

Narcotics : Prior to merger all matters relating to narcotics were governed by the deliberations of 15 November 1910 and the decree of 28 September 1912 as it stood amended from time to time. The privilege of sale was leased out for periods ranging from two to five years. Nobody could import narcotic drugs without a valid permit; but the punishment provided for the contravention was a fine of 500 to 1,000 francs equivalent to Rs. 300 to 600 only. This was a flea-bite for smugglers and their financiers and it had no impact on them. The territory has had no special problem regarding narcotics. There were no registered addicts and the sale of opium was completely prohibited with effect from January 1959. No opium was being supplied to this Territory since then, save for medicinal purposes. Nevertheless at the Fifth Zonal Narcotics Conference held at Pondicherry in February 1962 it was decided to extend the Opium Act, 1878 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 to this Territory. In pursuance of this decision, these two Acts were extended on 1 October 1963.

III. Advancement of backward classes

Comité de Bienfaisance:

The origin of state-inspired social welfare measures may be traced to the period of Governor Deupuy when on 13 November 1823, the **Comité de Bienfaisance** came to be established here. It must be pointed out that the activities of this **Comité** were more attuned to the traditional concept of 'charity' as a duty cast upon society to help its more unfortunate members. Nevertheless, services rendered by the **Comité de Bienfaisance** were commendable in that it could legitimately be described as a forerunner to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and other governmental outfits that came to be established after merger. The **Comité de Bienfaisance** had a solid base because it had permanent sources of income and was not affected by vagaries of budgetary allotments.

The **Comité de Bienfaisance** in Pondicherry was reorganised by the local ordinance of 24 July 1826. Among other things, the ordinance provided that patients suffering from leprosy and cancer may be helped till such time an 'hospice' or an asylum was established for them. The employees of the administration belonging to the lower income group were eligible for some

assistance under certain conditions. The old age assistance was granted to people above sixty years old. Assistance rendered to orphans stood restricted to children below ten years where there were public 'ateliers' or otherwise to those less than 16 years. Widows and disabled persons having more than four children below 10 years and even persons having more than 6 children below ten years were granted some assistance on account of the large size of their family. The amount of monthly assistance was fixed at four rupees per head, six rupees for a family without children and eight rupees for a family without parents.

The **Comité** was subsequently reorganised by the local **arrêté** of 20 June 1832 which superseded the local ordinance of 24 July 1826 and that of 22 December 1826 regarding the scrutiny of accounts of these institutions. As per the 1832 **arrêté** which received the assent of the King, the **Comité de Bienfaisance** was placed in charge of the special management of charitable institutions, collection and utilisation of their funds, preparation and renewal of the list of destitutes, distribution of 'secours' and evolving and implementing all measures of charity. The sources of income referred to in article 18 of the **arrêté** included donations from the King, private donations and legacies, the acceptance of which were to be duly authorised by the administration, fines and gifts. The **arrêté** also determined its composition, sources of income, responsibilities and functions. 31

The **arrêté** of 1 September 1843 authorised the **Comité** to advance loans on the strength of pledged security.³² The **Comité** took care of destitutes of European and Indian origin till 1878 when a special **Comité** was formed in Pondicherry to take care of destitutes of local origin. This arrangement was however abolished by the **arrêté** of 1 October 1879.

It is evident from article 21 of the local ordinance of 24 July 1826 that at that time the funds of the **Comité** amounted to more than one thousand francs. According to the *Annuaire* of 1850, the annual interest alone derived from the funds of the **Comité** amounted to 16,894 francs.

The following donations to the **Comités** are evidenced by records :

Year (1)	Donor (2)	Donation (3)	Authorised by (4)
1830	Kittery Ayavou	A garden in Ozhukarai	Arrêté of 22 April 1830. 33
1841	Comte Eugène Desbassyns de Richemont	Amount not indicated in the ordinance	Royal ordinance of 6 September 1842. 34
1846	M. François	Rs. 8,000	Royal ordinance of 9 February 1846. 35
1848	Mrs. Smith (a widow)	A residential house and out-house valued at 15,000 francs	Arrêté (Metropole) of 20 October 1848. 36
1880	Comité du Square Desbassyns de Richemont.	Rs. 918 As. 4 P. 9.	Arrêté of 2 June 1880. 37
1882	M. Houbert, Docteur en médecine	10,000 francs.	Décret of 31 December 1890. 38
1892	Mme. Frion (widow)	2,000 francs.	Arrêté of 23 January 1892. 39
1903	M. Bayet	Rs. 1,000	Arrêté of 18 September 1903. 40

Records go to show that Baslieu, Conway, Diagou modeliar, Cana Mannavin (Karaikal), Colacara Rangassamy Naiker (Laspettai) and Cou. Lakshmanassamy Chettiar (Reddiyarpalaiyam) have also made donations to the **Comités**.

The **Comités** were finally reconstituted by the **arrêté** of 12 July 1918 with the Mayors as Chairmen. It is noteworthy that in 1917 the Municipal Council of Pondicherry at one of its deliberations had authorised the introduction of a tax (otherwise called '**droit des pauvres**') to augment the income of the **Comité** in Pondicherry. Out of the 25 per cent. of the face value of the tickets collected as entertainment tax, 10 per cent was earmarked for the **Comité**. This was the main source of its income.

Loans were given to several persons on nominal interest and the income derived therefrom was used for charity. The funds were also utilised to provide relief to indigent members of all communities or to run charitable institutions. The following institutions were in receipt of monthly assistance in cash:

Subsidy :	Rs.
1. St. Joseph de Cluny ..	275 per mensem
2. Missions Etrangères (St. Antoine) ..	50 „
3. Maison de Refuge ..	15.55 „
4. Maison d'asile ..	15 „
 Donation :	
5. Maison de Couture ..	50 „
6. Maison d'asile ..	50 „
7. Notre Dame des Anges ..	50 „

The following institutions were in receipt of monthly rice donation :

1. Orphelinat des garçons ..	352 litres
2. Maison d'asile ..	250 „
3. Maison de Couture ..	250 „
4. Maison d'hospice ..	160 „
5. Maison de refuge ..	96 „
6. Maison de Gonzague ..	76 „
7. Missions Etrangères (St. Antoine) ..	180 „
8. Couvent Sacré-Cœur de Jésus ..	176 „
9. Assistance aux aveugles (Blind) ..	176 „
10. Dispensaire de St. Antoine ..	90 „
11. Vedanta Ashram at Sittananda Madam ..	180 „
12. State's Women's Association ..	90 „

13. St. Louis de Gonzague (Villiyannur)	90 litres
14. Orphelinat St. François d'assise (Kurichchikuppam)	.. 90 ..
15. 'Avvai' Madhar Sangam, Villiyannur	180 ..
16. Ecole de St. Rock, Dupuypet	.. 120 ..
17. Oriental Women's Association, Pillaitottam	.. 90 ..
18. Vivekananda Nagar Ladies' Club	.. 90 ..
19. St. Joseph's Elementary School, Ozhukarai	.. 270 ..
20. Indira Gandhi Mandram, Sattamangalam	.. 120 ..
21. Indira Gandhi Mandram, Pondicherry	90 ..

In addition to the above, cash doles ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 were paid to destitute persons every month. Thus, in all about Rs. 2.00 lakhs were spent every year for providing relief. The working of the Subrayapillai Endowment was also the responsibility of the Pondicherry **Comité**.

Comité :

The assets of the **Comité de Bienfaisance**, Pondicherry, included:

Paddy fields	.. One kany 50 kujis auctioned once every three years.
Other fields	.. 50 kujis (punjai) auctioned every three years.
Coconut trees	.. 160 trees auctioned every year.
Kalyanamandapam	.. A rent of Rs. 10 per day was collected.
General Hospital	.. A site rent of Rs. 800 was collected.
Interest on loans	.. Amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000 have been given to private individuals at 8 per cent interest.

In all a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs is held as Fixed Deposit or Savings in two Banks on behalf of the **Comité** and the Subrayapillai Endowment. The **Comité** has drawn-up plans for the construction of a shopping centre, some residential houses, and a shelter house for destitute women.

The administration constituted a Committee in 1973 to recommend ways and means to augment the financial resources of the **Comité de Bienfaisance**, Pondicherry, and to improve and strengthen its working and administration. The **Comité** at Karaikal distributed uniforms for poor school-going children during Deepavali and food packets on Republic and Independence Days every year. At the time of writing this, steps were under way to activate the **Comités** at Mahe and Yanam.

The State Social Welfare Advisory Board:

Soon after merger the *modus operandi* of social welfare schemes in the Territory underwent a new orientation. It was decided to set up an agency in Pondicherry of the Central Social Welfare Board. Accordingly the State Social Welfare Advisory Board was formed on 26 January 1955. The Secretary to Government, Development Department was made ex-officio Secretary of the Board to achieve better coordination. The expenditure on the Board's establishment was shared equally between the Central Board and the Administration.

To start with, the Board organised three Welfare Extension Projects with 15 centres at the following places :

Project I	Project II	Project III
1. Bahur	6. Tirunallar	11. Andiarpalaiyam
2. Seliyamedu	7. Ambagarattur	12. Vanjiyur
3. Kuruvinnattam	8. Settur	13. Tirumalarajanpattinam
4. Manappattu	9. Tennagudi	14. Mahe
5. Thimmanayakenpalayam	10. Kila Suprayapuram	15. Yanam

In consultation with the State Board, the administration constituted two Project Implementing Committees to run the Projects which were engaged in child welfare and welfare activities. The centres manned by gramasevikas and auxiliary mid-wives provided medical aid and domiciliary treatment for

maternity cases. A major portion of the expenditure on the projects was borne by the Central Social Welfare Board and the Ministry of Community Development, while the balance was contributed by the administration and the local people.

In 1957 when the National Extension Service Blocks switched over to the Community Development pattern, these centres also changed to the new pattern and came to be known as Coordinated Welfare Extension Projects. The 15 centres were reorganised to form two Coordinated Welfare Extension Projects one located at Pondicherry and the other at Karaikal. The newly formed Projects embraced 10 centres each and a few sub-centres. At the same time the centres at Mahe and Yanam were handed over to the Guild of Service in Mahe and the Sishu Samrakshana Kendram in Yanam. As much as 75 per cent of the approved expenditure was obtained as grant from the Central Social Welfare Board.

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the Family and Child Welfare Scheme designed to bring the whole family under the welfare programme was entrusted to the Central Board for implementation through the State Social Welfare Boards. Simultaneously it was also decided to convert all the old Welfare Extension Projects into Family and Child Welfare Projects. Naturally the two Coordinated Projects in the Territory also had to be converted into Family and Child Welfare Projects.

It may be noted that an Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project was in operation at Ariyankuppam since October, 1964, under the auspices of the Directorate of Social Welfare. This project was also converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project with effect from 14 November, 1967. 41

Under the reorganised scheme the Project Centres came to be located at the following places :

I. ARIYANKUPPAM	II. OZHUKARAI	III. TIRUNALLAR
Sub-Centres	Sub-Centres	Sub-Centres
1. Manaveli	1. Vimakavundanpalayam	1. Karaikovilpattu
2. Kakkayantoppu	2. Laspettai	2. Tirumalarajanpattinam
3. Abhishekapakkam	3. Andipalaiyam	3. Tennagudi
4. Purnankuppam	4. Aranganur	4. Ambagarattur
5. Nonanguppam	5. Nallavadu	5. Nallattur

A Functional Committee for the Ariyankuppam project was constituted on 25 September 1967.⁴² Since then the entire expenditure on this project was borne by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Pondicherry Coordinated Welfare Extension Project was converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project (Ozhukarai) in August 1968. The Functional Committee to run this Project was constituted on 4 December 1968.⁴³ The Coordinated Welfare Extension Project, Karaikal was converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project (Tirunallar) on 31 March 1969. The Functional Committee for this project was constituted on 29 July 1969.⁴⁴ The mukhyasevikas employed in these Projects were sent for training at the Training Centres in Delhi and Baroda. The field staff were also deputed for a three months' Orientation Training in Family and Child Welfare at the Training Centre in Gandhigram.

A balwadi was maintained at each centre for 50 children in the 2½-5 age group. Children were also served mid-day meals. Youth Clubs attached to the centres organised social, cultural and recreational programmes for school going children. Handicrafts were taught and books were made available for reading. Fifteen-day camps were organised for batches of 15 women for training in nutrition, methods of cooking, etc. Classes were also conducted on home craft, mother craft, sanitation and hygiene, etc.

In 1972, two new Family and Child Welfare Projects were started at Mudaliyarpettai and Nettappakkam. Functional Committees to run these Projects were also constituted in November 1973.⁴⁵ All Family and Child Welfare Projects completing five years were to be handed over to the government to be run by it. Accordingly the three Family and Child Welfare Projects at Ariyankuppam, Ozhukarai and Karaikal were handed over to the Pondicherry Administration with effect from 1 April 1974.

Socio-Economic Programme : Economically backward and destitute women were helped to supplement their family income under this programme. The Central Board extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 15,700 to the Pondicherry State Women's Association to set up a Training-cum-Production Unit at Pondicherry for making card-board boxes, paper bags, etc. with the help of the Small Industries Service Institute, Madras. The Pondicherry Women's Cottage Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd., was also given a grant of Rs. 38,000 for starting a printing press. This Unit functions successfully. An additional grant of Rs. 9,500 was sanctioned to purchase a treadle printing machine and types for the press. The Pondicherry State Women's Association was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 to revive its production unit.

Grants-in-aid programme : There are two types of grants viz., plan period grants and annual grants. Several institutions in Pondicherry and Karaikal are recipients of yearly and plan period grants from the State Social Welfare Board.

The State Women's Association, Pondicherry was extended assistance for carrying out improvements in the balwadi. The Blind Relief Association received assistance for running a craft unit. The **hospice** run by the sisters of St. Joseph de Cluny was given financial assistance for the maintenance of the aged and the infirm. The Santhi Nursery School, Muttiyalupettai was extended financial assistance for the improvement of its nursery. The Oriental Women's Association, Pondicherry, St. Joseph's Convent, Kurumbagaram and Gandhi Anbu Nilayam, Tirunallar were given financial assistance for the maintenance as well as improvement of their orphanages. The **Société Progressiste** received help for the consolidation and improvement of its nursery. Under the plan period grants, the Gandhi-Kasturba Orphanage run under the auspices of Viyomashram, Villiyannur and the **hospice** at Pondicherry were extended financial assistance.

Condensed course of education for adult women : Condensed courses were arranged by the Board with a view to enabling women who had discontinued their studies to complete the same so as to enable them to qualify as grama-sevikas, teachers, balasevikas, etc. Such courses were conducted in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe. The All India Women's Conference, Pondicherry Branch and the Family and Child Welfare Project, Mudaliyarpettai, conducted similar courses for adult women with financial assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board.

Holiday Home Programme : The Board sanctioned grants for institutions in the Territory for arranging tour programmes and holiday camps for school-going and non-school-going children.

Social welfare:

It was in April 1964, i.e. on the fourth year of the III Plan that the Directorate of Social Welfare was formed. Since then the State Social Welfare Advisory Board came to play a limited role with its attention confined to women and child welfare activities. The care of delinquent and neglected children, defenceless and destitute women, the welfare of prisoners

and habitual offenders, the deaf, dumb, blind and the physically handicapped fell as the responsibility of the newly created Directorate, which besides organising such activities under its own initiative, also encouraged private voluntary agencies to get interested in such social welfare measures.

The Children's Act, 1960 stood extended to this Territory with effect from October 1963. The rules were notified in December 1966. The extension of probation services to Pondicherry in 1967 was the next significant event. Shortly after, two District Probation Officers were appointed to deal with all kinds of probation work as defined in the Act.

A Children's Court was established on 10 June 1967. The same year a Child Welfare Board was also constituted with jurisdiction over the entire Territory. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate was appointed as the Senior Magistrate and Chairman of the Children's Court and the Child Welfare Board. He was assisted in his work by three women Social Workers who also functioned as Honorary Magistrates. In another important development, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Central Act 104 of 1956) was extended to this Territory on 24 May 1968 and the provisions of the Act brought into force on 1 September 1970 to combat the growing menace of prostitution in the Territory.

With effect from 4 October 1969 the Harijan Welfare Office hitherto functioning independently stood merged with the Directorate of Social Welfare and came to be known as the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare.

Pre-schools/Balwadies : Pre-schools and balwadies are the real centres of child welfare activity in the Territory. As on 31 March 1974, the pre-school programme alone covered 95 villages in the Territory. Each pre-school with 40 to 50 children in the 2½-5 age group was placed under the care of a balasevika and an ayah. The children enjoyed the benefit of informal education through play and recreation and mid-day meal under the scheme. Each pre-school was provided with educational and other equipments.

As on 31 March 1976, there were in all 86 pre-schools in the following places

PONDICHERY REGION

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bahur (1) | 30. Tiruvandarkovil |
| 2. Bahur (2) | 31. Tirubhuvanai |
| 3. Manappattu | 32. Mannadipattu |
| 4. Dhanwantarinagar—Gorimedu | 33. Katterikuppam |
| 5. Salaitheru | 34. Sellippattu |
| 6. Manaveli—Ariyankuppam | 35. Madagadippattuppalayam |
| 7. Dharmapuri | 36. Suttukanni |
| 8. Kalapet | 37. Kottapurinattam |
| 9. Pichchivirampet | 38. Andipalaiyam |
| 10. Gandhinagar | 39. Settippattu |
| 11. Alankuppam | 40. Sembipalayam |
| 12. Dubrayapet | 41. Tattanchchavadi |
| 13. Muttiyalupettai | 42. Perungalur |
| 14. Pondicherry-Valakulam | 43. Ramanathapuram |
| 15. Thengathittu | 44. Reddiyarpalaiyam |
| 16. Nellitoppu (1) | 45. Muttirapalaiyam |
| 17. Nellitoppu (2) | 46. Pudukuppam |
| 18. Orlayanpet | 47. Kommapakkam |
| 19. Villianur | 48. Kirumambakkam |
| 20. Gudappakkam | 49. Solaittandavankuppam |
| 21. Uruvaiyar | 50. Puranasingapalayam |
| 22. Sedarappattu | 51. Karasur |
| 23. Arumattapuram | 52. Kunichampattu |
| 24. Kariyamanikkam | 53. Pillaiyarkuppam (1) Bahur |
| 25. Suramangalam | 54. Pillaiyarkuppam (2) Bahur |
| 26. Pandacholanallur | 55. Poomiampet |
| 27. Erippakkam | 56. Sanarapet |
| 28. Embalam | 57. Molappakkam |
| 29. Madukkarai | 58. Pannittittu |

KARAIKAL REGION

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 59. Kottuchcheri | 69. Vadamarakadu |
| 60. Settur | 70. Karaikal (1) |
| 61. Vilidiyur | 71. Tirumalarajanpattinam |
| 62. Niravi | 72. Karaikal (2) |
| 63. Kilinjimedu | 73. Karaikalmedu |
| 64. T.R. Pattinam-Pattanachcheri | 74. Karakalachcheri |
| 65. Pettai | 75. Puvam |
| 66. Vanjiyur (North) | 76. Ponbetti |
| 67. Karaikal-Moideenpalli | 77. Talatteruvu |
| 68. Varachchakudi | |

MAHE REGION

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 78. Pandakkal | 80. Parakkal |
| 79. Pallur (East) | 81. Mahe |

YANAM REGION

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 82. Kanakalapeta | 85. Farampeta |
| 83. Dariyaltippa | 86. Kursampeta |
| 84. Adi-Andrapet | |

All balwadies were under the care of balasevikas trained in child welfare and child psychology. As on 31 March 1976, there were in all 28 balwadies in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions. The following are the villages in which the balwadies are located :

PONDICHERRY REGION

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Chinnavirampattinam | 11. Nonankuppam |
| 2. Tavalakuppam | 12. Manaveli |
| 3. Purnankuppam (1) | 13. Kakayantope |
| 4. Kuruchchikuppam | 14. Vimakavundanpalayam |
| 5. Pondicherry-Govindasalai | 15. Laspettai |
| 6. Pondicherry-Tiruvalluvar nagar | 16. Nallavadu |
| 7. Pondicherry-Uppalam | 17. Andiyarpalayam-Ariyankuppam |
| 8. Pondicherry-Kusappalaiyam | 18. Ozhukarai |
| 9. Ariyankuppam | 19. Aranganur |
| 10. Purnankuppam (2) | 20. Abhishekapakkam |

KARAIKAL REGION

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 21. Nedungadu | 25. Ambagarattur |
| 22. Tiruvettakudi | 26. Nallattur |
| 23. Poonmulealmangalam | 27. Tirumalarajanpattinam |
| 24. Tennagudi | 28. Kovilpattu |

Special Nutrition Programme : This programme was launched on 16 August 1970. As on 31 March 1974 there were 52 nutrition centres in the Territory covering nearly 10,200 children as well as 2,220 expectant or nursing mothers. Each of these nutrition centres distributed milk and bread to about 200 children and about fifty expectant or nursing mothers all of whom were provided with health cards.

Observation Home and Special School, Ariyankuppam : Following the extension of the Children's Act in 1963 it became necessary to open an institution for the custody, protection and treatment of children committed to it under this Act. This prompted the opening of the Observation Home and Special School at Ariyankuppam in February 1967. The Director of Harijan and Social Welfare was declared Chief Inspector of the Observation Home and Special School under the Children's Act. On 6 February 1968, the administration constituted an Advisory Committee headed by the Inspector General of Police to advise the Superintendent of the home and to review its working periodically.

Boys up to 18 years and girls up to 20 years as directed by the Children's Court/Child Welfare Board are admitted into the Home. The inmates are provided with food and clothing and imparted, besides general education, training in gardening, tailoring, carpentry, etc. during their stay here. They are also given lessons on morals and discipline.

After-Care Home, Ariyankuppam : The After-Care Home started on 30 December 1970 was attached to the Observation Home-cum-Special School in Ariyankuppam and placed under the supervision of the Superintendent, Observation Home-cum-Special School. The District Probation Officer functions as After-Care Officer and takes care of the children discharged from these institutions.

Service Home, Reddiarpalaiyam : This home, meant for the rehabilitation of destitute and widowed women, started functioning in October 1964 although it was formally inaugurated on 27 January 1965. The home was under the care of a matron. Here training was given to young widows and destitute women in suitable handicrafts so that after completion of the 3-year training, they could earn their livelihood. The inmates were also given coaching to sit for the E.S.L.C. Examination. Those who were trained in embroidery, needle-work and dress-making were sent for the lower and higher grade Technical Examinations conducted by the Tamil Nadu Government in Embroidery and Dress-making. A monthly stipend of Rs. 35 for grown-ups and Rs. 15 for children was given to the inmates during the training period. The stipend was increased to Rs. 45 and Rs. 40 respectively for grown-ups and children with effect from November 1975. On successful completion of training, the inmates were provided with a sewing machine together with accessories free of cost, as a means to their livelihood. Some training in gardening was also given to the inmates.

The Rescue and Protective (Shelter) Home, Reddiarpalaiyam : Following the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1970, a Rescue and Protective (Shelter) Home was established in June 1973 and placed under the care of a Superintendent. Women convicted under the Act were admitted here. However women remanded to custody are kept in the Central Jail. Vocational training in such trades as tailoring and dress-making was also imparted to the inmates to facilitate their rehabilitation.

Hostel for Working Women, Pondicherry : The hostel started on 1 May 1970 was meant to provide accommodation for employed women. There is no income limit for seeking admission in the hostel. Government employees are charged a concessional rent of Rs. 5 only per month and others Rs. 20 per month. This hostel with an intake capacity of 40 inmates is under the care of a lady warden. Expenses on food is divided among the inmates. The hostel is provided with reading and recreational facilities. The day to day affairs of the hostel are under the overall management of a Management Committee. The mess is in-charge of a Mess Committee headed by the warden.

Welfare of the orthopaedically handicapped : Until the end of the IV Plan period, the programme of action was restricted to the supply of prosthetic and other appliances to the physically handicapped. However under the Fifth Plan

it was proposed to start a home for the orthopaedically handicapped in the Territory. There was also a proposal to start a home for the aged and the infirm under the Fifth Plan.

Home for destitute and orphan children : As on 31 March 1974 there was no departmental orphanage in the Territory. There was a proposal to set-up an orphanage during the Fifth Plan period to take care of destitute as well as orphan boys and girls up to nine years old.

Beggar Home : Begging has not been prevented by law in the Territory although a proposal was under active consideration. To begin with, it was proposed to open a beggar-home with an initial intake capacity of 50 inmates during the V Plan period.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Lok Karya Kshetras : The Pondicherry Branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was extended help by the Directorate of Social Welfare under the 'Public Co-operation Scheme', for running Rural Lok Karya Kshetras in Ariyankuppam and Kalapet in Pondicherry region and Nedungadu and T.R. Pattinam in Karaikal region and Urban Lok Karya Kshetras at Kurichchikuppam in Pondicherry and at Karaikal. The 'National Consumer Service', an association meant to serve the consumers in Pondicherry was also run by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The operations of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the Territory came to a stand-still when the Bharat Sevak Samaj came under a probe at the all India level.

Prisoners' welfare : As part of the efforts to rehabilitate the prisoners, a skilled craftsman was appointed in the Central jail to impart training to the prisoners in making items of rattan. Subsequently a skilled tailor was appointed to impart training in tailoring. Machines worth about Rs. 15,000 were also purchased for a Bindery to provide training in book-binding. Training in Amber Charka was provided in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Sangham which had its branch in Pondicherry.

Mahila Mandals : The setting up of Mahila Mandals in as many villages as possible was an important scheme proposed to be implemented under the V Plan. These Mahila Mandals were intended to build up a base for the

development of integrated services of health, nutrition, education and recreation for children, and family life education for young mothers. Till 31 March 1975, five Mahila Mandals were started in the following villages :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ariyankuppam (Radhakrishnanagar) | 4. Shanmugapuram |
| 2. Virampattinam | 5. Murungapakkam |
| 3. Sanarapet | |

Help to Voluntary Social Service Organisations : A number of voluntary social service organisations in the Territory were extended financial assistance to carry on social service activities and to run orphanages, balwadies, creches, nursery schools, etc. The grant of financial assistance to voluntary social welfare organisations is governed by the provisions of the Pondicherry Grants-in-Aid (Voluntary and Social Welfare Organisations) Rules, 1972. Voluntary organisations engaged in activities having a bearing on the welfare of children, women, youth, the aged and the handicapped and the community alone were eligible for the grant-in-aid.

Harijan Welfare :

In consonance with the national objective, the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 was extended to this Territory with effect from 1 October 1963. A separate office for the implementation of schemes relating to Harijan Welfare was started on 1 October 1956, less than two years after merger, with the 'object of ameliorating the conditions of scheduled castes', who formed about one-sixth of the total population of the Territory. The office was placed under the direction of a Harijan Welfare Officer. For about thirteen years the Harijan Welfare Office functioned independently. But on the eve of launching the IV Plan, the office was merged with the Directorate of Social Welfare which came to be known thereafter as the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare.

The Presidential Order of 26 March 1964 placed the following castes in the Territory in the scheduled category:⁴⁶

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Adi Andhra | 6. Madiga | 11. Samban |
| 2. Adi Dravida | 7. Mala, Mala Masti | 12. Thoti |
| 3. Chakkiliyan | 8. Paky | 13. Valluvan |
| 4. Jambuvulu | 9. Pallan | 14. Vetan |
| 5. Kuravan | 10. Parayan | 15. Vettiyan |

Prior to the issue of this order, the Tamil Nadu list was adopted for Pondicherry and Karaikal regions, that of Kerala for Mahe and that of Andhra Pradesh for Yanam.

The distribution of scheduled castes according to the 1961 census was as follows :47

Name of caste	Region where scheduled	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Adi-Dravida	Pondicherry and Karaikal	24,411	12,406	12,005
2. Chakkiliyan	1,098	553	545
3. Domban	47	24	23
4. Kudumban	8	8	—
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	386	196	190
6. Nayadi	3	3	—
7. Pallan	812	389	423
8. Paraiyan, parayan (Sambavar)	26,417	13,381	13,036
9. Pulayan or Cheramar	10	7	3
10. Samban	320	182	138
11. Thoti	38	15	23
12. Valluvan	1,384	700	684
13. Vannan	8	3	5
14. Vetan	69	35	34
15. Vettiyan	173	81	92

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Malayan	..	Mahe	14	6	8
2. Paravan	..	..	8	4	4
3. Pulayan or Cheramar	..	..	1	—	1
1. Adi-Andhra	..	Yanam	1,412	697	715
2. Jambuvulu	..	..	14	9	5
3. Madiga	..	..	181	81	100
4. Mala	..	..	7	5	2
5. Mala Masti	..	..	3	2	1
6. Paky or Moti	..	..	22	9	13
			56,846	28,796	28,050

Thus out of a population of 3,69,079 as many as 56,846 belonged to the scheduled castes thereby forming 15.4 per cent. of the total population. The total number of scheduled castes enumerated in the Territory was 23. Region-wise the percentage of harijans was 26 per cent. in Karaikal, 23 per cent. in Yanam, 21 per cent. in Pondicherry and 0.27 per cent. in Mahe.

According to the 1971 census the scheduled caste population amounted to 72,921 forming 15.6 per cent. of the total population. In terms of growth the increase registered was 28.3 per cent. over that of 1961. While the general population had increased by 27.6 per cent. the scheduled caste population had increased by 28.3 per cent.

Details of commune-wise population of scheduled castes according to the 1961 and 1971 census are given below :

Commune	Year	
	1961	1971
Pondicherry ..	4,147	6,905
Ariyankuppam ..	3,029	3,700
Mudaliyarpettai ..	2,868	4,192
Ozhukarai ..	4,663	5,876
Mannadippattu ..	6,490	8,228
Villiyannur ..	7,666	9,099
Bahur ..	7,146	10,253
Nettappakkam ..	5,171	5,721
Karaikal ..	2,506	2,896
Tirunallar ..	4,169	4,508
Niravi ..	2,040	2,496
Nedungadu ..	2,434	2,784
Kottuchcheri ..	2,217	2,402
T.R. Pattinam ..	639	2,059
Mahe ..	25	25
Yanam ..	1,639	1,777

While most of the harijans eke out their living as agricultural labourers, a few continue to carry on their traditional occupation as cobblers, potters, washermen, scavengers and so on. Many have found employment as mill workers. A good number of them have turned rickshaw pullers, domestic servants etc. In terms of number (according to the 1961 census) as many as 23,953 were agricultural labourers. Cobblery was their next chief occupation. In all 1,385 were enumerated as cobblers. Of them, as many as 1,138 were found in Pondicherry region, 212 in Karaikal, 35 in Yanam and none in Mahe. In the course of a decade (1961-71) the number of persons engaged in skilled trades has shown a decline, while the number of unskilled workers registered an increase. Although the cruel manifestations of caste system are slowly dying out, the socio-economic condition of these communities has not shown any marked improvement.

The welfare schemes implemented in the Territory followed almost the national pattern, the details of which are furnished below :

Education : The main plank of the work undertaken for the advancement of scheduled castes relates to the provision of educational facilities. The programme of action includes the award of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships through a process of selection based on the income criterion. The scheme for the supply of books, slates and other stationary articles is in operation since 1961. The items are supplied free of cost to all harijan students studying from standard I to standard V. The scheme for the supply of clothes (uniform) is in operation from 1965. Under this scheme two sets of clothes are supplied to each student. Since June 1970 scheduled caste candidates undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institute at Karaikal, are given a stipend of Rs. 45 p.m. by way of incentive while candidates of other communities are eligible for only Rs. 25 p.m. in accordance with the rules framed for the purpose. The scheme for the refund of examination fees paid by harijan students was introduced in 1971.

A chain of hostels was started in the Territory to provide accommodation for harijan students. These hostels provide free boarding and lodging for students studying in secondary schools. Since 1974 inmates of all hostels are supplied two sets of uniforms each. Students belonging to backward communities are also admitted to these hostels. In all about 20 per cent. of the seats are allotted to poor but meritorious students of other communities. The hostels are run according to the rules framed for the purpose.

Details of all hostels in the Territory are furnished below :

Names of the hostels and their location	Date on which started	Whether housed in rented building or Government building	Total strength of students
1. Government Boys' Hostel, Karaikal	30-1-1960	Government building	80
2. Government Boys' Hostel, Pondicherry	29-1-1964	Government* building	100
3. Government Boys' Hostel, Serumavilangai	5-8-1968	Government building	80
4. Government Girls' Hostel, Villiyanur	1-8-1970	Government building declared open on 26 July 1975	80
5. Government Boys' Hostel, Kariyamanikkam	26-1-1973	Rented building	80
6. Government Girls' Hostel, Karaikal	15-3-1973	Do.	80
7. Government Boys' Hostel, Yanam	19-6-1974	Do.	50
8. Government Boys' Hostel, Laspettai	1-2-1975	Do.	50
9. Government Girls' Hostel, Yanam	14-11-1975	Do.	50
10. Government Boys' Hostel, T.R. Pattinam	30-6-1976	Do.	50

* The building was transferred to the Directorate of Public Health and Family Planning for locating the Leprosy Hospital. The cost of the building was to be recovered from the Directorate of Public Health and Family Planning to build a new hostel.

The adult literacy programme covering the harijans is implemented in the Territory since 1958. According to an Evaluation Study (No. 20) carried out by the Bureau of Statistics, in all 3,625 illiterate persons (mostly men) were made literate in a period of 13 years (1958-1971) at the rate of about 179 persons per annum. The number of adult schools run by the Directorate of Harijan Welfare depended upon budgetary provision. For want of sufficient motivation, Harijans have not evinced sufficient interest in the programme. The scheme did not 'evoke requisite enthusiasm among the rural illiterate adults'.⁴⁸

Since 1975, 12 tutorial centres were set up to provide coaching for school students. While secondary grade teachers were engaged to teach students from VI to VIII standards, trained graduate teachers took care of those from IX to XI standards. Such teachers were paid honoraria. Special coaching was given to scheduled caste candidates desiring to appear for the L.D.C. Examination. Such classes are conducted in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam regions since 1974.

Economic uplift : Most of the harijans are still economically very backward and eke out their living as agricultural labourers. A brief account of the earnings, assets and liability position of harijans is available in the Evaluation Report (No. 12) prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation. According to this report only 5.55 per cent. of harijans possessed assets like land or cattle. Of these only 1.37 per cent. of harijans owned land, whereas 4.23 per cent. only owned some heads of cattle. In order to lighten the burden of their profession, agricultural implements such as ploughs, spades, crowbars, axes, etc. are supplied free of cost. Tools and instruments required for carpenters, cobblers, washermen and hairdressers are also supplied to those engaged in their traditional avocations. Indigent members of the community having knowledge of some profession are given tools and instruments free of cost.

A Vocational Training Centre was started at Muttiyalupettai in the year 1959 wherein unemployed scheduled caste youths were admitted every year and given training in cutting and tailoring. This training is given to both boys and girls for a period of one year and the candidates are eligible for a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 or 30. After completion of training, each successful trainee is supplied with one sewing machine free of cost to carry on his trade. In the case of the Cobblers Training Course conducted till the year 1966, trainees were supplied necessary tools to set up trade independently soon after their

completion of training. The attempt at running a Mat Weavers Co-operative Society at Odiampet village in Villiyanur Commune for the benefit of those engaged in the craft did not prove successful. Further, to cater to the needs of scheduled castes in Karaikal region a Vocational Training Centre was started at Karaikal in February 1975.

Housing : Most of the harijan families rarely had a thatch over their heads. Even these thatched huts were often raised on lands belonging to others for which they had to pay exhorbitant rent. These huts were built with whatever waste materials such as torn gunny bags, rusted tins, etc., that they could gather around. Even before merger some feeble attempts were made to meet their problem of housing. Some of the municipalities allotted house-sites to members of these communities within their municipal limits. The allottees, however, were required to pay a nominal rent to the municipalities. Soon after merger, the administration directed the municipalities not to collect any rent from them. The Pondicherry Municipality, through its deliberation of 18 May 1955, exempted harijans from the payment of rent. By a subsequent deliberation of 24 June 1955 the house-sites were assigned to the allottees themselves.

After merger the problem of housing among harijans was sought to be tackled through a two pronged programme of action, i.e. through allotment of free house-sites on the one hand and the construction of housing colonies on the other. In a period of three years i.e. between 1958 and 1961 seventeen harijan colonies were established in the Territory. Details of villages and the number of houses built in the colonies are furnished below :

Name of village	Name of commune	Number of houses	Estimated expenditure
			Rs.
1. Tirukkanji	Villiyanur	30	18,800
2. Sedarappattu	..	42	25,600
3. Kommapakkam	Mudaliyarpettai	18	10,700
4. Kalitirtakuppam	Mannadipattu	30	18,800

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
5. Sorappattu	Mannadipattu	40	24,200
6. Tiruvandarkovil	„	40	24,200
7. Aranganur	Bahur	30	18,800
8. Manamedu	„	33	20,200
9. Manappattu	„	32	19,800
10. Kirumambakkam	„	32	19,600
11. Annavasal	Nedungadu	12	7,500
12. Nedungadu	„	30	18,800
13. Tirunallar-Arangapet	Tirunallar	20	12,500
14. Polagam	T.R. Pattinam	30	18,300
15. Vilidiyur	Niravi	30	18,800
16. Talatteruvu	Karaikal	16	10,200
17. Dariyaltippa	Yanam	30	51,000
	Total ..	495	3,37,800

These houses with masonry walls are mostly one room tenements with thatched roofs. A nominal sum of rupee one is collected from the allottees by way of rent. These houses have not yet been assigned to the allottees. There had not been any reluctance on the part of harijans to move into these colonies except in the case of Vilidiyur in Karaikal, where the allottees reportedly refused to move into the colony on account of its location in the vicinity of a temple. The houses in this colony were subsequently allotted to non-harijan families. An evaluation study carried out in 1971 drew attention to the fact that sanitary facilities were conspicuously absent in the housing colonies.⁴⁹

During the III plan period, i.e. between 1963 and 1967 twenty-nine houses were built for conservancy workers at seven different places as indicated below in Karaikal region:

Name of the place	Year of construction	Number of houses constructed	Amount spent
Karaikal Town	1966	3	Rs. P. 5,295.13
T.R. Pattinam	1963	5	5,728.38
Karaikovilpattu	1963	5	4,388.10
Kottuchcheri	1965	5	6,428.90
Keezhannavasal	1965	5	6,098.10
Tirunallar	1967	3	4,940.23
Niravi	1967	3	5,111.00

All these measures did not even touch the fringe of the housing problem of harijans in the Territory. The scheme for the distribution of free house-sites, under implementation since 1965 added a new dimension to the programme. Under this scheme lands were acquired, divided into plots and allotted to harijans free of cost for constructing houses by themselves. Each family was allotted 1.2 ares (3 cents) of land. Up to 8 October 1974, in all 1,742 house-site *pattas* were distributed to harijans in 36 villages under the scheme.

Details of villages together with house-site *pattas* distributed in each village are furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of village	Commune	Date of distribution	No. of plots allotted to landless people
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Uppalam-Savariarpet (Netaji Nagar-1)	.. Pondicherry	November' 67	28
2.	Kariyamanikkam	.. Nettappakkam	8-10-68	101
3.	Naivachcheri	.. Tirunallar	1- 7-69	29
4.	Karaikal-Paravaipet	.. Karaikal	1- 7-69	26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Devamapuram-Pathakudipet	Tirunallar	26-8-70	23
6.	Uppalam Savariarpet (Netaji Nagar)	.. Pondicherry	26-1-71	19
7.	Sarcasimedu	.. Bahur	26-1-71	16
8.	Attuvaikalpet	.. Villiyanur	26-1-71	61
9.	Poomiampet	.. Ozhukarai	15-9-71	69
10.	Karkilambakkam	.. Nettappakkam	15-9-71	16
11.	Kuruvinattam	.. Bahur	15-9-71	45
12.	Nettappakkam	.. Nettappakkam	15-9-71	67
13.	Mangalam	.. Villiyanur	3-3-72	33
14.	Orlayampet	.. Mudaliyarpettai	15-8-72	52
			21-8-72	49
			31-8-72	10
			14-9-72	6
15.	Nedungadu-Manalmedu	.. Nedungadu	2-10-72	15
16.	Uliapathu	.. Niravi	2-10-72	30
17.	Kil Vanjiyur	.. T.R. Pattinam	2-10-72	28
18.	Tirunallar-Thachanthidal	.. Tirunallar	5-12-72	27
19.	Tondamanattam (Ramanathapuram)	.. Villiyanur	26-1-73	26
20.	Gudappakkam	.. Villiyanur	26-1-73	37
21.	Alankuppam	.. Ozhukarai	16-1-73	47
22.	Suramangalam	.. Nettappakkam	27-1-73	114
23.	Karaiyamputtur	.. Bahur	27-1-73	55
24.	Thiruvengadapuram	.. Nedungadu	16-3-73	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25.	Tirubhuvanai-Periyapet	.. Mannadipattu	31-5-73	74
26.	Madagadipattu	.. Mannadipattu	31-5-73	29
27.	Pidarikuppam	.. Mannadipattu	5-6-73	35
28.	Uruvaiyar	.. Villiyanur	22-6-73	56
29.	Mudaliyarpettai-Olandai	.. Mudaliyarpettai	25-8-73	88
30.	Tiruvettakudi	.. Kottuchcheri	17-9-73	146
31.	Sivarantagam	.. Villiyanur	2-10-73	54
32.	Andipalaiyam	.. Mannadipattu	8-8-74	41
33.	Pangur	.. Villiyanur	3-10-74	22
34.	Kil-Sattamangalam	.. Villiyanur	5-10-74	30
35.	Kunichampattu	.. Mannadipattu	6-10-74	121
36.	Tuttippattu	.. Villiyanur	8-10-74	17
				1,742

This programme for the distribution of house-sites continued to be implemented with vigour to cover more harijans in many more villages. In all these new settlements about 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the sites were allotted to non-harijans to bring about some kind of communal integration.

Under a scheme launched in 1974 civic amenities such as approach roads, internal roads, pathways to burial grounds, culverts, bath rooms, lavatories, etc. were provided in harijan localities. Such amenities were provided in 41 villages at a total cost of Rs. 7.04 lakhs during 1974-75. Works costing Rs. 5.84 lakhs were under execution in 32 villages at the time of writing this.

Water-supply : As part of the harijan welfare measures, arrangements were also made to provide hygienic drinking water to harijan localities in the Territory. Up to 1967, thirty overhead tanks were constructed in harijan villages. Details of villages in which overhead tanks were built and the year of construction are given below :

Sl. No. (1)	Place (2)	Year (3)
1.	Karkilambakkam	1962
2.	Uthiravaginipt	"
3.	Sattamangalam	"
4.	Tirukkanji	"
5.	Tiruvandarkovil	"
6.	Murungappakkam	"
7.	Erippakkam	1963
8.	Villiyannur-Periyapet	"
9.	Dubrayapet	"
10.	Madagadipattu	"
11.	Varachchakudi	"
12.	Thiruvengadapuram	"
13.	Sendanattam	1964
14.	Solaittandavankuppam	"
15.	Kudiiruppupalayam	"
16.	Kirumambakkam	"
17.	Manamedu-Bahur	"
18.	Odiyambattu	"

(1)	(2)	(3)
19.	Sorapattu	1964
20.	Sanyasikuppam	"
21.	Niravi-Vadakupet	"
22.	Melaoduturai	"
23.	T.R. Pattinam-Mariamankoil area	"
24.	Kottuchcheri-Keezhapet	"
25.	Karaikal-Thalatheru	1966
26.	Oussudu	"
27.	Kil Kassakkudi	"
28.	Serumavilangai	"
29.	Vadakattalai	1967
30.	Vadhanur	"

Up to 1976 eight pressure tanks were constructed at the following villages :

1. Pichchivirampet	.. 1972	5. Pandaravadai Settur	.. 1973
2. Kandanpet	.. 1973	6. Kil Vanjiyur	.. 1973
3. Karkkangudi	.. 1973	7. Tiruvettakudi (North)	.. 1974
4. Akkaravattam-Periyapet	.. 1973	8. Sorakkudi	.. 1976

The following villages were benefited by extension of pipelines:

Pondicherry region

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Uthiravaginipet | 2. Poraiyur | 3. Thengathittu |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|

Karaikal region

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. T.R. Pattinam-Mariamankovil area | 10. Kottuchcheri (North) |
| 2. Vadakattalai | 11. Kottuchcheri (East) |
| 3. Thalatteruvu | 12. Kottuchcheri-Keezhapet |
| 4. Elayankudi | 13. Kottuchcheri-Arulapillai Sethi |
| 5. Naivachcheri-Periyarnagar | 14. Kil Kassakkudy |
| 6. Nallambal | 15. Tiruvettakudi |
| 7. Melaiyur | 16. Tiruvettakudi (North) |
| 8. Kil Oduturai | 17. Tiruvettakudi (South) |
| 9. Niravi (North) | |

In all 50 wells were constructed in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions. A list of places where the wells were dug is furnished below:*

Pondicherry region

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aranganur | 5. Pudukkuppam |
| 2. Kakkayantoppu | 6. Sellipattu |
| 3. Manamedu-Bahur | 7. Uthiravaginiipet |
| 4. Manappattu (Colony) | 8. Virampattinam |

* List furnished by the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Some of the villages mentioned here do not figure among the 388 census villages.

Karaikal region

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Andur | 22. Pandaravadai Settur |
| 2. Kottuchcheri-Arulapillai Sethi | 23. Polagam |
| 3. Devamapuram (1) | 24. Puvam |
| 4. Devamapuram (2) | 25. Tirunallar-Sakkilipet |
| 5. Kakkamuli (1) | 26. Varachchakudi-Sendapattu |
| 6. Kakkamuli (2) | 27. Serumavilangai (1) |
| 7. Karaikal-Kallaraipet | 28. Serumavilangai (2) |
| 8. Karaikal-Periapet | 29. Tennagudi |
| 9. Kil Vanjiyur | 30. Tirunallar-Pathakudy |
| 10. Mathur-Kothankudy | 31. Tiruvettakudi |
| 11. Kottuchcheri-Keezhapet | 32. T.R. Pattinam-Mudalimedupet |
| 12. Kulakudy | 33. Karaikal-Paravaipet |
| 13. Vizhidiur-Manampettai | 34. Vadakattalai |
| 14. T.R. Pattinam-Mariammankoil area | 35. Valattamangalam (1) |
| 15. Mel Kasakkudi-Thenpadhi | 36. Valattamangalam (2) |
| 16. Nallattur | 37. Valattamangalam (Keezhapet) |
| 17. Nedungadu-Manalmedu | 38. Valattamangalam (South) |
| 18. Naivachcheri | 39. Valattamangalam (West) |
| 19. Uliapathu | 40. Vanjiyur |
| 20. Karaikal-Pallivasalpet | 41. Varachchakudi-Pulianthope |
| 21. Panchatcharapuram | 42. Vilidiyur (Colony) |

Community Halls : The scheme for the construction of Community Halls in harijan settlements so as to provide them better places for conducting meetings, adult education classes and social functions like marriages, etc., was taken up for implementation in 1961. Till the end of March 1968, thirtyfive community halls were constructed in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions.

The following are the places in which the community halls are located :

Sl. No. (1)	Name of village (2)	Commune (3)
1.	Dubrayapet	Pondicherry
2.	Kurichchikuppam .. .. .	..
3.	Orlayampet	Mudaliyarpettai
4.	Puduppalayam .. .. .	..
5.	Tiruvandarkovil (Colony)	Mannadipet
6.	Katterikuppam .. .. .	..
7.	Kalitirtakuppam .. .. .	..
8.	Villiyannur-Periyapet	Villiyannur
9.	Sendanatham .. .. .	..
10.	Sedarappattu .. .. .	..
11.	Kirumambakkam	Bahur
12.	Madukkarai	Nettappakkam
13.	Kariyamanikkam .. .. .	..
14.	Karkilambakkam .. .. .	..
15.	Karaikal-Karaikovilpattu	Karaikal
16.	Karaikal-Thirunagar .. .. .	..
17.	Karaikal-Kothapet .. .. .	..
18.	Ambagarattur (Colony)	Tirunallar

(1)	(2)	(3)
19.	Tirunallar-Therkkupet	Thirunallar
20.	Serumavilangai	"
21.	Kil Subbarayapuram	"
22.	Niravi-Kilaspeta	Niravi
23.	Akkaravattam-Periyapeta	"
24.	Kottuchcheri-Keezhapeta	Kottuchcheri
25.	Kottuchcheri-Thenkaraipeta	"
26.	Kottuchcheri-Arulapillai Sethi	"
27.	Kil Kassakkudi	"
28.	Tiruvettakudi	"
29.	Vadamattam	Nedungadu
30.	Paruttikkudi	"
31.	Vadakattalai	"
32.	Puttakudi-Tondamangalampeta	"
33.	Melannavasal-Salaiapeta	"
34.	Keezhannavasal	"
35.	T.R. Pattinam-Mudalimedupeta	T.R. Pattinam

Other social welfare measures : The poor among the scheduled castes were given legal aid in all proceedings relating to eviction cases before civil and criminal courts under the Pondicherry Legal-Aid to Poor Scheduled Castes Rules, 1971. However not many have sought assistance under these rules so far.

The organisation of Madhar Sangams in villages where harijans are predominant was a recent endeavour, designed to educate the women on family budget, family planning and also to teach them some useful trades. Such Madhar Sangams were given a sewing machine each and some cooking vessels for the purpose. While a few sangams have already been started in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam regions, more were under formation.

In an effort to encourage marriages between members of scheduled castes and other communities, such couples were given gold medals, weighing one and a half sovereigns of 14 carat purity. The above scheme was subsequently modified so as to present the couple with a sum of Rs. 5,000 of which Rs. 300 was allowed for marriage expenses, Rs. 700 for purchase of household articles and Rs. 4,000 was given in the form of Small Savings Certificates in the joint name of the couple.

Financial assistance was extended to voluntary organisations engaged in harijan uplift work and in the propagation of the evils of untouchability in the Territory. The following are some of the other social welfare measures implemented by the Directorate.

1. Grant-in-aid to municipalities for elimination of the practice of carrying night soil as head loads.
2. Grant-in-aid to municipalities for construction of houses for conservancy workers.

Reservation : As per government orders, 16 per cent. and 5 per cent. of government jobs were reserved for candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

A State-Level Advisory Board was constituted in February 1966 with a view to safeguarding the interests of harijans in the Territory and to look into their grievances. A high level committee with the Lieutenant-Governor as Chairman was constituted in 1975 to look after the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to review the schemes implemented for their welfare. A high level cell with Secretary (Welfare) as Chairman was constituted in 1976 to review incidents involving offences against members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Territory.

IV. Endowments, Mutts and Choultries

The creation of endowments in favour of temples, mutts and choultries was one of the most popular acts of piety in the olden days. Sometimes the devotees themselves caused the erection of temples, mutts or choultries and endowed properties in their favour especially for their upkeep and maintenance, for the celebration of certain festivals or religious ceremonies or for feeding pilgrims, mendicants or sanyasis.