

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

P**R****O****M****O****T****I****O****N** of labour welfare began in the State as a **Labour welfare** humanitarian reform and it gradually assumed the character of a sound welfare policy with the development of industries and the large increase in the number of workers employed by them. Various ameliorative measures were initiated by Government from time to time to improve the conditions of the labour population. To this end, several Acts have been promulgated relating to working conditions, safety, hygiene, minimum wages, industrial relations, provision for arbitration of disputes between industrial workers and the employers, and the like. The various labour laws that are in force in the district are as indicated below :—

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (2) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, (3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936, (4) Maternity Benefits Act, 1939, (5) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, (6) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (7) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1948, (8) Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (9) Indian Boilers Act, 1948, (10) Factories Act, 1948, (11) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, (12) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956, (13) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, (14) Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1961, (15) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963, and (16) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer and Registrar of Trade Unions for the entire State. He is also the Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1955. The Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, while the authority for the enforcement of all the other Acts is the Commissioner of Labour, assisted by his several subordinate 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, a Central Government officer.

Administration

Until recently, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, comprising Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts, was the officer in charge of the administration of the Labour Department in Tumkur district. However, from June 1968, the district has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore Division, Mysore. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the department. He is the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, *ex-officio* Inspector under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and the Factories Act, Appellate Authority under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Inspector under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, Bonus Act and Minimum Wages Act. He is also the Additional Registrar under the Indian Trade Unions Act, Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and Registering Authority under the Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act and Workmen's Compensation Act. He is responsible for the labour administration in the district in general, along with the Labour Officer, Mysore Division.

There are three Labour Inspectors working under the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, with headquarters at Tumkur, Tiptur and Madhugiri. The Inspector with headquarters at Tumkur has jurisdiction over Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal taluks, while the Inspector with headquarters at Madhugiri has jurisdiction over Madhugiri, Sira, Pavagada and Koratagere taluks. The other Inspector with headquarters at Tiptur has jurisdiction over Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli taluks.

Shops and Establishments

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, regulating working conditions of persons employed in shops and establishments, was brought into force in the following towns in the district, with effect from the 1st October 1964 :—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Tumkur | (7) Turuvekere |
| (2) Tiptur | (8) Chiknayakanahalli |
| (3) Madhugiri | (9) Huliya |
| (4) Sira | (10) Pavagada, and |
| (5) Kunigal | (11) Koratagere |
| (6) Gubbi | |

The Act provides for compulsory weekly holidays and regulates hours of work and for giving notices of termination and suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal. The Labour Inspectors have to exercise constant vigilance to see that shop-owners implement the measures prescribed under the Act. The Inspectors have also to see that the employers get their establishments registered and open and close them at the prescribed hours.

The following table indicates the number of shops and establishments and the number of persons employed therein, in respect of each of the circles in the district where the Act is in force :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>No. of shops</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>	<i>No. of establishments</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
1.	Tumkur ..	1,546	809	284	907
2.	Tiptur ..	796	318	174	642
3.	Madhugiri ..	652	198	117	486
	Total ..	2,994	1,325	575	2,035

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

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of twenty scheduled employments. The three Labour Inspectors in the district enforce the provisions of the Act and the rules. The following is the list of scheduled employments which come under the purview of the Act: (1) agriculture, (2) tanneries and leather manufactory, (3) tobacco including beedi-making, (4) printing presses, (5) foundry with or without shops, (6) tile industry, (7) cotton ginning and pressing, (8) automobile engineering including servicing and repairing, (9) cardamom gardens, (10) cashewnut industry, (11) local authority, (12) public motor transport, (13) rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill, (14) plantations, (15) oil-mill industry, (16) stone-breaking and stone-crushing, (17) construction of roads and buildings, (18) salt-pan industry, (19) woolen, carpet and shawl weaving, and (20) mica works.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mysore Division, who has jurisdiction over Tumkur, is empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act to conciliate in labour disputes arising in industrial concerns employing 200 or more workers, while the Labour Officer, Mysore Division, can conciliate in disputes arising in concerns employing less than 200 workers. If the attempts of these officers fail, the matter is referred to Government through the Labour Commissioner. The Government then refer the dispute to the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. Only one industrial dispute was reported in Tumkur district during each of the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 and all were settled amicably by conciliation.

The labour situation in the district was generally peaceful, and cordial relationship prevailed between the employees and the employers.

The Inspector of Factories enforces the provisions of the Factories Act in Tumkur district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. It is his responsibility to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under the Act. There were forty-six factories in the district during 1967-68, employing 4,757 workers. In addition, there were several rice and oil mills and soap works in the district. There were also 555 hotels and restaurants and 18 cinema theatres, in which 1,025 persons, in all, were employed.

Factories and other establishments

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for redressal of their grievances. The registered trade unions have certain rights and obligations and are independent bodies. Industrial workers have, therefore, taken advantage of the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, in order to further their welfare. There were ten registered trade unions functioning in Tumkur district during the year 1967-68, particulars of which are as shown below :—

Name and address of the Union

Membership

1.	The Tumkur District Auto-vehicles Body-building, Smithy and Furniture-making Workers Union, B. G. Palya Circle, Tumkur.	23
2.	Tumkur District General Workers' Union, Upstairs, Channapatah Choultry, Tumkur.	32
3.	Government Stud Farm Workers' Union, Cheluvegowda Building, B. M. Road, Kunigal.	50
4.	Kunigal Beedi Workers' Union, Bidangere Ahmed Khan Building, Kunigal.	150
5.	Kunigal Town Municipal Employees' Association, Upstairs, Rehmania Building, B. M. Road, Kunigal.	29
6.	The Mysore Cements Employees' Association, Factory-site, Ammasandra, Turuvekere taluk.	426
7.	Tiptur Hotel Workers' Union, No. 5, Jayadeva Hostel Building, B. M. Road, Tiptur.	30
8.	The Tumkur District Motor Workers' Union, Kannikaparameshwari Temple Road, Mandipet, Tumkur.	75
9.	The Mandy Kelasagarara Sangha, Regulated Market Yard, Tiptur.	53
10.	Tumkur Workers' Union, Sivani Road, Tumkur.	135

Several amenities have been provided by large industrial establishments in Ammasandra, Tumkur and Tiptur to make the conditions of the workers happy. Increased attention has been given to health and sanitation in the labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened wherever possible to make the children of the labourers happy and contented. Canteens, creches and rest shelters have been provided in the workspots for the benefit of the workers. Maternity benefits have been provided for women labourers. Provident fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay, leave benefits and other measures have been introduced either by statutes or through standing orders, giving to the labourers a sense of security and contentment. Apart from these statutory measures, non-statutory welfare measures, like provision of reading rooms, libraries, games and other recreational facilities, have also been provided by well-established factories in the district.

Labour welfare
amenities

Government have also initiated the following schemes for the benefit of the workers :—

(1) *Banking Facilities*.—This scheme was taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with the object of affording relief to the industrial workers who are in financial distress. Loans are given to the workers at reasonable rates of interest on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, societies have been organised and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act.

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

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

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and was made applicable to 112 industries as on 31st March 1968. Initially, the Act had been made applicable to establishments employing 50 or more persons, but from 31st December 1960, it

Employees'
Provident Fund
Scheme

was made applicable to establishments employing even 20 or more persons.

Every employee of an establishment or factory to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the Fund after completion of one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of 12 months or less, whichever is earlier, and whose pay (*i.e.*, basic wages, dearness allowance, retaining allowance and cash value of food concession, if any) does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. Contribution at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 8 per cent of pay is made by the employees and an amount equal to the members' contribution is contributed by the employer also each month. The members and employers are allowed to contribute at any higher rate if desired by them. Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, for grant of advance to the members for the following purposes:—

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

Special Reserve Fund

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

Death Relief Fund

From 1st January 1964, a Death Relief Fund has been set up for affording financial assistance to the nominees or heirs of deceased members so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominees or heirs of every deceased member. The benefit of the Death Relief Fund is given to the nominees or heirs of

deceased members whose pay did not exceed Rs. 500 per month at the time of their death.

The expenditure involved in administering the Act and the Scheme is met from the administrative charges, which are paid by the employers at the rate of 0.37 per cent of the pay of the members. The amount thus collected, along with the Provident Fund contributions, is deposited in the State Bank of India towards the Employees' Provident Fund accounts. Thirty-one establishments in the district, as per particulars furnished below, were brought under the purview of the Act and the Scheme upto 1st June 1968 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of establishment</i>	<i>Date of coverage</i>
1.	Standard Brick and Tile Company Limited, Tumkur.	1-7-1956
2.	Parshwanatha Rice and Oil Mills, P.B. No. 2, Tumkur.	31-7-1956
3.	Tumkur Brick and Tile Works, Tumkur ..	1-12-1956
4.	Janehar Mines, Banasandra Post, Tumkur ..	30-11-1957
4.	Kudure-Kanive Mines, Chiknayakanahalli ..	30-11-1957
6.	Venkajigudda Mines, Chiknayakanahalli ..	30-11-1957
7.	Jai Hind Mines, Chiknayakanahalli ..	30-11-1957
8.	Hettigudda Mines, Chiknayakanahalli ..	1-7-1960
9.	Shanthanatha Rice and Oil Mills, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
10.	Srikanteshwara Rice and Oil Mills, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
11.	Sree Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
12.	Mahadeva Rice and Oil Mills, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
13.	G. S. Kamaiah and Sons, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
14.	Mahaveera Oil Mills, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
15.	Sree Ganapathy Oil Mills, Tumkur ..	31-12-1960
16.	Bombay Anand Bhavan, Mandipet, Tumkur ..	30-6-1961
17.	Vinoda Talkies, Mandipet, Tumkur ..	31-7-1961
18.	Doddegudda Mines, Tumkur ..	30-11-1957
19.	Sree Narasimha Furniture Works, Tumkur ..	1-10-1962
20.	Tumkur Bus Stand Hotel, Tumkur ..	1-6-1963
21.	Jai Bharath Lorry Transport, Tumkur ..	1-10-1963
22.	Church of South India School of Industries, Tumkur.	1-1-1961
23.	Vinoda Talkies, Tiptur ..	31-7-1961

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of establishment</i>	<i>Date of coverage</i>
24.	Mysore Cements Limited, Tumkur ..	1-11-1965
25.	The Tumkur District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Tumkur.	31-1-1966
26.	Sondenahalli Iron Ore Mines, Tumkur ..	1-6-1965
27.	Hind Mines, Chiknayakanahalli ..	1-2-1966
28.	T. V. Channanajasettappa & Bros., Tumkur ..	1-6-1966
29.	Kumbanahally Mines, Gubbi Taluk ..	1-12-1962
30.	Shiva Industries, Mandipet, Tumkur ..	1-4-1964
31.	Prashant Picture Distribution, Tumkur ..	1-8-1967

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Tumkur district with effect from the 1st April 1950, under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. Before prohibition actually came into force in the district, people were advised to give up drinks, and workers of several social service organisations went about the various parts of the district to explain the evil effects of alcoholic drinks and to advise the addicts. With the introduction of prohibition in Tumkur district, the State Government had sustained a total loss of revenue of nearly Rs. 19,24,300 annually.

The District Police authorities were in charge of enforcing prohibition in the district, when it was in force. The sanctioned allocation of staff for prohibition work was one Police Sub-Inspector, 30 Head Constables and 33 Constables. A police van had also been provided for the work.

Illicit distillation cases were to be found particularly in the Banjara *thandas*, which had many confirmed addicts, and in spite of the best possible efforts, it had not been possible to eradicate this evil. Educative measures and persistent propaganda were undertaken to bring home to the addicts the evil effects of alcohol. Neera parlours were opened in localities where there were large numbers of drink addicts.

The following table indicates the number of prohibition offences, under the categories of illicit distillation, possession and drunkenness, booked and the amounts of fines levied, in the district, during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

<i>Nature of offence</i>	1964	1965	1966
Illicit distillation ..	77	101	139
Possession ..	563	894	711
Drunkenness ..	1,160	977	897
Total ..	1,800	1,972	1,747
Fines levied (in rupees) ..	42,066	24,450	16,959

The Mysore Prohibition Act, 1947, envisaged the granting of liquor permits to those addicts who required liquor on grounds of health for personal consumption. The power to grant such permits on medical advice was vested in the highest executive authority in the district, namely, the Deputy Commissioner. Permits were also issued to foreign tourists and nationals residing temporarily in the area, subject to certain conditions. By 1966-67, 260 permits had been issued in the district.

The existence of different sets of laws in different areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties in the implementation of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. With a view to having a uniform law for the entire State, a revised Prohibition Act, *viz.*, the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in the year 1962. However, great difficulties were experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Act, and in the light of public opinion, the State Government decided to amend the law. Accordingly, the Mysore State Legislature enacted the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified areas of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Tumkur district and also in other districts of the State, except in a few pockets, with effect from the 15th October 1967.

According to the census of 1961, there were 2,32,684 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 402 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The taluk-wise break-up of these figures is as follows :—

**Advancement
of Backward
Classes**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Taluk</i>	<i>Population of Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Population of Scheduled Tribes</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Chiknayakanahalli	17,612	42
2.	Gubbi	21,852	4
3.	Koratagere	17,718	90
4.	Kunigal	18,519	80
5.	Madhugiri	33,197	8
6.	Pavagada	30,135	104
7.	Sira	30,497	5
8.	Tiptur	14,603	15
9.	Tumkur	36,295	25
10.	Turuvekere	12,256	29
Total		2,32,684	402

With the dawn of Independence, the tempo of ameliorative work in respect of people belonging to these classes increased and the approach to their various problems also became different. All social disabilities pertaining to these classes were removed by legislation. In addition, the Social Welfare Department, which was specially set up by Government to give undivided attention to the amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, sponsored several schemes for their welfare. The more important of these schemes were for housing and acquisition of lands, economic aid to cottage industries, supply of bullocks, supply of seeds and manures, provision of agricultural implements, reclamation of waste lands, sinking of new wells and opening of community centres.

Special Benefits

Schemes for improving the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are being implemented under the successive Five-Year Plans. The Constitution also provides certain safeguards and reservations for these people with a view to achieving their speedy advancement in social, economic and educational fields. During the First and Second Plan periods, the following ameliorative programmes were implemented in the district :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Grants given</i>
		Rs.
1.	Housing	19,66,078
2.	Economic aid to agriculture	92,560
3.	Economic aid to development of crafts	9,430
4.	Education	33,679

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Grants given</i>
		Rs.
5.	Drinking water wells (53)	63,953
6.	Community Recreation Centre buildings (26)	60,076
7.	Women's Welfare Centres	23,960
8.	Maintenance of old hostels	33,965
9.	Construction of new hostels	25,000
10.	Desks to school children	15,000
11.	Tailoring Institute (1)	8,150
12.	Agricultural Colonies (8)	1,31,794
13.	Publicity	1,505
14.	Eradication of Untouchability	7,919
15.	Seeds, implements and manure	44,330
16.	Purchase of bullocks	57,582
17.	Reclamation of lands	1,475
18.	Scheduled Caste Co-operative Societies	7,612
19.	Acquisition of lands (227 acres)	1,09,525
20.	Educational scholarships	3,000
21.	Economic aid to Backward Classes	1,000
	Total	26,97,593

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 26,13,600 was sanctioned to the district towards the several ameliorative schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The following statement gives particulars of the financial provision and physical targets in respect of the more important schemes :—

**Third Five-Year
Plan schemes**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Financial provision</i>	<i>Physical targets</i>
1	2	3	4
Welfare of Denotified Tribes			
Rs.			
<i>Education—</i>			
1.	Residential Schools	24,750	One school
2.	Award of scholarships	5,000	Ten awards
<i>Economic uplift—</i>			
	Aid to agriculturists, supply of bullocks, seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc.	54,000	216 agriculturists

1	2	3	4
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Housing—

Subsidy for construction of houses ..	35,000	140 houses
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Welfare of Scheduled Castes*Education—*

1. Women's Welfare Centres	1,32,000	9 new centres and maintenance of old centres.
2. Supply of slates, text-books, dress, etc., to Primary School children.	1,02,000	10,200 children
3. Scholarships to High School students ..	78,000	1,040 students
4. Scholarships to Middle School students ..	1,00,000	2,000 students
5. Starting of new hostels for boys and girls	2,89,000	..
6. Construction of new hostel buildings ..	2,29,000	4 new buildings
7. Starting of Residential School ..	70,000	One school

Economic uplift—

1. Subsidy to development of poultry farming and sheep breeding.	76,500	255 families
2. Supply of bullocks, seeds, manure, etc., to agriculturists.	90,000	300 families
3. Opening of tailoring centres	96,000	One new centre and maintenance of old centres.
4. Construction of godowns and grain <i>golas</i> .	1,05,000	Seven
5. Supply of bullocks with carts ..	2,85,000	380 persons
6. Purchase of agricultural lands ..	1,52,500	61 persons

Housing, Health and other schemes—

1. Construction of houses under Rural Housing Scheme.	80,400	201 houses
2. Acquisition of house sites	76,000	190 sites
3. Sinking of drinking water wells ..	38,000	19 wells
4. Construction of Community Recreation Centre buildings.	25,200	9 buildings

Educational facilities

The Scheduled Castes are still considerably behind the others in their educational development. With a view to providing them more educational facilities, the Social Welfare Department was maintaining hostels for both boys and girls studying in educational institutions. There were, during 1967-68, six boys' hostels with a sanctioned strength of about 300 students and an equal number of girls' hostels with a strength of about 260. The boys' hostels were located at Turuvekere, Kunigal, Chiknayakanahalli, Kallambella (Sira taluk), Pavagada and Madhugiri, while the girls' hostels were located at Tumkur, Turuvekere, Kunigal, Tiptur, Madhugiri and Gubbi. A total allotment of Rs. 1,51,212 was

made for the maintenance of these hostels during 1967-68, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,39,755 was actually spent.

In addition to these hostels, boarding grants were given to three general hostels located at Gollahalli (Tumkur taluk), Handanakere (Chiknayakanahalli taluk) and Midigeshi (Madhugiri taluk). The sanctioned strength of these hostels was about 120 and the grant provided during 1967-68 was Rs. 30,320.

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

A Residential School was started in 1962-63 at Tumkur for the benefit of the children of the Scheduled Castes, with a sanctioned strength of 75. This is being continued and, out of an allotment of Rs. 19,809 for 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 19,668 was actually spent on its maintenance. The Government have recently ordered that this type of institution should also be converted into the non-denominational pattern, reserving 25 per cent of seats for admission to other backward classes. The strength of the school was, therefore, increased to 160.

Scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes in order to encourage them to continue their studies. During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 5,250 was provided for the grant of scholarships to 90 students. Pre-matric scholarships were also offered to 702 students, for which a sum of Rs. 32,000 was provided during the year.

Four tailoring centres are being maintained one each at Tumkur, Tiptur, Kunigal and Madhugiri, for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes women. Twelve women were undergoing training at each of these centres during 1967-68 under the guidance of a tailoring instructress each. Each of these trainees was paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. An expenditure of Rs. 16,104 was incurred for the maintenance of these centres during 1967-68. Provision was also made for the purchase of 31 sewing machines and their free distribution among the successful candidates at the annual tailoring examination.

In order to provide better housing facilities to the Scheduled Castes people, an extent of 10 acres and 13 guntas of land was

acquired during 1966-67 at a cost of Rs. 9,514 and distributed among the houseless families after converting them into sites.

Community Centres

Community Centres have proved to be of considerable advantage in the promotion of understanding and fellow-feeling among different sections of the community. In addition to the Community Centres already functioning in the district, three more buildings were constructed at Kunigal, Akkirampura and Ujjinikurke (both in Koratagere taluk) to house new centres, during 1967-68. A sum of Rs. 9,450 was spent during the year on this account.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes

There are two Backward Classes hostels in the district situated at Gollahalli in Tumkur taluk and Handanakere in Chiknayakanahalli taluk with a sanctioned intake of 45 and 8, respectively. During the year 1967-68, an allotment of Rs. 13,251 was made for their maintenance, out of which a sum of Rs. 13,114 was actually spent. One hundred and thirty-five deserving Backward Class students studying in middle and high schools in the district were awarded pre-matric scholarships during 1967-68, for which a sum of Rs. 14,875 was spent.

Welfare of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes

Fifty children of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, attending the primary schools were given free clothing and other equipment for which a sum of Rs 1,000 was allotted and spent during 1967-68. Seven students studying in middle schools were given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 each, while two students studying in high schools were given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75 each. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 500 was allotted and spent during 1967-68.

Thirty agricultural families belonging to the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were given aid, under the State sector, during the year 1967-68 to improve their agricultural operations. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was provided for this purpose, out of which a sum of Rs. 6,765 was actually spent. Under the Central sector of the scheme, 60 agriculturists were given aid for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent. In addition, 70 families were given a total special grant of Rs. 23,000 for the purchase of bullocks and carts.

Welfare Centres

Welfare Centres have been opened at several places in the district under the scheme for promotion of welfare of women and children of the Backward Classes. Pre-primary education is one of the important activities undertaken in these welfare centres. Free mid-day meals and supply of free uniforms are provided to children who attend the nursery classes attached to these centres. Craft classes are also conducted for the benefit of women, where sewing, cutting and embroidery are taught. Indoor games are

also provided in some of these centres. Each of these women's welfare centres is under the charge of an Organiser and a Conductress. During 1966-67, there were women's welfare centres at the following places in the district : (1) N.R. Colony, Tumkur, (2) Jayapura Colony, Tumkur, (3) Biligere (Tumkur taluk), (4) Tiptur town, (5) Banasandra (Tiptur taluk), (6) Pavagada, (7) Y.N. Hoskote (Pavagada taluk), (8) Turuvekere, (9) Gandhigrama (Turuvekere taluk), (10) Kunigal, (11) Sira, (12) Dandinashivara (Sira Taluk), (13) Chiknayakanahalli, (14) Madhugiri, (15) Koratagere, (16) Nagenahalli, (Koratagere taluk), (17) Alaghatta (Gubbi taluk), (18) Gubbi town and (19) Guttahalli Agricultural Colony (Koratagere taluk). The strength in each of the nursery schools attached to these centres was about 50, except in the one at N.R. Colony, Tumkur where it was raised to 100. A sum of Rs. 58,228 was spent on the maintenance of these institutions during 1965-66.

A separate Government department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has been created for looking after the endowments and their administration, under an officer designated as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. The Deputy Commissioner exercises control over them in the district, under the provisions of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. The three Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners and the ten Tahsildars in the taluks assist the Deputy Commissioner in the administration of all muzrai institutions and endowments in the district, in their capacity as *ex-officio* Muzrai Officers, in their respective jurisdictions. They inspect the muzrai institutions periodically.

There are several age-old muzrai institutions in the district, which are highly venerated for their sanctity. There were, during 1966-67, 31 major, 182 minor and 1,558 village temples in the district. In addition, there were 19 *mathas* (of which twelve were under Government management), five *chhatras*, four minor Jain *basties* and three village institutions. The administration of all religious institutions vests in the respective trustees, who manage them in conformity with the existing provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder. In addition to daily services and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are performed on the Independence Day, Republic Day and other important occasions. Several philanthropic gentlemen of the district have made endowments for the conduct of *sevas* in the muzrai institutions. The names of some such important temples and the amounts of endowments made for them are as follows : (1) Sri Kanive Narasimhaswamy, Pavagada, Rs. 9,000, (2) Sri Gangadhareshwaraswamy, Turuvekere, Rs. 2,500, and (3) Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Sampige (Turuvekere taluk), Rs. 1,400.

Construction and repairs

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned during the year 1966-67 for construction and repairs of the following muzarai institutions in the district:—

Sl. No.	Name of temple	Amount sanctioned
1.	Sri Channabasaveshwaraswamy, Gubbi	2,000
2.	Sri Varadarajaswamy, Hebbur, Tumkur taluk	2,000
3.	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy, Devarayanadurga	1,000
4.	Sri Malleshwaraswamy, Huliyar, Chiknayakanahalli taluk	2,000
5.	Sri Siddhalingeswaraswamy, Kaggere, Tumkur taluk	2,000
6.	Sri Kallleshwaraswamy, Tiptur	1,000
	Total	10,000

The following three private *chhatras* have been under Government management: (1) Sri C. D. Ramaswamy's Choultry, Kunigal, (2) Sri Bheemappa's *Chhatra*, Ravagada, and (3) Gulur *Chhatra*, Gulur, Tumkur taluk. The following two institutions situated in Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, are receiving an annual cash grant of Rs. 348 each from the State Government through the District Treasury: (1) Sri Sathyamara-simha temple, Santebidanur, and (2) Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Santebidanur.

Jewels and their inspection

Registers of temple jewels are maintained in all the taluk offices and also in the major and minor institutions. It is incumbent on the inspecting officers that they should verify the details of the temple jewels with reference to the entries in these registers and bring discrepancies, if any, to the notice of the higher authorities for taking necessary action.

Financial position

During the year 1966-67, the total income of the muzarai institutions in the district was Rs. 7,72,647.60 and their expenditure was Rs. 3,58,989.79, while the closing balance at the end of that year amounted to Rs. 4,13,657.81. A talukwise statement showing the credits, debits and closing balances of these institutions in the district, during the year 1966-67, is attached at the end of the chapter.

Works

The Central Work Act, 1954, was enforced in the former Mysore State with effect from the 15th January 1955. Under Section 10 of this Act, the State Government constituted a Board

of Wakfs consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as its chairman. The requisite rules under the Act were also framed by the Government. There are a number of mosques, *darghas*, *mambaras* and other Muslim institutions in the district. These are supported by specific endowments made for the purpose and are called Wakf properties. A Wakf can be made exclusively for religious or charitable purposes or for maintenance and support of one's descendants either as sole beneficiary or in conjunction with other charities.

The Mysore State Board of Wakfs, constituted under the Central Wakf Act of 1954, administers the Muslim charitable and religious institutions. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act, the Board was administering, in all, 369 religious and charitable institutions in Tumkur district as on 1st January 1968. The statement given below shows the number of such institutions in each taluk of the district as on that date:—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of institutions
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1.	Pavagada	15
2.	Koratagere	21
3.	Madhugiri	20
4.	Tiptur	19
5.	Chiknayakanahalli	27
6.	Turuvekere	28
7.	Gubbi	36
8.	Sira	52
9.	Kunigal	65
10.	Tumkur	86
Total		369

The gross income from these institutions was about Rs. 1,06,470 per year. These institutions are managed by *Mutawallis* and administered by Committees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and scheme.

Statement showing the financial position of Muzrai Institutions in Tumkur district as in 1966-67

Sl. No.	Taluk	Opening Balance		Credits		Total		Debits		Closing Balance		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
				Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1.	Tumkur	..	..	1,17,781.81		46,574.87		1,64,356.68		48,284.84		1,16,071.84
2.	Gubbi	..	..	50,892.14		31,131.64		82,023.77		51,640.21		30,383.56
3.	Kunigal	..	..	1,00,672.20		57,576.38		1,58,248.58		89,545.81		68,702.77
4.	Turuvckere	..	..	53,756.95		15,938.46		69,695.41		24,089.14		45,606.27
5.	Tiptur	..	..	57,662.38		9,278.61		66,940.99		36,001.71		30,939.28
6.	Chiknayakanahalli	..	..	23,271.03		19,003.78		42,274.81		17,880.71		24,394.10
7.	Sira	..	..	21,278.31		11,303.57		32,581.88		6,650.46		25,931.42
8.	Madhugiri	..	..	37,679.46		7,728.81		45,408.27		19,805.56		25,602.71
9.	Pavagada	..	..	25,984.92		17,365.85		43,350.77		24,608.35		18,742.42
10.	Koratagere	..	..	21,814.59		45,951.85		67,766.44		40,483.00		27,283.44
	Total	..	..	5,10,793.79		2,61,853.81		7,72,647.60		3,58,989.79		4,13,657.81