

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

THERE is a considerable labour population in the district of Raichur that is being benefited by the several labour laws. The need to impose statutory safeguards was felt after years of exploitation of labour, when it was realised that an honest attempt to ameliorate the conditions of labour could not be postponed any longer. Several conventions agreed to at the annual gatherings of the international labour conferences formed the basis of labour legislation in Hyderabad as elsewhere. Some of the laws were derived from the Central statutes. These statutes ensured the fixation of wages, prompt payment, leave benefits, settlement of disputes through conciliation and adjudication, lay-off benefits, weekly closure of industrial establishments, payment of compensation in the event of termination, retrenchment and injury or death while at work. Maternity leave for women workers, rights under Industrial Disputes Act, establishment of canteens and welfare centres and the like were also guaranteed. The period after achievement of Independence has seen the enactment of several more labour laws, which were, by and large, amendments to the existing laws, but helping towards the smooth and orderly implementation of the statutes. The idea is now gaining ground that arbitration should replace adjudication so as to facilitate the smooth settlement of industrial disputes. The benefits of provident fund have been made applicable to a number of establishments where the employers have been made to deposit the contributions with the provident fund organisation, so as to safeguard the interests of labour. The employers are by law made to notify vacancies to the nearest Employment Exchange.

Labour welfare

The following labour laws are in force in the district :
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ; (2) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ; (3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ; (4) Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ; (5) Factories Act, 1948 ; (6) Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 ; (7) Employment of Children Act, 1938 ; (8) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 ; (9) Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1964 ; (10) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ; (11) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 ; (12) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963 ; (13) Payment of

Bonus Act, 1965 ; (14) Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1961, and (15) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952.

All the above Acts are in force in all the taluk headquarters and other industrial centres of the district. The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. The Employees Provident Fund Act is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, a Central Government Officer. The authority for enforcing all other Acts is vested with the Commissioner of Labour assisted by various subordinate officers.

The enforcement of all labour laws in the district of Raichur has been entrusted to the Labour Officer who has his headquarters at Raichur. He is under the control of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bellary, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the Department. There are four Labour Inspectors in the district; their headquarters and jurisdictions are noted below :—

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|--|----|--|
| (1) Labour Inspector, I Circle, Raichur | .. | (i) Raichur town
(ii) Deodurg taluk |
| (2) Labour Inspector, II Circle, Raichur | .. | (i) Raichur taluk (except Raichur town).
(ii) Lingsugur taluk.
(iii) Manvi taluk. |
| (3) Labour Inspector, Gangavati | .. | (i) Gangavati taluk.
(ii) Sindhanur taluk.
(iii) Kushtagi taluk.
(iv) Yelburga taluk. |
| (4) Labour Inspector, Koppal | .. | (i) Koppal taluk. |

All the above Labour Inspectors are notified as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Weekly Holidays Act, the Motor Transport Workers Act and the Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act. They are responsible for enforcing the provisions of the above Acts in shops, establishments, etc., in their respective jurisdictions. They have to go round and find out whether employers are discharging their statutory obligations and whether there is any departure from the accepted standards.

**Shops and
Establishments**

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, is a social legislation for protecting the employees engaged in

organised employment except where the Factory Act is applicable. This Act was brought into force in the district with effect from 1st October 1964, when the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951, was repealed. The Act is in force in all the taluk headquarters of the district, which have a number of retail establishments employing workers. The new Act requires compulsory registration of every establishment by remitting the prescribed fee and compliance with the various provisions of the Act by the employer. It aims at ameliorating the working conditions of thousands of employees belonging to the lower middle class. Prosecutions are launched against employers who fail to follow the provisions of the Act. Weekly holiday and facilities of annual leave with wages and sickness leave and rest interval are extended to the workers employed in shops and establishments. Children are prohibited from working in shops and establishments even though they might belong to the family of the employer. The employer cannot dispense with the services of the employees at any time he pleases; termination notices should be in writing allowing for one month's notice or payment of salary in lieu of it. The aggrieved parties can go to a Labour Officer and proceed against the erring employer. The Inspector, Shops and Establishments, who works under the Labour Officer, is required to tour constantly in his area in order to safeguard the interests of workers.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was enforced for agricultural labour in Raichur district. The Labour Inspectors stationed at Raichur, Koppal and Gangavati are required to contact land-owners and agricultural workers to explain the provisions and to see that they are complied with. The provisions of this Act relating to the general labour also have been brought into force in the municipal limits of all the taluk headquarters. The Act provides for the fixation of different rates of minimum wages considered appropriate for the different categories of scheduled employment. Besides agricultural labour, minimum wages have also been fixed in respect of workers employed in stone-breaking, road construction and building operations, oil mills, rice-mills, ginning and pressing factories, printing presses, hotels and restaurants, etc. The Labour Officer, Raichur, who is notified as the Inspector for the purpose, has jurisdiction over the entire district of Raichur.

**Minimum
Wages Act,
1948**

Whenever a dispute occurs in the industrial sphere, conciliation proceedings are initiated by the Labour Officer, who hears the parties and endeavours to bring about a reasonable settlement between the parties to the dispute, and if the dispute ends in an agreement, a memorandum of settlement is drawn up and the same is forwarded to the parties under a copy submitted to the Government. If the conciliation proceedings result in a failure, a failure report is submitted to the Government and the matter

**Industrial
disputes**

would then be referred, if it merits reference, to the Labour Court or to an Industrial Tribunal, as the case may be, for adjudication and award. If a dispute does not merit reference for adjudication, it is then recommended for rejection and the parties to the dispute are given endorsements accordingly by the Government. The number of industrial disputes reported in the district were 12 in 1966, 20 in 1967 and 33 in 1968.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for collective bargaining. These trade unions, after registration, have certain rights and obligations, and are independent bodies. There were five* registered trade unions functioning in the district of Raichur during the year 1968-69, the details of which are given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the Union</i>	<i>Membership</i>
(1)	Hutti Gold Mines Kamgar Sangh, Hutti ..	1,783
(2)	Hutti Gold Mines Employees' Association, Hutti ..	1,231
(3)	Tungabhadra Steel Products Employees' Union, Mumirabad.	263
(4)	Raichur District Co-operative Central Bank Employees' Union, Raichur.	38
(5)	The Municipal Employees' Union, Gangavati ..	63

According to the figures furnished by the office of the Labour Commissioner, Bangalore, the total number of members of these trade unions was 3,378 in April 1969. Labour is well organised in the major industries like the Hutti Gold Mines. The agricultural labourers are not, however, organised.

Labour welfare amenities

Greater attention is being paid to the health conditions of the workers and sanitation in their colonies by the managements of the large-scale industries. Maternity benefits, provident fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay, leave benefits and such other statutory measures have been introduced in these industries. Other benefits like housing facilities, provision of reading rooms and libraries, games and other recreational facilities have also been provided by the bigger factories in the district (*See also Chapter V*).

The workers employed in small and seasonal factories like oil mills, rice mills, ginning and pressing factories, etc., do not have

*There was also a Factory Owners' Union at Raichur, with a membership of 24, functioning on trade union lines.

these facilities and their salaries are also lower. Their standard of living is low. The managements of these establishments have not done much in the direction of ameliorating the working and living conditions of their workers.

The Government is implementing several welfare schemes. The Government's initiative in respect of providing banking facilities, starting of co-operative societies, screening of film shows to educate the working class and workers' education schemes have met with encouraging results. A labour welfare centre was started in Raichur town during the Third Five-Year Plan period. It is equipped with facilities for various indoor games and children's toys and also has a radio set. A reading room and a small library are attached to this centre. A separate tailoring section has also been started at this centre for the benefit of women. There is an Industrial Training Institute at Raichur. It is offering linemen and wiremen's courses and also training in trades like welding and fitting.

Banking facilities.—This scheme was taken up during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan with the main object of providing relief to the workers who are indebted to money-lenders and to enable them to get loans at reasonable rates of interest. Co-operative Credit Societies are being organised and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act for the benefit of workers.

Film Shows.—The Department of Labour exhibits film shows in big industrial establishments. Films showing the improved methods of production adopted in different industrial undertakings, safety measures, and also on the training required in various trades are screened.

Workers' Education Scheme.—This scheme, sponsored by the Government of India, is being implemented under the guidance of local committees. This was taken up during the second Five-Year Plan period to educate the workers on the constructive methods of settling their disputes and the better ways of managing their unions. For this purpose, three Regional Workers Education Centres have been started at Bangalore, Mangalore and Hubli in the State. These centres conduct short-term courses for selected workers for a period of 13 weeks on subjects like five-year plans, economics of industries, economics of labour productivity, trade unions, collective bargaining, etc., including practical training in labour matters by means of role plays, visits to industrial concerns, trade union centres, etc. In addition to the three Regional Centres, sub-centres are also offering training on the same lines. Two such sub-centres have been opened at the Tungabhadra Dam and Hospet which serve the needs of the workers of the Raichur district also.

**Code of
Discipline**

A Code of Discipline formulated with a view to maintaining and ensuring better discipline in industries, both in the public and private sectors, is adopted in big industries in the district. It has helped in settling many of the industrial disputes without referring them to the court or tribunal. The implementation of the Code of Discipline has, to a certain extent, removed friction between the employer and the employed. According to the Code, there must be a just recognition by employers and workers of the rights and responsibilities of either party and a proper and willing discharge of its obligations by both the parties towards each other. The Code contains details as to what the employers and the trade unions should do and should not do in bringing about better industrial relations.

**Employees'
Provident Fund
Scheme**

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme was made applicable to a selected number of factories under an all-India scheme framed by the Central Government under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. In 1948, the Indian Labour Conference recommended the ushering in of a statutory provident fund scheme and, as a result, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President in 1951, which was later on replaced by the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952. The Central Government looks after the administration of the scheme through a Central Board of Trustees, but certain delegated powers are exercised by the States.

In respect of those factories which have a provident fund scheme of their own, the provisions of which are in conformity with or are more favourable than the provisions of the statutory scheme, the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, provides for their exemption from the operation of the scheme. Every employee of a factory, to which the employees' provident fund scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the fund after completion of one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. Contributions at 6½ per cent is deducted by the employers from the basic wage and dearness allowance of employees who get Rs. 1,000 per mensem or less. Contributions in respect of certain well established industries, which employ more than 50 workers, go up to 8 per cent. Under the amended scheme which is now in force, any employee who is not eligible to join the scheme, can also be enrolled as a member of the fund on the joint application of the employee and the employer, provided the employer agrees in writing to pay his own share of provident fund contributions and administrative charges on the total contribution in respect of such employees. The monthly collections along with 0.37 per cent as administrative charges on the total wages of the employees are deposited by the employer in the nearest branch of the State Bank of India for being credited to the employees' provident fund account by the 15th of the following month. The expenses of administration

and supervision of the fund are met from the administrative and inspection charges.

A Provident Fund Commissioner has been appointed for the entire State of Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore and he is assisted in this work by Regional Inspectorates, one of which is located in Raichur town. Factories which have completed five years of existence and possess an employment strength of twenty or more are covered under this scheme. Establishments having an employment strength of 50 persons or more and three years of existence are also covered. Industrial establishments having less than twenty employees and more than fifteen are called marginal establishments and there is no statutory compulsion involved in their cases. They are free to have their own benefit schemes.

The industries in the district of Raichur to which the statutory provident fund scheme is applicable are listed below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Establishment</i>	<i>Date of applicability</i>	<i>No. of subscribers</i>	<i>Total provident fund contribution</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajoomal Lelaram Oil Mills, Raichur.	31-7-1956	10	180
2.	Faruk Anwar & Co., Raichur ..	31-7-1956	99	2,000
3.	Harikant Oil Mills and Ginning Factory, Raichur.	31-7-1966	3	65
4.	Salar Jung Sugar Mills Ltd., Mumirabad	31-7-1956	679	19,000
5.	Koppal Oil and Refineries Ltd., Koppal.	31-7-1956	2	25
6.	Pedala Oil Mills, Raichur	31-7-1956	6	85
7.	Hutti Gold Mines Co., Ltd., Hutti ..	1-12-1957	2,538	51,600
8.	Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Raichur Branch.	1-1-1960	24	400
9.	Guldas Thimmaiah Oil Mills, Industrial Area, Raichur.	1-12-1960	4	12
10.	Veerabhadrapa Balloli Oil Mills, Raichur.	1-12-1960	5	55
11.	Rathi Oil Mills, Raichur ..	1-12-1960	3	25
12.	Chandrakantha Talkies, Raichur ..	1-8-1961	7	70
13.	Hanuman Talkies, Raichur ..	31-7-1961	13	50
14.	Shashi Mahal Talkies, Mangalwarpet, Raichur.	1-9-1962	13	110
15.	Pratap Singh Vasanthdal & Co., Ganj, Raichur.	30-4-1962	16	550
16.	Siddheshwara Oil Mills, Koppal ..	1-5-1962	1	10
17.	Surajmal Sajjanraj Mehta Oil Mills, Koppal.	1-5-1965	3	40
18.	Mysore Fertilizers Co., Koppal ..	1-2-1966	7	160

1	2	3	4	5
19.	The Raichur District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Raichur.	31-1-1966	111	2,500
20.	City Talkies, Mandipet, Raichur ..	1-12-1965	12	70
21.	Mechanical Sub-Division under No. 5, Canal Division, Yermaras.	1-3-1964
22.	Chamundi Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd., Munirabad.	1-12-1966	147	(In default)
23.	Bellam Thinamaiah & Bros' Oil Mills, Ganj Road, Raichur.	1-2-1967	6	40
24.	Raichur Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Rajendraganj, Raichur.	1-7-1967	32	800

In addition to the above, the following establishments have been recently included under the provident fund scheme :—

1. M/s. Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills Ltd., Munirabad.
2. The Gangavati Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Gangavati.
3. Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, Raichur.
4. Shambulingappa Pampanna Javali Ginning, Oil and Rice Mills, Karatgi, Raichur.

Remand Home

A Remand Home, established under the provisions of the Children's Act, is functioning at Raichur since August 1960. Destitute and delinquent children, who are remanded by the First Class Magistrates' Courts, are given protection in this Remand Home for a period of three months. (Juvenile cases are, at present, tried by all the First Class Magistrates' Courts of the district). During the period of the stay of these children in the Remand Home, they are looked after by the Superintendent who is also the Probation Officer of the district. The inmates are engaged in literacy classes during the day time. They are also made to attend to small pieces of work in the garden. In the evening, they participate in indoor and outdoor games like carom, foot-ball, etc. They are given good food, a set of clothes and beddings. The health of these children is carefully looked after. A Medical Officer pays frequent visits to the Remand Home and gives timely medical treatment to the affected children. The Central Government gives grants to meet a part of the expenditure, the total expenditure for 1968-69 being Rs. 41,455.

Reception Centre

A Reception Centre is functioning at Raichur since 1962. It was started under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme taken up by the State during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Destitute women, unmarried mothers, deserted wives

uncared-for women, etc., remanded by any of the First Class Magistrates' Courts in the district are given protection at this Centre. Women and children who are rescued under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, are also admitted to this Centre. The Centre aims at providing training and after-care facilities in order to see that these unfortunate women and children are rehabilitated properly in life. They are looked after by the Lady Superintendent of the Centre, who is responsible to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. There is a managing committee constituted under the provisions of the Act to advise the Department on all matters relating to reception, classification, treatment and training, discharge and employment of the inmates. It is headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Surgeon and three to four non-officials as members. It meets once in three months to review the work of the Centre and chalk out future programmes. The Superintendent carries out the decisions of the Committee.

This Reception Centre can accommodate 30 to 35 women and girls. They are given good food and clothing and beddings. A literacy class and an adult education class are being run at this Centre for the benefit of the inmates. Provision for vocational training in embroidery, knitting, spinning, tailoring, etc., has also been made. There are five Ambar Charakas and a few tailoring machines. A lady Medical Officer pays regular visits to the Centre. There are also facilities for indoor games. The Centre is attached to the Probation and After-care Services Wing of the Social Welfare Department. A part of the expenditure is met by the Central Government by way of grants. The total expenditure for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 24,319. The Centre earned a sum of Rs. 130 as the sale proceeds of the articles manufactured by the inmates in 1968-69.

A scheme for rehabilitating repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, as sponsored by the Government of India, is being implemented in this district. In order to rehabilitate 900 agriculturist and 90 non-agriculturist families of migrants from Burma and Ceylon and with the added purpose of accelerating the development of lands under the Tungabhadra Project command area, especially the region under the distributary No. 54 of the Left Bank Canal of the project, an extent of 5,020 acres of land was selected at a distance of eight kilometres from Sindhanur in Raichur district. These repatriates will be settled in this area in four or five composite villages according to the accepted policy for rehabilitation of repatriates and migrants throughout India. Each such composite village will be provided with amenities like a school building, a community hall, a drinking water well, internal roads, approach roads and a dispensary. The total cost of the scheme, estimated at Rs. 73.04 lakhs, is met entirely by the

**Rehabilitation
Project**

Government of India. The Commissioner for Land Reforms and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore, is in charge of the Rehabilitation Project at the State level. The Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga, is in charge of overall supervision, while the Deputy Commissioner, Raichur, exercises immediate supervision over the work of implementation of the project. The day-to-day affairs of the project are attended to by another officer designated as Administrator, who is assisted by the necessary staff.

**Rehabilitation
Reclamation
Organisation**

The Government of India maintains a "Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation" at Sindhanur for purposes of reclaiming the lands acquired under the rehabilitation scheme. Out of the total area of 5,020 acres of land, 2,833 acres and five guntas have been already taken over. In order to reclaim this area, one fully-mechanised unit of 16 bulldozers is working since November 1968 and an area of 1,417 acres was levelled by the end of June 1969. The construction of work-sheds for the use of the unit has been completed and that of staff quarters is in progress.

The first batch of 63 families of repatriates arrived at the rehabilitation site towards the end of February 1969. Of these, 47 families are from Burma and the rest from Ceylon. In the beginning, they were asked to live in tents and later they were enabled to construct their own huts. Each family is allotted an area of five acres of cultivable and irrigable land in addition to the site for dwelling purposes. In order to help them to cultivate the area allotted to them, they have been organised under eight group-farms of various sizes depending upon their co-operation and adjustability with one another. An amount of Rs. 1,49,425 was sanctioned to them for purchase of bullocks, fodder, seeds and fertilisers, agricultural implements and construction of huts. The settlers are given liberal grants and loans. A single-teacher primary school has been opened in the colony. A Consumers' Co-operative Stores has also been started in order to supply foodgrains and other necessities to the settlers. The Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre, Jawalgera, visits the colony once a week and provides medical aid to the settlers. The Assistant Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Officer, Sindhanur, also frequently visits and provides medical aid to the cattle maintained by the settlers. Arrangements to dig wells and to excavate tanks to store canal water have been made and work of sinking two wells and constructing two tanks have been completed.

**Advancement of
Backward
Classes**

According to the 1961 census, there were 1,14,079 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, while the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was almost negligible. Their taluk-wise distribution has been given in Chapter III. People

belonging to the backward classes are engaged in occupations like agriculture, unskilled labour, production of leather goods, cattle-rearing, rural crafts and menial services. Most of them are landless. A separate Department of Social Welfare has been set up in the State with a view to paying special attention to improve their educational, social and economic conditions. The social welfare work in the district is attended to by a Social Welfare Officer who is assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors at taluk level, who work under the Block Development Officers of the respective Community Development Blocks. The Social Welfare Officer works directly under the Deputy Commissioner of the district. He reports to the Deputy Commissioner and the Director of Social Welfare on the functioning of the institutions maintained or assisted by the Department and about the progress of work of implementation of the various schemes taken up by the Department. A brief account of the various facilities provided in the district is given in the following paragraphs.

In order to help the students, both boys and girls, belonging to backward classes, the Social Welfare Department is maintaining hostels. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, four Scheduled Castes boys' hostels at Raichur, Manvi, Lingsugur and Kuknur and two girls' hostels at Raichur and Gangavati were functioning. The number of these hostels was increased to 13, as detailed below, by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Educational facilities

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Hostel</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Student strength</i>
1.	Scheduled Castes Hostel for Boys ..	Raichur ..	133
2.	Do do ..	Manvi ..	45
3.	Do do ..	Sindhanur ..	33
4.	Do do ..	Gangavati ..	33
5.	Do do ..	Kushtagi ..	47
6.	Do do ..	Kuknur ..	40
7.	Do do ..	Lingsugur ..	52
8.	Do do ..	Deodurg ..	48
9.	Scheduled Castes Hostel for Girls ..	Raichur ..	33
10.	Do do ..	Gangavati ..	20
11.	Denotified Tribes Hostel for Boys ..	Arkeru ..	25
12.	Do do ..	Mudgal ..	58
13.	Hostel for Technical students ..	Raichur ..	50

In addition to these hostels, there are also two aided hostels functioning at Gangavati and Koppal. It was proposed to give grants-in-aid to four new hostels. A few students who wished to live in general hostels were proposed to be given grants for meeting their boarding charges.

**Merit
Scholarships**

Poor and deserving students of Scheduled Castes studying in primary, middle and high schools are being given scholarships at varying rates. During the years between 1964-65 and 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 2,22,409 was distributed among 6,636 students of primary schools, 3,704 students of middle schools and 2,119 students of high schools. During the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 13,775 was provided for the grant of scholarships to students of denotified tribes. In addition to the award of scholarships, slates, text books, clothes, etc., are also being distributed free.

**Residential
Schools**

A scheme for establishing Residential Schools was taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period as a follow-up of the Nursery School Programme. The children who pass out of the nursery schools are admitted into Residential Schools where they are given free boarding and lodging and also free education. Three such schools are functioning in the district at Raichur, Ashihal in Lingsugur taluk and Naoli in Gangavati taluk for the benefit of denotified tribes.

**Women's
Welfare Centres**

By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, there were six women's welfare centres besides Bapuji Seva Mandir, Raichur. They were situated one each at Raichur, Koppal, Sindhanur, Kushtagi, Gangavati and Manvi. During the Third Five-Year Plan, four more centres, one each at Raichur, Lingsugur, Deodurg and Yelburga were started. A nursery school is attached to each of these centres where children between the age-group of 3 and 5 years are provided with free mid-day meals and clothings. Various programmes for women are also conducted. Crafts like tailoring and embroidery, etc., are taught. The women welfare organiser, who is in charge of these institutions, pays visits to the houses of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes during which she makes individual contacts with the women and guides them on matters of cleanliness, hygiene, cooking, family income and budgeting, etc. All the national festivals are celebrated and their importance is explained to the members.

In some of the places like Raichur, where a large number of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are living, the strength of children in nursery schools is 100, while in all other centres this number is limited to 50.

Provision has also been made for the grant of tour expenses for high school students on the basis of merit and good conduct, award of grants to a few deserving students studying in the aided college at Raichur and financial assistance to a student desirous of undertaking post-graduate studies, etc.

Economic uplift

For the welfare of women, various programmes have been taken up. Two tailoring centres, one at Raichur and another at Koppal, have been functioning in the district. Twelve women

belonging to the Scheduled Castes are being given training at each of these centres every year. On the completion of the annual tailoring examination, each successful candidate is given a sewing machine free of cost.

It has also been proposed to supply poultry and sheep at subsidised rates for the development of poultry farming and sheep-breeding, besides supply of bullocks, seeds, manure, etc., to the Scheduled Castes for agricultural development.

During 1956-57 and 1957-58, 460 houses were constructed for the occupation of Scheduled Castes and house-sites to an extent of 23 acres were acquired. In 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 17,715 and in 1968-69 another sum of Rs. 5,416 were sanctioned for purpose of acquiring an area of 16 acres and 27 guntas and a grant at the rate of Rs. 700 for each house was made for the construction of eight houses. Under a Centrally-sponsored schemes, a sum of Rs. 16,000 in 1966-67, Rs. 6,600 in 1967-68 and Rs. 10,400 in 1968-69 were allotted for construction of 28 houses for the sweepers and scavengers of the Raichur Town Municipality.

Housing facilities

The contribution of Community Centres towards the promotion of fellow-feeling among different sections of the community has been encouraging. Community Centres are functioning in almost all the taluk headquarters and other important places of the district. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 61,050 was spent for the construction of Community Centre buildings in the district.

Community Centres

A sum of Rs. 73,827 was allotted to the district, under the State sector, to carry out the several programmes for advancement of the Scheduled Castes in the district, of which a sum of Rs. 71,223 was spent in the year 1967-68 as per details given below :—

Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical targets achieved
<i>Education—</i>			
Residential Schools ..	7,623	6,523	25 Children
Girls' Hostels ..	7,021	5,897	17 Boarders
Technical Boys' Hostel ..	3,318	2,948	25 do
Merit Scholarships ..	5,250	5,250	87 Students
Pre-matric Scholarships ..	10,000	10,000	242 do
<i>Health, Housing and other Schemes—</i>			
Acquisition of lands for house sites.	17,715	17,715	11.20 Acres
Drinking water wells ..	12,400	12,400	5 wells
Publicity and propaganda ..	10,500	10,500	2 Panchayats
Total ..	73,827	71,233	

A sum of Rs. 51,603 was allotted to the district, under the State sector, to implement various programmes taken up by the State for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes in the district, of which a sum of Rs. 50,314 was spent during the year 1967-68 as per details given below :—

<i>Scheme</i>		<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Physical targets achieved</i>
		Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Education—</i>				
Residential Schools	..	7,112	6,523	25 Children
Starting of Hostels	..	2,891	2,891	1 Hostel
Pre-matric scholarships	..	15,000	14,300	394 Students
<i>Economic uplift—</i>				
Aid to agriculturists	..	5,000	5,000	10 Families
Dairy and poultry	..	2,000	2,000	4 do
Aid to craftsmen	..	2,100	2,100	21 Persons
<i>Health, Housing and other Schemes—</i>				
Housing	..	16,000	16,000	22 Houses
Drinking water wells	..	1,500	1,500	1 Well
Total	..	51,603	50,314	

During the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned to the Dairy Co-operative Society for Denotified Tribes at the Singnodi Tanda in Raichur taluk.

A sum of Rs. 18,250 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to seven hostels managed by private agencies for the benefit of backward classes in 1967-68. A list of important backward class hostels in the district is given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of hostel and location</i>		<i>Student strength</i>
1.	Government Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Raichur	..	25
2.	Government Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Yelburga	..	33
3.	Vidyarthi Prasad Nilaya, Koppal	34
4.	Karnataka Kurubara Boarding Home, Koppal	31
5.	Sarvajanika Vidyarthi Vasathigriha, Kushtagi	16
6.	R.S.V.N. Hostel, Kanakgiri	4
7.	Sarvodaya Kalidasa Boarding, Lingsugur	19

During the same year, another sum of Rs. 14,850 was spent for award of scholarships to pre-matric students of the backward classes.

The social disability arising out of the practice of untouchability has engaged the attention of the Social Welfare Department and propaganda measures have been adopted for eradicating the practice of untouchability. A scheme for the award of prizes to institutions or local bodies for doing outstanding work for the removal of untouchability is in operation. During the year 1967-68, the Village Panchayat of Kuknur, in Yelburga taluk, won the second prize at the State-level for the good work done in removing untouchability. Social disabilities

In addition to these various ameliorative measures, some other activities such as provision of employment to the unemployed and distribution of milk powder to the needy and poor children have also been taken up. A Dairy Co-operative Society at Sangapur in Gangavati taluk was started during 1966-67 at an expenditure of Rs. 18,000.

The Endowments Department in the Raichur district traces its history from the old Ecclesiastical Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. The Ecclesiastical Department was abolished in 1950 in accordance with the new secular character of the State and in its place a new department called the Endowments Department was created under the Board of Revenue, with a Director of Endowments. The duties and functions of the Endowments Department are laid down in the existing endowment rules which are in force in the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar now integrated in the new State of Mysore. The Religious and Charitable Endowments Department at the State level is headed by a Commissioner. The endowments work in the district of Raichur is done by the Deputy Commissioner who has an assistant for this work. The Deputy Commissioner is also designated as the Director of Endowments for the district. Charitable Endowments

It is estimated that there are about seven thousand religious and charitable institutions in the district, consisting of temples, *mathas* and *dharmashalas*, the majority of them being situated in the rural areas. Of them, 5,305 institutions have been registered with the Department so far. These institutions and their properties are registered by the Endowments Department under the rules and regulations in force, in order to safeguard the properties from being encroached upon or alienated. There are two categories of institutions, one being looked after by the *Mutarwallis* (Trustees) and the other being supervised direct by Government through appointed committees. Committees are constituted to manage major institutions. The following institutions are under

the direct control of the State Endowments Department and are managed through Committees nominated by Government :—

Raichur taluk

1. Nagareshwar temple, Raichur.
2. Kariappa Tata Samadhi, Kalmala village.
3. Sugureshwar temple, Devarsugur village.
4. Pancha Mukha Hanuman temple, Gandhal village.

Manvi taluk

1. Venkatesh temple, Gorkal village.
2. Jagannathaswami temple, Manvi.
3. Hanuman temple, Madlapur.

Sindhanur taluk

1. Ishwar temple, Dhadesugur village.
2. Amba Math, Somalapur village.
3. Rama Mandir at Sindhanur.
4. Hanuman temple, Balganur.

Gangavati taluk

1. Venkatesh temple, Karatgi.
2. Pampapathi temple, Hire-Jantkal.
3. Virakth Math, Kanakgiri.
4. Kanakachalapathi temple, Kanakgiri.
5. Ranganathaswami and Sri Jayalakshmi temple, Ane-gundi.
6. Bhogapuresh temple, Naoli.

Koppal taluk

1. Huligemma temple, Hulgi.
2. Hanuman temple at Mudabali village.
3. Veer Hanuman temple, Munirabad.
4. Venkatesh temple, Kavaloor village.
5. Hanuman temple, Hiresindogi village.
6. Basaveshwar Dev, Virupaksh Dev and Mahendar temple.
temple.
7. Hanuman temple, Chukankal village.

Yelburga taluk

1. Gudneppa Matha, Kuknur.
2. Kalleshwar temple, Kallur.
3. Devasthan at Sangahal.
4. Hanuman temple, Chick-Vankalkunta

Kushtagi taluk

1. Hanuman temple, Kandkooor.
2. Sukamuniswamy Temple, Dotihal.
3. Someshwar temple, Pura.

Lingsugur taluk

1. Amareshwar temple, Devarbhupur village.
2. Kuppeswami temple, Lingsugur.

Deodurg taluk

1. Ranganathaswami temple, Mundargi.
2. Ranganathaswami temple, Jalhalli.
3. Shivaraya temple, Mundargi.
4. Prabhu-Devar temple at Gugal village.

The work of the Endowments Department in Raichur district is concerned with the administration of the religious and charitable institutions except the Wakfs. According to the provisions of the Hyderabad Endowment Rules, which are in force in the district, budget estimates for the income and expenditure in respect of all the endowments which are deriving an annual income of Rs. 50 and above have to be prepared, well in advance, on the basis of the actuals of the previous years and sanction of the competent authority obtained. If the income of an endowed institution exceeds a sum of Rs. 1,000, the approval of the Commissioner for Endowments has to be obtained for the budget. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is empowered to sanction the budgets upto Rs. 1,000. Under the Hyderabad Endowment Rules, the officers inspecting these religious institutions have to check whether daily services and *sevas* are properly conducted, whether the institution is kept neat and tidy, etc. The accounts of the major institutions are audited by the State Accounts Department. The accounts of the endowments are also checked by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars at the time of their inspections. The Endowments Department also supervises the sanitary and other arrangements during the time of the annual *jatras* and festivals, in so far as the institutions under the control of the Government are concerned and also makes arrangements to provide drinking water and shelter to the pilgrims who congregate for the *jatras* and festivals.

The main source of income of the Endowments Department is the collection of *Haq-e-Intazam* (*i.e.*, supervision charges) from these institutions. It is assessed on the total income of the institutions after deducting land revenue, local fund cess, etc. The institutions get their income from endowed properties, conditional grants, etc. The total demand during 1961-62 was Rs. 23,863-98 (including arrears), of which a sum of Rs. 11,678 was collected

Financial
position

during the year. The total demand during 1968-69 had increased to Rs. 27,520-40. The talukwise break-up of this demand is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Demand
		Rs.
1.	Kushtagi	1,574—00
2.	Deodurg	975—00
3.	Koppal	5,225—00
4.	Raichur	4,192—40
5.	Yelburga	6,449—00
6.	Gangavati	2,281—00
7.	Sindhanur	3,272—00
8.	Manvi	2,895—00
9.	Lingsugur	657—00
	Total	27,520—40

The compensation amounts received by religious institutions for inam lands taken over from them were invested in various Government securities. Upto the end of 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 2,10,242-91 was so invested in Government securities.

Jewels

Registers showing the details of jewels belonging to each institution are being maintained in all the taluk offices. It is incumbent on the part of the Inspecting Officers of the Department to verify the temple jewels with reference to the entries in these registers and bring the discrepancies, if any, to the notice of the higher authorities for taking necessary action. Sometimes, new jewels either offered by the devotees or got made by the Department out of the offerings of the devotees are added to the stock of jewels. In 1961-62, a silver *vahana* weighing about 1,500 tolas was got prepared out of the silver offerings from the devotees for use in Sri Huligemma temple of Munirabad.

Wakfs

Formerly, Muslim Endowments in the district were under the administrative supervision of the Government. In 1955, the supervision and management of these endowments were transferred to the Wakf Board appointed under the provisions of the Central Wakf Act, 1955. With the merger of the three Hyderabad-Karnatak districts in the new Mysore State, a regional Wakf Committee with its headquarters at Gulbarga was constituted to supervise the work of the Muslim Endowments in the three districts and this arrangement was continued till 1963. Thereafter, District Wakf Committees were constituted for each district by the Mysore

State Wakfs Board, Bangalore, to supervise the administration of the Muslim Endowments. Consequently on the enforcement of the Central Wakfs Act, 1964, in the whole of new Mysore State, the Commissioner for Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under Section 4(1) of the said Act for the purpose of conducting a survey of Wakf properties existing in the State. The survey work in respect of Raichur district has been completed. According to the figures furnished by the Assistant Commissioner of Wakfs, there were, in June 1969, 488 Wakfs in the district, having endowed properties worth about Rs. 56,13,850. The total annual income of the Wakfs in the district was stated to be Rs. 2,78,302.