

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

IT is obligatory on the part of the government, particularly in a democratic set up to take up various welfare measures to improve the living conditions of the socially and economically backward section of the society like the labour class, backward classes, weaker sections and the minorities. An effort is made in this chapter to outline the various welfare measures taken both by the Government and by the voluntary (private) organisations in Mysore district.

LABOUR WELFARE

The labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are regulated and managed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mysore Division, Mysore with the assistance of two Labour officers, four senior Labour Inspectors and five Labour Inspectors. The following Acts and Rules framed thereunder are enforced by the department in the district. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, the Trade Unions Act 1926, The Payment of Wages Act 1936, The Employment of Children Act 1938, The Weekly Holiday Act, 1942, The Industrial Disputes Act 1947, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Plantation Labour Act 1951, The Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, The Employment Standing Orders Act 1962, The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1953, The Payment of Bonus Act 1965, The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965, The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966, The Contract Labour Act 1970, The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, The Equal Remuneration Act 1976 and The Inter State Migrant Workers Act 1979.

During 1985-86 two strikes were reported, effecting 2,919 persons and the number of mandays lost was 3,24,727 as against eight strikes and one

lock-out during 1984-85 effecting 20,946 persons and the total number of mandays lost was 9,54,413 and during 1986-87 there was one retrenchment and ten lay-offs effecting 5,648 persons as against three retrenchments and seven lay-offs during 1985-86, effecting 902 persons and four retrenchments and 14 lay-offs during 1984-85 effecting 566 persons. During 1985-86, 47 labour cases were pending and 97 new cases were registered out of which 11 were settled through compromise and conciliation, 98 referred to Labour Court and Tribunal and 11 were withdrawn and during 1986-87, there were 24 pending cases, 71 new cases registered out of which 13 were settled through compromise and conciliation, 39 referred to Labour Court and tribunal, 14 were withdrawn and 22 cases were pending. During 1986-87, under the Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, there were 3,216 workers in the district as against 44 registered principal employers covering 2,886 workers during 1985-86 and 25 registered principal employers covering 1,895 workers during 1984-85.

The number of shops and commercial establishments registered during 1986-87 was 326 and the amount realised from the registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments was Rs. 58,650 and the total number of shops and commercial establishments as on 31-3-1987 was 9,786 with 12,915 workers as against 9,460 with 12,891 workers during 1985-86. The number of prosecution cases registered during 1986-87 was 11 and all of them were disposed off as against 23 during 1985-86 and seven during 1984-85 and all of them were disposed off during the same years.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security among the workers of unorganised sectors and during 1985-86 there were 1,365 industries and sectors covered under this Act and the total number of workers employed in them was 21,611 as against 1,318 industries and sectors during 1984-85 covering 15,548 workers. As per the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 during the calendar year 1986 compensation was paid for 13 death cases and 12 permanent disability cases for which the total amount paid was Rs. 4,83,537 as against nine death cases, nine permanent disability cases and two temporary disability cases during 1985 for which the total amount paid was Rs. 2,36,297 and 12 death cases during 1984 for which the amount paid was Rs. 2,15,124.

Under the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore, two Inspectors of Factories and one Inspector of Boilers are working in the district and the following Acts and Rules thereunder are enforced in the district ; The Maternity Benefit Act 1923 ; The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 ; The Payment of Wages Act 1936 ; The Factories Act 1948 ; The Indian Boiler Regulations 1950 ; The Karnataka Boiler Rules 1950 ; The Karnataka Economisers Rules 1954 ; The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineering Examinations Rules, 1959 ; and The Karnataka Boiler Attendants Examination Rules, 1962. The total number of women employees working in factories in the district was 2548 during 1986-87 as against 1,873 during

1985-86. The total number of fatal accidents was one during 1986-87 as against six during 1985-86 and the total number of non-fatal accidents was 979 during 1986-87 as against 1172 during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 eight industrial units were maintaining creches with a total strength of 138 children.

The Inspector of Boilers is in charge of inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipe lines, detection of unregistered and uncertified factory boilers and conducting of enquiries into accidents caused by boilers and steam pipe lines. The number of certified boilers in the district during 1986-87 was 138 as against 123 during 1985-86 and 133 during 1984-85 and the number of economisers during the said years was only two. The amount of fees realised from the boilers was Rs. 53,730 during 1986-87 as against Rs. 38,590 during 1985-86 and Rs. 37,316 during 1984-85 and the amount of fees realised from the steam pipes during the above three years was Rs. 34,645, Rs. 34,355 and Rs. 24,271 respectively.

Labour Welfare Board.—The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes as per Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965. The labour welfare fund is collected with the annual contribution of Rs. 1 by the employees, Rs. 2 per employee by the employer and Re. 1 per employee by the Government and the total amount of contribution so collected during the calendar year 1986 was Rs. 82,077 as against Rs. 98,925 during 1985. There are two labour welfare centres functioning in the district, one at Mysore and another at Nanjangud, and it provides various facilities like library, reading room, indoor and outdoor games etc. Under the scheme of scholarships, the school going children of workers working in unorganised sectors (to which the Minimum Wages Act is applicable were extended financial aid); 19 students were benefited during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 11,280 as against 23 students during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 14,360. The state Government under the HUDCO scheme has sanctioned 425 houses for beedi workers in Chamarajanagar and all the houses have been completed and ready for occupation in 1986.

Trade Union Movement

The trade union movement was initiated in the district mostly by nationalist workers. The Mysore Railwaymen's Association was established in 1929 and M. Venkatakrishniah was its first President and Palahalli Scetharamaiah served as its Secretary. During 1930 V. V. Giri who was the General Secretary of All India Railwaymen's Federation then, had a programme of addressing the railway employees in Mysore City and when he was travelling by train to reach Mysore, at French Rock (present Pandavapura) Railway station a police officer served him with an order, prohibiting his entry into Mysore and he alighted at Shrirangapattan and on 27-4-1930 the meeting was held there at the temple maidan and about 600 workers from Mysore attended it. D. Devaraj Urs, Azeez Sait, H. C.

Dasappa, T. Mariappa, Sriramulu and others took interest to improve the working conditions of textile workers, beedi workers and other labour classes. T. Mariappa, D. Devaraj Urs and Sriramulu worked as the Presidents of Krishnarajendra Mills Association in succession and Azeez Sait served as the President of Mysore Beedi Mazdoor Association. The then Government of Mysore appointed a Labour Commission to study the labour situation and frame labour laws and as a result The Mysore Labour Act 1942 came into force and it prevented the participation of outsiders in the trade union movement. During 1942, as per the available sources the following were the registered trade unions existing in the district: Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Labour Association, Mysore; Brahmappa Thavanappanavar Oil Mills Labour Association, Mysore; Government Sandal Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore; Government Silk Weaving Factory Labour Association, Mysore and The Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, T. Narasipur. During 1945 the three different unions of the Railways merged together under the name of Mysore State Railway Employees' Association and it had the branches of Mysore South and Mysore. In 1946 the Municipal Workers of Mysore united together and started an agitation demanding dearness allowance. During 1948 a massive programme was launched in the district to educate the labourers and also to urge the Government to improve the conditions of the working classes and T. S. Subbanna, A. Ramanna and S. R. Shastri took the lead. All the existing trade unions at the present in the district are functioning under the Indian Trade Union Act 1926 and some of the early trade unions registered under this Act were the labour unions coming under the purview of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Government Sandal Oil Factory, Railways, Government Silk Filatures, Motor Vehicles, Electricity Board and City Hotel Workers. During the end of 1970 there were 52 trade unions in the district and the number rose to 117 during 1975, 149 during 1980, 165 during 1985 and 173 as on 31st December 1986 and as on that date the following were the unions having a membership of 50 and above. Most of them are affiliated to certain National or State-level labour organisations.

Sri K. R. Mills Labour Association, Mysore (1941, Textiles, 1050), Government Sandal Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore (1942, Sandalwood Products, 132), K.S.R.T.C. Workers Association, Mysore (1947, Road Transport, 2,332); Mysore City Hotel Workers Association, Mysore (1947, Hotels, 119); Mysore Lac and Paints Works Limited Labours Association, Mysore (1949, Paints, 139); Mysore Beedi Mazdoor Association, Mysore (1952, Beedi, 240); Workers Union, Hunsur Plywood Works, Hunsur (1954, Plywood, 100); K. R. Mills Staff Association, Mysore (1955 Textiles, 152); Mysore City Corporation Employees Union, Mysore (1956, Corporation, 530); Mysore Division General Labour Union, Mysore (1958, General, 132); Mysore Hotel Dasaprakash Workers Union, Mysore (1961, Hotels, 81); South India Paper Mills Employees Union, Nanjangud (1961, Paper, 336); Mysore District General Employees Union, Mysore (1961,

General, 200); Sadvaidyashala Private Limited Employees Union, Nanjangud (1962, Pharmaceuticals, 146); Ideal Jawa Employees Association, Mysore (1966, Motor Products, 2,175); Central Sericultural Research Institute Workers Union, Mysore (1966, Silk, 133); Government Silk Twisting, Weaving and Filature Factory Employees Union, Mudigundam (1967, Silk, 80); Mysore Chip Board Employees Association, Mysore (1967, plywood, 96); Mysore Government Silk Filatures Labour Association, Chamarajanagar (1970, Silk, 115); The M.D.C.C. Wholesale Limited and Janatha Bazar Employees Association, Mysore (1970, Co-operative, 109); Government Silk Filatures Labour Association, Mamballi (1970, Silk, 93); M.D.C.C. Bank Employees Union, Mysore (1970, Banking, 167); The Sadvaidyashala Private Limited Labour and Staff Association, Nanjangud (1971, Pharmaceuticals, 106); M.S.S.K. Limited Employees Association, Kollegal (1971, Sugar, 240); M.C.P.C.S. Employees Union, Mysore (1973, Coffee, 195); Mysore District Government Silk Farm Grainage and Nursery Employees Union, Kollegal and Mudigundam (1973, Silk, 130); Mysore District Lorry and Motor Workers Union, Mysore (1973, Motor Transport, 175); Kasturi Paper Food and Chemicals Limited Labourers Union, Mysore (1973, Paper Food, 139); Veneer Mills Workers Union, Mysore (1973, Plywood, 100); Government Silk Filatures Employees Association, Mamballi, (1973, Silk, 52); Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works and Allied Beedi Industries Workers Association, Mysore (1974, Beedi, 520); Mysore Powerloom and General Workers Association, Mysore (1974, Textiles, 150); The Karnataka Hospital and Private Nursing Home Workers Union, Mysore (1975, Hospitals, 68); Falcon Tyres Employees Union, Mysore (1975, Rubber, 330); Mysore District Textile Labour Union, Mysore (1977, Textiles, 1977); M.C.P.C.S. Employees Association, Mysore (1977, Coffee, 180); K.S.R.T.C. Workers Union, Mysore (1977, Road Transport, 1,560); Govt. Silk Filatures Employees Union, Kollegal (1977, Silk, 350); Chamundi Plastic Sacks Workers Union, Mysore (1977, Plastic, 113); Diamond Dyes Manufacturing Corporation Limited Employees Union, Mysore (1977, Engineering, 100); Sri Meenakshi Sundaram Textiles Limited Employees Union, Hunsur (1978, Textiles, 215); Jay Electric Wires Corporation Limited Employees Union, Mysore (1978, Electric, 184); Coorg and Mysore Coffee Company Workers Union, Mysore (1978, Coffee, 100); Mysore Division Industrial Workers General Union, Mysore (1978) General 1,201); Mysore Circle PWD Workers Union, Mysore (1978, Construction, 80); Government of India Text Book Press Workers Union, Mysore (1978, Printing, 118); Chamundi Machine Tools Limited Workers Association (1979, Engineering, 138); SRSSK Employees Union, Chunchanakatte (1979, Sugar, 631); Kaveri Grameena Bank Employees Association, Mysore (1979, Banking, 149); Chamundi Curing Works Staff Union, Mysore (1979, Coffee 244); Mysore Railway Goodshed Loaders Union, Mysore (1980, General 187); K.R. Mills General Karmikara Sangh, Mysore (1980, Textiles, 249); Vikrant Tyres Employees Union, Mysore (1980, Rubber, 1,237); Combined

Industrial Employees Union, Mysore (1981, Engineering, 137); K.S.R.T.C. Conductors Association, Mysore (1981, Road Transport, 100); Vijaya Wires and Filaments Employees Union, Mysore (1981, Engineering, 58); Sri Kumaravel Textile Employees Union, Sigur (1981, Textiles, 140); K.S.R.T.C. Staff and Workers Union, Mysore (1981 Road Transport, 350); Mysore City Municipal Corporation and General Employees Union, Mysore (1982, Corporation, 155); Silk Weaving Factory KSIC Unit Mysore Employees Union, Mysore (1982, Silk 230); Karnataka Agarbathi Mazdoor Sangha, Mysore (1982, Agrabathi, 739); K.E.B. Engineers Association, Mysore (1982, Electric, 742); Officers and Staff Association, KSIC Unit, Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (1982, Silk, 97); All India Rural Trade Union Congress, Mysore (1982, General 200); M.M.C. Employees and Workers Union, Mysore (1982, Engineering, 540); Ananda Transport and Printers Workers Union, Mysore (1982, Motor Transport, 78); D.F.R.L. Civil Employees Union, Mysore (1982, Defence, 90), Sujatha Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangha, Nanjangud (1982, Textiles, 223); Vahana Chalakara Sangha, Kollegal (1982, Motor Transport, 155); Government Silk Filatures Employees Association, Santhemarahalli (1982, Silk, 180); Chamarajanagara Taluk Carpenter Workers Union, Chamarajanagara (1982, General, 60); Government Silk Filature Karmikara Sangha, T. Narsipura (1982, Silk, 169); Rajyamattada Reshme Goodina Marukatteglu Nurita Kelasagarara Sangha, Kollegal (1983, Silk, 150); Officers and Staff Association, K.S.I.C., Ltd., Silk Filature Unit, T. Narasipura (1983, Silk, 64); Kirloskar Electric Company Employees Association, Mysore (1983, Electric, 75); Moris Spinners Private Ltd., Manpower Trade Union, Hunsur (1983, Textiles, 201); Moris Spinners Private Ltd., Employees Union, Hunsur (1983, Textiles 85); Shimoga Steels Employees Union, Mysore (1983; Steel, 85); Beedi Karmikara Sangha, Chamarajanagara (1983, Beedi, 104); Mysore City Corporation Employees Association, Mysore (1983, Corporation, 247); Velan Textiles Karmikara Sangha, Ankanashettyapura (1983, Textiles, 206); Palms Coconut Product Workers Union, Mysore (1983, Coconut, 65); Chamarajanagara Taluk Beedi Workers Union, Chamarajanagara (1983, Beedi, 100); Government Silk Industrial Concerns Trade Union Federation, Santhemarahalli (1983, Silk, 200); Old Sathepet Loaders' Association, Mysore (1983, General, 1,330); Kaveri Grameena Bank Officers Union, Mysore (1983, Banking, 178); Mysore University Printing Press Employees Union, Mysore (1983, Printing, 75); Mysore Zilla Sendhi Sarai Karmikara Sangha, Mysore (1984, Toddy, 61); Rapids Labour Association, Kollegal (1984, Paper, 100); Mysore City Corporation Motor Vehicles Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Corporation, 55); Beedi Karmikara Sangha, Gundlupet (1984, Beedi, 100); Jai Bearings Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 453); Kollegal Reshme Karmikara Sangha, Kollegal (1984, Silk, 60); Niravari Mazdoor Sangha, Hunsur (1984, Construction, 83); Vishnu Forge Karmikara Sangha, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 174); Karnataka

Aluminium Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 111); O.R.R. C.E.E. Electricals Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Electric, 91); Mysore City Workers Union, Mysore (1984, General, 150); The Mysore Unit Dairy Employees Association, Mysore (1984, Dairy Products, 319); Elite India Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 81); Carbo Ceramics Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Chemicals, 56); Jeep Industrial Syndicate Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 132); Bells Control Employees Association, Mysore (1984, Electric, 50); Mysore Zilla Cinema Mazdoor Sangha, Mysore (1984, Motion Picture, 305); Karnataka Aluminium Workers Association, Mysore (1985, Engineering, 90); B.E.M.I. Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Engineering, 214); Kaveri Kagada Karkhane Karmikara Sangha, Sattigala (1985, Paper, 129); A.P.M.C. Market Hamals' Association, Mysore (1985, General, 200); Sri Devi Textiles Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Textiles, 134); Automotive Axles Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Engineering, 71); Badanwal Khadi and Gramodyoga Sangha Employees Union, Badanwal (1985, Textiles, 51); The General Employees Union, Nanjangud (1985, General, 900); Government Silk Weaving Factory (KSTC) Employees Union Mysore (1985, Silk, 258); Mysore Nagara Padachari Nirudyogi Sanna Vyaparigala Sangha, Mysore (1985, General, 64); Mysore District Textile Workers Union, Mysore (1985, Textile, 210); Vishnu Textile Workers Association, Kampalpur (1985, Textiles, 100); Chamarajanagar Taluk Lorry Hamals' Union, Chamarajanagar (1985, General, 60); Government Cocoon Market Labourers Union, Kollegal (1985, Silk, 50); Mysore District Quarry and Construction Workers Union, Mysore (1985, General, 120); Associated Paper and Straw Board Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Paper, 57); Mysore Zilla Sarai, Sendi Maratadavara Mattu Mara Kattuvavara Kelasagarara Sangha, Mysore (1985, Toddy, 151); Tobacco Research Workers Association, Hunsur (1985, General, 50); Raman Board Employees Union, Mysore (1986, Paper, 60); The Decorative Laminate India Private Ltd Employees Association, Mysore (1986, Plywood, 60); Karnataka Aranya Ilakhe Dinagooli Noukarara Sangha, Mysore (1986, General, 200); Karnataka Soap and Detergent Employees Association, Mysore (1986, Sandalwood Products, 50); H.D. Kote General Employees Association, H.D. Kote (1986, General, 60); T. Narasipur Silk Filatures (K.S.C) Staff and Workers Union, Mysore (1986, Silk, 60); Akhila Karnataka Vasati Ghriha Mattu Upahara Ghrihagala Noukarara, Sangha, Mysore, (1986, Hotel, 150); Mysore University Hostel Employees Association, Mysore (1986, Hotels, 100); Southern Railway Licenced Porters Association, Mysore (1986, General, 90); Chalana Chitra Kalavidara Sangha, Mysore (1986, Motion Pictures, 120); Sri Devi Textiles Karmikara Sangha, Chamarajanagar (1986, Textiles, 60); Nagarabhivrudhi Noukarara Sangha, Mysore (1986, Corporation, 120); Mysore Koli Ahara Tayarika Karkhane Mattu Koli Sakanike Noukarara Sangha, Mysore (1986, General, 60); and Sri Rama Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Karmikara Sangha, Chunchankatte (1986, Sugar, 80).

E.S.I. Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952 as per the ESI Act, 1948 and the ESI local office was started in Mysore during March 1962 and at Nanjangud during January 1968 covering Mysore and Nanjangud area and subsequently the scheme was extended to Metagalally during December 1974 and Nanjangud suburbs during May 1983. The scheme provides protection against loss of wages due to inability to work on account of sickness, confinement, disablement, dependent and funeral benefit in case of death due to employment injury and it also provides medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members. The scheme is applied to factories (non-seasonal) where power is used, employing 10-19 persons or more under the new sectors of establishment, employees 20 or more in Hotels, Restaurants and Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments, Road Transport Organisations, Newspaper establishments and the scheme is applicable to employees where monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,600. During 1986-87 there were nine ESI dispensaries (five in Mysore, one in Nanjangud, one in Nanjangud suburb, one in Kollegal and one in T. Narasipur), three ESI local offices (two in Mysore and one in Nanjangud) and one ESI hospital in Mysore in the district. The total number of factories and establishments covered in the district was 270 during 1986-87 as against 215 during 1985-86 and the total number of beneficiaries during these two years was 38,733 and 21,229 respectively and the amount spent was Rs. 24.94 lakhs during 1986-87 as against Rs. 20.77 lakhs during 1985-86. The total number of out-patients treated through dispensaries and hospital was 3,47,990 during 1986-87 as against 3,50,240 during 1985-86 and the number of in-patients treated during these two years was 2,886 and 2,310 respectively and the number of accident cases treated in the hospital was 3,150 during 1986-87 as against 464 during 1985-86. The total number of beneficiaries under various schemes and the amount paid during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below :

Sl. No.	Nature of the benefit	1985-86		1986-87	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakh Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakh Rs.
1.	Maternity benefit ..	330	0.93	432	1.57
2.	Sickness benefit ..	24,917	11.64	16,222	14.41
3.	Funeral benefit ..	32	0.032	29	0.058
4.	Temporary Disablement benefit ..	1,447	3.78	2,158	4.17
5.	Permanent Disablement benefit ..	1,200	1.48	1,558	3.22
6.	Dependent benefit ..	479	0.59	596	0.80
7.	Extended sickness benefit ..	158	0.42	198	0.49

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

The Welfare movement of Scheduled Castes and other depressed classes was initiated in the district even earlier to Harijan movement of Mahatma Gandhi. During 1891 a mission school was started at Mysore for Holeyas. The Theosophical Society, which started its activities in Mysore during 1896 took initiative in the welfare movement of Harijans and in 1906. Ambil Narasimha Iyengar, the then Controller of Palace showed keen interest to promote the welfare of the Harijans. In 1910 M. Venkatakrishniah founded "Panchama Education League" and in 1913 the Government sanctioned a Central Boarding School for the Panchamas at Mysore with provision for industrial training. Govindacharya Swamy who followed the principles of Ramanujacharya propagated that Harijans were also entitled to enter temples and to have "Mudhradharana". Gopalswamy Iyer, a Harijan Welfare Worker from Bangalore, used to go to many Harijan localities and was educating them to improve their social conditions. M. N. Jois along with the members of the Theosophical Society was visiting Dodda Holageri in Mysore and advising and guiding the residents regarding cleanliness and admission of their children to schools. Jois was also performing 'Bharath Samaja Puja' in their colony together with Rangadhamaiah, a leader of the same caste. The Hindu Mission which was formed by the amalgamation of different Panchama Welfare Organisations including the Panchama Education League started two industrial schools and night schools in Mysore and many Bhajana Mandirs in the district to educate the Panchamas. During 1922, M. Venkatakrishniah became the President of this Mission and he strived to put an end to the evil customs of the Panchamas like 'Kanya Dakshine' and 'Cow sacrifice' and to improve their economic conditions he took initiative to establish co-operative societies and a co-operative store.

In Kollegal taluk, as elsewhere in Madras Presidency in the early 1920s separate Panchama schools were started with Harijan teachers in the Harijan localities and later these schools were abolished and Harijan children were encouraged to join other schools. During 1927 when Madan Mohana Malaviya came to see Srimadhabhinava Ranganatha Swamiji of Parakal Matha, Mysore, a discussion took place between Swamiji and many great scholars questioning the entitlement of Harijans, to have 'Manthradikshe' and Swamiji convinced them that they were also entitled for it. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao started his Harijan movement by strongly opposing the restrictions on Harijans in utilising public tanks and wells, taking out procession in streets, securing them admission to schools and entry into temples etc and he also established Satyagrahashrama at Tagadur during 1931 to bring about social equality. During 1932, he tried to get entry for the Harijans to Srikantheswara temple at Nanjangud and there was a strong opposition to this both by the local people and by the temple authorities, but by the co-operation of many people like Advocate

K. Sheshadri, the President of Harijan Sevak Sangha, Advocate Narayan Rao and Visweswara Gowda there was a compromise between the temple authorities and the agitators. During 1933 Ramachandra Rao also established a Ganapathi temple and a bathing ghat in the Harijan locality at Tagadur and also because of his endless effort in the same year, the Government passed an order that the Harijans could use public tanks for any good purpose. Besides, he prevented about 1,200 Adikarnataka families of Yelandur taluk from their conversion to Christianity. Mahatma Gandhi visited Tagadur during 1934 to compliment Tagadur Ramachandra Rao. The latter also founded a Harijan hostel in the Satyagrahashrama. H. C. Dasappa, one of the noted freedom fighters of Mysore adopted a Harijan girl. Sri Gowrishankara Swamy of Mysore Gavimatha inaugurated the Mahalingeswara Temple in Ashokapuram Harijan Colony of Mysore and extended support to the cause. Another effort to uplift the Harijans was the opening of Sarvajanika Hostel at Mysore for all communities including the untouchables by T. S. Subbanna who moved from street to street to collect resources for its establishment and today it has grown into a big establishment. Many Harijan young men took advantage of the hostel to secure education.

After independence and particularly after the establishment of a separate Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is now named as Department of Social Welfare, various constructive measures have been taken up by the Government under three broad headings, viz., Education, Economic upliftment and Health, Housing and other measures. All local bodies, urban and rural are expected to spend 18% of their budget for the welfare of the SCs and STs. Of late the Dalita Sangharsha Samiti has been actively agitating to remove the disabilities of the Scheduled Castes by its network of branches in the district.

Education.—According to 1981 census, the Scheduled Castes' population in the district was 4,59,535 of which the rural population was 3,76,737 and the urban population was 82,798 and of which the percentage literacy in the rural area was 13.64 and in the urban area was 37.80. Nursery and Women Welfare Centres have been established to inculcate the school going habit among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children of the age group three to six years and during 1986-87, 85 such centres for Scheduled Caste children were functioning in the district and the taluk-wise figures were Chamarajnaragar 8, Gundlupet 3, Heggadadevanakote 4, Hunsur 11, Koilegal 9, Krishnarajanagara 4, Mysore 16, Nanjangud 11, Periyapatna 2, T.Nrasipura 13 and Yelandur 4. In these centres, the children are provided with mid-day meals and free clothing every year and women have the facilities of learning various crafts, informal education etc. Residential schools have been started to provide free primary education from I standard to IV standard with free board and lodging facilities for Scheduled

Caste children and during 1986-87 two such schools were functioning in Mysore City. Pre-matric hostels have been established by the Government to provide free board and lodging and other facilities for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Denotified Tribes children studying in middle and high schools and during 1986-87 there were 33 such boys' hostels and 13 girls' hostels for scheduled castes in the district and the talukwise figures were Chamarajnar (5, 1); Gundlupet (2, 2), Hunsur (4, 1); Heggadadevanakote (2, 1); Krishnarajanagar (2, 2); Kollegal (5, 1); Mysore (3, 11), Nanjangud (4, 1); Periyapatna (1, 1), T. Narasipur (3, 1) and Yelandur (2, 1) where the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of boys' hostels and the second figure indicates the number of girls' hostels and besides there were eleven grant-in-aid hostels. Six Government hostels for college students belonging to Scheduled castes were also functioning in the district during 1986-87 at Chamarajnar (2), Hunsur (1), Kollegal (1), Krishnarajanagar (1) and Mysore (1). Besides the Government has extended various other educational facilities like award of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, merit scholarships, award of prize money to S.S.L.C. and college students, stipends to candidates undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, Special Coaching Classes for medical and engineering students, etc. The details of physical and financial achievements on various schemes for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Physical Achievement (No. of beneficiaries)		Financial Achievement (Amount in lakhs)	
		1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5 Rs.	6 Rs.
1.	Nursery-Cum-Women Welfare Centres	4,204	4,100	10.51	11.82
2.	Residential Schools.	105	140	0.76	0.98
3.	Pre-matric Hostels.	2,820	2,838	28.41	31.06
4.	Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITC	17	17	0.20	0.17
5.	Book banks and equipment sets for post-matric students.	1 College	3 Colleges	0.10	0.11
6.	Award of prize money to SSLC & College students.	61	55	0.31	0.26
7.	Payment of extra study tour charges.	59	110	0.15	0.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Government Hostels for College students.	5 (Hostels)	6 (Hostels)	1.58	3.38
9.	Pre-matric scholarship.	21,873	24,724	18.68	21.14
10.	Post-matric scholarships.	3,995	7,004	41.44	53.06
11.	Merit scholarships	1,388	1,599	1.18	1.25
12.	Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	6	24	0.34	0.50
13.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges.	1,837	2,420	7.20	6.68
14.	Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels students.	11 Hostels (720)	11 Hostels (756)	6.23	6.44
15.	Incentive for girls undergoing TCH Training.	4	4	0.01	0.01
16.	Award of pre-matric scholarship to the students admitted to Ramakrishnashram.	4	12	0.23	0.67

Economic upliftment.—The Department of Social Welfare maintains five tailoring training centres in the district one each in Kollegal, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur and two in Mysore City to impart tailoring training for twelve months to the selected candidates with a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and during 1986-87 there were 99 beneficiaries for which amount spent was Rs. 94,290 as against 100 beneficiaries during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 98,699. It is also maintaining a tailoring production unit at Mysore to impart vocational opportunity to Scheduled Caste women who are trained in tailoring through the departmental training centres and the workers will be paid monthly wages at piece rate and during 1986-87, 60 women were benefited and the amount spent on this was Rs. 1,90,200 and during the same year 91 women were provided with sewing machines free of cost. A coir training centre at Alur in Chamarajnagar taluk is functioning to train 25 women in coir craft every year and during 1986-87 the amount spent on this was Rs. 34,240 as against Rs. 41,239 during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 Rs. six lakhs have been spent for the improvement of agricultural colonies in the district.

Other Welfare Schemes.—The number of house sites and houses distributed to siteless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes as in March 1985 was Chamarajnar (6,855/1,392), Gundlupet (2,362/935), Heggadadevanakote (6,571/1,179), Hunsur (5,375/1,541), Kollegal (5,868/1,300), Krishnarajanagar (1,511/1,118), Mysore (3,951/1,150), Nanjangud (7,450/1,856), Periyapatna (3,552/1,318), T. Narasipura (5,348/1,354) and Yelandur (1,712/644) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of beneficiaries with sites and the second figure indicates that of the beneficiaries with houses. During 1986-87, the department has spent Rs. 7,000 to electrify fourteen scheduled caste houses and under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme as in March 1987, 5,178 Scheduled Caste houses have been electrified. Under IRDP during 1986-87, 1,259 families have been benefited and the amount spent was Rs. 18.23 lakhs as against 1,270 families during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 10.89 lakhs. The Government, in order to defend civil and criminal cases pertaining to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons has extended the benefit of free legal assistance. Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste law graduates to enrol themselves as members of the Bar Council and also for the purchase of law books is also extended. During 1986-87 the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 17 for which the amount spent was Rs. 6,400, as against 25 during 1985-86 and two during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 5,100 respectively. The scheme of offering financial assistance to the persons contracting inter-caste marriage either of the parties being a Scheduled Caste has been introduced by the Government of Karnataka since 1974 as a part of Removal of Untouchability Programme and when the scheme was introduced the assistance was only Rs. 2,000 and only those whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 8,000 were eligible and during 1980 the financial assistance was enhanced to Rs. 5,000 and during 1984 the annual income limit was also raised to Rs. 12,000 and under this scheme 21 persons were benefited during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,02,000 as against 15 during 1985-86 and five during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. Under the Special Component Plan the physical and financial achievements made by various departments of the State Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1986-87 was (the first figure indicates the financial achievement and the second figure indicates the number of beneficiaries): Agriculture Rs. 66,458, 523; Animal Husbandry Rs. 1,47,200, 25; Co-operation Rs. 15,04,670, 1,604; Industries Rs. 43,100, 131; Education Rs. 5,27,201, 740; Soil Conservation Rs. 10,96,994, 1,909; Fisheries Rs. 1,08,000, 68; SC and ST Welfare, now called Social Welfare Rs. 6,66,471, 226; Public Health Engineering Rs. 20,72,807, 133; Horticulture Rs. 2,18,948, 1,512; Forest Rs. 2,38,316; and Adult Education Rs. 7,00,788, 1,084; and under the Central Government Scheme: Animal Husbandry Rs. 1,47,200, 25; Public Health Engineering Rs. 13,97,062, 62 and Horticulture Rs. 2,02,255, 750.

TRIBAL WELFARE

Intensive development work on a phased manner was started during the Second Five Year Plan to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and also to encourage their education. The district has clusters of settlements of tribals like the Soligas, Jenu Kurubas, Bettakurubas and Kadukurubas. An all-India Seminar on Tribal Welfare was held in Mysore during 1963. According to 1981 census the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district was 1,66,649, being 6.42 per cent of the total population of the district and their literacy percentage was 14.58. Following institutions have been functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. During 1986-87, there were 27 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres, one each in Nanjangud and Yelandur taluks, two each in Chamarajanagara, Gundlupet and Periyapatna taluks, four in Kollegal taluk, five in Hunsur taluk and ten in Heggadadevanakote taluk. Twenty Ashram schools were also functioning, one in Periyapatna taluk, two each in Gundlupet, Hunsur and Nanjangud taluks, three in Chamarajanagar taluk, four in Heggadadevanakote taluk and six in Kollegal taluk. Two pre-matric hostels one each in Chamarajanagara and N. Beguru in Heggadadevanakote taluk and one aided hostel in Yelandur taluk were also functioning in the district. Many other educational facilities like scholarships, award of prize money and supply of books and dress to students other than those in hostels have been provided and the number of beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86		1986-87	
		Amount spent Rs. in lakhs	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount spent Rs. in lakhs	No. of benefi- ciaries
1.	Nursery-cum-Women Welfare centres ..	27.55	1,312	33.92	1,331
2.	Ashram Schools ..	60.76	1,200	90.48	1,200
3.	Maintenance of Pre-matric Hostels ..	1.43	117	1.46	117
4.	Grant to Private Hostels..	0.02	30	0.58	75
5.	Pre-matric scholarships ..	0.71	834	0.50	640
6.	Post-matric scholarships (Both Govt. of India Scheme and State Govt. Scheme) ..	1.01	78	0.80	103
7.	Merit scholarships ..	0.12	163	0.09	133
8.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges ..	0.06	28	0.03	28

Two persons each in both the years received stipend for undergoing training in stenography, and cash awards of Rs. 500 each were paid to three persons in 1985-86 and two in 1986-87 for securing good marks in SSLC and College examinations.

In order to provide financial assistance to the tribal people engaged in agricultural and skilled work and for collection of minor forest produce, and to provide finance for subsidiary occupation like dairy, poultry, fishing, handicrafts etc., six large-sized multi-purpose co-operative societies are functioning at Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Hanur in Kollegal tq. and B.R. Hills in Yelandur tq. (See Chapter VI, Co-operative Movement). The total number of house sites distributed to siteless Scheduled tribes in the district till the end of March 1985 was 4,272 as against 3,618 till the end of March 1984 and the total number of houses distributed till the end of March 1985 was 987 as against 673 till the end of March 1984 and the total number of houses electrified under Bhagya Jyothi scheme as on 31st March 1987 was 1,136 in the district. Some of the achievements under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 (till the end of October 1986) are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	1985-86		1986-87 (till the end of October 1986)	
		Physical achievement	Amount spent (in lakhs) Rs.	Physical Achievement	Amount spent (in lakhs) Rs.
1.	Agriculture (beneficiaries)	3,110	21.53	2,656	12.869
2.	Soil conservation	502	4.412	392	4.637
		Hectares		Hectares	
3.	Horticulture (beneficiaries)	275	3.953	391	3.374
4.	Animal Husbandry	43	2.887	23	1.017
5.	Fisheries (beneficiaries)	100	4.890	30	1.634
6.	Minor irrigation	..	4.931	..	3.100
7.	Co-operation	3	1.614	1	0.017
		Societies		Society	
8.	Forest	..	16.443	..	6.636
9.	Industries (beneficiaries)	266	6.500	180	10.536
10.	Striculture (beneficiaries)	323	20.474	370	20.200
11.	Road	..	10.080	..	5.371
12.	Health	..	7.875	..	4.660
13.	Borewell	47	9.718	37	4.048
		Nos.		Nos.	
14.	Employment and Training	14	0.663	11	0.221
15.	Nutrition Programme (beneficiaries)	3,143	3.022	658	0.488
16.	Scheme of Jenukurubas (beneficiaries)	2,974	8.012	100	0.221

Source : District Officer, Department of Social Welfare, Mysore.

Some of the voluntary organisations working in the district for tribal welfare are : *The Purva Seema Vikas Pratishthan*, a registered body started functioning in Mysore during 1981 and in 1986 it formed 'Mysore Centre Trust, with six trustees. Its main objectives are to encourage the tribals of

the Eastern hill areas (near Assam) to send their children of the age group 8 to 15 years to this centre for formal education, to provide facilities and a conducive atmosphere for the children to realise the great moral and cultural heritage of the country and to organise cultural programme to bring in the concept of national integration and its financial needs are met partly by parents, partly by donations and partly by adoption of children by philanthropic people and on an average 40 students including girls are being benefited every year. *Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra*, a registered organisation was founded in 1981 in B. R. Hills area in Yelandur taluk with the main objective of working for integrated tribal development. In the beginning only about eight villages of Yelandur taluk were covered under medical programme and at present totally 93 villages covering three taluks namely Chamarajanagar, Kollegal and Yelandur with a total tribal population of about 13,000 have been covered under various schemes mainly Health and Nutrition, Education, Community organisation, vocational training, agriculture and dairy. The health programme which began with an out-patient dispensary has become a 10 bed hospital to-day with X-ray, Clinical laboratory and minor operation facilities and with the help of two medical vans and a two-wheeler vehicle the mobile medical work has covered all the villages and so far 20 village health workers have been trained to promote traditional tribal medicine and nearly 2,000 Soliga tribals have been screened for sickle-cell anaemia. A residential school which was started with a strength of eight children has 130 children today and about 350 children are attending as day scholars and it has designed special games, social work syllabus, a new reader in Soliga dialect and a science play room having many modern equipments like computer telescope with a view to promote education among the tribal children. Vocational training is imparted both for school children and for drop-outs. It has established community organisations at three levels, viz., Village level Sanghas, Taluk level Sanghas and District level Sanghas and it has also solved several important issues of them. Dr. H. Sudarhan is the person who initiated this mission.

Dude, an organisation for Rural Reconstruction was established at Gundlupet during 1986 with an objective of providing formal and informal education, creating social awareness, conducting community health programmes and to improve the economic conditions through the development of agriculture, cottage industries etc., among the tribal population of about 5,000 in the taluk with the financial assistance of liberal donations from the public, benefit show programmes, membership contributions of both inland and foreign countries. Dr. S. B. Maheshwara is the brain behind it.

Vikasa (Vividha Kadukurubara Sangama) was established in 1985 at Heggadadevanakote to promote the welfare of about 20,000 tribals of the taluk under various schemes of the Government and also by some of its voluntary activities. Some of its achievements are the formation of Agriculturists' Sangas through which the members could solve many of their prob-

lems by their self-effort, 150 tribal families have been helped in getting cultivation rights, 33 tribal families have been able to get back their lands alienated by others, the encroached tribal lands of more than 20 tribal colonies have been brought back to them, many of the tribals have been enabled to get the benefit of earning money by raising seedlings under Social Forestry Scheme, more than 500 tribal cultivators have been helped in getting the *pahanis* and so far 300 persons have been helped in getting old age pension etc.

Deed (Development Through Education), a voluntary organisation was established at Hunsur during 1980 with a view to help the poor and backward population of the rural areas and at present it is promoting children's education, adult education, housing facilities under Janatna Housing Scheme, health education and medical aid, people's organisation and also educating the tribals about the facilities available under the various schemes of the Government covering about 375 tribal families in seventeen Tribal colonies of the taluk.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Bangalore was started during March 1975 and the District office was opened during 1979-80 with a view to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to take up various developmental activities like agriculture and poultry farming, and also to take up self-employment ventures like owning autoricksha, opening fair price depot etc. under 25 per cent margin-money loan scheme in collaboration with the Nationalised Banks or Grameena Bank. During 1986-87 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 1,984 (SCs) and 360 (STs) as against 2,004 (SCs) and 77 (STs) during 1985-86 and the taluk-wise figures taking Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	1985-86		1986-87	
		Margin money loan sanctioned Rs. in lakhs	No. of beneficiaries	Margin money loan sanctioned Rs. in lakhs	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Chamarajanagara	1.61	186	2.10	213
2.	Gundlupet	0.19	34	0.88	96
3.	Heggadadevanakote	0.68	85	1.78	135
4.	Hunsur	1.02	79	0.51	38
5.	Kollegal	2.11	105	3.85	307
6.	Krishnarajanagara	0.63	75	1.09	108
7.	Mysore	11.56	967	7.77	715
8.	Najangud	1.70	158	2.80	287
9.	Periyapatna	1.46	270	1.69	319
10.	T. Narasipura	1.25	100	0.73	80
11.	Yelandur	0.20	22	0.57	46

Besides it has also drilled irrigation bore-wells and installed pumpsets under the Special Component Plan and during each of the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, the Corporation has drilled 174 irrigation borewells and installed pumpsets to all of them in the district.

The Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation Limited, Bangalore was started during 1966 to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes possessing sites and have the membership of the Primary Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes House Building Co-operative Societies in the State. As on 30th June 1987 the taluk-wise number of houses in the district for which the loan amount sanctioned was Chamarajanagara 225, Gundlupet 148, Heggadadevanakote 106, Hunsur 90, Kollegal 216, Krishnarajanagara 33, Mysore 226, Nanjangud 40, Periyapatna 61, T. Narasipur 353 and Yelandur 81 (see also Chapter VI).

The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Mysore, started functioning during 1985 with a view to train the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates whose parental annual income is less than Rs. 12,000 and seeking employments through various recruitment bodies like the Public Service Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. The training period varies from two to four months and during the training period it gives training allowance and lodging facilities to out-station candidates. During 1986-87, 66 Scheduled Caste and three Scheduled Tribe candidates were benefited for which the total amount spent was Rs. 25,531 as against 55 Scheduled Caste candidates during 1985-86 for which the total amount spent was Rs. 9,708.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

The Tibetan settlements are located in three taluks, viz., Periyapatna, Hunsur and Kollegal in the district having a total population of 17,832 during 1986 and a number of welfare schemes have been taken up by the Government of India through the State Government. The I—TRR Scheme started in 1960 at Bylakuppe and the III—TRR Scheme started in 1969 and it has two divisions, Cauvery Valley Project—I located at Bylakuppe, Ixmiapura and Chaukapura in Periyapatna tq and the Cauvery Valley Project II at Gurupura in Hunsur taluk. Housing, electricity, water, education and medical facilities have been provided to them. There are 22 colonies, 1,060 families, 600 independent houses and 258 twin houses, 6 schools, one hospital and 3 clinics in the three settlement areas of Periyapatna taluk and 24 bore wells, 16 electric pumps and 18 water tanks have been provided to them and in Gurupura there are 15 colonies, 440 families 232 twin houses, 1 school and 2 clinics and they have been provided with 13 bore wells, 7 electric pumps and 10 water tanks. Exclusively for monks, the Sera Lama Scheme was started at Bylakuppe during 1970 and it has three monasteries and each of them is headed by a Head Lama and

there are 38 twin houses and 301 individuals and the colony is also provided with an open well, a borewell, an electric pump and a water tank. The area of land released is 5,819 acres and 58 guntas in Periyapatna taluk and 2,200 acres in Hunsur taluk. There are nine handicraft centres in the settlements of Periyapatna taluk and three in that of Hunsur taluk where they weave world famous woolen carpets and mainly export it to foreign countries. Dairying and Poultry farming have also been developed. There is one camp, 'Save our Soul' where orphan and destitute children are living and there is one director to look after their welfare.

The Scheme of IV Tibetan Refugees Rehabilitation Settlement envisages rehabilitation of about 3,400 Tibetan Refugees in area of 3000 acres of land in Dodda Sampige Reserve Forest in Kollegal taluk and the first batch of 524 arrived on 27-3-74 and subsequently a number of batches including some Tibetan Refugees from Patankote, Bhutan and Mudgod had arrived. They are granted land for raising crops like Hybrid Maize. There are 22 villages having 16 twin houses in each of the village and there are internal roads to connect them and water, electricity, educational and medical facilities are provided. A registered Tibetan Co-operative Society called Dhondan Ling Co-operative Society Ltd., having 2,600 share holders with a share capital of Rs. 2,02,070 is functioning and it is managing a Carpet centre where quality carpets are produced and exported.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

During the latter half of the 19th century the educated backward communities in Mysore demanded better job opportunities and the first reaction to this demand for better opportunities in public service appears to be the Government Order of 1874 by which in recruitments to Police Department eight out of every ten were to be chosen from among the non-brahmins. This was later revived by Dewan V. P. Madhav Rao. During 1916, when some probationers had to be appointed, Dewan Visveswaraya at the instance of the Maharaja reserved one-third of the posts to duly qualified non-brahmins and during the same year when two members had to be nominated to the senate of the newly formed Mysore University, the Maharaja selected M. Basavaiah, an important leader of the non-brahmin movement of that time. Later when six probationary Assistant Commissioners had to be appointed the Maharaja nominated three persons from the non-brahmin communities. Visveswaraya introduced scholarship facilities for backward communities and depressed classes.

The press also played an important role in the Backward Class Movement in the district and the *Mysore Star* was the principal supporter of the backward classes. It said that the Government had to show special care in protecting the interests of the communities which were socially and economically backward and it also carried series of articles demanding special educational privileges and protection for backward classes. The

Praja Mitra Mandali was founded in 1917 with this programme in view. In 1918, the leaders of the non-brahmin communities presented an address to the Maharaja explaining their grievances and therefore in the same year during the month of August a committee of six non-official members presided over by Sri Leslie Miller, the chief Justice of the Chief Court, was appointed to examine their grievances in detail. The Committee recommended the filling of half of the higher posts and two-thirds of subordinate posts by backward communities for a period of seven years. The State Government appointed the Mysore Backward classes committee in 1960 under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagangowda and the Government order of 1962 of this committee was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1963 which led to the appointment of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission during 1972 under the Chairmanship of L. G. Havanur and the Government accepted its recommendations and formed the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities during 1977 and since then the welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is vested with the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities and earlier to this it was looked after by the Social Welfare Department.

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979 against the recommendation of earlier Commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B. Venkataswamy which has submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This was not accepted by the State Government as the Commission did not have the benefit of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India at the time of formulating the indicators for determining backwardness. There were severe agitations against its report. Therefore, the State Government decided to constitute a new Commission and Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy has been appointed as its Chairman. The Backward classes have been classified under five groups as per Government Order dated 13th October 1986 and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution are as follows during the interim period not exceeding three years.

Sl. No.	Backward Classes	Family income per annum from all sources	Percentage of reservation under Articles	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group A	.. No income limit	5%	5%
2.	Group B	.. Below Rs. 10,000	15%	13%
3.	Group C	.. Below Rs. 10,000	16%	16%
4.	Group D	.. Below Rs. 10,000	9%	11%
5.	Group E (Backward Special Group)	.. Below Rs. 8,000	5%	5%

Welfare Measures.—The various welfare programmes implemented in the district are; the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels for Backward Classes and Tribes, Grant-in-Aid hostels and orphanages run by private agencies, construction of hostel buildings etc. Besides, many of the scheme meant for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred from the Department of Social welfare during April 1981. During 1977-78 there were 11 pre-matric hostels and two post-matric hostels in the district; during 1980-81 there were 25 pre-matric hostels (including 10 grant-in-aid), three post-metric hostels, 21 grant-in-aid orphanages and by 1983-84 the number of pre-matric hostels rose to 43 (including 11 grant-in-aid) and there were two Ashram schools in the district in addition to three post-matric hostels and 21 grant-in-aid orphanages which were existing earlier. During 1986-87 there were 36 pre-matric hostels, four in Chamarajanagar tq, two in Gundlupet tq, three in Heggadadevanakote tq, six in Hunsur tq, three in Kollegal tq, four in Krishnarajanagar tq, two in Mysore tq, four each in Nanjangud and Periyapatna tq, three in T. Narasipure tq, and one in Yelandur tq; eight grant-in-aid hostels, one each in Gundlupet, Kollegal and T. Narasipur tq, two in K. R. Nagar tq, and three in Mysore tq; three post-matric hostels, two in Mysore tq, and one in Chamarajanagar tq; eighteen grant-in-aid orphanages, two in Chamarajanagar tq, four in Gundlupet tq, three each in Kollegal and Nanjangud tq, five in Mysore tq, and one in T. Narasipura tq, and three Ashram schools one each in Hunsur, Mysore and Nanjangud tq.

The Physical and financial achievements of the Department on various schemes for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1985-86		1986-87	
		Beneficiaries	Amount spent Rs. in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Amount spent Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pre-matric hostels ..	1,495	17.63	1,600	18.96
2.	Post-matric hostels ..	200	2.50	200	2.43
3.	Pre-matric scholarship to BCs. ..	12,456	10.33	15,530	11.47
4.	Pre-matric scholarship to BTs. ..	4,444	3.37	1,284	0.12
5.	Post-matric scholarship to BCs. ..	3,412	11.44	4,543	11.47
6.	Post-matric scholarship to BTs. ..	871	3.18	288	0.95
7.	Construction of hostel buildings	1 hostel	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Stipend to trainees in Typewriting and Stenography ..		18	0.07	17	0.06
9. Supply of sports materials to pre-matric hostels ..	4 hostels		0.04	11 hostels	0.06
10. Fee concession ..	45,111		34.15	42,208	31.73
11. Grant-in-aid to Orphanages	1,500		5.78	1,308	5.67
12. Tailoring Training Centres	20		0.23	20	0.19
13. Extra Board and Lodging charges ..	184		1.05	70	0.37
14. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels ..	307		1.65	325	2.77

The Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation, Bangalore was established in the state in 1977 on the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and it started functioning in the district during 1978 and during 1986 a separate Corporation was established in the State for the welfare of the Minorities. The Corporation has introduced Margin Money Loan Scheme under 'Chaitanya Scheme' to render financial help for the backward class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries. Besides it also helps the unemployed youth to undergo training in driving autos or light or heavy vehicles at its cost for a period of one month under Self-Employment Scheme. The total number of beneficiaries under Chaitanya Scheme during 1985-86 was 414 for which the amount spent was Rs. 7,95,020 as against 119 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2,44,487 and the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during 1986-87 was Gundlupet (one), Hunsur (three), Krishnarajanagar (three), Mysore (96), Periyapatna (21) and T. Narasipura (one) and the total margin money loan sanctioned was Rs. 3,84,490. The total number of beneficiaries under Self Employment Scheme was 11 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 9,710 as against 13 during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 9,800 and 11 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 6,200.

The Coaching Centre for Backward Classes, Mysore was established on 5-8-1983 and it is providing facilities for coaching of Backward Class candidates appearing for various competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Karnataka Public Service Commission and other Recruiting Agencies like Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. The duration of each course is normally four months and the maximum strength of coaching centre is 50 per batch and out of this 40 will be selected from rural areas and 10 locally. Each selected candidate from rural

area will be paid Rs. 100 per month as stipend and incidental charges- at Rs. 40 per month is paid to local candidates. Since its inception and till the end of September 1987 it has offered coaching for 251 candidates in the district for which Rs. 15,920 has been spent.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore was started on 7-2-1986 for the benefit of the religious minorities, namely Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs etc., in the State and to improve their economic condition. The main objective of the Corporation is to financially assist the artisans, petty businessmen, persons running small and cottage industries, agriculturists, etc., belonging to minorities whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum and for this purpose it has introduced "Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme" at a lower rate of interest of 4% p.a. and the percentage of margin money in the total loans is 50% up to Rs. 1,000; 30% from Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000 and 20% from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. During 1986-87 there were 19 beneficiaries in the district and the total margin money loan granted was Rs. 36,550.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE

The Women and Children Welfare movement received an impetus with the spread of modern education, the liberal thought and the social reform movements. The practice of public auction of women accused of adultery was banned in 1834 despite the fact that the auction brought revenue to the State under the head Samayachara. As early as in 1881 the Maharani's caste School was founded by the efforts of Ambil Narasimha Iyengar to encourage female education. During 1892, under the auspicious of The Literary Union, M. Venkatakrishtiah initiated the discussion on the problem of *nautch* girls and the havoc caused by these licensed prostitutes and requested the members of the union to take a pledge not to encourage *tafes* and thereby to put an end to *nautch* system which was in practice. In 1894, The Mysore Infant Marriages Regulation, was passed and as per this Act marriage of girls below eight years was banned. During 1896, an Ananthalaya was established by a committee consisting of M. Venkatakrishtiah and others with almost similar objectives of a destitute home and today it has grown up to an established voluntary organisation with its own building. During 1906, Rukminiyamma and Srirangamma had the distinction of becoming the first two women graduates of Mysore University. During 1907, a widow's home was started in Mysore with the help of Durbar Bakshi Ambil Narasimha Iyengar. The elite women of Mysore took a leading role in awakening Panchama women in the moffusil areas. To impart technical education among women, by 1921-22 there were three industrial schools for girls in Mysore and many Home Education classes were also started. Besides many other voluntary organisations took a leading role in promoting women and children welfare.

The women and children welfare work is now vested with Women and Children Welfare Department and earlier to 18th July 1987 it was called Social Welfare Department. It has taken up various measures for their social security and welfare. The Department is also in charge of implementation of the various social legislations, like The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, The Probation of Offenders Act 1958, The Karnataka Children's Act 1964, The Dowry Prohibition Act 1964 and rules thereunder in the district. The Government in its order dated 8th December 1987 has appointed the Assistant Directors of Women and Children Welfare, Circle Inspectors of Police and the Tahsildars as Dowry Prohibition Officers within their respective jurisdiction.

The Karnataka Children's Act 1964 protects and rehabilitate the destitute and neglected children and also juvenile delinquents. The Remand Home, The Certified School and the Fit Person Institution are functioning in the district under the purview of this Act.

The Remand Home at Mysore was started in 1958 and it is a short stay home where the destitutes, neglected, uncontrollable, victimised children and juvenile offenders are detained on the orders of the Juvenile Court for their safe custody, food, shelter and rehabilitation. The total number of cases admitted during 1986-87 was 95 boys and 14 girls as against 115 boys and 9 girls during 1985-86 and 160 boys and 13 girls during 1984-85 and the expenditure incurred on this was Rs. 1.86 lakhs during 1986-87 as against Rs. 1.52 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 1.40 lakhs during 1984-85.

The Certified School for Girls in Mysore was started during 1958 and for the rehabilitation of neglected and orphan children and also juvenile offenders. The inmates are given free board and lodging, education and medical facilities and the educable children will be trained in different vocational crafts. During the year of establishment there were only three inmates and during 1986-87 the strength was 148 for which the amount spent was Rs. 3.42 lakhs as against 153 during 1985-86 and 143 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.73 lakhs and Rs. 3.55 lakhs respectively.

Fit Person Institution receives orphans, destitutes and court committed children for their protection, education, training and rehabilitation and Bapuji Children's Home, Mysore, a voluntary organisation is undertaking this activity in the district with the financial assistance of the State Government. The institution was started during 1977 with a strength of 12 and during 1986-87 the strength was four boys and 26 girls as against five boys and 26 girls during 1985-86 and five boys and 27 girls during 1984-85. During 1986-87 it has received a grant of Rs. 59,775 as against Rs. 41,869 during 1985-86 and Rs. 23,972 during 1984-85.

The State Home for Women, Mysore which admits voluntarily the women in distress, neglected and deserted unmarried mothers and women found in moral danger was started on 18-8-1958 with a view to shelter them and also to provide educational and vocational training to make them to earn their livelihood and to be self-reliant. It also rehabilitates the girls from the certified schools and Reception centres who are more than 18 years of age and whose parents or guardians do not come forward to take them back after enquiries. The institution is running classes for condensed course in S.S.L.C. and adult education and those who are interested to continue their studies will also be sent to colleges and other institutions. Besides it has a production unit which gives training and employment in making ready-made garments, basket making, needle work etc. During the years of establishment, there were 25 inmates as against 36 in 1986-87. The amount spent was Rs. 4,00,169 in 1986-87. The inmates were 53 during 1985-86 and 81 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 5,20,714 and Rs. 4,03,323 respectively. The number of inmates released during 1986-87 was 10 as against 27 during 1985-86 and 23 during 1984-85.

The District Shelter for Men, Mysore was started during 1959-60 with the main objective of providing after-care assistance to the inmates who are transferred from various certified schools and Fit Person Institutions in the State and who have no parents or guardians or who cannot be restored back to them. The institution provides free food, clothing, shelter and various educational and vocational training so that they could be suitably employed after their training. During the year of establishment there were eight inmates and during 1986-87 the strength was 76 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,88,967 as against 60 during 1985-86 and 38 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,52,095 and Rs. 93,668 respectively and four inmates were released during 1986-87.

The Probation of Offenders Act 1958 was enforced in the district during 1962 to give a chance to the first offenders to correct themselves and to live as normal citizens. The number of cases received under this Act was 37 males and 9 females of which two female cases were out of district and three male cases were out of State during 1986-87 and all of them were disposed off during the same year, as against 65 male and 7 female cases of which two female cases were from out of district during 1985-86, and 84 male and 3 female cases of which 10 male cases were out of district during 1984-85 and all of them were disposed off during the same years. The number of cases received and disposed under other social legislation was 78 male and 35 female during 1986-87 as against 92 males and 42 females during 1985-86 and 71 male and 63 female during 1984-85. During 1986-87 the amount spent on this was Rs. 36,324 as against Rs. 34,686 during 1985-86 and Rs. 34,981 during 1984-85.

With a view to protect and educate the orphan and destitute children, there are eleven Destitute Homes managed by Voluntary organisations in the district and they receive grant from the department. They are: The Maie Mahadeswara Krupa Education Society, M. M. Hills in Kollegal tq; The Gurukula Orphanage, Chunchanakatte in K.R. Nagar tq; The Vaishaji Education Society Vasantha Shikshana Samsthe, Gokula Shikshana Samsthe Kaveri Shikshana Samasthe, Chamundi Children's Home and Rosary Shukshana Samsthe, all in Mysore City; Beerreswara Shikshana Samsthe Hediya, J. S. S. Destitute Home, Suttur and J. S. S. Destitute Home, Hullahalli in Nanjangud tq. The total number of beneficiaries under this was 405 during 1986-87 for which the department has spent Rs. 6.89 lakhs as against 430 during each of the years 1985-86 and 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 4.96 and Rs. 3.05 lakhs respectively.

The Juvenile Service Bureau, Mysore, was started during 1981 with the main objective of imparting non-institutional service like health and hygiene, discipline, moral values, Social guidance, etc., to the problematic children particularly coming from the urban slums with a view to prevent juvenile delinquency and four play centres are functioning in Mysore City to facilitate this programme. Besides, the Bureau is taking up the guidance services for the problematic school going children and Special Nutrition Programme for the children below six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers coming mainly from slum and tribal areas by providing them energy food. The number of children and women coming from the slum areas of City or town limits benefited under the Special Nutrition Programme during 1985-86 was Mysore (8,214, 365), Chmarajanagar (4,150, 125) and Krishnarajanagar (1138, 114), the first figure in the brackets here indicates the number of children and the second figure indicates the number of women.

The Anganawadis are opened in selected rural areas, manned by a lady worker to educate villagers in health and nutrition programme of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and teaching pre-primary children.

The Anganawadi Training Centre, Mysore, functioning under J. S. S. Mahavidya Peetha was started during November 1982 with the objective of imparting training to Anganawadi workers. The duration of the training is four months and normally 50 trainees are imparted training in one batch. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 75 per month.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme was introduced in the district in T. Narasipur tq during 1975-76 as a Pilot Project under Government of India Scheme and gradually the scheme was expanded and it started functioning in Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur and Kolegal taluks and Mysore City and during 1986 it was further extended to Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks for which the spade work has been completed. The scheme covers the following programmes: Supplementary Nutrition for children below six years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers, conducting pre-school

activities to children, conducting Health and Nutrition Education Camps, providing referral services to the children who require special treatment, providing immunisation against tuberculosis, diphtheria, poliomalities etc., and health check up. During the year of implementation of the scheme there were 96 Anganawadi centres and 6,800 children and 2,800 women were benefited under the scheme and the number of Anganawadi centres functioning in the district and the number of beneficiaries during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the following table.

Name of the taluk and year of implementation of the scheme	Financial year	No. of Anganawadi centres functioning	No. of beneficiaries	
			Children	Women
H.D. Kote 1982	1985-86	171	13,294	3,039
	1986-87	171	12,018	1,968
Hunsur 1980	1985-86	179	15,759	2,425
	1986-87	179	14,529	2,643
Kollegal 1983	1985-86	235	18,221	4,518
	1986-87	258	16,516	3,270
Mysore 1983	1985-86	93	7,347	847
	1986-87	100	7,835	1,237
T. Narasipura 1975	1985-86	220	17,614	2,787
	1986-87	220	16,722	3,041

The amount spent towards this during 1986-87 was Rs. 108.27 lakhs as against Rs. 82.42 lakhs during 1985-86.

Maintenance of creches.—The department is giving grants to registered voluntary organisations to run creches for children below three years of age of working mothers who are economically backward to facilitate the children for healthy growing with good environment. Under this scheme five creches, two in Mysore, two in Kollegal taluk and one in Hunsur taluk are functioning in the district and during 1986-87 the total strength of inmates was 175 for which the amount spent was Rs. 13,311.

Grihakalyana Scheme extends financial assistance through nationalised and Grameena Banks to the women of economically weaker sections at 4 per cent interest to start their own industry, business or any other income generating activity which will supplement their family income. Under this scheme 25% of the loan sanctioned by the bank is paid by the department and the remaining 75% is met by the bank and the number of beneficiaries during 1986-87 was 56 for which the amount of subsidy sanctioned was Rs. 43,000 as against 106 during 1985-86 for which the amount of subsidy sanctioned was Rs. 73,877.

The Taliya Bhagya Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka from 15th August 1985 to enable young men and women

belonging to poor families to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure and as per the scheme, the government provided *tali* or *mangalasutra* of one gram of 22 carat gold or an amount of Rs.200, a pair of sarees and blouses worth Rs. 100 for the bride and a pair of dhoties worth Rs. 50 for the groom and only such couples where atleast one of them is from a family holding the green card issued under the subsidised rice scheme are eligible. The assistance will be available only once in a person's life time. During 1986-87 the number of beneficiaries in the district was 127 for which the amount spent was Rs. 44,450 as against 191 during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 77,433. The Scheme has been discontinued since April 1988.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka from 1st April 1984 with a view to render financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence and according to this scheme, a widow who is above 18 years of age and in distress will be granted a pension of Rs. 50 per month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment resulting in an income exceeding Rs. 1,500 a year and those who are eligible to get the maintenance allowance for the physically handicapped are not eligible to draw this pension. In Mysore district also this scheme was introduced in 1984 and during that year there were 15,406 beneficiaries in the district for which the amount spent was Rs. 33.59 lakhs. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were as follows and the first figure in the bracket represents for 1985-86 and the second figure for 1986-87 : Chamarajanagara (3,030 ; 4,938); Gundlupet (2,980 ; 3,845); Heggadadevanakote (1,804 ; 2,435); Hunsur (1,349 ; 1,505); Kollegal (1,620 ; 2,432); Krishnarajanagara (3,440 ; 4,142); Mysore (7,531 ; 7,183); Nanjangud (2,512 ; 2,791); Periyapatna (1,958 ; 2,405); T. Narasipura (3,667 ; 5,390) and Yelandur (996 ; 1,168). The total expenditure incurred on this during 1986-87 was Rs. 198 lakhs as against Rs. 148.13 lakhs during 1985-86.

Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless Women was introduced by the Karnataka Government on 1st April 1984 and these rules shall apply to such of agricultural landless women labourers who are engaged in agricultural operations on daily wages or on contract basis and the amount of maternity allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month will be payable for a period of three months in all, covering pre-natal and post-natal periods and this allowance is payable for the first and second issues only and the applicant's husband shall be residents of Karnataka by birth or domicile for a continuous period of not less than three years. The taluk-wise beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred on it during 1986-87 were as follows : Chamarajanagara (1,724 ; Rs. 5,17,200); Gundlupet (2,029 ; Rs. 6,08,700); Heggadadevanakote (962 ; Rs. 2,88,600); Hunsur (1,114 ; Rs. 3,34,200); Kollegal (2,062 ; Rs. 6,18,300); Krishnarajanagara (720 ;

Rs. 2,16,000); Mysore (915; Rs. 2,74,500); Nanjangud (1,598; Rs. 4,79,400); Periyapatna (451; Rs. 1,35,300); T. Narasipur (1,020; Rs. 3,06,000) and Yelandur (234; Rs. 70,200).

The J.S.S. Working Women's Hostel, Mysore was started during the year 1978 and it had a strength of 50 during that year. During each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 the strength of the hostel was 100. It has constructed a building and the amount spent on this was Rs. 13,55,000, for which it has received 75 per cent grants by the Central Government and 12½ per cent grants by the State Government. *The Bhagini Seva Samaja, Mysore* was founded in 1923 by late Y. K. Amritha Bai who had the blessings of Swami Vivekananda with the idea of educating women in various spheres of life. In the beginning, it was imparting education for those family women who could not go to schools and it was also conducting Hindi classes and training classes in various arts and crafts. In 1924, it started a Child Welfare Centre to provide necessary medical advice to the children of below three years of age and pregnant women. In 1937 the Samaj also started a Nursery School, in 1961 a primary school and in 1968 a girl's high school.

All-India Women's Conference, a registered body of Pune started its branch in Mysore in 1930 with the main intention of promoting women and children welfare. In 1934 it took up the rural education programme and started a primary section for girls at Varuna Village and by 1937 it started three more schools at Bogadi, Thandya and Vajimangala villages. In 1939 it opened adult education classes for women at Bogadi and Vajimangala. The organisation started an Urban Family Welfare Centre at Mandi Mohalla in Mysore which is getting hundred per cent aid from the government and since 1984, it is sponsoring six creches, three in rural and three in urban slum areas with the financial assistance of Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi and in the same year the City Improvement Trust Board, sanctioned a site for constructing a Working Women's Hostel.

The Vanita Sadan, Mysore, an institution devoted for women and children welfare was started by N. Nagesh Rao, a Professor of Mysore University and his wife Susheela Bai in April 1937. The institution started with a Hindi class and then developed a craft section to impart training to women. It started a music section and a nursery section during 1939-40, a primary school during 1943-44 and a middle school during 1947 and in the same year the Children's Book Council was also started and it conducted book exhibitions in various places of the State and it has also developed a Children's Library which has more than 6,000 books and it has published more than 100 books to meet varied interests of the children. Between the years 1959 and 1965 three batches of condensed course in S.S.L.C. were conducted by it with the financial assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board. During 1971-72 it started a Girls' High School and during 1973-74

it imparted training to 25 needy women in tailoring and in making ready-made garments with the financial assistance of the State Government.

The Mahila Sadan, Mysore was started during 1938 and during the beginning it was conducting classes in Hindi, music, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing. At present it is conducting classes in Yoga, doll making, typewriting and short hand and also administering a Balavihara for which it is getting grants from the government and during each of the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 it has received a grant of Rs. 1,200 and the number of beneficiaries was 81 during 1984-85 and 83 in each of the years during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The *Seetha Sadan*, Mysore was started during 1951 to promote women's welfare by beginning classes in music, *gamaka* and tailoring and it started a nursery school in 1953 and primary school in 1955. It has also implemented Food and Nutrition Programme to children and in each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, 75 children were benefited and the grants received from the government during these two years was Rs. 7,045 and Rs. 9,396 respectively. Some of the Christian tailoring institutions like St. Joseph's Tailoring Centre, Gundlupet, Our Lady's Work Room and Convent of our Lady of Assumption, Kollegal, St. Joseph's Cathedral Work Room, Good Shepherd Convent Work Room, and Theresa's Tailoring Centre all at Mysore are also functioning in the district.

Mahila Mandals.—Many Mahila Mandals are actively functioning in the district. Conducting classes in tailoring, embroidery and printing, health and nutrition camps, baby shows, educational tours, seminars on various subjects, arranging training classes to develop cottage industries and encouraging self employment are some of the main activities taken up by them. Some of the talukwise figures of Mahila Mandals are, 34 in Chamarajanagar 39 in Hunsur, 114 in Kollegal and 20 in Nanjangud taluk. Some of the Mahila Mandals are also receiving grants from the Government and Social Welfare Advisory Board. Besides, Mahila Mandal Federation has also been established at the taluk level in some of the taluks like Hunsur and Chamarajanagar.

Chintanalaya, a voluntary organisation was started during June 1983 at T. Narasipur to develop rational thinking among the people and also to educate the womenfolk. It is organising seminars, discussions and other educational activities to prevent social problems like superstition, social inequality, etc., and also to encourage widow marriages. It is also bringing out a monthly manuscript magazine under the title 'Chintana'. *Vidhava Vivaha Vilasa Vinimaya Kendra*, Mysore started during 1985, rendering voluntary service in arranging widow remarriages. *Bharathi Vridha Sevashrama*, Mysore which was started in 1981 in one of the houses of the Sringeri Matha by extending shelter to two 100-year old destitute women, has developed today into an established destitute home and has been shifted to the present building by the efforts of H. N. Vishalakshamma and by the

assistance of Hosuru Subba Rao Family Trust and many other philanthropists. It is providing free food, shelter and clothings to the old age destitute men and women of above 70 years of age. Many individuals and voluntary organisations are helping to manage this. During the year 1980 there were 8 men and 63 women inmates.

Welfare of the Handicapped

The welfare of the handicapped was not given much attention by the Government before independence. However the then Government of Mysore liberally assisted an educational institution started by an individual effort at Mysore for the deaf and blind children in 1901 and the school was taken over by the Government during 1927. But after independence, both the Central and State Governments have taken various measures to promote their welfare and the Social Welfare Department which is now called Women and Children Welfare Department is administering this. With an intention of implementing the welfare programme for the handicapped more effectively, the Government of Karnataka has created a separate Directorate on 12-7-1988 for the welfare of the disabled.

The physically handicapped students studying from 1st standard to VIIIth standard, undergoing training in music, drawing, painting and such other fine arts and whose family income is less than Rs. 10,000 per annum are given scholarships by the State Government and students studying in IXth Standard and above including post-graduate courses and whose parental annual income is less than Rs. 24,000 are given scholarships by the Central Government and the amount of scholarships varies according to the educational level and also nature of the course which at present varies from Rs. 25 per month to Rs. 170 per month. In addition to scholarship, the blind students get reader's allowance and the Orthopaedically handicapped students coming from places where there is no educational facility get transportation allowance as per rules. Besides, financial assistance for purchase of various aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids, braille watches etc., is provided to an extent of 75 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is between Rs. 8,001 and Rs. 12,000 p.a. and 100 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is Rs. 8,000 and below. Disabled persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 p.a. get maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. A percentage of jobs is reserved in State and Central service to the physically handicapped.

According to 1981 Census, the taluk-wise figures of the physically handicapped persons are as follows ;

<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Totally blind</i>	<i>Totally crippled</i>	<i>Totally dumb</i>
Chamarajanagara ..	145	148	139
Gundlupet ..	125	107	110
Heggadadevanakote ..	92	79	71
Hunsur ..	63	63	62
Kollegal ..	104	149	118
Krishnarajanagara ..	90	88	92
Mysore ..	301	248	309
Nanjangud ..	172	139	137
Periyapatna ..	96	88	93
T. Narasipura ..	115	120	103
Yelandur ..	40	37	37
Total ..	1,343	1,266	1,271

The total number of scholarship beneficiaries in the district under the State and Central Scheme during 1986-87 was orthopaedically handicapped (385, 115); deaf (29, 9) and blind (80, 39) for which the amount spent by the State Government was Rs. 1,95,550 and by the Central Government was Rs. 2,09,102 as against orthopaedically handicapped (386, 85), deaf (26, 3), and blind (60, 51) during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,89,917 by the State Government and Rs. 1,31,020 by the Central Government wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates beneficiaries under the State Government Scheme and the second figure indicates the beneficiaries under the Central Government scheme.

Financial Assistance through Karnataka State Financial Corporation is being extended to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons whose family annual income does not exceed Rs.10,000 and 25 per cent of the loan is met by the State Government as subsidy and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was five during 1986-87 for which the total amount of subsidy granted was Rs. 16,000 as against seven during 1985-86 for which the total amount of subsidy granted was Rs. 16,988.

The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries of getting monthly maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Chamarajanagara (1867, 2251), Gundlupet (842, 909), Heggadadevanakote (684, 797), Hunsur (749, 864), Kollegal (2,840, 2,909), Krishnarajanagar (1,160, 1,245) Mysore (4,439, 4,169), Nanjangud (1,800, 1,978), Periyapatna (575, 719), T. Narasipur (1,575, 1,602) and Yelandur (420, 459), and the total amount spent on this was Rs. 103.85 lakhs during 1986-87 as against Rs 81.65 lakhs during 1985-86.

The School for the Deaf and the Blind children was founded in Mysore in 1901 by an educationist and philanthropist, the late M. Srinivasa Rao, :

retired Inspector of Schools with one blind and three deaf children in his house and the government appointed a teacher in 1902 and a separate boarding home was attached to the school in 1905. During 1921-22 there were six students from outside the State and the boarding strength was 33 and in 1927 the school was taken over by the State Government. The present main building of the institution was constructed by collecting liberal donations and the late R. N. Boyce donated Rs. 25,000. The then Maharaja at Mysore, Krishnarajendra Wodeyar IV and his Private Secretary Sir Charles Todhunter took keen interest to bring the school on par with other advanced schools of the country. This was a residential school both for boys and girls and there were two sections, one for the deaf mute and the other for the blind. To begin with the deaf pupils were taught lip reading, sense culture, simple arithmetic in the junior stage and weaving, rattan work, tailoring and knitting in the senior stage whereas the blind children were taught braille alphabet, reading and arithmetic in the junior stage and music and reading of Kannada classical poetry in the senior stage and some of the pupils showed remarkable aptitude for music and attained proficiency in the field to earn independent living. The school was imparting general education only upto the seventh standard till the year 1970 and during 1970-71 the high school section was also started.

In 1936, a printing press was also started in the school to get the necessary books printed for the blind students. Since 1-4-1982 it is working as an independent establishment and it secured sophisticated machines by the assistance of UNICEF. During the end of 1981, the deaf school was separated from the blind school and after the establishment of the blind school for girls in Davangere and the deaf school for girls in Belgaum during the same year, the school for the blind and also for the deaf at Mysore are functioning as residential school only for boys and a few boys and girls will be admitted as non-residents. The schools encourage admission of the age group 6 to 10 years for the 1st standard class and the school going children who lose their sight or hearing owing to various reasons will be admitted to the qualifying class. Free boarding, lodging, education and medical facilities are provided to the residents and the non-residents are given free education. During 1986-87, the strength of the blind school was 116 and out of which 3 boys and 7 girls were day scholars as against 108 during 1985-86 out of which 2 boys and 12 girls were day scholars. The strength of the deaf school was 152 during 1986-87 and of which 3 girls and 19 boys were day scholars as against 139 during 1985-86 of which 3 girls and 12 boys were day scholars.

The District Rehabilitation Centre, Mysore, coming under the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India was established during 1983-84. It is designed to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services for the speech and hearing impaired, visually impaired and those with motor handicaps within the geographical area of the district. Since its inception up to the

end of December 1987 the number of disabled benefited under various categories was Schools (54), Training (40), Scholarships (30), Loans (30), Surgical correction (25), Hearing aids (56), Calipers (41), Tricycles (4), Splints (24), Visual aids (134) and Disability pension (74).

The J.S.S. Mahavidyalaya for the Physically Handicapped, Mysore started during 1959 with the main intention of providing free board and lodging and medical facilities for the physically handicapped boys who are studying in schools and colleges or undergoing any vocational training and at present majority of the boarders are blind. During the year of commencement, there were 26 boarders for which the amount spent was Rs. 58,643 and during 1986-87, the strength was 66 for which the amount spent was Rs. 72,826 and the institution has received a grant of Rs. 43,500 during 1985-86.

The Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Association was established in 1985 in Mysore with the intention of promoting the welfare of the handicapped through various activities. Under the Government of Karnataka Scheme of providing houses for the physically handicapped, initiated during 1981 to commemorate the International Physically Handicapped year, the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, with the financial assistance of HUDCO has allotted 202 houses for the physically handicapped persons in the year 1985.

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore is imparting professional training, clinical services and research in the field of communication disorders i.e., Speech and hearing (see Chapter XV-Education).

OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and their widows was introduced by the Government of Karnataka during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighters' Welfare Rules 1967 which were later revised in 1969. Initially the amount of pension was Rs. 50 per month and it was enhanced from time to time and with effect from 16-5-1986 it was enhanced to Rs. 150 per month uniformly to all the freedom fighters and their widows, irrespective of the fact whether they are drawing Central pension or not. The scheme of granting political pension to living Freedom Fighters and to their families in the case of deceased freedom fighters and the families of martyrs, not more than one member of a family was introduced by the Government of India on 15th August 1972 and the amount of pension was Rs. 200 which also included the State Government pension of Rs. 75 and it was revised as Rs. 200 per month irrespective of the State Government pension during October 1976. From 1st August 1980, the scheme has been called as Swatantra Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme and the amount of pension was raised to Rs. 300 per month and with effect from June 1985

it has been enhanced to Rs. 500 per month. The Talukwise number of beneficiaries during 1985-86 was as follows : Chamarajanagar (8, 54), Gundlupet (—, 79), Heggadadevanakote (1, 3), Hunsur (12, 12), Kollegal (2, 25), Krishnarajanagara (11, 72), Mysore (40, 270), Nanjangud (4, 34), Periyapatna (2, 2), T. Narasipura (1, 30) and Yelandur (—, 2), the first figure in the bracket indicates the beneficiaries under the Central Scheme and the second figure that of under the State Scheme and the total amount spent was Rs. 2.54 lakhs under the Central Scheme and Rs. 6.34 lakhs under the State Scheme. During 1986-87, the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 98 under the Central Scheme for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.12 lakhs and 549 under the State scheme for which the amount spent was Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The Centre has of late provided rail travel concession to the freedom fighters.

Old Age Pension Scheme

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka Government on 1st January 1965 for those who have crossed 65 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them and the age limit is minimised to 60 years for persons suffering from diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy etc. and 45 years for blind and disabled persons and subsequently the age restriction was totally removed in the case of blind and disabled persons. The amount of pension in the beginning was Rs. 15 per month and subsequently it was raised from time to time and with effect from 1st April 1983 it has been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month. During 1985-86 the total number of beneficiaries was 48,199 in the district for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.83 crores as against 44,442 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.58 crores and the taluk-wise beneficiaries during 1986-87 was Chamarajanagar 8,468; Gundlupet 3,653, Heggadadevanakote 1,889; Hunsur 1,340; Kollegal 5,253; Krishnarajanagara 3,215; Mysore 12,416; Nanjangud 5,191; Periyapatna 1,421; T. Narasipur 3,990 and Yelandur 1,017 and the total number of beneficiaries being 43,353.

Green Card Benefits

The Karnataka Government has introduced the benefit of distribution of food grains at reduced rates for extremely poor rural people identified on certain norms since 1st November 1985 and the benefit was extended to landless agricultural labourers from 27th December 1985. As in April 1987 the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district was Chamarajanagara 31,613; Gundlupet 17,168; Heggadadevanakote 21,979; Hunsur 20,622; Kollegal 32,367; Ksishnarajanagar 18,168; Mysore 22,773; Nanjangud 27,496; Periyapatna 22,303; T. Narasipura 29,336 and Yelandur 9,641.

Distribution of Clothes at Reduced Rates

The Government of Karnataka has introduced a scheme on with August 1985 to distribute sarees blouse pieces, dhoties and shirting pieces

among women and men of the weaker sections below poverty line in the age group of 19 years and above. According to this scheme the distribution will be one pair of sarees and one pair of blouse pieces for Rs. 25 and one pair of dhoties and one shirting piece for Rs. 25 and this scheme will cover the same beneficiaries in the rural areas who are covered under IRDP programmes and also the beneficiaries covered under the Subsidised Rice Supply Scheme. As in August 1987 the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries under this scheme since its implementation was; Chamarajanagar (43,086, 39,296); Gundlupet (26,436, 23,877); Heggadadevanakote (26,264, 30,220); Hunsur (27,475, 27,315); Kollegal (37,098, 40,547); Krishnarajanagara (21,748, 21,766); Mysore (29,893, 30,217); Nanjangud (44,239, 47,382); Periyapatna (29,140, 28,720); T. Narasipura (35,249, 36,684) and Yelandur (13,461, 12,298) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of women beneficiaries and the second figure that of the men beneficiaries.

Prohibition

Prohibition was introduced in 1946 in Kollegal taluk under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 and during 1960 Prohibition was introduced in Mysore except Mysore City and Mysore taluk which also became dry during 1961 and a revised uniform Act called Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 came into force in the entire district during 1962. This was as per the policy of the Indian National Congress propounded during the freedom movement. Due to many reasons like loss of revenue to the State, increasing use of illicit country liquors etc, the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967 was introduced in the State which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 in any specified area of the State and consequently prohibition was relaxed in the district except in Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks and it was relaxed in Chamarajanagar taluk on 1st July 1973 and in Yelandur taluk with effect from 1st July 1981.

Muzrai Institutions

The Muzrai Institutions in Mysore district except in Kollegal taluk and the Muslim Muzrai Institutions are administered by the rules framed under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927. The administration of religious and charitable endowments in Kollegal taluk are governed by the Madras Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1951 whereas all the Muslim Muzrai Institutions in the district are administered under the rules of the Central Wakf Act 1954. In Kollegal taluk there is one listed institution, 92 non-listed institutions and one trust. The Muzrai institutions administered under the rules of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927 have been classified as Major, Minor and Village Institutions. Major institutions are those having a total annual income of more than Rs. 1,000 and other special institutions specified from

time to time; minor institutions are those whose annual income ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 and the village institutions are those having an annual income of less than Rs. 100. The following table gives the taluk-wise figures of classified institutions and listed and scheduled institutions are briefly discussed after this.

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Major institutions	Minor institutions	Village institutions	Mathas/ chatras/ other institutions	Total
1.	Chamarajanagar	1	14	74	1	90
2.	Gundlupet	1	7	9	..	17
3.	Heggadadevanakote	13	117	23	..	153
4.	Hunsur	..	7	90	..	97
5.	Krishnarajanagara	10	47	181	..	238
6.	Mysore	20	222	90	34	366
7.	Najangud	17	76	52	..	145
8.	Periyapatna	1	5	178	..	184
9.	T. Narasipura	5	14	119	9	147
10.	Yelandur	1	3	55	..	59
Total :		69	512	871	44	1,496

The Male Mahadeswara Temple, the Male Mahadeswara Hills, Kollegal taluk is a listed institution coming under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district. The temple is administered by an Executive Officer and an executive committee appointed by the Government once in five years and the present committee was appointed during 1986. The income of the temple during 1986-87 was Rs. 75.41 lakhs as against Rs. 61.91 lakhs during 1985-86 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs. 35.17 lakhs and Rs. 29.33 lakhs respectively.

Sri Srikantheshwara Swamy Temple at Nanjangud, a scheduled institution is administered by a Committee of Dharmadarshis constituted by the Government for a period of three years and the present committee was formed during June 1987. During 1986-87 the income of the temple was Rs. 30.30 lakhs as against Rs. 24.49 lakhs during 1985-86 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs. 18.71 lakhs and Rs. 12.25 lakhs respectively.

Sri Chamarajeshwaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar is a scheduled institution and is administered with the help of a Committee constituted by the Government for a period of three years and the present committee was constituted during 1986. The income of the temple during 1986-87 was Rs. 2.45 lakhs as against Rs. 1.47 lakhs during 1985-86 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs. 0.87 lakhs and Rs. 0.56 lakhs respectively.

Palace Muzrai Institutions.— In the year 1851, the Maharaja of Mysore took over the charge of Prasanna Ksishnaswamy temple from the Muzrai

Department and from then onwards, the Palace Department was managing many Muzrai institutions transferred from the Muzrai Department from time to time and they were under the control of the ex-rulers of Mysore. Now all these institutions are under the control of the Government and managed by Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions (Management) Rules, 1978. The institutions are the Maharaja's Chatra at Mysore, the temples of Prasanna Krishnaswamy, Varahaswamy, Lakshminarayanawamy, Trineshwaraswamy, Chamundeshwari, Mahabaleshwaraswamy, Narayanaswamy, Bhuvaneshwari, Gayatri, Vijaya Visveshwara and Kamakameshwari, Chamanpatti Deveshwara, Uttanahalli Jwalamukhi, Kille Venkateshwaraswami, Someshwaraswamy, Kille Bhairaveshwaraswamy, Anjaneyaswamy at the South Fort gate, Vinayakaswamy at the West gate, Bisaiu Maramma, Bettadapadadagudi, Sanjeevaraja Urs Temple, Panchagavi Matha and the Japada Katte Matha.

Wakf Institutions.—The Central Wakf Act, 1954 was brought into force in the district on 15th January 1955 and subsequently it was amended during the years 1959, 1964 and 1968 and prior to this Act the Muslim Muzrai Institutions were under the administration of the Endowments Department governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927. There is a District Wakf Committee to look after the administration of Wakf property in the district under the direction of the Karnataka Board of Wakfs and the present Committee was constituted on 29th May 1936. Some of the Wakfs institutions in the district are the following: Kamani Darwaza Mosque, Omer Khan Sahib Mosque, Mosque Jothi Nagar, Body Guard Mosque, Adam Khan Mosque, Masjid-e-Idgah, Nazarbad Mosque, Dargah-i-Masjid, Masjid Baghban, Madina Mosque, Mahadavia Khursid Masjid, Ahle Hadis Mosque, Khaki Shah Pahlwan Mosque, Rahamatia Mosque, Zinathul Masjid, Masjid Naksh Bandia, Hali Mimon Mosque, Kachi Mimon Mosque, Masjid-e-Sha Mohammed Hayat, Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Yakeen Shah Vali Makan, Masjid-e-Rahmania, Feel Khana Mosque, Hazrath Noor Ali Shah Makan, Syed Hyder Shah Vali Dargah, Ahle Hadis Jamiyath Madrasa-e-Ziaut Uloom, Khabrastan, Anjuman-e-Farookia Madrasa, Thahafuz-e-Khabrastan Committee, Badthe Bara Imam Ashoor Khana, Kamani Darwaza Khabrastan, Madrasa-e-Arbia Hazrath Baksh Subedar Ashoor Khana, Hazarath Lala Mian Taleem, Patweger Mandwa, Khaki Shah Pahalwan Dargah, Dargah Share Ali Mastan, Kajer Vali Makan, Bismilla Shah Khadri Makan, Sayan Makan Ashoor Khana, Mansoor Dewan Shah Vali Dargah, Ashoor Khana, Syedani Bi Dargah, Moca Ka Dewan Khana, Hadi Khathul Adab, Lakka Shah Makan, Roze Ali Shah Khadri Makan; Madrasthul Lail Arabic School, Dilbar Shah Ali Dargah, Hazrath Imam Shah Vali Dargah, Syed Yusuf Pccran Hussaini Grave Yard, Mir Asker Fiaz Ashoor Khana, (Shiah) Sajjad Ali Faizi, Ashoor Khana Shiah, Masjid Noor Ilahi, Ande Shah Vali Makan, Syed Afzal Shah Makan, Mohib Ka Ashoor Khana, Prince Ghulam Mohammed Charity Fund,

Mahaboobia Makan, Makan-e-Bandagi Shahi, Khadria Mosque, Hazrath Dood Peeran Makan, Majis-e-Refahul Muslimeen Girls' Orphanage, Sawas Line Mosque, Muslim Boys' Orphanage, Islamia Baithul Mall, Masjid-e-Azam, Hazrath Khadu Peer Makhan, Muslim Endowments in University of Mysore (namely Malikut Tujar Khan Bhadur, Syed Amir Hassan, Momal Vizarath A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, M. A. Shustery, G. R. Amirjan and Ayisha Bibi), Bahkshi Raja Khan Khabarstan, Kolar Bare Imam Ashoor Khana, Madras-e-Ali Thalimul Islam, Idgah Sunni, Deeni Talim Wakf Committee, Murad Shahbi ki Dargah, Equeen Shah Vali Dargah, Zamir Shah Vali Dargah, Mohamood Khan Dewan Khana, Safdar Jung Makan, Miran, Baig Mosque, Ashoor Khana, Masjid Jaferia (Shiah) Anjuman-e-Hussainea (Shia), Madrasa e-Monia Wakf, Syedani Bi Dargah, Gumnam Shah Vali Dargah, Ashoor Khana, Khasim Serai, Towakal Ali Shah Makan, Janab Mir Hamza Hussain and Janab Sajida Begum Wakf (Shiah), Mir Ali Feiyazi Ashoor Khana (Shiah), Rahman Sah Vali Makan, Fathima Bi-Trust, Syed Alauddin Shah Khadri Makan, Lashke Bihiri Ashoor Khana (Shiah), New Muslim Hostel, Makbool Shah Dargah, The Makan Masjid, Musafir Khana Thope called Syed Mohinuddin Shah Khadri Makan, Khaki Shah Makan, Sathvin Ka Ashoor Khana (Shiah), Sultan Bi Educational Wakf, Shahi Masjid, Syed Syfuddin Shah Khadri (Chishtia), Mysore North Education Society, Masjid-e-Bilal, Kamal Education Society, Masjid-e-Farooquia, Rahamania Arabic Madrasa, Masjid-e-Azam, Mysore South Khabarsthan, Yakeem Shah Vali Dargah, Masjid-e-Hilal, Mysore Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation, Masjid-e-Mubeen, Siddiqia Nagar Residents Welfare Association and Madina Mosque (all in Mysore City). Ahle Hadis Mosque, and others in Chamarajanagar tq; Labbe Sunnath Jamath Mosque, and others in Gundlupet tq; Khabrastan and others in Heggadadevanakote tq; Masjid Ala and others in Hunsur tq; Ashoor Khana and others in Kollegal tq; Jamia Mosque and others in Krishnarajanagar tq; Khabrastan and others in Mysore tq; Jamia Mosque and others in Nanjangud tq; Khabrastan and others in Periyapatna tq; Idgah and others in T. Narasipur tq; and Idgah Mamballi, and others in Yelandur tq. (Except those stated as Shiah, the rest are Sunni institutions). Some of the important dargahs where Urus will be held every year are Hazrath Iagan Shah Vali Makan in Heggadadevanakote tq; Hazrath Jamal Bibi Masahiba, Rafinapuri Colony in Hunsur tq; Dargah Hazrath Mardan-e-Gaib, Shiva-samudram and Ragi Ali Shah, Mahelegana Katte Gori in Kollegal tq, Khaderlinga Vali Dargah in Krishnarajanagar old town; Hazrath Imam Shah Vali Dargah; Hazrath Monsoor Divan Shah Vali Dargah, Hazrath Yakeem Shah Vali Dargah and Hazrath Bandagi Shah Vali Makan—all in Mysore. The taluk-wise collection of Wakf contribution during the year 1986-87 was Chamarajanagar Rs. 5,289; Gundlupet Rs. 4,915; Heggadadevanakote Rs. 6,044; Hunsur Rs. 4,392; Kollegal Rs. 4,615; Krishnarajanagara Rs. 5,474; Mysore Rs. 4,825; Nanjangud Rs. 5,367; Periyapatna Rs. 2,867; T. Narasipusa Rs. 7,405 and Yelandur Rs. 3,720.