

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

**T**HE district of Tumkur has a considerable tradition of public life. The proximity of the chief town of the district to the great metropolitan centre of Bangalore is an advantage in this respect. The district took an active part in the political and social movements in the recent past. The attainment of Independence and establishment of a popular form of government have given a great deal of impetus to public life. In addition, democratic de-centralisation and the progress achieved in educational, agricultural, industrial and other spheres have helped to bring about, among the people, a wide general awareness of their rights and responsibilities. Elections to public bodies are now very keenly contested and public affairs are discussed with great enthusiasm in meetings of local bodies and parties and also on public platforms and in the press. The first general elections on the basis of adult franchise were held in January 1952 and the first ministry under the Indian Constitution assumed office in the State in April 1952.

The main political parties, which participated in the second **General Elections, 1957** general elections held in the district in 1957, were the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh. All these political parties have their affiliations with the all-India bodies. There was no party in the district which was of local origin.

Of these organised political parties, the Indian National Congress had a considerable hold on the masses. The party secured eight seats out of the twelve contested by it in all the ten Assembly constituencies of the district. The party captured both the Lok Sabha seats allotted to the district. Barring the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party was the only other party to have some hold in the district. The party secured three seats out of the eight contested by it in the Assembly elections. In all the three constituencies they were returned, they defeated the Congress candidates by a clear margin. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Communist Party of India, who each contested

three seats, failed to be returned in any of them. Apart from these political parties, twelve Independents contested the Assembly elections from five constituencies but only one Independent, *i.e.*, in the Gubbi Constituency, was successful.

The following table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, percentages of votes secured and the successful parties in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Party affiliations of contesting candidates</i>	<i>Number of valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Lok Sabha</b>					
1.	Tiptur	.. (1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. .. (3) Independent ..	1,17,681 75,855 21,376	54.75 35.30 9.95	Congress
2.	Tumkur	.. (1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. .. (3) Jan Sangh ..	1,16,863 52,475 24,863	60.20 27.02 12.78	Congress
<b>Legislative Assembly</b>					
1.	Turuvekere	.. (1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. ..	19,313 12,010	61.65 38.35	Congress
2.	Tiptur	.. (1) P.S.P. .. (2) Congress ..	16,063 12,026	57.18 48.82	P.S.P.
3.	Chiknayakanahalli	(1) P.S.P. .. (2) Congress .. (3) Independent ..	14,856 12,010 2,301	50.93 41.18 7.89	P.S.P.
4.	Sira (Double-Member)	(1) Congress .. (2) Congress (S.C.) .. (3) Independent .. (4) Jan Sangh .. (5) Jan Sangh (S.C.) .. (6) Independent .. (7) Independent ..	33,195 24,926 7,022 6,926 6,739 4,296 3,956	38.12 28.63 8.07 7.95 7.74 4.95 4.54	(1) Congress (2) Congress
5.	Gubbi	.. (1) Independent .. (2) Congress .. (3) Independent .. (4) Independent .. (5) Communist .. (6) Independent ..	8,521 6,972 6,373 2,801 964 868	32.15 26.31 24.06 10.57 3.63 3.28	Independent

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandrashekhara-pura	(1) Congress ..	9,478	37.99	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	5,940	23.82	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	5,474	21.94	
		(4) Independent ..	4,056	16.25	
7.	Kunigal	(1) Congress ..	8,371	33.98	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	6,991	28.38	
		(3) Independent ..	5,596	22.72	
		(4) Jan Sangh ..	2,749	11.17	
		(5) Communist ..	921	3.75	
8.	Tumkur	(1) P.S.P. ..	14,055	49.94	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	12,486	44.37	
		(3) Communist ..	1,602	5.69	
9.	Hebbur	(1) Congress ..	17,882	63.21	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	10,409	36.79	
10.	Madhugiri (Double-Member)	(1) Congress ..	26,807	28.19	(1) Congress
		(2) Congress (S.C.) ..	25,095	26.39	(2) Congress
		(3) P.S.P. ..	22,501	23.67	
		(4) P.S.P. (S.C.) ..	20,682	21.75	

The Election Commission, India, were required, under Section 3 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, to divide every double-member constituency into two geographically compact single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and provide for the reservation of a seat in the constituency in which there is a greater concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The Commission were further required under Section 7 of the Act, to make such further amendments in the delimitation orders as were necessary to carry out these and other provisions. They accordingly amended the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the revised Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, on the 7th December 1961. As a result of the revised order, the following changes were made in the Assembly constituencies pertaining to the district :—

**Changes in  
Parliamentary  
and Assembly  
Constituencies**

(1) Sira, which was formerly a two-member constituency, was divided into Sira and Pavagada single-member constituencies, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

(2) Madhugiri, which was formerly a two-member constituency, was divided into Koratagere and Madhugiri single-member constituencies and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the former constituency.

**General  
Elections, 1962**

The following statement shows the names of Assembly constituencies and their extent, as contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, which was in force in the district for the general elections of 1962 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
1	2	3
1.	Turuvekere ..	Turuvekere taluk
2.	Tiptur ..	Tiptur taluk
3.	Chiknayakanahalli ..	Chiknayakanahalli taluk
4.	Sira ..	Sira taluk (excluding Kallambella hobli)
5.	Pavagada (S.C.) ..	Pavagada taluk
6.	Gubbi ..	Gubbi, Chehur and Hagalvadi hoblies and Nittur hobli (excluding Nittur circle) in Gubbi taluk ; and Kallambella hobli in Sira taluk.
7.	Chandrashekharapura ..	Chandrashekharapura and Kadaba hoblies and Nittur circle in Nittur hobli in Gubbi taluk ; and Yedeyur and Amruthur hoblies in Kunigal taluk.
8.	Kunigal ..	Kunigal taluk (excluding Yedeyur and Amruthur hoblies).
9.	Hebbur ..	Hebbur, Guler and Urdagere hoblies in Tumkur taluk ; and Kolala hobli in Koratagere taluk.
10.	Tumkur ..	Tumkur, Bellave and Kora hoblies in Tumkur taluk.
11.	Koratagere (S.C.) ..	Koratagere taluk (excluding Kolala lobli); and Puravara hobli and Kodigenahalli circle in Kodigenahalli hobli in Madhugiri taluk.
12.	Madhugiri ..	Madhugiri taluk (excluding Puravara hobli and Kodigenahalli circle in Kodigenahalli hobli).

Turuvekere, Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli, Sira, Pavagada, Gubbi and Chandrashekharapura Assembly constituencies, along with Kadur Assembly constituency of Chikmagalur district, were included in the Tiptur Parliamentary constituency, while the rest of the Assembly constituencies of the district, along with Doddaballapur, Solur and Nelamangala constituencies of Bangalore district, constituted the Tumkur Parliamentary constituency.

**Changes in  
procedure**

The following were some of the important changes made in the procedure relating to the conduct of elections and matters connected therewith :—

(i) The law has been amended doing away with the provision of a minimum qualifying period of residence of not less than 180 days in the constituency, for purposes of registration as a voter in that constituency. It is now sufficient if a person, who is not less than twenty-one years of age, is resident in that constituency on the qualifying date.

(ii) The elections are to be now completed within a period of 40 days in any constituency except in the case of un-contested elections where the process comes to an end within less than a fortnight.

(iii) An important amendment made in the rules provided for the introduction of the marking system of voting in elections. Under this system, the names of all the contesting candidates with their party affiliations and symbols allotted to each, are printed on a single ballot paper, which is required to be inserted in a common ballot box after putting an 'X' mark with the aid of a rubber stamp, against the name of the candidate for whom the voter wishes to vote.

(iv) Rules were framed regarding corrupt practices and electoral offences. Certain restrictions were also imposed on the printing of pamphlets and posters, either for the purpose of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate. Public meetings, both on the day preceding the election day and on the election day, were prohibited.

(v) The security deposit, which every petitioner has to make in connection with the filing of an election petition to the Election Commission, was increased from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees, so as to reduce the number of petitions based on flimsy and inadequate grounds.

The Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Jan Sangh and the Communist Party of India were the main political parties which contested the third general elections held in the district in 1962. The Indian National Congress did not come up to its previous performance in the general elections of 1962. It captured both the seats in the Lok Sabha allotted to the district, but only five of the twelve Assembly seats contested by it. The Praja-Socialist Party was the only other political party in the district which had some hold in the district. It improved upon its previous performance in the general elections of 1957 and won four Assembly seats out of the ten contested by it. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Communist Party of India contested four seats and one seat respectively, but failed to be returned in any constituency. Apart from these political parties, 11 Independents contested the Assembly election in

eight constituencies and were successful in three of them, namely, Sira, Gubbi and Kunigal.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1962 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Party affiliations of contesting candidates</i>	<i>No. of valid votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Lok Sabha</b>				
1.	Tiptur	.. (1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. ..	1,36,801 1,28,705	Congress
2.	Tumkur	.. (1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. .. (3) Independent .. (4) Jan Sangh ..	1,19,617 70,724 45,040 16,543	Congress
<b>Legislative Assembly</b>				
1.	Turuvekere	.. (1) P.S.P. .. (2) Congress ..	18,695 15,615	P.S.P.
2.	Tiptur	.. (1) P.S.P. .. (2) Congress ..	17,754 13,484	P.S.P.
3.	Chiknayakanahalli	(1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. .. (3) Independent ..	16,473 9,371 4,953	Congress
4.	Sira	.. (1) Independent .. (2) Congress .. (3) Jan Sangh ..	21,746 18,002 1,088	Independent
5.	Pavagada (S.C.)	.. (1) Congress .. (2) P.S.P. .. (3) Jan Sangh .. (4) Independent ..	12,976 7,478 2,066 938	Congress
6.	Gubbi	.. (1) Independent .. (2) Congress .. (3) Independent .. (4) Communist Party	10,420 9,896 6,046 3,225	Independent
7.	Chandrashekhara-pura.	(1) Congress .. (2) Independent .. (3) P.S.P ..	14,012 13,138 10,440	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kunigal	.. (1) Independent ..	17,410	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	9,165	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	6,973	
9.	Hebbur	.. (1) P.S.P. ..	21,822	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	18,140	
10.	Tumkur	.. (1) Congress ..	15,178	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	10,919	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	2,769	
		(4) Jan Sangh ..	1,488	
		(5) Independent ..	855	
11.	Koratagere (S.C.)	.. (1) Congress ..	9,053	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	8,885	
		(3) Independent ..	853	
		(4) Independent ..	598	
12.	Madhugiri	.. (1) P.S.P. ..	19,083	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	15,492	
		(3) Jan Sangh ..	2,385	

The following were the Assembly constituencies in the district and their extent under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1965, in respect of the general elections of 1967 :—

**General  
Elections, 1967**

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	Extent of constituency
1.	Pavagada (S. C.)	.. Pavagada taluk
2.	Sira	.. Sira taluk (excluding Kallambella and Bukkapatna hoblies).
3.	Kallambella	.. Kallambella and Bukkapatna hoblies in Sira taluk; Hagalvadi and Chelur hoblies in Gubbi taluk; and Kandikere hobli in Chiknayakanahalli taluk.
4.	Gubbi	.. Gubbi taluk (excluding Hagalvadi and Chelur hoblies).
5.	Chiknayakanahalli	.. Chiknayakanahalli taluk (excluding Kandikere hobli).
6.	Tiptur	.. Tiptur taluk
7.	Turuvekere	.. Turuvekere taluk
8.	Kunigal	.. Hebbur hobli in Tumkur taluk; and Kottigere and Hutridurga hoblies and the villages in Kunigal hobli (specified in the Appendix) in Kunigal taluk.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
9.	Huliyurdurga .. ..	Kunigal taluk (excluding Kottigere and Hutridurga hoblies and the villages in Kunigal hobli specified in the Appendix).
10.	Gulur (S.C.) .. ..	Tumkur taluk (excluding Tumkur, Hebbur and Bellave hoblies); and Kolala hobli in Koratagere taluk.
11.	Tumkur .. ..	Tumkur and Bellave hoblies in Tumkur taluk.
12.	Koratagere .. ..	Koratagere taluk (excluding Kolala hobli); and Paravara and Kodigenahalli hoblies in Madhugiri taluk.
13.	Madhugiri .. ..	Madhugiri taluk (excluding Kodigenahalli and Paravara hoblies).

#### APPENDIX

*Places in Kunigal hobli in Kunigal taluk included in Kunigal constituency*

- (1) Kunigal town
- (2) Mallaghatta
- (3) Bidanagere
- (4) Kuthadahalli
- (5) Byranaikanahalli
- (6) Channapura
- (7) Begur
- (8) Begur (Amanikere)

The Gubbi, Chiknayakanahalli, Tiptur, Turuvekere, Kunigal, Huliyurdurga, Gulur and Tumkur Assembly constituencies were included in Tumkur Parliamentary constituency, while the rest of the constituencies formed part of Madhugiri Parliamentary constituency, which also included Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, and Bagepalli Assembly constituencies of Kolar district.

#### Party position

The Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Swatantra Party, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Communist Party of India were the recognised political parties which participated in the fourth general elections held in the district in 1967. The Indian National Congress improved upon its previous performance in 1962, by capturing nine of the thirteen Assembly seats. It also secured the Madhugiri Parliamentary seat. The only



other political party, which had a hold in the district, was the Praja-Socialist Party. It won the Tumkur Parliamentary seat and three of the eight Assembly seats contested by it; it was successful in Chiknayakanahalli, Gulur and Tumkur constituencies. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh contested a single Assembly seat in Sira, the Swatantra Party two Assembly seats in Gubbi and Gulur and the Communist Party a single seat in Kallambella. But none of these parties secured any success. Apart from these political parties, 22 Independents contested the Assembly seats in all the thirteen constituencies, but only one was elected from the Huliurdurga constituency.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1967 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Party affiliations of contesting candidates</i>	<i>No. of valid votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
1	2	3	4	5

#### Lok Sabha

1. Tumkur	..	(1) P.S.P.	..	1,15,312	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress	..	1,15,051	
		(3) Independent	..	19,941	
		(4) Independent	..	18,175	
2. Madhugiri	..	(1) Congress	..	1,56,423	Congress
		(2) Swatantra	..	65,256	
		(3) Independent	..	37,734	
		(4) Independent	..	17,812	
		(5) Independent	..	8,864	

#### Legislative Assembly

1. Pavagada	..	(1) Congress	..	17,605	Congress
		(2) Independent	..	14,652	
		(3) Independent	..	853	
2. Sira	..	(1) Congress	..	16,356	Congress
		(2) Independent	..	7,242	
		(3) Independent	..	5,464	
		(4) Jan Sangh	..	4,114	
		(5) Independent	..	3,455	
3. Kailambella	..	(1) Congress	..	16,176	Congress
		(2) Independent	..	8,095	
		(3) Independent	..	4,721	
		(4) Communist	..	3,561	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gubbi	(1) Congress ..	11,962	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	11,311	
		(3) Swatantra ..	5,778	
		(4) Independent ..	4,840	
5.	Chiknayakanahalli	(1) P.S.P. ..	17,220	P.S.P
		(2) Congress ..	16,852	
		(3) Independent ..	2,445	
6.	Tiptur	.. (1) Congress ..	19,056	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	11,723	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	6,991	
		(4) Independent ..	3,419	
7.	Turuvekere	.. (1) Congress ..	18,022	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	17,065	
		(3) Independent ..	3,830	
8.	Kunigal	.. (1) Congress ..	16,930	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	11,238	
		(3) Independent ..	3,037	
9.	Huliyurdurga	.. (1) Independent ..	15,126	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	15,050	
		(3) Independent ..	3,379	
10.	Gulur	.. (1) P.S.P. ..	11,903	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	7,531	
		(3) Independent ..	3,582	
		(4) Independent ..	1,261	
		(5) Independent ..	1,048	
		(6) Swatantra ..	468	
11.	Tumkur	.. (1) P.S.P. ..	10,509	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	7,936	
		(3) Independent ..	4,861	
12.	Koratagere	.. (1) Congress ..	15,938	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	7,938	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	7,404	
13.	Madhugiri	.. (1) Congress ..	17,183	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	7,083	
		(3) Independent ..	5,061	

The following figures show the total number of electors, the total number of valid votes polled and the percentages, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Voting statistics

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Total No. of voters</i>	<i>No. of votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1957</b>				
<b>Lok Sabha</b>				
1.	Tiptur	4,01,372	2,14,912	53.56
2.	Tumkur	3,82,088	1,94,201	50.83
<b>Legislative Assembly</b>				
1.	Turuvekere	44,593	31,323	70.24
2.	Tiptur	48,638	28,089	57.75
3.	Chiknayakanahalli	48,802	29,167	59.76
4.	Sira (Double-member)	1,11,390	87,060	39.08
5.	Gubbi	50,639	26,499	52.32
6.	Chandrashekarapura	46,943	24,948	53.14
7.	Kunigal	47,291	24,628	52.07
8.	Hebbur	51,484	29,291	54.95
9.	Tumkur	48,276	28,143	58.29
10.	Madhugiri (Double-member)	1,00,506	95,085	47.31
<b>1962</b>				
<b>Lok Sabha</b>				
1.	Tiptur	4,58,300	2,78,780	60.83
2.	Tumkur	4,25,051	2,64,046	62.12
<b>Legislative Assembly</b>				
1.	Turuvekere	49,618	36,110	72.78
2.	Tiptur	55,951	32,698	58.44
3.	Chiknayakanahalli	56,088	33,734	60.14
4.	Sira	67,939	44,031	64.81
5.	Pavagada (S.C.)	58,317	25,493	43.71
6.	Gubbi	55,760	32,395	58.10
7.	Chandrashekarapura	55,633	39,946	71.74
8.	Kunigal	52,161	35,440	67.92
9.	Hebbur	57,851	41,742	72.15
10.	Tumkur	57,001	33,731	59.25
11.	Koratagere (S.C.)	52,828	20,788	39.29
12.	Madhugiri	60,110	39,140	65.11

1	2	3	4	5
1967				
<b>Lok Sabha</b>				
1.	Tumkur	.. 4,46,697	2,82,424	63.2
2.	Madhugiri	.. 5,09,043	3,03,235	59.9
<b>Legislative Assembly</b>				
1.	Pavagada (S.C.)	.. 71,149	39,225	58.4
2.	Sira	.. 59,849	40,161	67.0
3.	Kallambella	.. 56,761	34,818	61.3
4.	Gubbi	.. 58,803	33,574	62.2
5.	Chiknayakanahalli	.. 56,064	38,975	69.5
6.	Tiptur	.. 62,854	44,019	70.0
7.	Turuvekere	.. 56,937	41,013	72.0
8.	Kunigal	.. 48,925	32,694	66.8
9.	Huliyurdurga	.. 52,107	35,820	68.6
10.	Galur (S.C.)	.. 57,308	28,141	49.1
11.	Tumkur	.. 53,699	25,306	47.3
12.	Koratagere	.. 66,962	34,696	51.8
13.	Madhugiri	.. 59,062	33,222	56.0

**Polling stations**

There were, in all, 621 polling stations in the district during the general elections of 1957. This number was increased to 744 during the general elections of 1962 and to 826 during the general elections of 1967, in order to cater to the convenience of voters whose strength had increased. The following table shows the number of polling stations located in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district during the general elections of 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Assembly constituency	Number of polling stations		
		1957 Elections	1962 Elections	1967 Elections
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Turuvekere	.. 51	51	64
2.	Tiptur	.. 53	57	58
3.	Chiknayakanahalli	.. 52	60	59
4.	Sira	.. 113	73	70
		(two—member)		
5.	Gubbi	.. 47	64	70
6.	Chandrashekharpura	.. 52	68	..
7.	Kunigal	.. 49	53	55
8.	Hebbur	.. 51	69	..
9.	Tumkur	.. 56	60	59
10.	Madhugiri	.. 97	67	64
		(two—member)		

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Pavagada	..	64	71
12.	Koratagere	..	58	70
13.	Kallambella	..	..	63
14.	Huliyurdurga	..	..	57
15.	Gulur	..	..	66
	Total	..	621	744
				826

The total expenditure incurred on the conduct of the fourth general elections in the district in 1967 was about Rs. 1,09,000.

As the majority of the daily newspapers published in Bangalore reach Tumkur, which is at a distance of only about 40 miles, fairly early, there has not been any incentive for publication of daily newspapers from Tumkur. Consequently, journalism has not made much progress in the district, although some sporadic efforts have been made in the past to run other journals and periodicals. Most of the Bangalore daily newspapers have their correspondents at Tumkur and other important towns. As in October 1968, a weekly, two monthlies and a quarterly were being published in the district in Kannada, particulars of which are given below :—

**Newspapers and periodicals**

Sl. No.	Name of Journal	Name of Editor	Place of publication
1	2	3	4
		Sriyuths—	
1.	“Vijayavani” (Weekly)	H. R. Gundu Rao	Tumkur
2.	“Sevasadana” (Monthly)	T. S. Shama Rao	Gubbi
3.	“Paramartha Chandrodaya” (Monthly).	Venkatarama Dasa	Devarayanadurga (Tumkur taluk).
4.	“Siddhaganga” (Quarterly)	Channappa Ereseeme	Siddhaganga

Newspapers and periodicals published in Bangalore, Madras and Bombay have a wide circulation in the district. The daily papers and periodicals, which are widely read in the district, are *Prajavani*, *Samyukta Karnataka*, *Tainadu*, *Janavani*, *Kannada Prabha*, *Sudha*, *Prajamatha*, *Karmaveera*, *Janapragathi*, *Kasturi* and *Mayura*, all in Kannada, and the *Deccan Herald*, *Indian Express*, *Hindu*, *Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Blitz* and *Mysindia*, all in English. The *Azad*, *Pasban* and *Salar*, the Urdu newspapers from Bangalore, have also a reading public in the district. Apart from these papers and periodicals, film magazines published in Bombay and Madras have a good circulation in the district.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that copies of most of the dailies published in Bangalore are now transported to important places by means of vans, operating from very early hours of the morning. By this method of quick transport, readers in Tumkur and other towns are able to get their papers early in the morning and this has enhanced the interest for reading the daily newspapers, as a consequence of which the circulation of these papers has also increased in the district.

#### VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The humanitarian urge to organise voluntary institutions for serving the social and economic needs of the people has received considerable encouragement after the advent of independence. There are a number of voluntary social service organisations in the district doing good work in various fields. These institutions have been organised by associations and public-spirited persons. Many of these organisations have been recognised by Government and getting monetary and other assistance from it. Though it has not been possible to include all such institutions functioning in the district, an attempt has been made to include as many as possible, details about whose working could be collected. These particulars are of interest not only in respect of the institutions concerned, but also as regards the pattern they represent. The following is a brief account of some of the social service organisations in the district.

#### Mahila Samaja, Tumkur

The Mahila Samaja, Tumkur, was started in the year 1936 and it was registered in 1956. The objective of the institution is mainly the improvement of the social, physical, cultural and educational well-being of women and children, irrespective of caste, creed or social status. The Samaja had 166 members on its rolls in October 1968, of whom ten were life-members. There were 150 students attending the music, Hindi, tailoring and typewriting classes conducted by the institution. There is a circulating library consisting of about 4,000 books and also a separate library for the use of children. A Montessori nursery school is also being conducted for children between three and five years of age and it is looked after by a trained teacher. The strength of the nursery school in October 1968 was about 100. The children are supplied with free milk, multi-purpose food and mid-day meals sponsored by the care organisation. There is regular medical examination of these children at specified intervals. There is a proposal to start free ante-natal and family planning clinics, shortly.

The Samaja is conducting baby shows and sports competitions as part of its anniversary celebrations. It conducted a condensed course of two years' duration for the S.S.L.C. examination of 1964, at which many women of the age-group of 20-35

were successful. It took a leading part in the National Savings propaganda, and also collected gold, cash and other articles for the National Defence Fund in 1962 and 1965. The institution conducts periodical training courses in first-aid, home nursing and civilian rifle shooting. Lectures and film shows are arranged at frequent intervals on various subjects for the benefit of the public. The institution is running a games section in which provision is made for playing badminton, carom, table-tennis, chess and tennicoit games. The institution has been accorded a number of certificates and prizes at exhibitions, in sports and other competitions. The managing committee of the institution includes a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a joint secretary, a treasurer, besides eight other members.

The Akkana Balaga Vcerashaiva Mahila Samaja, Tumkur, **Akkana Balaga,  
Tumkur** was started in the year 1932 by some prominent women of the town. The objectives of the Samaja are service to women in social and cultural fields and promotion of the welfare of women and children. As in October 1968, the institution was managed by a committee consisting of a president, secretary, a joint secretary and five members; it had more than 70 members. About 300 students were studying in the various classes conducted by it in 1968; about 200 children were on the rolls of the *Shishuvihar*, while 30 women were attending tailoring classes and about 50 children were learning music. Handicrafts such as tailoring, weaving, doll-making and manufacture of *agarbathis* are being taught in the institution. There were two music teachers and four *Shishuvihar* teachers in addition to two tailoring instructors, a weaving instructor and two craft teachers. The Samaja has programmed to expand its activities by making provision for teaching drawing, painting, rattan work, bangle-making, spinning, etc. The institution is getting a total grant of about Rs. 6,000 per year from the Government, the Central Social Welfare Board and the local Municipality.

The Akkamahadevi Samaja, Tumkur, was established in the year 1937 by certain lady social workers of Tumkur and it was registered in 1953. **Akkamahadevi  
Samaja,  
Tumkur** The institution arranges social and cultural activities for women and provides training facilities to them in arts and crafts. It was managed, as in October 1968, by a committee consisting of a president, two secretaries, a treasurer and 21 other members. The members pay a monthly subscription of a rupee. The Samaja is getting grants from Government, and the public are also helping it by means of donations. The institution is running a *Shishuvihar* for children, besides classes in music, Hindi, tailoring and embroidery. There were 110 pupils in the *Shishuvihar*, 35 students in the music section, 15 in the Hindi section and 35 trainees in the tailoring and embroidery sections.

The Samaja is located in its own building built at a cost of Rs. 30,000.

**Mahila Samaja,  
Madhugiri**

The Mahila Samaja, Madhugiri, was established in the year 1922 with a view to helping the women of the town by imparting free training to them in crafts like tailoring, embroidery and knitting and to conduct nursery schools for children. The institution was managed, during the year 1968-69, by a committee consisting of a president, a secretary and eight other members. There were 25 members on the rolls of the Samaja as in September 1968. The institution is running two nursery schools for children and a tailoring class for women. In addition to subscriptions from members and donations from the public, the Samaja is also getting grants from the Government and the Central Social Welfare Board.

**Mahalakshmi  
Mahila Samaja,  
Vaderahally**

The Mahalakshmi Mahila Samaja, Vaderahally, Madhugiri taluk, was started in August 1966. Its main objects are (1) to foster fellow-feeling among women and to help their educational and cultural advancement in general, (2) to provide for maternity and child welfare centres, (3) to arrange for vocational training and training in handicrafts for women, and (4) to provide facilities for training in the arts like music and dancing. It is managed by a working committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and four other members. The Samaja is conducting a nursery school for children and a tailoring class for women. Fifty-one children were studying in the nursery classes and ten women were learning tailoring, sewing and embroidery, as in September 1968. The Taluk Development Board, Madhugiri, has arranged to give sewing machines to the successful trainees, at half the cost, as an incentive to village women to learn tailoring and to supplement their income. The expansion programme of the institution includes (1) construction of a new building for the Samaja, (2) starting of Ambar-Charkha training classes and (3) starting of adult literacy classes.

**Manjula Mahila  
Samaja,  
Siddapura**

The Manjula Mahila Samaja, Siddapura, Madhugiri taluk, was inaugurated in February 1967. It aims at the all-round progress of women in the social, cultural and educational spheres, without any distinction of caste, creed or religion. It is conducting craft classes for women and instruction is imparted in cutting and tailoring, dress-making, toy-making and making of wire bags. A *Shishuvihar* is also being run by the Samaja and about 50 children were studying in it as in September 1968. Twelve women were learning tailoring, sewing and embroidery. The Samaja has programmed to expand its activities by starting adult literacy classes and taking up soap-making as a small-scale industry with the help of the Government. The institution is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and ten other members.



The Sarvodaya Mahila Samaja, Kadaba, Gubbi taluk, was started in March 1961. In addition to fees from members and donations from the public, the Samaja is getting grants from the Industries and Commerce Department, Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board and from the local Village Panchayat. There were fifty members on the rolls of the Samaja as in September 1968 and it is managed by a non-official committee.

Sarvodaya  
Mahila Samaja,  
Kadaba

Five batches of twenty women each, trained at the Samaja, passed the tailoring examinations. Eight sewing machines were supplied to poor and deserving women at half the cost under a subsidy scheme. The finished products of the handicrafts classes (namely, tailoring, doll-making, machine and hand embroidery, knitting, bead-work, rattan-work and mat-making) were recently exhibited at the fair and cattle show at Siddhaganga, at the district handicrafts exhibition at Tumkur and at other exhibitions, and proficiency certificates and shields have been awarded for their excellence. Eighty-five children were given nursery education at the Samaja. The Samaja has programmed to open a girls' high school, a typewriting institute and a teachers' training institute to prepare pupil-teachers for the teachers' certificate examinations.

The Mahila Samaja, Holavanahalli, Koratagere taluk, was inaugurated in September 1961 and was registered under the Societies Act in May 1962. The institution arranges lectures on social and literary topics, *harikathas* and *Bharatha-vachana*. It is running a nursery school for children and a tailoring class for women. The Samaja conducted a condensed course of instruction for the benefit of women who desired to appear for the VII standard examination, and secured good results. It is to start shortly craft classes in rattan-work and mat-weaving. Membership subscription, donations from the public and grants from the Government, the local body and the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, are the chief sources of revenue for the institution.

Mahila Samaja,  
Holavanahalli

(There are also many other Mahila Samajas in places such as Chiknayakanahalli, Turuvekere, Y. N. Hoskote, Mayasandra, Kallur, Bukkapatna, Midigeshi, Sompura, Neralekere and Badavanahalli which are functioning with similar objectives).

The Women's Industrial Co-operative Society's Training-cum-Production Centre, Tumkur, was established in 1966. In this service institution, needy women will receive a stipend for learning tailoring and embroidery. The Centre is managed by a working committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and nine other members. In 1968, there were 20 trainees, each getting a stipend of Rs. 30 per month. Clothes stitched by the trainees were supplied to Mahila Samajas and other institutions

Women's  
Training-cum-  
Production  
Centre

where they were required. The Centre has programmed to start other craft classes also.

**Social Welfare  
Centre, Haralur**

The Social Welfare Centre, Haralur, was started in January 1956 and was registered under the Mysore Societies Act. It is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a secretary, a treasurer and seven other members. The Centre set up a Young Raiyats' Union in March 1959. The objectives of this union are to provide a social forum to farmers for mutual exchange of ideas and to help them in securing necessary facilities for improving agriculture. In 1968, there were about 25 active members in the union. They also lend a helping hand, when required and possible, in execution of works like repairs to roads, tanks and temples and in arranging public functions in the village. The Centre established also a Mahila Samaja in March 1957. There were 75 members on the rolls of this Samaja in September 1968. It is getting grants from the Central Social Welfare Advisory Board, Delhi, and the National Extension Service, Tumkur. There were 20 students in the music class conducted by the Samaja in 1968. A nursery school was also started by the Centre in August 1956. In 1968, there were about 40 children in this school which was under the charge of two teachers. Arrangements have been finalised for the construction of a new building for the school, for which a site has been donated by one of the committee members.

**Bhandi Ranganathaswamy  
Youth Club,  
Tavarekere**

The Bhandi Ranganathaswamy Youth Club, Tavarekere, Sira taluk, was started in September 1959. The objectives of the institution are mainly :—

- (1) to inculcate in the youths, the value of unity, co-operation and community life ;
- (2) to develop a sense of brotherhood among the villagers ;
- (3) to work towards the common good of the villagers for building up a Welfare State ;
- (4) to adopt and popularise improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry ;
- (5) to teach the dignity of labour by doing community work and *shramadan* work as part of social service, and
- (6) to co-operate with Government agencies in all the developmental activities.

The Club is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a joint secretary and a treasurer. A nominal monthly subscription is collected from each of the members of the Club. The following are a few of the ameliorative works undertaken and completed by the Club :—

(i) Construction of about 1,300 feet of *katcha* road; (ii) construction of about 2,600 feet of earth-work for drainage; (iii) digging of 68 compost pits; (iv) construction of about 1,300 feet of *pucca* drainage, and (v) repairs to about 1,000 feet of channel. The Club got a first prize for social service rendered in 1961. Tailoring and embroidery are also taught in the institution for the women members. An Ambar-Charkha Centre has been opened for the benefit of the members.

The common objective of most of the orphanages is to provide food and shelter and some general education and technical training to the orphans so as to make them economically independent in due course. For this purpose, they are taught, in addition to general subjects, some useful handicrafts or trade. Sometimes, the orphanages provide shelter and food also to those infirm and physically handicapped persons who are unable to earn their living.

The Sree Siddhalingeswara Orphanage, Siddhaganga, Tumkur taluk, was started in the year 1917 by the then Swamiji of the Siddhaganga *Matha*. The institution is now managed by Sri Shivakumara *Swamigalu*, the present head of the Siddhaganga *Matha*. A non-communal free boarding home for about 2,900 students is maintained by the *Matha*. The Government are giving a grant at the rate of Rs. 10 per month per boarder, only in respect of 1,870 students. In respect of the remaining 1,030 students, the *Matha* has to rely on the generous help of the public, both in cash and kind. The annual maintenance cost of the free boarding home comes to about eight lakhs of rupees, out of which the Government grant is about Rs. 2,24,000.

Crafts like carpentry and tailoring are also taught in the orphanage, and it is proposed to open an Industrial School shortly. Since the *Matha* is considered a place of pilgrimage, hundreds of persons visit it almost daily. It has been the tradition of this institution to arrange for the free feeding of all visitors without distinction of caste or creed. During *jatra* festivities every year, nearly fifty thousand persons are fed daily for nearly ten to twelve days.

The Urigaddigeswara Orphanage, Bettahalli *Matha*, Kunigal taluk, was started in the year 1955 by Sri Neelakantha Shivacharya Swamiji. It provides free boarding and lodging to orphan students of all communities studying in the various educational institutions located nearby. The institution is managed by a committee of ten members, of which Sri Neelakantha Shivacharya Swamiji is the president. The Orphanage is getting an annual grant of Rs. 10,500 from the State Government for its maintenance. There were 142

students who were availing of the facilities offered by the institution, as in July 1968.

**Veerashaiva  
Anandashrama,  
Tiptur**

The Sree Veerashaiva Anandashrama, Tiptur, was started in the year 1912 by Sri Niranjana Jagadguru Jayadeva Murugharajendra Swamiji of Chitradurga. A building was constructed to house the *Ashrama* by Panditaradhya-gothrothpanna Kotturayya in 1913. The main aims of the institution are to arrange for the free boarding and lodging of destitute and orphan students of all communities studying in the various educational institutions nearby and to encourage Sanskrit and Vedic studies. The *Ashrama* was managed, as in July 1968, by a committee consisting of three trustees, two honorary secretaries, one honorary warden and 14 other members. It is getting an annual grant of Rs. 16,200 from the State Government. There were 150 students residing in the Orphanage as in July 1968. A Sanskrit and Veda Pathashala is also attached to the institution in which 50 pupils were studying in 1968. There is a reading room also, for which the local Municipality gives a maintenance grant of Rs. 15 per month. Sri Jayadeva Murugharajendra Swamiji has made an endowment of Rs. 66,000 for the proper management and maintenance of this institution. A new building with about twenty rooms has been recently constructed.

**Chidambarash-  
rama, Gubbi**

The Chidambarashrama, Gubbi, was founded by Sri Chidambara Swamiji in the year 1940. Its motto is "Service to mankind is service to God". The institution is running a Vedavidya Mandira, a residential school, where students are taught Sanskrit and the Vedas, on *gurukula* lines. There were about 50 students on its rolls during the year 1967-68. The institution is also running a middle school and a high school. There were 80 students in the high school, under the charge of a headmaster and four teachers. A printing press is also maintained, where a monthly, "Seva Sadana," is being printed and published.

After the demise of the founder in August 1966, a committee of management was set up to look after the affairs of the *Ashrama*, which includes a president, a managing trustee, a secretary and nine members. There were 150 members on the rolls of the institution during 1967-68, which included three *Maha Poshakas* (who contributed a minimum sum of Rs. 1,001), eight *Poshakas* (who contributed a minimum sum of Rs. 501) and 139 Life Members (who contributed a minimum sum of Rs. 101).

**Gurukula  
Anandashrama,  
Tiptur**

The Gurukula Anandashrama, Tiptur, was started in the year 1928 by Sri Karibasava Deshikendra Swamiji of Sidlahalli *Matha*. It provides free boarding and lodging for orphan students of all communities. The *Ashrama* is managed by a committee with a president, a secretary, and thirteen other members. It is getting

an annual grant of Rs. 20,000 from the State Government, besides liberal financial help from the Swamiji of the Sidlahalli *Matha* who is the *Poshaka*. There were 178 orphans belonging to all communities in the *Ashrama*, in July 1968 ; in addition, 125 students studying in the Kalpataru College were also being fed every day.

*The Church of South India Boys' Home, School of Industries and Farm Project, Tumkur.*—This institution began as a Boys' Orphanage in the year 1877, during the time of the great famine, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. During those years, hundreds of orphans were admitted. Many died, but many others, who had arrived in a starving condition, survived. In order to enable the orphan boys to earn their livelihood, they were trained either in industry or agriculture. Land was bought in the village of Muthsandra, five miles outside Tumkur, on which food crops for the orphanage have been grown ever since. A workshop was founded in about 1879 and the boys were taught crafts like carpentry, weaving, smithy and rope-making. During the following years, the institution built up a reputation for quality furniture. From time to time, some of the furniture manufactured here is exported to Europe and America.

Church of South  
India Institu-  
tions

In 1947, the institution was incorporated, together with all the other work of the Methodist Mission, in the Church of South India (a Union of Protestant Churches in South India). The institution can be divided into three sections, namely, Boys' Home, School of Industries and Farm Project.

The aims and objects of the institution, as set forth in its constitution, are :

- (1) to provide a home for orphan, poor and destitute boys ;
- (2) to provide, for these boys, facilities for training in such crafts or occupations as may from time to time be taught in the institution ;
- (3) to promote the dignity of manual labour and a high standard of skill and integrity in work, and
- (4) to engage in any other activities as may serve and promote these aims and objects.

*Boys' Home.*—Only a small percentage of boys are now real orphans and so the name has been changed. However, all the boys admitted are poor and can pay only nominal fees, if any. The capacity is for 100 boys. The sole guaranteed source of income of the institution is Rs. 5,000 per year, being the interest on an invested amount. The School of Industries and the Farm Project give some financial support. Some of the boys are supported by foster parents in America and Germany. The balance of the

annual budget of Rs. 30,000 has to be raised by fees and donations. The boys are well-fed and clothed.

*School of Industries.*—In the manufacturing section of the School of Industries, efforts are made to maintain a high standard and to introduce new designs and techniques in furniture manufacture. A recent example of this is a new design for post office counters, which has been accepted as a standard for the whole State. The institution is having also the services of technically qualified personnel from abroad. A revised three-year course in carpentry training was introduced in a newly constructed block in 1966. The boys, who are trained here, will find employment in the modern furniture industry. There is an annual intake of 15 boys between the ages of 14 and 17 with a minimum qualification of VI standard. The course includes practical carpentry, rattan-work, technical and freehand drawing and designing. There are plans to develop courses in tailoring and machine maintenance also.

*Farm Project.*—This was started in its present form in 1961 to make better use of the lands belonging to the Boys' Home. Improved methods of agriculture are demonstrated to village farmers in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. Experiments are made for introduction of new high-yielding crops. A model poultry farm is being run with improved strains of birds. Boys are also trained in poultry-keeping and assistance is given to small poultry-farmers. A comprehensive course in agriculture is planned for village boys. In 1968, the work of drilling bore-wells and blasting for open irrigation wells was introduced here by the Mysore Diocese.

In addition to the above mentioned institutions, there are several *Vidyarthi Nilayas* (students' hostels) run by religious institutions and associations of philanthropic-minded persons of various communities at Tumkur and other towns, which help the needy students to prosecute their studies by providing them boarding and lodging facilities.

**Bharat Scouts  
and Guides  
Association,  
Tumkur**

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Tumkur, is a branch of an all-India organisation. It trains its members, both boy-scouts and girl-guides, in volunteer service and inculcates a sense of discipline in them. In addition to participating in national celebrations, it renders help to the public whenever required, at public meetings, functions, *jatras* and the like. The Association has a building of its own at Tumkur. The Government have allotted a playground for it at Namada Chilume. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the president of the Association, which has now 120 members. There are also local associations at taluk headquarters.

During the year 1967-68, there were 1,397 boy-scouts and 193 girl-guides. The Association has trained 74 teachers drawn from all over the district as Cub-masters. It deputed a scout and a guide from the district to the President's Scout and Guide Rally held at Calcutta in 1967. Five scouts and five guides also participated in the All India Jambooree held in December 1967 at Kalyani near Calcutta. A number of scouts and guides have also been trained in first-aid and home-nursing to enable them to render also such service to the public.

The Bharat Sevadal, Tumkur, is one of the earliest branches established in the State. This organisation is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Sevadal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the year 1923 and which played an important role in the freedom struggle of the country. The Bharat Sevadal came into existence in March 1950 as a non-political and non-party youth organisation. The avowed objects of the organisation are : (1) to instil the qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance, service, tolerance and aptitude for corporate and co-operative work, in the youth of the country, (2) to improve the health and physique of the youths through physical culture and training, (3) to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service to all without any distinction and (4) to safeguard the life and property of the people by way of relief work. The Sevadal branch is managed by a district committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary and an organiser. There are also taluk committees to look after the work of the organisation at those levels.

Social service and contribution of manual labour are the corner stones of this organisation, the main items of work attended to being desilting of tanks, formation of roads, construction of school buildings, repairs of places of worship, planting of trees and cleaning of wells and villages. The district unit is running a free reading room and a library consisting of more than 1,500 books in various languages. It has held many training camps for both students and teachers during the vacation. Social service camps were also held at a number of places in the district, at which ameliorative programmes were implemented. Besides these activities, the Sevadal arranges cultural programmes during national and festival holidays and renders help to the public at fairs and other large gatherings.

The Rotary Club, Tumkur, was started in the year 1957, sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bangalore. The Club is rendering useful service to the community at Tumkur and in the surrounding villages. It has adopted several villages where general medical check-up was got done and the children were given triple-antigen and other preventive medicines. In Tumkur town, a bus-shelter

**Bharat Sevadal**

**Rotary Club,  
Tumkur**

was put up and some children's corners were built in the public parks. The Club has set up book banks in three educational institutions at Tumkur, namely, Government Polytechnic, Siddhaganga Institute of Technology and Science College. It is conducting annually an inter-collegiate debate, open to all colleges in the State, to encourage debating talents among students. On various occasions, contributions have been given by the Club for several social and cultural activities of other organisations.

With the object of giving training in leadership to young people, an Interact Club was started in the Sarvodaya High School, Tumkur. Within a short time, it built up a reputation as the best Interact Club in the Rotary District 317. Recently, an Inner Wheel Club (Anne's Club) has also been started. The Club is also building a children's ward attached to the General Hospital, Tumkur. The present (1968) membership strength of this Rotary Club is 48. The members, who follow various vocations, belong to several sections of the society. This institution was also responsible for sponsoring four other Rotary Clubs in the district, at Madhugiri, Tiptur, Sira and Pavagada, which are also rendering useful service to the community.

**Rotary Club,  
Madhugiri**

The Rotary Club, Madhugiri, which was started in March 1967, aims at four avenues of service, namely, service to members, vocational service, community service and international service. It was managed, during the year 1968, by a governing council consisting of a president, a vice-president, an honorary secretary, a treasurer, four directors and a sergeant-at-arms. There were 28 members on the rolls of the Club during that year. The Club arranged for free medical aid to poor patients under a Drug Bank Scheme. It supplied free lunch packets to the candidates appearing for the S.S.L.C. examinations and provided an oxygen cylinder to the local general hospital. It has programmed to open a children's park and bus shelters in the town.

**Basava Samithi,  
Tumkur**

The Zilla Basava Samithi, Tumkur, is a branch of the Kendra (Central) Basava Samithi, Bangalore, founded in 1964. Dissemination of knowledge about the social and cultural reforms preached by Basaveshwara and his associates, promotion of understanding and amity among different communities by expounding the humanitarian teachings of those celebrities and encouragement of comparative studies of various schools of philosophy are among the objectives of the Samithi.

**Red Cross  
Society, Tumkur**

The Indian Red Cross Society is a voluntary organisation established by an Act passed by the Central Legislature and is having branches in all the States. It is recognised by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva and is affiliated to the League of Red Cross Societies. It has the ideal



of rendering brotherly help to the needy and is free from religious, sectarian or political affiliations. Its activities are directed towards improvement of public health, prevention of disease and mitigation of human suffering.

The Red Cross Society at Tumkur has jurisdiction over the entire district and its objectives relate to :

- (1) distress relief work ;
- (2) emergency relief in times of floods, fires, other accidents, etc. ;
- (3) maternity and child welfare services, and
- (4) development of Junior Red Cross and Ambulance Association work.

The day-to-day administration of the Society in the district is carried on by a committee consisting of a president, a secretary, a treasurer and a few other members. The institution has established two nursery schools and is maintaining a children's park. It is also running three ante-natal clinics and three family planning centres. A part-time lady doctor, assisted by a lady social worker, a mid-wife and an ayah, is in charge of these family planning centres. The institution organises a Red Cross Week, children's day, *bala mela* and baby show every year.

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