

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Many of our Administrative institutions including administrative posts or taxes have come down to us from the remote past. Even to-day, the institution of the village accountant continues and he has been the successor of the Karnam or Senabova of yore, and land revenue and house tax have been sources of State revenue from the beginning. Such concepts had been laid down by authorities like Manu, Kautalya, Shukra and others. The Gangas who ruled over this region and from whose times we have recorded history claim to have followed these authorities in administration, and this claim has been verified by scholars who have studied the administrative institutions with the help of inscriptional evidence. Following the injunctions of Kautalya, they had divided the realm with administrative divisions of 10 or 100 villages. Thus we hear their whole territory being called Gangavadi-96,000, Ganga-6000, Kunungil-500 (Dv 42), Salne-300 or Sannenadu (Dv 42 and 14), Kalkurida-300 (Ht 86), Manne-300 (Mg 1 and 25) and smaller units like Bempuru-12. These administrative units continued with some minor changes even later. Punnadu mentioned in a Ganga record of c 900 (Dv 41) is later spoken of as Punnadu-70 in 1328 (Db 36). The various administrative units mentioned in the traditional text like *mandala* (province) *vishaya* (district) *bhoga*, all Sanskrit nomenclatures, were used. We come across terms like *Paru vishaya* or *parati bhoga* in a Ganga record (Ht 170). The Cholas used the word *mandala* as in the case of *Vikramachola mandala* or *Jayagondachola mandala*. *Nadu* was a Dravidian term used by the Gangas, Cholas and other rulers, and *seeme* was another such term used for administrative units. In Ganga times, there were units like *Manne nadu*, *Nekkundi nadu* (mentioned in the Kondahally record (Ht 37), *Sanne nadu*, *Kukkanare* (in 750) or the later *Kukkanuru nadu* (N1 38 and N1 37 of 1033) etc.

The Chola records describe this area as mainly in the larger province called *Mudigonda Chola Mandala* and in this were *Rajendra Chola volanadu* *Kshatriya Shikhamani volanadu* and *Karikala Chola volanadu*.

Kilalve Nadu, Murushu Nadu (the later Morasunadu) and Kilalvenadu were parts of it. This was in the regions of modern Kanakapura and Devanahalli taluks. Parts of Nelamangala taluk was in Vikrama Chola *mandala* as per a record from Soladevanahalli (NI 1). Sannenadu and Kukkanuradu were parts of this *mandala*. Areas around Manne and Nidaghatta (Hoskote tq) were in Nigarili Chola *mandala*. This included *nadus* like Ilaipakka (Yelahanka), Bempuru (Begur) and Mashandi and Honganur (Punganuru) now in Channapatna tq was in Kelalainadu in Mudigonda Chola *mandalam* in 1017 (Cp 42). Peruvettokodai, a place in the modern Kanakapura tq was in the same Kelalainadu of Veerarajendra Volanadu in the same *mandalam* as above in 1181 (Kn 84A and 84B).

Under the Hoysalas the same arrangements continued more or less and many *nadus* whose names were not mentioned in earlier records are mentioned here. The Gunjur record of 1301 of Vishwanatha among others, speaks of *nadus* like Macandi, Murasa, Kaivara and Ilaipakka connected with this district (P. 51) Mannenadu (1115), Sannainadu, Sigala (1150) or Sigalanadu (1119), Periyannadu (1304) are some other units from this region under the Hoysalas.

Under Vijayanagara, the nomenclature of divisions and their size also changed though for sometime the divisions of the Chola times which had been continued under the Hoysalas, also continued for sometime as in the case of Jayagonda Chola *mandala*, but later Toravalinadu continued in 1433 (Ht 155), but the concept of the *mandala* was given up. Words like *seeme*, *valitha chavadi*, *sthala*, *venthe* and *hobli* (the last term standing for a group of villages, continuing even now) came into vogue. Ilitore village for instance, was in Shivanasamudra *seeme*, Yelahanka *nadu* (the old unit continuing) and Halasuru *sthala* (Dv 81, of 1425). Another place (Hesaraghatta) in the same *seeme* and *nadu* was in Kakolu *sthala* and Cheluru *chavadi* in 1533 (n1 31). Varadahalli was in Hejjaji *seeme* and Tippuru *sthala* (Db 42, of 1493). A record of 1481 speaks of Channapatna *rajya* and Hommalige *nadu* (Kn 8) and another record of 1538 speaks of Channapatna *seeme* and Hommalige *nadu* (Kn 10), and this *seeme* and *rajya* appear to be used for the same unit. Similarly *sthala* appears to be synonymous to *hobli* standing for a smaller unit above a village. *Chavadi* appears to be the office both at a revenue village level (under a revenue village there can be many hamlets or settlements) and at the *hobli* level, the word stood for a revenue office. But nothing can be said for certain as many a time these terms indicating administrative units were also used loosely, though they have continued till the emergence of modern divisions after the advent of the British such as *hobli*, *taluk*, *sub-division*, *district* and *division*. This statement is made in view of the fact that a record of 1763 reads thus. "Manchanahalli

village of Kambalu *hobli* under Shuragiri *sthala* which is in the Pattana *hobli seeme* (?) and in the Vicharada *chavadi valitha*."

Of the officers, we hear of *mandalaswamy* (in 1299, Kn 76), a *mahaprabhu* (in 1299, Kn 76 and in 1369, Cp 15) over a *nadu*, *gavunda* or *gauda* (N1 37 of 1033) the village headman, and also the *senabova*. The *senabova* was earlier called *srikarna* in Chola records (MAR, 1942 No 17) and also *Kanakkan* (at Maiur dated 1007 AD Cp 128). A record dated 1586 from Tippur (Db 5) mentions the Parupatyagara of a *seeme*, and *gauda* and the *senabova* of the village and *sunkada manegara*, agent or superior connected with tolls. The *Sunkada adhikari* of Morasunadu is mentioned in 1382 (Dv 58). There were also revenue officials called *nadu senabova* over a *nadu* (at Yelahanka under Hoysala Ballala, Bn 31; or over Sannenadu, Bn 41). Similarly there was a *gavunda* over a *nadu*, and we come across a *gavunda* over Kaivara Nadu under the Hoysalas (Ht 40). He was a police as well as a military official. The Kudalur *mahajanas* (in the *agrahara* village) appointed one individual as *gamunda* and conferred certain lands as per former custom and the land is called *Ikidangai* in Tamil (Co 112). Haider Ali appointed one Besta Lakka Naik for the post of *gaudike* at Tubugere (Tubugere) and granted certain lands as *inam* for his maintenance (Db 12). A record of (Kn 94) of Mysore rulers dated 1662 speaks of the *gurikars*, the Parpatyagara, the Manihyagara (same as *manegara*) of *sunka*, the Senabhogas and the Rahutas in the *seemes* and *gadis* of Kanikaranahalli (Kanakapura). *Rahuta* here stands for a cavalryman and *gurikar* is a headman or perhaps a police official. The *gadi* was used to mean a modern taluk in earlier Mysore administration.

With the decline of the Vijayanagara rule, Bangalore region passed into the hands of the Mysore rulers. After the advent of the *mughuls* in the South, impact of their rule was evidenced in administration. In the growing kingdom of Mysore in about 1701, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, it is stated, distributed the State business of the Central Government into 18 *kutcheries* or departments which later became popular as "Athara Kutcheri". Though the main frame work was borrowed from the Mughal practice and procedure, the details worked out by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, were essentially indigenous, says C. Hayavadana Rao. The Central administrative set up initiated by the King was so far reaching in effect that later under the Commissioner's rule (1831-81), the Central Secretariat continued to be called Athara Kutcheri.

Haider and Tipu had divided the realm into *asofis* or provinces (districts), being looked after by one *asof* and a deputy *asof* or Faujdar. *Asofi* was divided into *amil* or taluk, looked after by an

amildar (Tahsildar). *Simpt* was a further subdivision equivalent to a modern *hobli*. *Tipu* further divided *asofis* into *tukadis* (taluks) each under an Amildar, Sheristedar, *gumasthas* (clerks), *tarafdars*, *athavane* peons, one *golla* (or assistant), one shroff and one *munshi*. Over 20 to 30 *tukadis* were combined to form one *asofi*. After the fall of Shrirangapattana the office of the Asof was abolished but that of the Faujdar continued and he came to have revenue powers also.

Under Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the Bangalore Rural District was in the Faujdari of Bangalore. In 1834 (after the take over by the British in 1831), these Faujdaris were reconstituted into four divisions and Bangalore Rural district was in the Bangalore Division. European Superintendent replaced the Faujdar. The Superintendent exercised the revenue, magisterial and certain judicial duties and to supervise all civil government offices. The judicial and police functions of the Amildars were restricted and defined. In civil disputes the powers of the Amildars and Panchayats were defined. The period between 1834-1861 witnessed a thorough revamping of the general administration, under Cubbon, the then Commissioner. The Superintendents of divisions were invested with larger powers. The Amildars who were in charge of taluks functioned under the direct control of the Superintendent, but were allowed to communicate directly with the Commissioner. Cubbon was responsible for the establishment of several departments to work independently of the Secretariat subject to the control of the Commissioner. Another important change was that the Dewan's office was amalgamated with that of the Commissioner. An officer with the designation of the Huzur Head Sheristedar was placed in charge of the Revenue Department.

Lewin Bowring (1862-1870) succeeded Cubbon and further regularised the administration on lines resembling that of the British Indian Provinces. Creation of Bangalore district was his achievement (1863). He reduced the number of Divisions from four to three. In 1869, the office of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore was created and the Superintendents of the Division came to be styled as Commissioner and Deputy Superintendents of the next units came to be styled as Deputy Commissioners. The Assistant Superintendents were relieved of many judicial duties and Judicial Assistants were appointed for each district. In 1874-1875, Amildars were also relieved of many judicial responsibilities as Munsiffs were appointed. In 1879 when the Commission was once again re-organised in view of the future Rendition, the posts of Commissioners of Divisions were abolished. At the district level there were Deputy Commissioners and under them there were Assistant Commissioners. Under the Assistant Commissioners were

the Amildars. Hence the present administrative set-up dates back to 1879, since when there has been little change in the pattern.

Earlier the districts of Bangalore and Kolar constituted the Bangalore *Faujdarī*., which was later called the Bangalore Division. This arrangement continued until the formation of the Nandidurg Division in 1863. It was in that year that the Bangalore District was created separating Kolar from it. The Bangalore Rural District was created in 1986 comprising of the taluks of Kanakapura, Magadi, Channapatna, Ramanagaram, Nelamangala, Dodballapur, Devanahalli and Hoskote. The headquarters of the Bangalore rural district is presently Bangalore. The district is organised into two sub-divisions viz., Dodballapur comprising of Dodballapur, Hoskote, Devanahalli and Nelamangala taluks. The Ramanagaram sub-division comprising of Ramanagaram, Channapatna, magadi and Kanakapura taluks. The Closepet (Ramanagaram) sub-division comprising of the taluks of Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura was formed in 1884. Devanahalli taluk was absorbing in 1882 and it was again revived in 1886. In 1873 Channapatna was formed into a sub-taluk under Closepet and it was later upgraded into a taluk. Magadi taluk was established in 1873. The present administrative system is organised on the modern uniform lines as elsewhere in Karnataka. The District is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-division is under an Assistant Commissioner and the taluk under a Tahsildar. The Bangalore Rural District is under the administrative control of the Bangalore Division headed by the Divisional Commissioner.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER

The Divisional Commissioner (earlier called as Faujdar) was called Superintendent till 1861. Later in 1869 when the Office of the Chief Commissioner was created, the Superintendents of the division came to be styled Commissioners. After 1956, the post of the Commissioner was redesignated as Divisional Commissioner. The Divisional Commissioner is the pivotal executive authority in the Division to organise and supervise the administrative machinery for implementing the policies of the Government. He is mainly responsible for the administration of revenue and maintenance of Law and Order. He is empowered to inspect all the departments directly under his charge and also to ensure that work is being carried out in accordance with the law and standing orders of the Government. He exercises administrative control over police force, only with regard to the maintenance of law and order of the Division.

The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the Revenue Administration. He is also the chief co-ordinating authority for all Departments at the Divisional level. Being the head of the division, he will consider recommendations made regarding the Revenue administration by the Deputy Commissioner. When natural calamities like floods and droughts occur, the Divisional Commissioner has to be vigilant and bestow his best attention in organising relief measures. He has to be vigilant in effecting remedial measures whenever there is rise in prices and scarcity of food grains and other essential consumer goods. With the formation of the Zilla Parishads with effect from 1-4-1987 the development functions of the Divisional Commissioner have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad which is headed by a Chief Secretary, who acts as a liaison between the Government and the Council (Also see Chapter XIV). The Divisional Commissioner is vested with various statutory functions and powers. The statutory powers can be conferred specifically by the provisions of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964. He is the prescribed authority under Section 104 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act.

The Divisional Commissioner is the main channel through whom the Deputy Commissioner has to send all proposals pertaining to revenue matters, municipal administration etc. to the State Government. Being the head of the divisional administration, he is responsible for distributing and reappropriating budget grants to the revenue offices, Community Development Blocks, Zilla Parishad and to some extent to the Municipalities also. The Divisional Commissioner is the main appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioner in matters of revenue administration, both in regard to revenue laws and disciplinary proceedings relating to the revenue staff. In a nutshell, it may be said that his functions are supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, appellate and revisional.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Deputy Superintendents for the district were appointed when districts were created during the days of the Commissioner's rule. In 1869 when the Commissioner was designated as the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendents of the district came to be styled Deputy Commissioners. The district being a viable administrative unit below the State level, the Deputy Commissioner plays a pivotal role particularly after 1956. The district is a unit of administration not only for the Revenue department but also for almost all the Departments of the Government. As the study team on District Administration rightly states that "The District is the most convenient geographical unit where the total apparatus of public

administration can be concentrated and when it comes into direct contact with the people. Most Departments of the State Government outside the Secretariat have external services which are located in the district. The sum total of the Central Government together constitute the administrative machinery in the district". The Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of State property in the district.

Revenue functions : The assessment of land revenue is generally of three kinds viz. (a) agricultural assessment (b) non-agricultural assessment and (c) miscellaneous. The power of collecting and accounting of all such revenue vests with the Deputy Commissioner who has to see that the revenue dues to the Government is recovered regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Deputy Commissioner has been invested with large powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules. In addition to the duties relating to land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments like Stamps and Registration Act, water rate in respect of irrigation etc. He exercises various powers under several Acts and Rules, such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Irrigation Act, Excise Act, Public Health Act, Essential Commodities Act etc. and rules thereunder, the Old Age Pension Rules, Freedom Fighters' Welfare Rules, Government Servants Welfare Fund Rules and so on. While disposing of revenue disputes, he would exercise quasi-judicial functions. The Deputy Commissioner is also empowered to survey and settle boundary disputes relating to lands. He is the custodian of all Muzrai Institutions in the district and he is also concerned with the Small Savings Scheme. Recently he has been invested with powers to inspect all Government Offices, except judicial and police offices in the district.

Judicial powers: The Deputy Commissioner being the District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. But consequent to the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate would not deal with dispensation of justice in the trial process. Being the head of all Executive Magistrates in the district, he exercises extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code, Karnataka Police Act etc. for the maintenance of law and order. In his capacity as the District Magistrate he directly controls the Police force at times of protecting public peace. The Deputy Commissioner also has supervisory powers over the administration of Jails and Lock-ups in the district. He is empowered to maintain law and order through the police and by regulating and penal actions; he has special powers to make use of

preventive detention or get persons bound in the interest of public safety. Being the head of the executive machinery in the district, he issues licences and permits under Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., with powers to supervise the general administration of these Acts. He is also authorised to issue licences under the Cinematograph Act and exercises power vested with regard to the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. He should also look after proper implementation of various instructions of the Government, given from time to time under the Foreigners' Act, in respect of issuing and checking visas, passports etc.

The Deputy Commissioner was the Deputy Development Commissioner till the starting of the Zilla Parishads. As such now the District Rural Development Society (DRDS) ceases to exist as the entire activities of the society came to be transferred to the Zilla Parishad. Under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Rules, he has been vested with special powers of procurement of food grains and proper management of food and civil supplies. The Deputy Commissioner is the District Registrar in which capacity, he has to supervise the working of various Sub-Registry offices. He is the head of several bodies in his capacities as (a) Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, (b) Chairman, Family Welfare Action Committees, (c) Chairman, District Library Authority etc.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the Headquarters Assistant who also functions as the Additional District Magistrate. He is also assisted by a Food Assistant and a Food and Civil Supplies Assistant. There is a group-B officer designated as office Assistant for supervising the subordinate staff of the Office and a District Planning officer to assist in Planning matters. There are nine sections in the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner.

In the Revenue section, there is one Headquarters Assistant, three Tahsildars (one Leave Reserve Tahsildar, one Municipal Tahsildar and one Muzrai Assistant), one Office Assistant, two Stenographers, four Sheristedars, Rent Control Inspector and other subordinate staff. The registration section has one Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and other staff. The Food section has one Food Assistant, Food Tahsildar, one Accounts Superintendent and other necessary staff. In the Planning Section, there is one District Planning Officer, one Assistant Director of Planning, one Assistant Statistical Officer and other subordinate staff.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

The post of the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) for the Bangalore (Rural) District was originally created to mainly look after the developmental projects and schemes of the Government. But, with the starting of the Zilla Parishad all development functions have been transferred to the Parishad. But the revenue functions of the Special Deputy Commissioner who still assists the Deputy Commissioner remain unchanged. Presently the post being vacant, the powers rest with the Deputy Commissioner. The special D.C. will deal with various matters relating to Land and Land Revenue including recovery of all Government dues, Land Acquisition, Stamps and Registration, Societies Registration Act (1960), Registration of Firms under Indian Partnership Act (1932), Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments, Census of Agricultural Holdings, matters relating to Forests, Rent Control, Land Reforms, Irrigation etc. He will also exercise special powers invested in him with regard to Land Improvement Loans Act (1963), Agriculturists Loans Act (1958). He will deal with other matters relating to the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings, Abolition of Inam tenures, Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) and Vacant Lands in Urban areas (Prohibition of Alienation Act 1975). The Office of the Special Deputy Commissioner comprises of one Gazetted Manager, two Accounts Superintendents and other necessary staff.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

Each Sub-division is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. The Bangalore Rural District has the sub-divisions at Dodballapur and Ramanagaram respectively. The Assistant Commissioner is the immediate superior authority over the Tahsildars and Chief Officers of the Town Municipal Councils. He should exercise effective supervision over the whole office establishment, systematise and co-ordinate the office administration and guard against delay in official procedure. He supervises both Revenue and Development works. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-division has been vested with powers of the Deputy Commissioner under many sections of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act (1964) and also other state laws. He is the first appellate authority in respect of revenue matters and he is also the authority at the lowest level, at which powers of revision under Section 56 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act (1964) are vested. The Assistant Commissioner is also the Land Acquisition Officer and Betterment Levy Officer. He is the Chairman of the Tribunals constituted under Karna-

taka Land Reforms Act (1961), for the taluks in his sub-division. In respect of development, he is the immediate official superior to the Block Development Officer. But, with effect from 1-4-1987, with the starting of the Zilla Parishads, the developmental powers of the Assistant Commissioner ceases. He is the Returning Officer for one or more of the Assembly constituencies in his sub-division.

Magisterial powers: Being the head of the General Administration of the sub-division, the Assistant Commissioner also discharges several magisterial powers. He has been designated as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. He investigates cases on his own initiative and also cases referred to him by the Deputy and the Divisional Commissioners. At the taluk level, he is the presiding authority of several committees. The Assistant Commissioner is generally assisted by a Manager (Sheristedar), four First Division Assistants, four Second Division Assistants and other subordinate staff.

TAHSILDAR

The Tahsildar (or 'Amildar' as formerly known) is in charge of the taluk. The Tahsildar is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. He has also to execute the orders passed by them. The Tahsildar is generally regarded as representative of the Government at the taluk level. He has to accept mutations, hear and pass orders in disputed cases, test the Record of Rights and crops in respect of the village sites. He has to pay special attention to the removal of encroachments on Government lands. The Tahsildar has to initiate action on breaches of Land Reforms Act and to inspect works for which land improvement loans have been sanctioned or are to be sanctioned. Collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as recovery of *tagai* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like are the responsibilities of the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar has to discharge duties and responsibilities vested in him under the Land Revenue Act, Land Reforms Act and such other Acts and Rules relating to the administration of the taluk. He being the taluk head, has to supervise the procurement of food grains and its proper distribution through the fair price shops. Further, the Tahsildar has to effect levy of paddy and other food grains and has to personally supervise the government stock of food grains held by different owners, Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) and such other agencies. He has been vested with several powers as per the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules thereunder. The Tahsildar has been authorised to sanction old age pensions. He is the

Taluk Magistrate in which capacity he exercises certain magisterial powers for the maintenance of law and order in his territorial jurisdiction. As the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer, he is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the electoral rolls. He heads the election machinery at the taluk level in the capacity of Assistant Returning Officer. The Tahsildar is assisted by taluk Sheristedars (Deputy Tahsildars), Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, Record Keepers and other staff. There had been Special Tahsildars for the purpose of effecting Land Reforms, Twenty Point Economic Programme etc.

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The Block Development Officer also functions at the taluk level, each taluk being regarded as a Community Development Block. He was the executive of the Taluk Development Board till recently. All the programmes of the blocks have to be planned and various activities of development were to be co-ordinated by him. With effect from 1-4-1987 the revenue functions of the Block Development Officers have ceased as he has to work under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by one Manager and other necessary staff. He is the Secretary of the Taluk Panchayath Samiti under the newly introduced set-up.

REVENUE INSPECTOR

The taluks are further divided into hoblis or revenue circles. The Revenue Inspector is in charge of the administration of the hobli. The eight taluks of the Bangalore Rural District have been further sub-divided into 33 hoblies or revenue circles, each under the charge of a Revenue Inspector.

In the administration of revenue matters, he is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk. He has to attend the works like recovery of land revenue, betterment levy, loans and advances, procurement and distribution of food grains etc. He is the main field official, who will be instrumental in the actual execution of the orders of the government in respect of revenue matters. The Revenue Inspector has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants in charge of the villages and also to inspect the boundary marks, government lands, and encroachments thereon. Building up the records of land grants, land acquisitions and such other matters like old age pensions etc., are other functions of the Revenue Inspectors. Besides, he attends to such other various works as entrusted to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

NAD KACHERIS

With a view to decentralise the revenue administration and ease the pressure of work on the taluk offices, whose powers and functions have increased enormously, Nad Kacheris or hobli level offices have been opened on an experimental basis from the 15th August 1986. The Nad Kacheri is headed by one Deputy Tahsildar and the necessary staff. Out of the 21 revenue functions of the Tahsildar, nine have been delegated to this office at present. These Nad Kacheries are functioning in all the taluks of the Bangalore Rural district selected in one of the revenue circles. Earlier in 1986 Nad Kacheries were opened at places such as Tubagere, Kundana, Nandagudi, Thyamagondlu, Bidadi, Kudur, Virupakshapura and Sathanur. In 1988, eight more Nad Kacheries have been opened in eight new hoblies at the rate of one in each taluk, and 16 hoblies are covered under this programme. The new ones are Sasalu, Channarayapatna, Sulibele, Surapur, Kutagal, Thippasandra, Malur and Maralawadi.

VILLAGE OFFICERS

The village administration was earlier entrusted to the hereditary village officers under the provisions of the old Bara-Baluti system (see also Chapter XIV). According to this system every village was looking like a separate community, the *gauda*, or patel, being the Judge and Magistrate, the *Shanubhoga* the registrar; the *talari* or the *toti* being severally the watchmen of the village and of the crops; the *nirganti* the distributor of water of the streams or tanks in just proportion to the several fields etc. The *totis* were required to act as guides to Government officers and travellers of any importance and in the absence of *talari* they had to perform the duties of that official too in addition to their own work. In all disputes about boundaries of fields, the evidence of *toti* was considered to be most essential. The *talari* can be described as scout of the village. He was responsible for tracing robbers and thieves, watching the movements of suspicious strangers and was in fact, the police peon. In the villages where there were no *talari*, these duties were performed by the *totis*. With the abolition of the hereditary Shanbhogues as per the provisions of the 1970 rules, the village administration is entrusted to the village Accountant. He is the lowest revenue functionary working at the village level. The Village Accountant is the last link in the administrative chain, being the custodian of village revenue records and collector of revenues. He had been functioning as the Secretary of smaller village panchayats till 1987. He represents the powers of the former Shanubhoga or Karnam. The Grama Sahayak assists him in survey work and serving as a messenger, taking the place of the *toti* or *talari*.

DISTRICT TRAINING INSTITUTE

The District Training Institute is functioning at Bangalore since 6-2-1975 under the control of the Director, Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. The main objective of the training institute is to impart training to the ministerial staff and Village Accountants and other staff of various government offices of the Bangalore district in matters like office procedure, Accounts and to develop appropriate professional skills to make the administration more effective. The Institute is headed by a Principal and is assisted by one Vice-Principal, three Instructors, one First Division Assistant, one Second Division Assistant and other necessary staff. The Training Institute offers courses such as job course training for ministerial staff, job course training for village Accountants, Kannada workshop, Supervisory Level Officials Training, Group-D Officials Training, workshop to finalise Applied Nutrition Programme, workshop for Tahsildars for Training of Village Accountants etc. The Institute also conducts special refresher and capsule courses like refresher courses for all Departments except Judiciary and Secretariat like Capsule Course for Supervisory officials, Capsule Course for office discipline and official procedure etc.

As a result of the bifurcation of the Bangalore District into Urban and Rural there is a thorough change in the functioning of the Training Institute. With effect from 21-6-1986 the taluks of the Bangalore Rural District were transferred to the other District Training Institutes located nearby. Accordingly the officials of the taluks of Devanahalli and Hoskote have to undergo training at District Training Institute Kolar; other changes so effected are Dodballapura, Nelamangala and Magadi attached to District Training Institute, Tumkur and Ramenagaram, Channapatna and Kanakapura to D.T.I. Mandya. Presently this District Training Institute mainly imparts training for the officials belonging to Bangalore North and Bangalore South and Anekal taluks.