

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

BENEFICIAL measures for the promotion of welfare of industrial labour were begun in the erstwhile Mysore State fairly early. The State more or less kept pace with the legislations in what was called British India. In fact, the Acts that were passed in Mysore were modelled on the Central Acts, the industrial conditions in Mysore being, to a large extent, similar to those in the British-governed provinces. Besides, Mysore also benefited from the findings of the Royal Commission and other official enquiries about labour conducted for the Government of India from time to time.* In earlier period

The Mysore Factories Regulation of 1914 was one of the earlier legislations in the former Mysore State aimed at improving the service conditions of industrial labour, and it was amended in 1925. A comprehensive regulation was passed in 1936, providing for health and safety measures for the workers in the factories, restricting their hours of work and conferring certain privileges on employed women and children. It also made provision for appointing Inspectors of Factories and a Chief Inspector for the State. Another legislation called the Workmen's Compensation Regulation of Mysore was passed in 1928 and it prescribed scales of compensation payable by employers to the workers on account of industrial accidents. This Act was amended in 1936 so as to bring within its scope all workmen of factories, excluding those whose employment was of a casual nature. A Board of Conciliation was constituted in the State in 1931. It was expected to reconcile the interests of employers, employees and the public and to settle disputes and thereby promote industrial peace. The trade unions in the State were being registered as charitable institutions without any immunity from criminal proceedings. The Mysore Maternity Benefit Regulation was passed in 1937, with a view to giving relief to women working in factories sometimes before and

R. Balakrishna, "Industrial Development of Mysore," 1940, p. 283.

sometime after confinement and providing for payment of maternity benefit to them.

Acts in force

After the achievement of independence, there has been enactment of more labour laws, including amendments to the existing statutes so as to make them more purposeful and render their implementation smooth and orderly. Besides, more and more sections of the labour population were covered under these legislations from time to time, so that there is now hardly any sector of employment which is left without any statutory safeguards for its workers. Apart from making applicable most of the Central Acts to the State, a few State Acts have also been enacted to safeguard the interests of labour in certain sectors. The benefits of provident fund have also been made applicable to many of establishments, making it obligatory for the employers to deposit their contributions as prescribed with the Provident Fund Organisation. The Employee's State Insurance Scheme, which provides for medical and other facilities to the workers, has also been introduced at several places. The following are the labour laws that are in force in the Shimoga district:—

- (1) Factories Act, 1948 ;
- (2) Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ;
- (3) Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ;
- (4) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ;
- (5) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ;
- (6) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ;
- (7) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 ;
- (8) Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963 ;
- (9) Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 ;
- (10) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 ;
- (11) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ;
- (12) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 ;
- (13) Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act ;
- (14) Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 ;
- (15) Indian Boilers Act ; and
- (16) Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Out of the above-mentioned enactments, the Employees Provident Fund Act is being administered by a Central Government Officer, and the Workmen's Compensation Act by the Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga Sub-Division and Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Sub-Division, in the district. The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the entire State. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and also the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the whole State. The Factories Act, the Payment of Minimum Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. The authority for the enforcement of all other Acts is the Commissioner of Labour assisted by several officers having

jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The Employees' Provident Fund Act is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bangalore, an officer of the Central Government.

The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, has been made applicable to 11 towns of the district, namely (1) Shimoga, (2) Bhadravati, (3) Channagiri, (4) Honnali, (5) Nyamati, (6) Shikaripur, (7) Shiralkoppa, (8) Sagar, (9) Sorab, (10) Hosanagar and (11) Tirthahalli. This Act regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments, provides for compulsory holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notice of termination of service and the grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. The four Labour Inspectors of the district stationed at (1) Shimoga, (2) Bhadravati, (3) Sagar and (4) Tirthahalli administer the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. The following statement indicates the number of shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and cinema theatres, covered under the provisions of this Act in the district and the total number of workmen employed in them at the end of the year 1973 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of establishment</i>	<i>No. of establishments</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
1	Shops	6087	1,428
2	Commercial Establishments	751	2,270
3	Restaurants	564	2,052
4	Cinema theatres including touring talkies	22	230
	Total	7,424	5,980

The Labour Inspectors, who are also Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, enforce the provisions of the Act and Rules in respect of several Scheduled Employments. The Labour Officer, Shimoga, and the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mangalore are also appointed as Inspectors under the above Act for the administration of the Act more effectively. The following are the industries which come under the purview of this Act :— (1) Rice, flour and dhal mills, (2) tobacco, (3) oil mills, (4) public motor transports, (5) tile industries, (6) printing presses, (7) residential hotels and eating houses, (8) foundry or machine shops and (9) automobile engineering.

The Labour Officer, Shimoga, is also a Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the district and is empowered to bring about settlement of industrial disputes. At present, the Labour Officer takes up disputes of industrial establishments which employ less than 200 workers. Whenever an industrial dispute arises or is apprehended, conciliation

proceedings are initiated by the Labour Officer. He hears both the parties to the dispute and endeavours to bring about reasonable settlement between the parties. The success of conciliation depends on the joint efforts, of the trade union, management and the Conciliation Officer. The sub-joined statement gives particulars of industrial disputes in the district relating to recent years :—

Year	No. of disputes registered	No. of disputes disposed of				Balance
		Settled	Failed	Withdrawn	Not pressed	
1966 ..	27	1	1	..	24	1
1967 ..	17	13	4	..	..	..
1968 ..	30	12	13	1	..	4
1969 ..	22	9	4	1	..	8
1970 ..	31	6	15	3	..	7
1971 ..	24	12	8	2	..	2
1972 ..	17	6	6	..	..	5
1973 ..	19	3	10	2	..	4
Total ..	187	62	61	9	24	31

**Factories and
other
establishments**

The Inspector of Factories, Shimoga Division, which was formed in 1955, has now jurisdiction over four districts namely, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Shimoga and North Kanara. He is the authority to enforce provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, in the Division. His immediate superior is the Senior Inspector of Factories, Hubli Division, Hubli. The Inspector of Factories is required to see whether all the factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations. Where there are cases of infringement, he brings them before the appropriate court of law. The number of factories registered under the Factories Act in the district, which are under his jurisdiction for the purpose, as in recent years is shown below :

Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
No. of factories ..	75	78	78	73	76
Daily average No. of workers employed.	15,155	15,242	15,220	15,171	15,195

There is a Medical Inspector of Factories at Bangalore under the administrative control of Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, who looks into the health hazards of workers in factories of the State. There is also an Additional Inspectress of Factories at Bangalore, who looks after the welfare of women workers of factories in the State.

**Strikes and
Lockouts**

There was only one strike in the district during the year 1972—1973 involving 50 workers, the number of man-days lost

being 300. However, during the year 1973-74 there were two strikes involving 50 workers, the number of man-days lost being 266.

The Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and redressal of their grievances. These trade unions, after their registration under the Act, derive certain rights and obligations and functions as independent bodies. The following were the registered trade unions functioning in the district during the calendar year 1973 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of Trade Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
1	The Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Mines Employees Association, Bhadravati.	565
2	The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Labour Association, Shimoga.	89
3	The Government Saw Mill Workers Association, Shimoga ..	80
4	The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labourers Association, Bhadravati	8,530
5	The Mysore Iron and Steel Workers Employees Association, Bhadravati.	1,438
6	Sri Krishnarajendra Water Works Workers Union, Shimoga ..	25
7	Tungabhadra Sugar Works Mazdoor Sangh, Bhadravati ..	849
8	Plywood Karmikara Sangha, Talaguppa ..	436
9	The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Supervisors and Staff and Staff Association, Talaguppa.	29
10	The Mysore Paper Mills Labourer's Association, Paper Town, Bhadravati.	2,163
11	The Sandalwood Oil Factory Employees Union, Shimoga ..	28
12	M.I.S.L. Workers Union, Bhadravati ..	209
13	The Shimoga District Co-operative Central Bank Employees' Union, Shimoga.	63
14	The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works Co-operative Society Employees' Association, Bhadravati.	21
15	The Shimoga District Automobile Workers Association, Shimoga	51
16	General Employees Union, Shimoga	41
17	The Shimoga Jilla Mazdoor Sangh, Lala Lajpat Roy Road, Shimoga	47
18	M.S.R.T.C. Karmika Sangha, Shimoga	44
19	Mysore Paper Mills Contract Workers Union, Paper Town, Bhadravati	63
20	The Sugar Factory Workers Union, Shimoga	319
21	Shimoga District Cinema Employees' Union, Shimoga ..	68
22	State Bank of Mysore Workers' Organisation, Shimoga ..	34
23	Suryakanti Soap Centre Workers' Union, Shimoga	50

The conditions of industrial workers in the district have improved considerably in recent years. Various ameliorative measures have been brought into force by some of the bigger establishments like the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati, Karnataka Government Hydro-Electric Works, Jog, Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga. Increased attention is being given to health and sanitation in labour colonies.

The labour welfare amenities provided by the bigger establishments are given below :—

1. THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL LTD., BHADRAVATI

Education.—Educational facilities have been provided to the children of the employees from the nursery level to secondary education. Eight schools are managed by the company as a welfare measure, providing education to about 14,500 children at all levels (as in the year 1973). Workers' education classes are being conducted periodically for the benefit of employees for which purpose a special leave is given. A central library and reading room have been provided by the management in the town. Accommodation has been given to the Hindi Premi Mandali and Tamil Sangham for running their libraries and reading rooms.

Medical.—There is a well-equipped and well-staffed hospital with 220 beds. Medical aid is free to the employees and to their dependents. A dispensary has also been provided in the Hutha Colony which is rather far away from the main Hospital, for the benefit of the residents of that locality. A veterinary hospital is also maintained by the management in the town.

Social and cultural activities.—There is a Social and Welfare Committee to help social and cultural activities of the employees. An open-air theatre has been constructed for staging dramas etc. Several dramatic associations are functioning under the patronage of the company. Several other literary and cultural institutions are being encouraged by providing desired assistance. Two other buildings named Chandralaya and *Kalyana Mandira* have been built for holding marriage and other functions. Community radios have been set up in different colonies of the township. A stadium has been constructed for conducting sports events. Clubs have been provided for both men and women.

There are several co-operative societies functioning in buildings provided by the company and with the assistance of the company. Gardens have been maintained in several localities of the township.

Special Nutrition Programme.—With the assistance of the Government, a Special Nutrition Programme has been introduced for the benefit of children living in slums of the age-group 0-6 years as also for expectant and nursing mothers. They are provided with nutritious food free of charge.

Provident Fund Scheme.—The Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Employees Provident Fund Trust is governed by the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. As per the Act, every employee, whether he has been recruited for a permanent/temporary/leave substitute place, if such employee puts in 240 days of service in a year, is entitled to be enrolled as a member of the provident fund. As in 1974, 10,663 employees were on the rolls as provident fund

members. The Trust looks after the work of collection of employer's and employees' contributions and disbursements and keeps records of all collections of provident fund settlements, submission of returns to the Provident Fund Commissioner and investment of the provident fund accumulations.

An Employees Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Scheme was brought into force on 1st March 1971. It is intended for providing a recurring financial benefit to the families of employees in cases of the latter's premature death while in service. This scheme is also administered by the Trust referred to above. As in 1974, 2,025 employees were on the roll as the Family Pension Scheme members.

2. THE MYSORE PAPER MILLS LTD., BHADRAVATI

Housing.—Sixty per cent of the workmen and staff have been provided with residential quarters at concessional rates. The Labour Housing Corporation tenements have also been let out on rental basis to mill workers. The rents charged by the Corporation are met partly by the mills and partly by the dwellers.

Medical.—A free dispensary staffed by an Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Lady Surgeon is maintained by the Mills for the benefit of the employees and their dependents. By a special arrangement, patients requiring hospitalisation are admitted to the hospital maintained by the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., and the charges incurred are being met by the Mills.

Industrial Canteen.—An industrial canteen is being run by the Mills for supplying wholesome tiffin to the employees of the Mills at cheaper rates, and the Mills are meeting overhead charges including establishment charges.

Education and recreation.—The Mills have provided building for nursery, primary, middle and high schools in the Paper Town area, for the education of the children of the employees of the Mills and are also making annual grants towards the cost of maintaining a higher secondary school for boys and girls, run by the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. A club and a reading room have been provided. Play-grounds have been laid out. There is a Vanitha Samaja (Ladies Association) for the recreation of women of the Paper Town, for which a building has also been given. A library and a reading room have been opened in the centre of the township for the benefit of the employees and their dependents.

Employees Provident Fund.—There is an Employees Provident Fund Trust constituted under the Employee's Provident Fund Act, which regulates contributions from the employees as well as the employers.

Other amenities.—About 80 per cent of the employees have been provided with foot-wear and about 80 per cent of the employees with uniforms free of cost. Safety equipments have been provided to the workers wherever necessary. A first-aid room staffed by trained attenders is being run at the Mills gate during all the three shifts. There is an ambulance van for taking emergency cases to the dispensary and hospital. A building for marriages has been constructed. A co-operative society is also being run for which a building has been provided.

3. THE ELECTRICITY BOARD AND THE POWER CORPORATION, JOG

In 1971, the State Government made over the completed works of the Sharvati Hydro-Electric Project to the Karnataka Electricity Board for operation and maintenance. The remaining construction works are being carried out by the Mysore Power Corporation Ltd. Permanent employment is provided to many of the workers in the Karnataka Electricity Board and others were continued in the Power Corporation.

There is a hospital and a dispensary maintained by the Electricity Board and the Power Corporation respectively. All the employees of the Electricity Board and the Power Corporation are provided with free medical aid. For education, there are primary, middle and high schools, and a junior college. There is a co-operative society for procuring and distributing foodgrains and other requirements of the employees at reasonable rates. The employees of the Electricity Board, who have completed 240 days of service, are entitled to the benefit of the provident fund scheme. The regular and also work-charged employees are being paid a project allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. Residential quarters have been provided to many of the employees free of rent, with free electricity and water supply.

4. THE TUNGABHADRA SUGAR WORKS, SHIMOGA

A dispensary is maintained at the factory premises. There is an ambulance van attached to it for taking patients to the hospitals in the city. Cloth allowance, shoes allowance, house rent-cum-conveyance allowances, provident fund benefit and canteen facilities are provided to the workers.

5. THE INDIAN PLYWOOD MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., TALAGUPPA

Rest rooms and a canteen, and play-grounds and kits required for games are provided. Medical aid is given to the workmen locally as and when required and those needing special treatment are sent to hospitals in Shimoga.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme.—The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it was made applicable

to a number of establishments in the district with effect from 1st November 1952. Every employee of an establishment to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies is eligible for membership of the fund after completion of one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. In case of seasonal establishments, an employee should have worked for two-thirds of the period during which the establishment remains in operation. Contribution at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent is deducted by the employers from the basic wages and dearness-*cum*-food allowances of employees who get Rs. 1,000 per mensem or less as basic wages, and who are otherwise eligible for the membership of the scheme. An employee may, however, be allowed by the Provident Fund Commissioner to contribute upto $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent if the former so desires. Further, the statutory rate of provident fund contributions in respect of certain well-established industries employing 50 or more persons was enhanced to 8 per cent with effect from October 1963.

Under the amended scheme, 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 the provident fund contributions and administrative charges on the total contributions in respect of such employees. An amount equal to a worker's contribution, *i.e.*, $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent or 8 per cent, as the case may be, of the basic wages and dearness-*cum*-food allowance is contributed by the employer each month. The monthly collections along with the administrative charges are deposited by the employer in the nearest branch of the State Bank of India, for being credited to the Employees' Provident Fund account.

Non-refundable advances from the fund can be made for payment towards a policy of life insurance of the member, for purchasing a dwelling house on hire-purchase basis, a dwelling site or for construction of dwelling house privately or for purchasing shares of a consumers' co-operative society or in cases of (a) hospitalisation lasting one month or more, (b) a major surgical operation, (c) members suffering from certain diseases for the treatment of which leave has been granted by the employer, or in the case of individual retrenchment pending final withdrawal of the provident fund.

Death Relief Fund.— A Death Relief Fund has been set up for affording financial assistance to nominees or heirs of deceased members, so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominees or heirs of every deceased member. This scheme has been organised from 1st January 1964. The benefit of this fund is extended to every nominee or heir of a deceased member whose

monthly pay and also the provident fund balance does not exceed Rs. 750 at the time of death.

Special Reserve Fund.—A Special Reserve Fund has been created for paying the provident fund accumulations to outgoing members or their nominees or heirs where the employers have failed to pay the whole or a part of provident fund contributions to the fund and which were deducted from the wages of the members. Payments from the Special Reserve Fund are made in all cases in which provident fund accumulations are payable under the scheme.

For the administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, there is a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for Karnataka at Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by Divisional Inspectors, one of whom is stationed at Shimoga since July 1970. Such of the establishments as have completed three or five years of infancy period with an employment strength of 50 or more and 20 or more respectively are covered under the provisions of this Act. Establishments, which have less than 20 employees, but more than 15, are called marginal establishments and there is no statutory compulsion involved in their cases. There were three such marginal establishments in Shimoga district in 1973-74.

In respect of those factories which have a provident fund scheme of their own and the provisions of which are in conformity with or more favourable than the provisions of the statutory scheme, the Employees' Provident Fund Act provides for their exemption from operation of the scheme. There were five such industrial establishments in the district, *viz.*, (1) the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati, (2) the Mysore Cements Ltd., Bhadravati, (3) the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati, (4) the Central Karnataka Motor Service Ltd., Shimoga, and (5) the Gajanana Motor Transport Co., Ltd., Sagar. The number of establishments covered under the Provident Fund Act, 1952, in the district in 1968 was three with a monthly contribution of Rs. 9,642.00 (unexempted) and Rs. 9,665 (exempted). In 1973, the number was 11 with a monthly contributions of Rs. 1,12,490.00 (unexempted) and Rs. 2,75,214.15 (exempted). During that year, the total number of subscribers of unexempted establishments was 2,113 and the total number of subscribers of exempted establishments was 12,455, while the total monthly subscription unexempted was Rs. 1,12,490.00 and the total monthly subscription exempted was Rs. 2,75,214.75. The total number of establishments subscribing under the provident fund scheme in 1973 was 85.

Old-age Pension Scheme

A social security measure introduced by the Government of Karnataka in recent years is the Old-Age Pension Scheme. Persons, who have attained 65 years of age or more and are without

any source of income to maintain themselves, are eligible for the pension under the scheme, the quantum of pension being Rs. 30 per month. Other conditions laid down are that the applicant should be a resident of the State at least for a period of three years continuously preceding the date of his application, and should have no son or grandson of 20 or more years of age, and also no wife or husband. Persons not exceeding 60 years of age are also eligible for pension under the scheme, if they are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, insanity, leprosy, paralysis or loss of one or more limbs. This pension is not granted to professional beggars and mendicants. Upto the end of 1972-73, 709 persons in the district had been sanctioned the Old-Age Pension. The Government have delegated to the Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions the power to sanction Old-Age pension.

Steps have been taken in recent years to extend relief to needy persons (or their families) who underwent sufferings in the freedom movement. There are two schemes, one sponsored by the State Government in 1967, and the other sponsored by the Government of India in 1972. These political pensions are being granted on the basis of certain criteria. Under the State scheme, the rate of pension is Rs. 75 per month. Under the Central Scheme, the minimum pension to a freedom-fighter is Rs. 200 per month and unmarried daughters of deceased freedom-fighters are also eligible for pension at the rate of Rs. 50 per month per daughter. The total amount to be paid to a freedom-fighter under both the schemes should not normally exceed Rs. 200 per month. Upto the end of August 1975, 205 persons under the State scheme and 177 persons under the Central Scheme, were sanctioned political pensions in the district of Shimoga.

**Political pensions
to freedom
fighters**

For the care, protection and rehabilitation of destitute and delinquent children, a Remand Home was opened at Shimoga in 1960 under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act, 1943, which was later replaced by a uniform Karnataka Children's Act of 1964 for covering all the parts of the new State. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shimoga, presides over the Juvenile Court at Shimoga, which has the whole district as its jurisdiction. In order to provide a different environment from that of the regular courts, the proceedings of this court are conducted in the premises of the Remand Home, on working Saturdays. During the pendency of enquiry or trial, they are remanded to the Remand Home, where they are normally retained for about three months.

Remand Home

During the period of their stay in the Remand Home, its Superintendent who is also the Probation Officer for the district under the Children's Act observes and studies the children's behaviour, their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes, also their relationship with other members of their families and their home conditions, in order to find out the factors which led

them to go astray or to commit offences. On the basis of reports submitted by the Probation Officer, the Juvenile Court passes appropriate orders in the interest of the child. In case, the children require institutional treatment, they are sent to the Certified Schools located at Hubli, Davanagere, Hassan, Bangalore, Bagalkot, etc., for their training and rehabilitation. The inmates of the Remand Home are engaged in literacy classes for providing them intitial education and in vocational sections which do not require any skilled knowledge. At the Remand Home, Shimoga, paper bags and covers are being prepared by the inmates in addition to packing of betelnut powder, coffee powder, etc. An Assistant Surgeon attached to the Government Hospital, Shimoga, visits the Remand Home, peridically for medical check-up of the inmates. The Remand Home is looked after by a Probation-Officer-*cum*-Superintendent, who is assisted by a Matron, II Division Clerk-*cum*-typist, three guards for watch and ward and escort duty, a peon, a cook and a sweeper. The following table indicates the number of children admitted to the Remand Home during some recent years as also annual expenditure incurred thereon :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of admissions in calander year</i>	<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>
1963	.. 58	1963-64	17,110
1964	.. 53	1964-65	20,204
1965	.. 93	1965-66	21,011
1966	.. 90	1966-67	25,236
1967	.. 138	1967-68	41,305
1968	.. 259	1968-69	92,309
1969	.. 166	1969-70	1,05,982
1970	.. 166	1970-71	1,17,825
1971	.. 290	1971-72	1,19,464
1972	.. 273	1972-73	1,13,334
Total	.. 1,586		6,73,780

Reception Centre

A Reception Centre is functioning at Shimoga since 1960. 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. It admits ladies above the age of 18 years who are orphans, destitutes, divorced, deserted or unmarried mothers, and girls who are in moral danger, as voluntary cases. The institution also takes charge of girls arrested under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and since this Reception Centre is meant for voluntary admissions, such girls are sent to the Protection Home at Bangalore, where only committed court cases are admitted. The Reception Centres are short-stay homes. If the inmates cannot be restored to their relatives, they are rehabilitated either by way of marriage or by some craft-training and employment. Recently, marriages of some inmates were celebrated with

the help of generous persons. If an inmate wants to continue her studies, she is sent to the Rescue Home at Bellary where there is a condensed S.S.L.C. course.

The Reception Centre at Shimoga can accommodate 40 women and girls. They are given food, clothing and beddings. The daily programme for them includes prayer, physical training, craft work and games. Literacy classes are also held. Sometimes, the inmates are taken to picnic centres and film shows. They are trained in knitting, tailoring and mat-weaving. There is demand for the articles produced at this Centre. They fetched a revenue of Rs. 5,620 in 1971-72 and Rs. 6,469 in 1972-73. The annual expenditure incurred on the Reception Centre during the years from 1968-69 to 1972-73 was Rs. 88,025, 98,262, 1,08,341, 1,16,498 and 1,14,443 respectively.

An office of the Probation Officer was opened at Shimoga in 1962. Earlier, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, a Central Act, was brought into force throughout the State with effect from October 1, 1960. It aims at reformation and rehabilitation of offenders so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society without subjecting them to the deleterious effects of prison life. Under this Act, the Courts are empowered to release offenders of certain categories, particularly the young and the "first offenders", on probation. It is the duty of the Probation Officer to assist such persons and arrange for their rehabilitation. For this purpose, he has to keep himself in regular touch with the judicial courts in the district and has to see that suitable cases under the Act are referred for home enquiry for further needful action. A District Probation Advisory Committee has also been constituted under the Act to advise on the proper working of the Act and to seek the co-operation of the public in the handling of the probationers, and their rehabilitation. The committee consists of three official and six non-official members with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as the chairman and the Probation Officer, Shimoga, as its *ex-officio* secretary. The number of cases referred to the Probation Officer, Shimoga, during some recent years was as follows :—

Probation of
offenders

Number of cases referred under

<i>Year</i>	<i>Probation of Offenders Act</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Mysore Children's Act</i>
1967-68	180	1965-66	16
1968-69	132	1966-67	6
1969-70	36	1969-70	16
1970-71	46	1970-71	43
1971-72	37	1971-72	58
1972-73	41	1972-73	46

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in the Shimoga district with effect from the 1st April 1950 as per the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948 (Act XXXVII of 1948). Under the Act, possession and consumption and dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited, except for medical, scientific, industrial or such like purposes. While the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the authority for granting liquor permits, etc., the district police authorities were vested with the powers of enforcing the Prohibition Act in the district. There were 67 permit-holders in the district during 1965-66. The existence of different sets of laws in different areas of the new Karnataka State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties in the implementation of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act called the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in 1962.

However, illicit distillation, smuggling and possession of liquors and drunkenness followed in the wake of prohibition. For instance, as many as 3,339 cases were put up during 1964, and 3,534 in 1965, all of which ended in conviction. While 3,536 cases were put up during 1966, the corresponding number upto 15th October 1967 (the date of lifting of prohibition) was 2,818. There was a general feeling among the public that the prohibition law was being contravened on a large scale, and that, therefore, the policy was not a total success. The State Government decided to amend the law and the State Legislature enacted the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the Government to exclude the operation of the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified areas of the State. Thereafter, with effect from the 15th October 1967, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Shimoga district and also in other districts of the State, except in a few pockets.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

According to the 1961 Census, there were 1,45,439 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 6,240 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. These numbers had gone up to 1,85,465 and 7,540 respectively by 1971. The percentage of the Scheduled Caste population in 1971 in this district in relation to the total population worked out to about 14.25 while the corresponding figure for the Scheduled Tribes was only about 0.58. The following are the taluk-wise break-up figures as in 1971 :—

Taluk	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bhadravati ..	17,124	15,772	32,896	56	61	117
Channagiri ..	18,109	16,968	35,077	196	251	447
Honnali ..	11,656	11,091	22,747	166	129	295
Hosanagar ..	2,195	1,955	4,150	647	666	1,313
Sagar ..	5,302	4,826	10,128	867	746	1,613
Shikaripur ..	13,543	12,399	25,942	304	304	608
Shimoga ..	14,900	13,869	28,769	235	201	436
Sorab ..	9,983	9,121	19,104	480	477	957
Tirthahalli ..	3,473	3,179	6,652	935	819	1,754
Total ..	96,285	89,180	1,85,465	3,886	3,654	7,540

The standard of living of these communities is generally low in the district, as elsewhere in the State. Educationally, they are still far behind. They were subjected to various social disabilities in the past. A large number of people of these castes are agricultural and other labourers and some are tenants. A section of the Scheduled Castes is engaged in leather industry. The educated persons among them are absorbed in Government services (*see* also Chapter III).

Right from the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan, as per the general policy of the Government, efforts have been made for improving the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For rapid evolution of a socially and economically integrated society, a continuous re-assessment of the plan programmes from this angle has been found to be necessary. The problem calls for continuous vigil and endeavour. There is a Department of Social Welfare in the State which has the responsibility of implementing the various schemes of the State Government as well as the schemes sponsored by the Government of India for the welfare of backward classes in the State. There are various welfare programmes administered by this Department for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes (*see* also Chapter XIII).

Efforts are being made to enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the officers concerned for taking steps to see that the members of these castes and tribes are treated like equal citizens. The Government have also introduced a scheme of awarding prizes to such of the villages, taluks and the districts in the State which do outstanding work in the field of eradication of social disabilities. In 1968, the Anavatti Village Panchayat in Sorab taluk was awarded the first prize under this scheme. Several ameliorative schemes sponsored in the district for the

**Benefits to
Scheduled Castes
and Tribes**

**Eradication of
social disabilities**

welfare of the Scheduled Castes may be broadly classified into three categories, namely, (1) Education, (2) Economic uplift and (3) Health, Housing and Sanitation.

Educational Aid

(i) *Hostels*.—With a view to providing more educational facilities to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Government started seven Scheduled Caste hostels in the district during the First Five-Year Plan period. During the Second Five-Year Plan, the number was raised to 18. During the Fourth Plan, two more hostels were started. By the end of 1973-74, in all, about 808 students were provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. Most of these hostels are located at the district and taluk headquarters, while five hostels are at other places, *viz.*, Ripponpet, Santhebennur, Nyamati, Shiralkoppa and Talaguppa. A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was released by the Government for the maintenance of these hostels during 1973-74, while the expenditure in this respect during the previous year was Rs. 2.1 lakhs. With a view to promoting the integration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the rest of the general community, several of these hostels have been already converted into non-denominational ones. There is now a 25 per cent reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in non-Scheduled Caste hostels and a similar reservation for non-Scheduled Castes in the Scheduled Caste hostels.

(ii) *Scholarships*.—As an incentive to the students studying in middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. Merit scholarships are awarded to those students who secure marks to the extent of 50 per cent and more in the annual examinations. During 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 10,500 was released for award of merit scholarships. Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships were also awarded. The number of high school students who were benefited was 2,485.

(iii) *Supply of text books*.—As an encouragement to the very poor of the Scheduled Caste children to join the primary schools, text-books, slates and dresses are supplied to them free of cost. While 1,075 children benefited under this scheme during the Second Plan, the number during the Third Plan was 1,185. The target for the Fourth Plan period was 1,375.

Residential Schools

A residential school for the benefit of Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes is being maintained at Chilur-Kadadakatte in Honnali taluk. It has an intake capacity of 75 children with hostel facilities. The children who join here belong to the Helava tribe. They are given primary education. For the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes, three other residential schools have been also opened, one each at Sorab, Sagar and Gopanal (Channagiri taluk). Their intake capacity is 25, 100 and 50 respectively. The pupils in all these residential schools are provided with free hostel facilities,

free clothing and tuition. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was spent on them during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, a Centrally sponsored programme of establishing Agricultural Colonies for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was implemented. In this district, in four of the taluks, 14 Agricultural Colonies were formed, four for the Scheduled Castes, eight for the Scheduled Tribes, one for the Nomadic Tribes and another for the Semi-Nomadic Tribes, as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Location of Colony</i>	<i>No. of families settled</i>
1	Channagiri ..	Asthapanahalli (S.T.) ..	43
		Hosahalli (N.T. and S.N.T.) ..	24
		Basavarajapura (S.T.) ..	25
		Gulihalli (S.T.) ..	14
		Malligere (N.T.) ..	40
		Gopanal (S.T.) ..	36
2	Sorab ..	Bankasana (S.T.) ..	29
		Kumsi (S.T.) ..	14
		Harigere (S.T.) ..	10
		Hirekasavi (S.T.) ..	26
3	Shikaripur ..	Yeleneerukoppa (S.C.) ..	25
		Settihalli (S.C.) ..	20
		Anjanapura (S.C.) ..	30
4	Honnali ..	Kammaragatte (S.C.) ..	29

Under the scheme, five to ten acres of cultivable lands were granted to each family in a colony. The Central grant was utilised for the reclamation of waste lands, construction of houses, purchase of plough-bullocks and agricultural implements, construction of school-cum-community centre buildings and sinking of drinking water wells and laying of approach roads to the colonies. Each family was given a subsidy of Rs. 400 for construction of a house and Rs. 300 for purchase of plough-bullocks. Each colony was provided with a community centre-cum-school building at a cost of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000 and a community radio set at a cost of Rs. 300.

Community Centre buildings have been constructed in all the taluks of the district. There are now 18 Community Centre buildings constructed with an expenditure of about Rs. 1 lakh (including Taluk Development Board contributions). The Community Centres have been found to be of considerable help for promotion of unity and fellow-feeling among the various sections. These centres are also made use of for running women welfare centres.

A housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes was taken up under the First Five-Year Plan. The number of houses constructed

by the close of that plan period was 180. The programme was continued under the Second and Third Plans when 524 and 195 houses were built. In addition, under a Centrally sponsored scheme for improvement of housing conditions of sweepers and scavengers, 40 houses were constructed. There are now nine Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe House-building Co-operative Societies (one for each taluk) which have taken up construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. Upto the year 1974, a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 was spent for construction of 828 houses by these co-operatives. A large number of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes are living in thatched huts in a congested way under unhygienic conditions. Hence, in order to improve their living conditions, a programme of distribution of house sites out of suitable Government lands is being implemented. Upto the end of 1973-74, 8,823 sites were distributed.

Drinking water wells

An important need of the Scheduled Castes is drinking-water wells. Previously, the Social Welfare Department was providing funds for digging of drinking water wells for the use of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in places where there were no drinking-water wells. Now, this scheme is being implemented by the Taluk Development Boards from out of the 18 per cent funds reserved for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Economic aid

The Government have taken several measures aimed at improving the economic conditions of these sections. Cultivable lands are being distributed to them. Financial aids are being given for purchase of plough-bullocks, seeds, manure and agricultural implements. Subsidy is given to poorer families to enable them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming. Milch cows are supplied free of cost to deserving persons. Under this scheme, an extent of 48,219 acres of cultivable lands was granted to the Scheduled Castes in the district during the period of the four plan periods. An amount of Rs. 46,000 was spent for purchase of 230 pairs of plough-bullocks which were supplied to deserving persons. Another 370 families were benefited under this scheme during the third plan and a total amount of Rs. 75,000 was spent for the purpose. Under the Fourth Plan, 450 families were benefited and an amount of Rs. 90,000 was spent in this regard. A total sum of Rs. 85,000 was spent from the Second Plan to the Fourth Plan period for extending economic aid for agricultural development, benefiting 850 families. Another sum of Rs. 1,35,000 was expended during the same period to help Scheduled Caste families in respect of leather-work, brick-making, carpentry, etc.

Multi-Purpose Rehabilitation Project

The Department of Social Welfare took up the work of a Multi-Purpose Rehabilitation Project in the Shikaripur taluk of the district in the year 1966 with an outlay of Rs. 2.47 lakhs.

Under this scheme, 23 families have been settled. An extent of 92 acres of land has been granted to them for agricultural purposes and they have been provided with irrigation facility, plough-bullocks, implements, seeds and manures.

The problems of the tribal people have also received considerable attention. Several welfare schemes for the amelioration of this section also were formulated and have been implemented during the successive Five-Year Plans. The number of the tribal people in this district as already mentioned is very small. The Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes have been a wandering people and the main problem about them is that they have not remained at any one place, the reason perhaps being that they did not have any permanent vested interests at any particular place. Some of them, though having now settled down in certain places, still go out to distant villages during certain seasons of the year and return afterwards. There are, for instance, Bunde-bestas and Killekyathas who do so. With a view to creating some interest for them to remain at a place and to improve their conditions, they are granted lands for agricultural and housing purposes. (About the education of children of the tribes, *see* the matter pertaining to residential schools, earlier in this chapter).

**Welfare of
Scheduled
Tribes**

Under various schemes being implemented for the welfare of the Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, they are given : (1) grant of lands and house sites, (2) financial aid for building houses, (3) financial aid for cottage industries, purchase of milch cows and plough-bullocks and (4) scholarships and other facilities to their children. Approach roads are also formed to their colonies. During the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 73,000 was spent for the amelioration of the Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district. A sum of Rs. 60,000 was awarded as pre-matric scholarships during the same period. The corresponding figures of the Fourth Plan Period were Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 81,000.

Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes are largely engaged as workers on agricultural lands, plantations, mines, irrigation projects, construction of roads, buildings, etc. Mostly they are unskilled manual workers, and a few of them are also in Government services. Realising the need to improve the condition of women belonging to these classes, the Government formulated special welfare schemes for them. For this purpose, four women's welfare centres during the Second Plan period, 11 during the Third Plan period and four during the Fourth Plan period were started in the district. Pre-primary, nursery education has been also introduced as one of important activities of these welfare centres. A Conductress assists the Organiser of each centre in running these classes which are held usually in the mornings. In addition to reading

**Welfare of
women of
backward classes**

and writing, the children are also taught music and drill. The nursery classes of these centres had about 1,000 children during 1973-74.

Tailoring centres In order to help improve the economic condition of the women of backward classes, the Government have set up three tailoring centres in the district, one each at Shimoga, Bhadravati and Channagiri. During the year 1973-74, 252 women obtained training in these centres. During the training, a stipend of Rs. 25 is paid to each of the trainees and a sewing machine is given free of cost to each of the successful trainees.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The administration and control of religious and charitable institutions in the areas of the former Mysore State are still governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 (Act No. VII of 1927). A separate Government department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has been exercising supervision over the managements of endowments and religious institutions, under the direction of an officer designated as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. Under the Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, exercises control over all such institutions in the district. As the Muzrai officer of the district, he is the appellate authority over the orders of the two Assistant Commissioners in the district and he has powers to appoint *dharmadarshis* of the institutions.

Those religious and charitable institutions, which get grant from the Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments, are called *muzrai* institutions. They include *mathas*, temples, mosques or other places of worship or religious service, *chhatras* or houses of feeding or rest for travellers with or without charges or other institutions of a religious or charitable nature, which are now actually in the sole charge of Government, or for the support of which any monthly or annual grant in perpetuity is made from the public revenues, or *inams* granted, recognised and registered as *devadaya* or *dharmadaya* grants. They are divided into three categories, namely, (1) major institutions which have an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above, (2) minor institutions having an annual income of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 1,000 and (3) village institutions getting an annual income of less than Rs. 100. There were 137 major, 233 minor and 818 village temples in the district during the year 1972-73 *vide* Table I appended at the end of the Chapter. In addition, there were 32 *mathas*, two *chhatras* (choultries), three minor Jain basadis, 16 village Jain basadis and 8 major, 8 minor and 19 village Muslim institutions during that year. Government grants released for the *muzrai* institutions in the district for some recent years were as follows :—

Year	Amount Rs.	Year	Amount Rs.
1968-69 ..	16,900	1971-72 ..	14,400
1969-70 ..	6,000	1972-73 ..	4,000
1970-71 ..	15,000		

A number of *jatras* (fairs), some with pomp and pageantry are held in the district under the auspices of these institutions. The Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, in co-operation with Health Services Department, supervises the sanitary and other arrangements during the time of the *jatras* in so far as the institutions under the control of the former Department are concerned and also makes arrangements to provide drinking water and shelter to the pilgrims.

There were the following three *chhatras* (choultries) in 1972-73: **Choultries**
 (1) *Musafirkhana* at Holehonnur, (2) Shri Thirupalaiah Choultry at Shimoga and (3) Kanle Devappa Choultry at Sagar. The *musafirkhana* at Holehonnur, which is under Government management, is being maintained out of the income of lands endowed to it. Shri Thirupalaiah Choultry at Shimoga is a major institution. This choultry is maintained out of interest realised from an endowment of Rs. 34,000 and also from the rents realised from the rooms of the choultry. The Kanle Devappa Choultry at Sagar and Shri Dattatreyaswami temple located in its premises are administered by a committee of *dharmadarshis* constituted by the Deputy Commissioner. The institution is maintained from an endowment of Rs. 10,000 and from rents on rooms let out.

The accounts of the major *muzrai* institutions are audited **Financial position and properties**
 by the State Accounts Department. The accounts of endowments are checked by the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars at the time of their inspections. As on 31st March 1973, the *muzrai* institutions in the district had a total closing balance of Rs. 15,37,558.26. The Table II appended at the end of the Chapter gives taluk-wise details of the financial position of these institutions. It was reported that the *muzrai* institutions in the district had 17,327 acres and 22 guntas of endowed lands as in the year 1972-73. A detailed taluk-wise statement of this is given at the end of the Chapter (Table III). Registers containing details of jewels in respect of each of the *muzrai* institutions in the district are maintained in all the Taluk Offices. There are strict instructions to inspecting officers that whenever they visit such institutions, they should invariably verify the details of the jewels with reference to these registers and to bring to the notice of the higher authorities discrepancies, if any, with the least possible delay. The Revenue Inspectors are empowered to inspect jewels and other properties of village institutions and the Tahsildars in respect of all the *muzrai* institutions

at the taluk-level and the Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level.

**Wakf
Institutions**

For the administration of Muslim religious and charitable endowment institutions, the Central Wakf Act, 1954, was brought into force in the erstwhile Mysore State with effect from 15th January 1955. As amended by Central Acts 30 of 1959, 34 of 1964 and 38 of 1968, it is in force throughout Karnataka. The Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under the provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, of 1964. A State Board of Wakfs and District Wakf Committees were constituted under the provisions of the Act. The total number of mosques, *dargahs* and other Muslims institutions in the district in 1973-74 was 107. They are supported by specific endowments. The total value of immovable properties endowed to them was estimated to be Rs. 24,16,978.25 and the gross-income from them was Rs. 46,335.81 in 1972-73. The total expenditure of the institutions during the year was Rs. 1,38,473.05. The institutions are managed by managing committees, *mutavallis* and trustees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and the scheme, under the general supervision and control of the District Wakf Committee and the State Board of Wakfs.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of various categories of Muzrai institutions in Shimoga district as in 1972-73

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Mathas	Mathas under Government management	Chhatras	Temples			Jain Basadis			
					Major	Minor	Village	Major	Minor	Village	
1	Bhadra va ti	..	..	1	1	21	18	11	..	..	..
2	Channagiri	..	..	..	..	13	13	109	..	..	..
3	Honnali	..	..	7	2	22	23	181	..	..	..
4	Hosanagar	..	..	..	..	1	27	97	..	1	..
5	Sagar	..	..	4	1	10	31	122	..	2	16
6	Shikaripur	..	..	..	..	6	14	14	..	..	..
7	Shimoga	..	..	2	2	17	13	38	..	..	..
8	Sorab	..	..	3	1	8	41	42	..	..	..
9	Tirthahalli	..	..	9	..	39	53	204	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	25	7	137	233	818	..	3	16

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

595

TABLE II

Statement showing financial position of Muzrai institutions (taluk-wise) in Shimoga district as on 31st March 1973.

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Opening balance	Credits	Total	Debits	Closing balance
1	Bhadravati	1,27,385-12	2,03,791-91	3,31,177-03	46,092-45	2,85,084-58
2	Channagiri	50,667-38	25,481-51	76,148-89	15,352-26	60,796-63
3	Honnali ..	2,84,455-71	1,07,429-74	3,91,885-45	51,792-43	3,40,093-02
4	Hosanagar	76,669-20	43,225-77	1,19,894-97	17,838-24	1,02,056-73
5	Sagar ..	1,29,447-44	32,956-63	1,62,404-07	29,613-76	1,32,790-31
6	Shikaripur	39,595-25	50,807-08	90,402-33	36,683-42	53,718-91
7	Shimoga ..	1,69,158-82	29,106-98	1,98,265-80	23,446-54	1,74,819-26
8	Sorab ..	1,37,465-84	51,096-59	1,88,562-43	34,138-61	1,54,423-82
9	Tirthahalli..	2,31,532-00	98,216-00	3,29,748-00	95,973-00	2,33,775-00
Total ..		12,46,376-76	6,42,112-21	18,88,488-97	3,50,930-71	15,37,558-26

TABLE III

Statement showing the extents and categories of lands endowed to Muzrai institutions (taluk-wise) in Shimoga district as in 1972-73 (in acres and guntas).

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Dry		Wet		Bagayat		Total extent	
		a.	g.	a.	g.	a.	g.	a.	g.
1	Bhadravati	..	303-31	330-27	7-21	641-39			
2	Channagiri	..	1,817-33	168-07	15-35	2,001-35			
3	Honnali	..	1,994-12	932-05	1-25	2,928-02			
4	Hosanagar	..	31-24	920-09	53-10	1,005-03			
5	Sagar	..	313-27	1,096-35	55-12	1,465-34			
6	Shikaripur	..	282-03	530-20	5-03	817-26			
7	Shimoga	..	2,082-10	1,280-17	4-02	3,366-29			
8	Sorab	..	1,028-26	1,060-37	7-13	2,096-36			
9	Tirthahalli	..	420-16	2,237-00	346-02	3,003-18			
Total ..			8,274-22	8,556-37	496-03	17,327-22			