

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL administration may be defined as the management of public affairs within a territory demarcated for the purpose. In relation to a district, it denotes district administration. The district was being variously called *Nadu*, *Vishaya*, *Kampana*, *Ventya*, *Seeme*, *Sarkar* and so on at different times by different ruling dynasties in the past and it has always been an important administrative unit in our country. Though it may not be generally possible to find any historical continuity between the old administrative units and the modern districts, it would be correct to say that division of territory for administrative purposes, is as old as organised administration. Even in the code of Manu, the village has been described as a self-contained republic with a headman. A number of such villages formed a bigger administrative unit under the charge of an officer. There has not been any great variation in this administrative arrangement over the centuries.

With the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, seven of the ten taluks of the former Bellary district, *viz.*, Bellary, Siruguppa, Sandur, Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi along with the sub-taluk of Mallapuram (which was upgraded into a full-fledged taluk with effect from 1st April 1960) were transferred to the erstwhile Mysore State. Thus it became the tenth district of the old Mysore State in 1953 and one of the 19 districts of the new Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956 when the latter came into being as a result of the States' Re-organisation. For purposes of administrative convenience, the new State was divided into four revenue divisions, and each division was placed under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. The district of Bellary, along with the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga, was first included in the Bangalore Division. But later it was detached from the Bangalore Division and included in the Gulbarga Division along with the three other north-eastern districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The Bellary district, at present, consists of two

revenue sub-divisions, eight taluks, 30 hoblies or firkas and 628 villages, its administrative machinery constituting a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the achievement of independence, the 'public administration' has come to signify much more than what it meant prior to independence. The expectations and demands of the people have vastly increased and there is a wide awareness among them. The democratic set-up has stimulated their urges and aspirations. With the launching of the Five-Year Plans and the other developmental programmes, the public administration at the district-level has attained greater importance. Besides collection of revenue and provision of security of person and property as in the earlier days, the present-day public administration embraces almost every field of human activity. It is also important to note here that all these administrative functions are required to be carried out in such a way that they do not infringe the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens in the Indian Constitution and the rule of law.

The various functions of the present-day district administration may be grouped into several broad categories, for the sake of convenience. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizen and of all his rights. Thus it includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group may be called the revenue and excise group. It relates to the assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds including land revenue, irrigation cess, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, sales-tax, entertainment-tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, excise duties of both Central and State Governments, taxes on motor vehicles, etc. Under this group may be included also recovery of various loans advanced to cultivators, deriving of revenue from liquors, drugs, etc., control and maintenance of Government treasuries, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of land holdings and implementation of land reforms. The third group pertains to agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, industries, transport and communications. These may be said to form a part of the economic group of administrative functions.

**Multifarious
administrative
functions**

The fourth group is connected with welfare and development functions, some of which are also economic in character. These include community development, co-operation, education, medical and public health, social welfare, panchayat raj and the like. Another duty cast upon the district administration is of dealing with scarcity conditions and calamities like famines, floods, fires, etc. It is also concerned with the conduct of all elections to the Lok Sabha, the State Legislature and local bodies and also with the conduct of population census. The district

administration has also to see that local self-government institutions like municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly. It has also to exercise the executive authority of the Government in periods of crises endangering the life and security of the community. The list, however, does not end here. Each one of the functions mentioned above comprises also several sub-functions. Although there are a number of functionaries at the district, sub-division, taluk, hobli and even village levels to deal with these multifarious functions of the Government in the district, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the main brunt of the district administration under the guidance and supervision of the Divisional Commissioner.

**Divisional
Commissioner**

The posts of Divisional Commissioners in the new Mysore State were created by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Bellary district, as already stated, is under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, with effect from 1st February 1966. The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration within his jurisdiction. He plays a vital role in the general administration of all the districts in his Division, not only in respect of revenue matters but also in respect of the activities of other departments. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district officers in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all development departments and gives them guidance.

The Divisional Commissioner has also administrative control over the police force in the Division, as also over the executive magistracy. The programmes taken up under successive Five-Year Plans and the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts have lent great importance to the post of Divisional Commissioner. Being the chief co-ordinator of the various development programmes in the districts, he convenes co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically with a view to reviewing the progress of development works and to removing bottlenecks, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to be specially vigilant about natural calamities like floods, famines and scarcity conditions and bestow his urgent attention on organisation of relief measures for alleviating the distress and hardships of the victims. He has to be watchful about the scarcity of foodgrains and other consumer commodities and take suitable remedial measures.

The Divisional Commissioner is also the Joint Development Commissioner of the Division, in which capacity he is responsible for the progress of the community development programmes in the districts. He is also the chief controlling authority of all the

local bodies within his jurisdiction. All proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programme, local self-government administration and the like have to pass through him. The responsibility of distribution and reappropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, etc., also rest with the Divisional Commissioner. He has powers to inspect all government offices in the Division (except offices of the Police Department) and he is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue law and disciplinary proceedings against revenue staff. In brief, his functions may be described as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, advisory and appellate.

Until recently, the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, was also the *Ex-officio* Administrator of the Tungabhadra Project, Administrator, Tungabhadra Project

and in that capacity he was responsible for the development of irrigation and other programmes under the Tungabhadra Project. But with a view to accelerating the pace of progress of development programmes in general and of irrigation in particular in the ayacut areas of the project, the State Government considered it necessary to appoint a whole-time senior officer as the Administrator of the project and relieve the Divisional Commissioner of the duties and responsibilities in this respect. Accordingly, a whole-time post of Administrator, with his headquarters at Munnara-bad in Raichur district, was created and a senior officer was appointed against that post in November 1970. He is now in overall charge of the development programmes undertaken in the ayacut areas of the Tungabhadra Project both in Raichur and Bellary districts. He is responsible for the proper co-ordination of the development programmes and for their effective implementation in these districts.

The Administrator presides over the meetings of the Tungabhadra Project Advisory Board, the Tungabhadra Project Working Group and the Tungabhadra Project Administration Committee constituted by the Government for the purpose of advising and assisting the Tungabhadra Project Administration in drawing up and implementing the various development schemes in the ayacut areas. With a view to securing the all-round development of the project areas in the districts of Bellary and Raichur, the heads of all the departments concerned with the development of the ayacut areas, such as the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Projects), Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings), Chief Engineer (Public Health and Minor Irrigation), Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Director of Fisheries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Marketing Officer, Chief Conservator of Forests and their field staff are required to work under the directions of the Administrator. The Deputy Commissioners and

Special Deputy Commissioners of the Bellary and Raichur districts and their subordinate officers are also subject to the control and direction of the Administrator in regard to their work and functions relating to the development of the ayacut areas.

**Deputy
Commissioner**

Just as the district is the crucial unit of general administration, the Deputy Commissioner (previously called as Collector) is the crucial figure in respect of the general administration of the district. As stated earlier, it is he who bears the main brunt of the district administration. As the revenue head of the district, he plays a very prominent and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration. The advent of democracy and the consequent increase in the number and variety of developmental activities have further considerably increased his functions and responsibilities.

The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. He is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and, at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special order or contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds; they are: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The duties of the Deputy Commissioner relate to the fixation, collection and accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see to it that the revenue due to the Government is recovered regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. In order to enable him to carry out these and other related duties, he has been invested with adequate powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules.

**Revenue
functions**

In addition to land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, *e.g.*, fees in respect of ferries and bridges, stamps and registration, cess in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears due to Government, whether of State or Centre, may be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. If a party fails to pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority forwards a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the latter has powers to recover the amount from that party in the same manner as he can do in respect of arrears of land revenue. The Deputy Commissioner is also required to estimate the loan requirements of his district under the Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act and

approach the Government for sanction. He has to arrange for proper distribution of the loan amount placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time.

Being the head of the revenue administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner exercises all the powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for the maintenance of land records and, in addition, exercises various powers under several other Acts, such as the Mysore Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act and the Mysore Town Municipalities Act. He has also a quasi-judicial function to discharge in revenue disputes. The entire collection of revenue from land has been assigned to the taluk development boards and village panchayats by the Government in recent years and it is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner to allocate these funds to these institutions. He has also powers to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands. He is required also to take suitable steps for the succour of victims of floods, famines and such other natural calamities.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bellary district has also an additional responsibility of implementing the several development programmes in the Tungabhadra Project ayacut area within his jurisdiction, with the assistance of the officers of the various development and other departments in the district and under the guidance and supervision of the Administrator of the Tungabhadra Project. For this purpose, he has been designated as the *Ex-officio* Director of the Tungabhadra Project Administration in the district. He has to co-ordinate the efforts of the several departments in the district and see that the programmes are implemented according to schedule.

**Development
functions**

Again, under the community development programme, the Deputy Commissioner is designated also as the Deputy Development Commissioner; in which capacity he is in overall charge of all the community development blocks in the district. He has to possess a clear picture of the working of the several departments at the district-level so as to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers (except the judicial officers), and also the officers at the block level at which the various developmental programmes are reviewed. The Deputy Commissioner is also the *Ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council, which guides and co-ordinates the developmental activities of the several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the execution of the community development programmes. He has also the overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the several

schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans including social welfare work.

Though the Deputy Commissioner is usually the District Registrar in many of the districts, in Bellary district a Special Deputy Commissioner is *inter alia* the District Registrar and, in that capacity, he controls the administration of the Registration Department in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is also the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority, and also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, excise, food and civil supplies. He is also the custodian of all *muzrai* institutions in the district. Recently, he has been invested with powers to inspect all government offices (except police offices) in the district.

**Magisterial
functions**

The Deputy Commissioner is the Executive District Magistrate of the district and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of all the executive sub-divisional and taluk magistrates in the district and has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Mysore Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police force in so far as the law and order question is concerned and supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. With the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate has ceased to deal with the actual dispensation of justice or with the trial process. His law and order responsibility involves enforcement of law and order through the police, as also regulatory and penal action. He is empowered to make preventive detention or get persons bound over when necessary if there is any breach of law.

The District Magistrate is also responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., and also for the general administration of these Acts within the district. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested in him also under the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. Under the Foreigners Act, he looks after the proper implementation of various instructions received from the Government in respect of passports, visa, etc. He has also to attend to several other similar duties.

**Dep ty
Commissioner's
establishment**

The Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, is assisted in his multifarious duties in the district headquarters by a Special Deputy Commissioner in revenue and registration matters, a Headquarters Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who functions also as the executive Additional District Magistrate, a District Development Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties

relating to community development and other developmental activities, an Office Assistant to supervise the work of subordinate staff in the office, a Food Assistant to assist the Deputy Commissioner in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies, a District Planning and Youth Services Officer to assist in planning and youth welfare programmes, a District Social Welfare Officer to deal with matters relating to social welfare and an Excise Superintendent to assist in excise matters. Besides these officers, there are several other lower category officials assisting the Deputy Commissioner at various levels in the district office such as Sheristedars, Accountants, First and Second Division Clerks, Typists, etc. While the number of this category of officials was about 50 during 1970-71, there were also about 20 members of class IV staff like attenders, peons, etc.

There is also a Special Assistant Commissioner for Betterment Levy at Bellary. This office was established in March 1970 for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957, i.e., levy of betterment contributions on the lands benefited by the irrigation facilities provided under the high level and low level canals of the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary district. There is yet another Assistant Commissioner at Bellary to look after the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments in the district. He also works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

As stated earlier, the Bellary district has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions, with their headquarters at Bellary and Hospet. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. These Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions form the connecting link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of taluks. Their functions, by and large, are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. This is generally the level at which a new recruit to the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career.

**Assistant
Commissioners**

The Assistant Commissioners also exercise both revenue and magisterial powers. Their main revenue functions include (1) inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers; (2) safeguarding the interests of the Government in land by conducting regular inspections in respect of encroachments, breaches of the conditions of tenure, etc., (3) conducting of annual *jamabandi* (a kind of audit of the previous year's accounts of land revenue along with the checking of the current year's accounts) of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself is to conduct the *jamabandi*; (4) hearing of appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars and

settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters ; (5) inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *anewari* of revenue and the record of rights ; (6) supervision over the realisation of Government revenues such as land revenue, betterment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and (7) assignment of lands and sanction of *taccavi* loans upto a limited extent.

The Assistant Commissioners are also executive Sub-Divisional Magistrates, in which capacity they exercise certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These include power to ensure public peace and security, power to take security for good behaviour, power to pass orders for prevention of apprehended danger to public peace, power to hold inquests, etc. They have to keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of the law and order situation in their respective sub-divisions. Each of the Assistant Commissioners is assisted in the discharge of these and other functions in the sub-divisional office by about 7 to 9 ministerial and 3 to 4 class IV officials.

Tahsildars

There are eight taluks in Bellary district under the two revenue sub-divisions referred to above and each of these taluks is under the charge of a Tahsildar, who is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure in the general administration of the taluk. He has to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner on almost all revenue matters so as to enable them to take decisions on those matters and he has also to execute the orders passed by them. He has to keep ready all particulars in respect of the demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting the annual *jama-bandi* of the taluk. He is the most intimately concerned officer for the determination of the amounts of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of crop failures, etc.

The Tahsildar is responsible for the collection of land revenue in the taluk, as also for the recovery of *taccavi* loans, irrigation cess, *pot-hissa* measurement fees, and the like. In addition, he has also to collect the dues of other departments like income-tax, sales-tax, etc., from the defaulters, at the request of the departments concerned. Generally, applications for grant of *taccavi* loans are received and enquired into by him. Besides deciding about the eligibility and the quantum of loans that may be granted, he can also himself grant loans and even assign lands upto a limited extent. Another important duty entrusted to him is the levy and collection of water rates and maintenance cess under the relevant rules and regulations. He has also to attend to several other similar duties.

The Tahsildars are also executive Taluk Magistrates and, in that capacity, they exercise also certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which include power to disperse any unlawful assembly with the use of civil or military force, power to pass orders regarding the disposal of property in respect of which an offence has been committed, powers to recover penalty on forfeited bonds and to require fresh security, etc. With the authorisation of the State Government or the District Magistrate, they may also issue orders aimed at preventing apprehended danger to public peace and can also hold inquests. Each of the Tahsildars is assisted in his duties in the taluk office by a staff consisting of about 15 to 20 ministerial and 10 to 15 class IV officials.

Next below in the hierarchy of revenue officials are the Revenue Inspectors at the *firka* or hobli level. As already stated earlier, the eight taluks of the district have been further subdivided into 30 hoblies or revenue circles, each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. In the revenue set-up of the district, the Revenue Inspector is also an important official within his jurisdiction. He is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk and forms a link between the Tahsildar and the village officers. He has to supervise the work of the village officers and inspect land boundaries and boundary marks, all Government and public lands and encroachments thereon and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He is also responsible for the collection of land revenue in the hobli with the assistance of the village accountants. He has to acquaint himself generally with the agricultural conditions in the hobli. His other functions include sub-division and demarcation of lands on request by the parties, maintenance of records of rights and inspection of mutation entries, scrutiny of village maps, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from members of the public and such other functions as the Tahsildar may entrust to him from time to time.

Until a few years ago, the village establishment in the Bellary Village Officers district (which formerly belonged to the Madras State) consisted of (1) Patel (village headman), (2) Karnam (Shanbhogue), (3) Talayari (village watchman), (4) Vetti or Ugrani (village peon) and (5) Nirganti (distributor of water from irrigation tanks, etc.). All these posts were held by hereditary succession. According to the report of the Special Officer appointed by the State Government for examination of the service conditions of the inferior village servants in Mysore State, published in 1958, there were in all 474 Patels, 389 Shanbhogues, 661 Vettis or Ugranis, 558 Talayaris and 65 Nirgantis in Bellary district during that year. All these village officers were paid at a fixed rate, without any *inam* lands, ranging from Rs. 20 to 25 per month.

Abolition of hereditary offices

The Madras Land Revenue Reforms Committee set up by the then Government of Madras in 1950 *inter alia* went into the question of the hereditary system of appointment of the village officers. After weighing both the advantages and disadvantages of this system, it recommended for its abolition and instead suggested an alternative system. However, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard were not given effect to by the Madras Government. After the formation of the new Mysore State as a result of the States' Reorganisation, the Government of the new State took up this question in right earnest. A legislation called the Mysore Village Offices (Abolition) Act was passed in 1961 by which all the hereditary village offices in the State were abolished with effect from 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of the hereditary Karnams, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants on a salary basis.

These Village Accountants are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspectors of their hoblies. They have to maintain all prescribed registers, accounts and other records, and when called upon by any superior officer of the taluk or the district, are required to prepare any records connected with the village. They are also required to work as secretaries to village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000, in addition to their normal work. The present incumbents of the posts of other village officers are, however, being continued for the time-being but without hereditary rights.

Law and Order

Administration of law and order is an important component of the general administration of the district. The police force of the district, which is headed by the District Superintendent of Police, is responsible for the performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, while the Executive District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the District Magistrate. While the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the District Superintendent of Police, for purposes of maintenance of law and order in the district it is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate. For instance, whenever an Executive Magistrate is present on a scene of rioting or widespread disorder, he assumes charge of the situation and the police have to act under his orders. It is he who can give the order to fire or to use force. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline and training and deployment of the force, is largely the responsibility of the District Superintendent of Police, discharged in accordance with the departmental rules and regulations.

For purposes of police administration, the Bellary district has been divided into three police sub-divisions, with their headquarters at Bellary, Hospet and Harapanahalli. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is directly responsible to the District Superintendent of Police, Bellary. These sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into six police circles, each of which is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police.

Another element in the law and order component is the jails and judicial lock-ups. There is a Central Jail at Bellary and three sub-jails at Hospet, Kudligi and Harapanahalli, where persons convicted of various offences and prisoners under trial are housed. While the Central Jail is under the charge of a Jail Superintendent, who is an officer of the Prisons Department, the sub-jails are under the general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Bellary. (For more particulars, see Chapter XII).

The judicial administration in the district is under the charge **Judiciary** of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary. The judiciary deals with both civil and criminal cases. The District and Sessions Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been dealt with in detail in Chapter XII. He exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. As Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. These are the more serious cases falling mainly under the Indian Penal Code. On the civil side, apart from the District Court, there are, in the district, a Civil Judge's Court, a Principal Munsiff's Court and two Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bellary, a Principal Munsiff's Court and an Additional Munsiff's Court at Hospet and a Munsiff's Court each at Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli. Similarly, on the criminal side, apart from the Sessions Court, there are a First Class Magistrate's Court and a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Bellary, and a First Class Magistrate's Court each at Hospet, Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli. All these civil and criminal courts are not separate, but most of the Munsiffs are also First Class Magistrates and they dispense both civil and criminal justice.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced in the district in June 1956. In accordance with this scheme, the functions of a magistrate were divided among two types of magistrates, namely, Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. As stated earlier, the Deputy Commissioner, his Headquarters Assistant, Assistant Commissioners of revenue sub-divisions and Tahsildars of taluks are *Ex-officio* District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Taluk Magistrates, respectively. (For more particulars, see Chapter XII).

Other District Officers

As stated earlier, with the advent of independence, great emphasis was laid on all-round development of the country and on raising the standard of living of the people. The Constitution of India has devoted sixteen of its Articles to the Directive Principles of State Policy. They mainly relate to the welfare of the people—of the community as a whole as well as of the individual—in both economic and social spheres. In keeping with this objective of promoting the all-round welfare of the people at a rapid pace, the existing Government departments in the State have been strengthened and re-oriented, and several new ones have been created. There are now a number of economic and social administration as well as development departments functioning both at the State and district levels, in addition to the revenue, law and order and judicial departments referred to above. The following are the various district-level officers of such departments in the Bellary district, whose main functions and jurisdictions have been dealt with in Chapter XIII and other relevant chapters :—

1. Deputy Director of Agriculture.
2. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
3. Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
4. Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, Bellary.
5. Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.
6. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Bellary Electrical Division, Bellary.
7. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Bellary.
8. Superintendent of Land Records, Hissa Survey, Bellary.
9. Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.
10. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.
11. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bellary Division, Bellary.
12. Assistant Director of Horticulture.
13. Assistant Director of Town Planning.
14. Assistant Controller, Local Audit Circle, Bellary.
15. District Surgeon.
16. District Health and Family Planning Officer.
17. District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
18. Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary.
19. Divisional Forest Officer.
20. Regional Transport Officer.
21. District Marketing Officer.
22. District Employment Officer.

23. District Statistical Officer.
24. District Treasury Officer.
25. Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries.
26. District Publicity Officer.
27. Drugs Inspector, Bellary Division, Bellary.
28. Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures.

Besides, the Tungabhadra Board and the Central Government have some of their offices in the district for the administration of the Tungabhadra Project and for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services, the railways, etc. (See also Chapter XIII).
