' hostels in the district during the year 1965-66. Of these, eight were for boys and three for girls. Particulars of these hostels are mentioned below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location of Hostel</i>	<i>No. of Boarders</i>
1.	Mandya—for girls	60
2. & 3.	Mandya—for boys	200
4.	Malavalli—for girls	40
5.	Marnavamidoddi—for girls	15
6.	Ganjam—for boys	40

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location of Hostel</i>	<i>No. of Boarders</i>
7.	Nagamangala—for boys	.. 87
8.	Maddur—for boys	.. 107
9.	Hemagiri—for boys	.. 25
10.	Honakere—for boys	.. 33
11.	Pandavapura—for boys	.. 75

*Apart from these hostels, the Education Department is also maintaining two hostels for boys at Krishnarajpet and Malavalli. These hostels also provide free boarding and lodging facilities.

The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these eleven hostels came to Rs. 1,42,200 during 1965-66. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these hostels to the students studying in the middle and high schools.

There were four grant-in-aid hostels also, run by private agencies, which received grants and equipment from the Social Welfare Department. They are located at Kadukothanahalli (Maddur taluk), Hosaholalu (Krishnarajpet taluk), Halagur (Malavalli taluk) and in Mandya town. One hundred and twenty-five students were residing in these hostels during the year 1965-66. The expenditure incurred on these hostels during the year was Rs. 15,000.

Merit Scholarships.—As an incentive to students studying in the middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. During 1964-65 and 1965-66, 120 middle school scholarships and 60 high school scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Caste candidates at Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each per month, respectively.

Housing.—Many of the families belonging to the Scheduled Castes have no permanent residences, but are living in thatched huts in congested areas and under unhygienic conditions. In order to provide them with better housing, a scheme for construction of houses and distribution of house-sites has been in operation in the district and a sum of Rs. 35,266 was spent during the year 1965-66 to acquire lands for providing house-sites to the needy families.

Other amenities

Community Centres.—Such centres are found to be of considerable advantage for promotion of understanding and fellow-feeling among the different sections of the community. Buildings for such centres have been constructed in all the taluks of the district. Two more such community centre buildings were constructed during 1965-66 in Maddur and Malavalli taluks at a cost of Rs. 7,300.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The Government have formed an agricultural colony for the Scheduled Tribes at Shivara in Mandya taluk. About 20 families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (Soligars) are living there by earning their livelihood by agricultural pursuits. An *ashram* school for the benefit of their children is also being conducted in the colony. For providing aid to agriculturists and craftsmen, educational facilities for their children and subsidies for construction of houses and wells, the Third Five-Year Plan allocated 0.39 lakh of rupees.

Welfare of Denotified Tribes

A sum of Rs. 14,000 was spent during the year 1965-66 for helping the Denotified Tribes in the district with supply of agricultural implements and milch cows and subsidy for construction of houses.

Welfare of women and children

Under the scheme for promotion of welfare of women and children of the Backward Classes, welfare centres have been organised at several places in the district. In 1965-66, there were 14 such Women's Welfare Centres functioning in the district at the under-mentioned places :—

(1) Mandya town, (2) Additional Unit, Mandya town and (3) Keregode (Mandya taluk), (4) Chamanahalli, (5) Kadukothanahalli, (6) Somanahalli and (7) Chikkarasinakere (Maddur taluk), (8) Malavalli town, (9) Srirangapatna town, (10) Ganjam and (11) K. Settihalli (Srirangapatna taluk), (12) Hosaholalu (Krishnarajpet taluk), (13) Nagamangala town and (14) Bellur (Nagamangala taluk).

Pre-primary education has been introduced as one of the activities of these welfare centres. Free mid-day meals and supply of garments to children between the ages of five and seven years are also provided in the nursery schools attached to these centres. Craft classes are conducted for the benefit of women, where sewing and cutting and embroidery are taught. Indoor game facilities are also provided. Talks are given on sanitation and care of children. Each of these centres is in charge of a Women's Welfare Organiser and a Conductress. There is also a Tailoring Centre at Mandya for Scheduled Caste women. In 1965-66, 12 women were given training at this Centre. The trainees were examined at the conclusion of their training and ten of them were declared to have passed. Each of these successful candidates was given a sewing machine free of cost. A similar Tailoring Centre was started at Malavalli during 1965-66.

Charitable Endowments

There is a separate Government Department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department which looks after the endowments and their administration and it is headed by a Commissioner with his headquarters at Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya district, exercises control over the Muzrai

institutions in the district. The two Assistant Commissioners at Mandya and Pandavapura and the seven Tahsildars in the seven taluks of the district also exercise powers and duties as Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

In the district, there are many age-old Muzrai institutions which are held in high veneration for their sanctity. There were 46 major, 190 minor and 1,302 village institutions in the district, during the year 1965-66. In addition, there were 12 *Mathas*, five *Chhatras*, four Jain *Bastis*, one schedule, one major, four minor and 21 village Muhammadan institutions during that year. The administration of all religious institutions vests in the respective trustees, who have to manage them in conformity with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act and the rules, thereunder. In addition to daily *poojas* and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are offered on the Independence Day, Republic Day and other important occasions.

Several philanthropic gentlemen of the district have made endowments for conduct of *sevas* in the several of the Muzrai institutions in the district. Particulars of the more important endowments are given below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the temple</i>	<i>Amount of endowment</i>
		Rs.
1.	Sri Narayanaswamy temple, Melkote ..	42,650
2.	Sri Ananthanathaswamy temple, Mandya	28,450
3.	Sri Channakeshavagarudadevaru temple, Bindiganavale.	22,350
4.	Sri Vimalanathaswamy temple, Bellur (Nagamangala taluk).	12,000
5.	Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Sriranga-Patna.	10,900
6.	Sri Gangadhareswaraswamy temple, Srirangapatna.	9,850
7.	Sri Janardhanaswamy temple, Mandya ..	6,250
8.	Sri Lakshminarayanawamy temple, Hosaholalu (Krishnarajpet taluk).	5,250
9.	Sri Narayanaswamy temple, Krishnarajpet.	4,000

Some gentlemen of the district have also made endowments for conduct of *sevas* in the Sri Venkataramanaswamy temple at

Tirupathi and Sri Nanjundeshwaraswamy temple at Nanjangud. The following *chhatras* were under Government management during the year 1965-66 :

Kikkeri Subbarao's Choultry, Kikkeri (Krishnarajpet taluk).—This is a major Muzrai institution. A portion of the building has been let out for running a local high school.

Purnaiya's Chhatra, Mandya.—This was founded in the name of the celebrated Dewan Purnaiya ; an endowment of Rs. 4,000 has been made for the up-keep and maintenance of this *chhatra*.

Bangale Chowdiah's Choultry, Paschimavahini (Srirangapatna taluk).—As the old *choultry* was in a dilapidated condition, it was demolished and a new building has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 20,000.

Jewels and their inspection

Registers, containing details of the jewels in respect of each of the Muzrai institutions in the district, have been maintained in all the taluk offices. 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.

Fairs and *Jatras* are celebrated annually in the district in many Muzrai institutions with pomp and pageantry. A statement showing taluk-wise financial position of the Muzrai institutions in the district during the year 1965-66 is attached at the end of the chapter.

Wakf Board

Mention may be made here of the arrangements finalised for the proper regulation of Muslim religious and charitable institutions in the district. There are a good number of Mosques, Dargahs, Imambaras, Orphanages, Poor Houses, Idgahs, Khabrastans, Ashoor Khanas and other Muslim institutions of a religious or charitable character, in the area. These institutions are supported by specific endowments made for the purpose and are commonly known as Wakf properties.

The literal meaning of Wakf is detention, stopping or tying up. It is an unconditional and permanent dedication of property with implied detention in the ownership of god in a manner that the right of the owner is extinguished of its profits, the income being utilised for the benefit of mankind except for purposes prohibited by Islam. 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. In order to ensure that such endowments are used entirely for the purpose for which they have been made and

to make necessary arrangements for proper maintenance and administration of such institutions, the Indian Parliament passed the Wakf Act of 1954 which was amended in 1960. Prior to the passing of the Central measure, the Muslim religious and charitable institutions had no statutory basis.

The Mysore State Board of Wakfs, constituted under the Central Wakf Act of 1954 (Act 29 of 1954), administers the Muslim charitable and religious institutions. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Wakf Act of 1954, the Mysore State Board of Wakfs is administering, in all, 219 religious and charitable institutions in Mandya district. The statement given below gives the taluk-wise break-up of such institutions :

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	
Srirangapatna	..	40
Mandya	..	12
Maddur	..	39
Malavalli	..	49
Nagamangala	..	29
Krishnarajpet	..	35
Pandavapura	..	15
		219
Total	..	219

The Wakfs relate to both *Sunni* and *Shia* sections of the Muslim community. The institutions are managed by *Mutawallis* and they are administered by committees according to usage and customs and terms of the deed and scheme. The *Mutawallis* are paid out of the realisation of each Wakf. The mausoleums of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan at the Gumbaz, Srirangapatna and other historical relics are managed by the Archaeological Survey of India and they do not come under Wakfs.

Statement showing taluk-wise financial position of the Muzrai institutions in Mandya district as on 31st March 1966.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Opening balance</i>	<i>Credits</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Debits</i>	<i>Closing balance</i>
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mandya ..	37,558.58	24,197.66	61,756.24	12,640.75	49,115.49
2	Maddur ..	17,746.20	8,158.13	25,904.33	7,535.39	18,368.94
3	Malavalli ..	5,552.05	1,273.22	6,825.27	377.68	6,447.59
4	Krishnarajpet	1,89,827.64	32,293.38	2,22,121.02	62,790.54	1,59,330.48
5	Nagamangala	83,729.09	13,157.84	96,886.93	7,590.14	89,296.79
6	Pandavapura	59,928.64	89,614.66	1,49,543.30	1,07,634.94	41,908.36
7	Srirangapatna	99,404.20	70,507.83	1,69,912.03	58,009.16	1,11,902.87
	Total ..	4,93,746.40	2,39,202.72	7,32,949.12	2,56,578.60	4,76,370.52