

Chapter IX

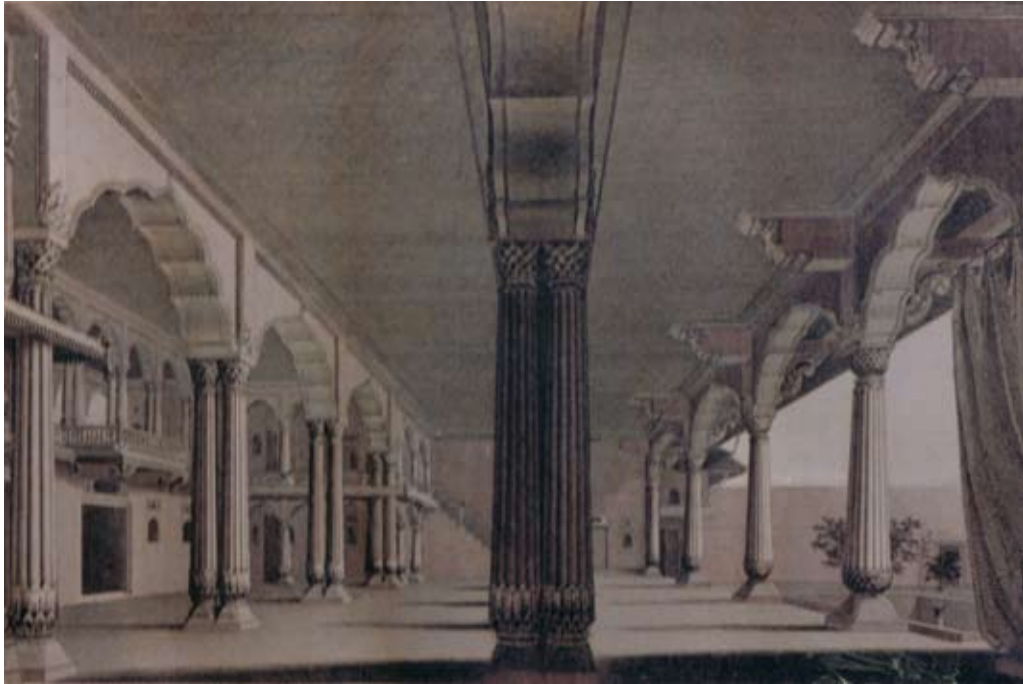
ADMINISTRATION

Many of our administrative institutions were the legacy of the administrative arrangements that existed in the past. The text on Hindu polity like *Manusmriti*, *Arthashastra*, Kamandaka's *Nitishastra* did influence administration in Karnataka as elsewhere in India in ancient period as testified by inscription dating back to more than 1200 years. There were *Nadus* of 12 villages or 30 villages like *Kisuvolal-6*, *Mulgunda-12* or *Honnathi-12*, or *Kolanur-30* or *Navilgunda-30* the figures indicating the number of villages in the *Nadu*. There were bigger units like *Nagarakhanda-70*, *Rattapalli-70*, , *Hangal-500* and districts like *Belvola-300*. *Terachuvadi-1000*, *Kuhundi-3000*, but provinces like *Banavasi-12000*, indicated that it had 12 districts, *Nolambavadi-32000*, had 32 districts.

During the ancient period when kings ruled the land, the kingdom was divided into *Maharashtra* (zones) and *Rashtras* or *Deshas* or *Mandalas* or provinces. Under these provinces were a number of districts called *Nadu* or *Vishaya* and each district had a certain number of villages or '*gramas*' attached to them. Every province had a senior Viceroy or Governor to administer it apart from the hereditary local officers. Districts had *Nadagavundas* with certain powers invested in them. There were several village level officials called *Patela*, or *Gouda* (evolved from *gramakuta*) a village headman who did police duties also. Revenue records were maintained by the *Shanbhogues* or *Senobhova* or *Kulkarni* (*Karanika* or clerk) as mentioned in many inscriptions. Revenue records were called *Kadita* and officer in charge of it as *Kaditavergade*. Revenue administration formed the foundation of all administrative matters. The village headman had under him the *totis*, *talaris*, *sanadis* or *ugranis* who were the village militia. When the British took over Bombay and Madras-Karnatak region they appointed Collectors for districts, *Mamlatdar* or *Tahsildar* under them for taluks, and Revenue officers for circles. The village hereditary officials also continued. The old Mysore area which was under *Wodeyars* came under the British commissioner's rule in 1831. During this period (1831-1881) the British system of administration was gradually introduced and in 1881 the State was restored to Mysore *Wodeyars*.

Until 1-8-1986, the State was divided into 4 divisions comprising 19 districts, 49 sub-divisions and 175 taluks. With the creation of Bangalore Rural District in the same year the number of districts rose from 19 to 20 while the number of sub-divisions and taluks remained the same. Bangalore Rural, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur constitute the old Mysore state as it existed from 1799 to 1953. The present Bellary district was transferred to Mysore from Madras state in October 1953 by which time the princely state of Sandur was already merged in the district. Kodagu district as it exists now was a group C state.

The present Dakshina Kannada district was part of Madras Presidency till 1.11.1956, as also Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district which was included in Mysore district. The present districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag and Uttara Kannada districts were in Bombay State. The whole or portions of former princely state viz. Ramdurg, Jamkhandi, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Kolhapur, Kurundwad Junior, Sangli, Audh, Mudhol and Savanur are found interspersed in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts.



Tipu Place, Bangalore Athara Kacheri Started Here

Earlier the district of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwad and Uttara Kannada were under the Bombay Presidency. These districts constitute Belgaum division. The districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur were in the former Hyderabad state. They constitute Gulbarga Division with Bellary district merged from Madras Presidency. Kodagu, a group C state ruled by a Commissioner was made into a separate district and was merged into Mysore Division into which Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Shimoga, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Mysore were included. Kollegal taluk from Coimbatore district was made a part of Mysore district. Bangalore division has Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Kolar.

The areas now included in Karnataka experienced administrative changes necessitated by the merger of princely states, by Federal Financial Integration and by State's Reorganisation. As many as 573 villages which formed part of 13 States have been merged in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts. Sandur

State was merged in the Bellary district. The merger rendered it necessary to extend the administrative system and laws of the absorbing unit to the merged areas. There was also the problem of integration of services. Federal Financial Integration affected only the areas which formed part of the former princely states of Mysore and Hyderabad. The departments in these states which were dealing exclusively with subjects in the Union List such as Railways, Posts and Telecommunications, Broadcasting, etc., were transferred to the Central Government. Composite departments like the Excise Department and the Income Tax and Sales Tax on income had to be bifurcated and the staff, records etc., attributable to the subjects in the Union list were transferred to the Central Government. The State Reorganisation was implemented on 1st November 1956 which resulted in the District officers being designated as the Deputy Commissioners in the whole state and they were assisted by the Assistant Commissioners at sub-divisional levels and the Tahsildars at the taluk levels. In August 1997, seven more new districts (see table) were newly formed raising the number of districts in the State to 27 vide Revenue Secretariat Notification No. RD. 42 LRD 87 (P-III) Bangalore dated 2nd August 1997 & No. RD. 42 LRD 87 (P-III) Bangalore dated 4th August 1997 (for Koppal District). Two New Districts were formed vide government notification No. RD 27 Bhudapu.2006(p-3) Bangalore dated 3rd August 2007; Thus the total numbers of districts increased to 29



Visvesvaraya Tower, Podium Block, Bangalore

Sl No.	District	Headquarters	Taluks	Date
1	Chamarajanagar (From <i>Mysore Dt.</i>)	Chamarajanagar	1. Chamarajanagar 2. Gundlupet 3. Kollegal 4. Yelandur	15.8.1997
2.	Davanagere (From <i>Chitradurga Shimoga and Bellary Districts</i>)	Davanagere	1. Davanagere 2. Harihar 3. Channagiri 4. Honnali 5. Harapanahalli 6. Jagalur	15.8.1997
3.	Bagalkote (From <i>Bijapur Dt.</i>)	Bagalkote	1. Bagalkot 2. Hungund 3. Badami 4. Jhamkhandi 5. Mudhol 6. Bilagi	15.8.1997
4.	Gadag (From <i>Dharwad Dt.</i>)	Gadag	1. Gadag 2. Mundargi 3. Shirahatti 4. Nargund 5. Ron	24.8.1997
5.	Haveri (From <i>Dharwad Dt.</i>)	Haveri	1. Haveri 2. Hirekerur 3. Ranebennur 4. Byadgi 5. Savanur 6. Hanagal 7. Shiggon	24.8.1997
6	Udupi (From <i>Dakshina Kannada Dt.</i>)	Udupi	1. Udupi 2. Kundapur 3. Karkala	25.8.1997
7.	Koppal (From <i>Raichur Dt.</i>)	Koppal	1. Koppal 2. Yalaburga 3. Kustagi 4. Gangavati 5. Sindhnoor	24.8.1997
8	Ramanagara (From <i>Bangalore Rural</i>)	Ramanagara	1. Ramanagara 2. Magadi 3. Kanakapura 4. Channapatna	10-09-2007
9	Chickballapura (From <i>Kolar Dt.</i>)	Chickballapura	1. Chickballapura 2. Shidlaghatta	10-09-2007

			3. Chintamani	
			4. Bagepalli	
			5. Gudibande	
			6. Gowribidanuru	
10	Yadagiri	Yadagiri	1. Yadagiri	30-12-2009
	(From Gulbarga Dt.)		2. Shahapura	
			3. Surapura	

Land Reforms

Land Reforms programmes undertaken all over the country in the wake of Independence had three specific objects: (1) Abolition of intermediaries like Zamindars, Inamdars and such other absentee landlords (2) Regulation and subsequent abolition of tenancy, and (3) Putting a ceiling on the ownership of land by cultivating households. The Jatti Committee submitted its report in September 1957, and these recommendations finally resulted in the enactment of the Karnataka Land Reform Act in 1961. However a more egalitarian legislation was enacted in 1971 which is still in operation.

The land revenue system throughout the state is the ryotwari system wherein each landowner deals directly with the Government. Revenue records show the extent of land held and the revenue payable for such land every year. Systematic collection is possible only if such records are available. Records are maintained for each village separately. These records though prepared originally for facilitating collection of revenue in course of time have come to be regarded as indicating title to the land also, as all changes in ownership were being incorporated in these accounts. These gradually came to be known as record of rights. Village Accountants were appointed displacing the hereditary Kulkarnis as in Bombay state in 1950, and the new officials were then called Talatis, and in the whole of Karnataka in 1962 displacing hereditary Shanbhogues, and they are in-charge of revenue records of their respective villages and are responsible for collecting revenue. They are a transferable cadre. The state had its land surveyed and settlement made in 1964.

The district is the principal unit for administrative purposes. The head of the district, or the Deputy Commissioner passes orders on most of the matters relating to the collection of land revenue and administration of land. The important unit between the district and the village is the taluk or tahsil. In between the villages and the taluk office there is an executive official known as the Revenue Inspector who supervises the work of the village officers of a group of villages placed under his charge. His unit of jurisdiction is called a hobli or revenue circle. In between the Taluk and the Village Office is the *Nad Kacheri* for a circle. They were introduced on an experimental basis in one hobli each in totally 175 taluks in 1986. One more circle in each taluk had a *kacheri* opened in 1987. *Nad kacheri* is headed by Deputy Tahsildar/Shereshtedar who supervises the work of village officers in his jurisdiction. Similarly for a group of taluks there is a sub-divisional officer or an Assistant Commissioner who is

the appellate authority as well as supervisory officer in respect of the taluks placed under him. The Chief controlling officer for matters connected with land revenue is the Divisional Commissioner.

As the five different regions of the pre-unification days were accustomed to different office procedure a new *Secretariat Manual* was prepared and enforced in 1958. This established a uniform office procedure at the Secretariat and at the district level. The areas which comprised the new State had their own heritage of administrative organisation, their own laws, rules and regulations, methods or work, development schemes etc. Taxation laws which were different for different areas were formulated on the basis of the recommendation made by the Mysore Finance Enquiry Committee and made them uniform throughout the State. In addition, it also streamlined various other Acts and Rules in force and introduced uniformity in administration.

The district administration is evolved into a fairly clear establishment, conforming to the purpose and apparatus of Government in the district. The purpose is three-fold, i.e., maintenance of law and order, revenue administration, and the development activities for the economic and social advancement of the people of the district.

Under Article 154 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the State vests with the Governor. He is the constitutional head of the State and the Government is carried on in his name and is appointed for a period of five years. Although in theory the Governor is the repository of all executive authority, he seldom exercises his authority directly except under extraordinary circumstances. In practice the council of ministers exercises all the executive powers of the state. The council is assisted by the Secretariat in running the administration efficiently. Likewise, there is a separate Secretariat to the Governor headed by a secretary.

The State legislature consists of two Houses viz. the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 224 members with one member nominated by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian community. The term of office of the members is five years and they are elected by *adult franchise*. The term of a member elected to the council is six years. The council has 75 members of which 25 are elected from the Legislative Assembly, 25 by Local Bodies, 7 by Registered Graduates, 7 by Registered Teachers and 11 nominated by the Governor. The Assembly sessions are presided over by a Speaker who is elected by the Assembly, while the Council elects the Chairman. The Chief Minister is generally the leader of the legislative assembly.

The Constitution also provides for a council of ministers with a Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions.



Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore



Rajbhavan, Bangalore

The Chief Minister who is the leader of the majority party is appointed by the Governor and the other ministers are appointed on his advice. The Council of Ministers which is collectively called the Cabinet, consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

The Chief Minister will exercise powers in guiding, directing, controlling and coordinating the activities of other ministers. He combines in himself the

roles of the leader of the party, the leader of the House and the leader of the Government. The Chief Secretary is the head of the administrative services. He, together with the Chief Minister will equally share and also assist him in effectively discharging the administrative responsibilities.

The three major branches of the State Government are: 1. the Minister 2. the Secretary 3. the Executive Head of the department. The Minister will decide the policy, the Secretary provides advice, and the Executive head will implement the decisions. Two major functionaries - the Minister and the Secretary are served by the Secretariat Organisation.

At the head of the Secretariat is the Chief secretary to Government who is responsible for the proper and efficient functioning of the administrative set up. He is assisted by Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary or Secretaries to Government who in turn have under them Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary, Deputy and Under Secretaries to Government.

The present set-up of the Secretariat Departments are: 1. Agriculture and Horticulture, 2. Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Fisheries, 3. Co-operation, 4. DPAR 5. Education, 6. Energy, 7. Finance, 8. Food and Civil Supplies, 9. Forest, Ecology and Environment, 10. Health and Family Welfare, 11. Home and Transport, 12. Urban Development, 13. Housing, 14. Industries and Commerce, 15. Infrastructure Development, 16. Information Technology, 17. Information, Tourism and Youth Services, 18. Irrigation, 19. Kannada and Culture, 20. Labour, 21. Law 22. Parliamentary Affairs and legislation, 23. Public Works, 24. Revenue, 25. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 26. Social Welfare and 27. Women and Child Welfare.

Government has established Training Institutes in all the districts of the state, under the Administrative Training Institute at Mysore. There is also the Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute at Bangalore, which imparts training to the staff of different categories and levels. Kannada is the official language of the State and Kannada alone should be used in correspondence in all the Government offices except in correspondence with the Central Government, other State Government offices and courts.

Several Steps have also been taken to modernise the administrative system by the introduction of computers in some departments in technical consultation with the Karnataka Government Computer Centre and the National Informatics Centre, Bangalore.

The State Government has appointed Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission in 2000 with former minister Haranahalli Ramaswamy as its Chairman. The Committee has already submitted its Interim Report in January 2001.

Chief Secretaries of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the Chief Secretary	Duration		
			From	To
1.	P.V. Rao	ICS	01.11.1956	06.01.1960
2.	N.S. Hiranayya	IAS	06.01.1960	18.11.1960
3.	R.J. Rebello	IAS	18.11.1960	13.11.1962
4.	K. Narayanaswamy	IAS	13.11.1962	91.05.1963
5.	K. Balachandran	ICS	01.05.1963	18.03.1967
6.	K. Narayanswamy	IAS	18.03.1967	25.08.1968
7.	R.N. Vasudeva	IAS	26.08.1968	07.02.1971
8.	R.J. Rebello	IAS	08.02.1971	01.06.1974
9.	G.V.K. Rao	IAS	01.06.1974	19.07.1977
10.	K. Narasimha Rao	IAS	20.07.1977	28.02.1982
11.	R.A. Naik	IAS	01.03.1982	30.09.1983
12.	T.R. Satishchandran	IAS	01.10.1983	31.10.1987
13.	A.B. Datar	IAS	31.10.1987	30.09.1989
14.	K.S.N. Murthy	IAS	01.10.1989	31.05.1990
15.	M. Shankaranarayana	IAS	01.06.1990	04.01.1991
16.	N.K. Prabhakar Rao	IAS	04.01.1991	31.10.1991
17.	T.P. Issar	IAS	31.10.1991	28.08.1992
18.	J. Alexander	IAS	29.08.1992	30.11.1992
19.	J.C. Lynn	IAS	01.12.1992	31.12.1994
20.	S.B. Muddappa	IAS	31.12.1994	30.12.1995
21.	Cecil Noronha	IAS	30.12.1995	31.08.1996
22.	B.R. Prabhakar	IAS	31.08.1996	31.07.1997
23.	B.K. Bhattacharya	IAS	31.07.1997	31.12.2000
24.	Teresa Bhattacharya	IAS	31.12.2000	30.03.2002
25.	Dr. A. Ravindra	IAS	30.03.2002	30.12.2002
26.	B.S. Patil	IAS	30.12.2002	31.1.2004
27.	K.K. Mishra	IAS	31.01.2004	30.07.2005
28.	B.K.Das	IAS	30.07.2005	30.09.2006
29.	Malati Das	IAS	30.09.2006	31.12.2006
30.	Prahlad B. Mahishi	IAS	31.12.2006	07.02.2008
31.	Sudhakar Rao	IAS	07.02.2008	30.09.2009
32.	S.V. Ranganath	IAS	01.10.2009	Till Date

Judicial Administration

Rqjadharmā (the laws defining the powers and duties of kings) influenced the rulers in ancient Karnataka for the administration of justice. This was one of the fundamental obligations/functions of the king. The word “*Dushta shikshe, shista paripalana*” in old inscriptions indicate that the king was to punish the wicked and protect the law-abiding. Rendering impartial justice that the king was to punish the wicked and protect the litigants were among the sacred duties enjoined on kingship. The administration of justice was an obligatory function of king and in its discharge he was helped by persons well versed in the *Dharmashastras*, and *Smritis*. The ancient texts of Manu, Kautilya, Yajñavalkya etc., had laid down rules regarding the structure and powers of the highest court at the capital and of lower courts established under royal authority.

The rules also provided for the recognition of the Peoples’ courts having the power to decide on cases. The qualifications of Judges and the arbitrators had been clearly laid down. The village assemblies and professional guilds also had judicial powers, and disputes were mostly settled amicably. Emperor Bukka himself settling a dispute between the Srivaishnavas and Jains during the 14th century and another Vijayanagar Emperor sending the palace priest to settle a property dispute between the Jains and Brahmins at Lakshmeshwar during the 15th century are the classic examples on legal matters from Karnataka and Vijnaneshwara from Kalyana (11th century) wrote a celebrated commentary on the *Yajñavalkya Smṛithi* called *Mitākshara* and his elucidation of the law regarding the right of coparceners by birth and other members of Joint Hindu family in respect of ancestral property is accepted as an authority in the whole of India except in Bengal where the commentary of Jimutha Vahana is followed. The Hoysalas followed mostly the system of administration of justice handed down by the Gangas and the Chalukyas. During Vijayanagar days, there were certain specific laws like the law of treason, law of limitation, and the law governing enjoyment of service *inams* etc. During the period of Bahamanshahis and the Adilshahis (Muslim rulers) the king was not only the ruler, but the judge, military leader and the religious head of the State. The Chief Justice was *Sadar-i-jahan*. He was assisted by *Kazis* and *Ulemans*. The *Kotwal* was in-charge of capital city. During the period of Hyder and Tipu, the revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. There was a ‘Sadar’ Court at the capital city and *Kazis* in other place.

In the princely Mysore, after the takeover of the administration of Mysore State by the British in 1831 the following courts were established. (1) The Amils, (2) Town Munsiffs 3) Sadar Munsiffs (4) Principal Sadar Munsiffs and 5) The Court of European Superintendents.



High Court, Bangalore

By 1862 the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs Court were abolished and the judicial hierarchy consisted of the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents of Divisions, the Deputy Superintendents and Amildars of Taluks. As regards criminal justice, the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents and Amildars of taluk were conferred with criminal jurisdiction also. Later in 1884 the Mysore Chief Court was constituted and later renamed as The High Court. In British possessions like Belgaum, Bellary areas, the British judicial system pervaded and there were District judges, civil judge and Munsiff for civil matters and the magistrate for criminal matters at the taluk. Village committees dispensed with petty crimes and disputes. There were the High Court, Federal Court and Privy Council in England as Courts of appeal. After unification (1956) the High Court became the highest court of judicature in the State. By the Karnataka Civil Courts Act of 1964 a three-tier system of courts under uniform designation prevailed. They were District Court (district Level); Civil Judge's Court (district or smaller area); and Courts of Munsiff in respect of Civil justice and District and Sessions Judge (District level) and the Judicial Magistrate First Class (other places) in respect of criminal cases. In metropolitan areas, the Chief Magistrate is to be designated as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

Besides there are Special Tribunals like Land Tribunals (for each taluk) and the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, Labour Courts, Karnataka Administrative

Tribunal (in Bangalore), Consumer's Redressal Forums, Consumer Courts, Income Tax Tribunal, Educational Tribunal etc. There are Legal Aid Boards, even at the district and Taluk level to provide legal assistance to the needy. The Advocate General is the Chief Legal Advisor and Advocate for the State. There is a Directorate of Prosecutions, functioning with prosecutors, Asst. Public Prosecutors assisting at the taluk level in respect of the Government cases. Lok Ayukta (1986) (formerly Vigilance Commission founded in 1948) looks into the cases against the public servants.

Since 40 per cent of the total number of civil cases arising in the State are from Bangalore, it was considered necessary to have a two-tier system for the purpose of speedy disposal of cases. Accordingly the Bangalore City Civil Courts Act 1980 was enacted. Under the Act in the Metropolitan City of Bangalore the City Civil Court were established.

The sanctioned strength of Hon'ble Judge of the High Court was 32 permanent judges and 8 Additional Judges during the year 2005-06. As on 31-03-2006, there were 29 Judges and 7 Additional Judges in the High Court, 127 District and Sessions Judges (including Additional Judges and Judges of Fast Track Courts), 09 Judges of Family Courts (Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Mysore and Raichur), 125 Civil Judges (Sr. Division) and CJMS (including Small Causes Court, Mysore), 294 Civil Judges (Junior Division), and JMFC (including Additional Civil Judges (Junior Division), 50 City Civil and Sessions Judge including Additional Judges, 18 Judges of Small Cause Courts including Additional Judges (City), 23 Metropolitan Magistrates under the City Civil Courts in the State in various courts.

As on 2005-06 total number of civil cases for disposal in the High Court was 1,22,640 and of which 48,578 cases were disposed off and out of 21,437 criminal cases for disposal 8,334 cases were disposed off. Similarly 6,89,521 civil cases were to be disposed off in 2005-06 in all other courts in the State, of which 2,31,753 cases were disposed off. Out of 6,55,818 criminal cases, 3,31,109 cases were disposed off. In addition, in Bangalore City as on 2005-06 1,52,144 civil cases were to be disposed off, of which 56,718 cases were disposed and out of 2,97,481 criminal cases 84,526 cases were disposed. The total of 11,78,023 cases were pending as on 31-03-06 of which 6,27,256 was Civil and 5,50,767 Criminal.

The following courts were established in 1999. (1) III Additional District Sessions Court Tumkur; (2) court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) Maddur, (3) Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) Kundapur and (4) District and Sessions Courts at Gadag, Haveri, Davanagere and Bagalkote.

77 Courts were established in the year 2005-06

There are about 37,000 advocates enrolled in the State out of which 5,300 are women. There are the Advocates' Association and Bar Council of India, Karnataka branch, both with their central offices at Bangalore.

List of Chief Justices in Karnataka since 1955

	Duration	
	From	To
Justice Sri LR. Venkataramaiah	10-04-1955	15-07-1957
Justice Sri Subodh Ranjan Dasgupta	25-07-1957	13-08-1961
Justice Sri Nittoor Srinivasa Rao	29-03-1962	07-08-1963
Justice Sri H. Hombegowda	07-08-1963	01-08-1969
Justice Sri A.R. Somanatha Iyer	23-11-1969	29-12-1969
Justice Sri M. Sadashivaiah	30-12-1969	16-09-1970
Justice Sri A. Narayana Pai	17-09-1970	07-06-1973
Justice Sri G.K. Govinda Bhat	07-06-1973	15-12-1977
Justice Sri D.M. Chandrashekar	23-02-1978	25-09-1982
Justice Sri K. Bheemaiah	28-10-1992	11-04-1983
Justice Sri V.S. Malimath	06-02-1984	23-10-1985
Justice Sri P.C. Jain	28-08-1986	16-08-1989
Justice Sri S. Mohan	28-10-1989	07-10-1991
Justice Sri Barucha	01-11-1991	30-06-1992
Justice Sri S.B. Majumdar	02-07-1993	13-09-1994
Justice Sri G.T. Nanavathi	28-09-1994	04-03-1995
Justice Sri M.L. Pendse	28-03-1995	25-03-1996
Justice Sri S.A. Hakeem	03-05-1996	09-05-1996
Justice Sri R.P. Sethi	29-06-1996	06-01-1999
Justice Sri Y. Bhaskar Rao	07-01-1996	24-06-2000
Justice Sri P.V. Reddi	21-10-2000	16-08-2001
Justice Sri N. K. Jain	31-08-2001	19-10-2004
Justice Sri N. K. Sodhi	19-11-2004	28-11-2005
Justice B. Padmaraj	29-11-2005	06-01-2006
Justice Cyriac Joseph	07-01-2006	07-08-2008
Justice P. D. Dinakaran	08-08-2008	07-08-2010
Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar	08-08-2010	12-09-2011
Justice Vikramajit Sen	12-09-2011	till date

Police Administration

Under the rulers of Mysore, the duties of police were performed by Talwars, Totis, Nirganti, Kavalgars, Kattabidi peons, Halepaikas, Umblidars, Amargars, Hulagavals, Ankamalas and Kalla Kormaras who formed the militia and Patels supervised them, under the rule of Tipu and Poorniah in princely Mysore. Dewan Poornia introduced Kandachar peons for doing the work of police. In 1856, the Judicial Commissioner was appointed and he became the ex-officio head of police. In 1879 the Chief Commissioner was in charge of the police. After

the Rendition the police administration was under the control of Dewans. Later a police Secretary was appointed. In 1906 the posts of Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents of Police were merged in the general cadre of Assistant Commissioner. Later by 1910, the Police force in Mysore consisted of village police and regular police.

In Madras-Karnataka Area, Talari's (watchmen) in each village was the ancient "Kaval" (watch system). Under this system Talaris were subordinate to Kavalgars who were controlled by Palegars or local chieftains and later by the Patels. In 1904, there was one constable for every six square miles of area, in the Madras Presidency. The head of the department was the Inspector General. Each district was under the District Superintendent of Police. In Bombay Karnataka Area, a regular police force was organised under the administrative control of the District Magistrates by the Bombay Regulation Act XII of 1827. Every district had a Superintendent of police. Earlier there were village militia consisting of talaris and shetsanandis under the supervision of the Patil.

In Hyderabad Karnataka Area there was no well organised police force till 1853. In 1866, a regular police force was raised and placed under the Revenue authorities. In 1869 a special Sadar-ul-Mohawn or Police Minister was appointed for Hyderabad State. After 1948, Gulbarga was the divisional Headquarters comprising four districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Usmanabad. There were two separate Police forces namely the Diwan's police belonged the Nizam's Government and the Jahgir police belonged to individual Jahgirdars, who had been allowed to maintain their own police establishments to administer law and order.

After unification a common Police Act (1963) was implemented. Minor changes have taken place in the administrative set up and as in 1993, in the state the Police set up was as follows;

The State Police consists of 27 police districts 3 Police Commissioners at Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwad cities, 112 sub-divisions, 228 circles, 782 police stations, and 297 police out-posts and 7 women police stations. The strength of the State Police as on 1991 was 50,009 with 30,434 civil police, 331 civil women police, 11,089 Armed Police 1,661 wireless staff and 6,494 KSRP. The strength of state police as on 31.12.1999 was civil police 44,765. CM1 Women police 1416, armed police 15,741 wireless staff 1,337 and KSRP 10,439. There are six ranges viz., Central Range at Bangalore, Eastern Range at Davanagere, Northern Range at Gulbarga, Southern Range at Mysore and Western Range at Mangalore.

The Government Railway Police is headed by a D.I.G. of police. There are seven Railway Circles, 18 Railway Police Stations, 25 out-posts.

There are four Police Training Institutes in the State viz, the Police Training College (for officers) at Mysore, Karnataka State Police Training School, Channapatna, Police Training School, Magodu and Armed Police School, Bangalore.

Besides there are Criminal Investigation Department (Forest Cell, Anti-Dowry Cell, etc.), Dog Squad, the Civil Rights Enforcement Wing, Police Wireless and police Motor Transport Organisation and special unit.]

There are Village Defence Parties to guard the villages, to partol for the purpose of preventing crime to protect persons and property in the village and to assist the police when necessary.

Home Guards Organisation also supplement the Police force in case of need. As on 1991 there were 16,122 Home Guards including 500 women Home Guards. As on 1991-92, there were 39 Fire Stations in the State. As on 31.12.1999, 16872 home guards were enrolled including 1,030 women guards as against 900 in 1998 functioning in 17 district of the State. A total of 105 fire stations were functioning in the state as on 31.12.1999.

Presently, the Police Department in the state has four officers of the rank of Director General & Inspector General of Police and one among them will be appointed by the Government to Head the entire department. He is assisted by 11 ADGP's, 26 IG's, 25 DIG's, 57 SP's and a host of Dy. SP's/ACP's, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and the Constabulary. The total number of police stations in the state for the year 2006-07 was 901 that included RPS, TPS and WPS.

Prisons

During the Non Regulation period (1837-1856) there were eight jails in the erstwhile Mysore State. Bangalore Central Jail was constructed in 1863. In 1923, there were one Central Jail, one district jail, and 78 lock-ups in the Mysore State. In Modern Karnataka Area, by 1905 there was a district jail at Bellary and 9 subsidiary jails. By 1926, there were 6 sub-jails in Dakshina Kannada District with one District Jail in Mangalore. In Bombay-Karnataka Area, by 1883 there were jails at each Mamlatdar's office One District Jail was at Kaladgi (later shifted to Bijapur) and subordinate jail at Basavana Bagewadi. There were district jails at Karwar, Dharwad and Belgaum and a subordinate jail at Athani. There was a Borstal school at Dharwad (even now it is there) and a Central Jail at Hindalga near Belgaum. In Hyderabad Karnataka Area, there were jails at Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar.

At the time of Unification there were six central jails, four District jails, two special jails and two Borstal Schools. Besides there were the agricultural-

cum-industrial farms at Bijapur and Khanapur. As on 1992 the following were the prisons in the State. 1) Central Prisons(6) at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Mysore and Bijapur with total accomodation of 3,679 prisoners; 2) District Prisons (6) at Mangalore, Madikeri, Raichur, Bidar, Shimoga and Karwar (844 accomodation); 3) District central Sub-jails (7) at Mandya, Chitradurga, Kolar, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Dharwad; (558); 4) Special Sub-Jails at Davanagere and K.G.F.(113); 5) 26 taluk sub-jails under the direct control of Prisons Department and 44 Taluk Sub-Jails under Ex-Officio Superintendent of Police Depts and Revenue Departments (1,669); 6) One Open Jail at Koramangala, Bangalore (80) and 7) One jail for youth prisoners (Taruna Bandi Khane) at Dharwad (133). Totally there were 96 jails, working strength 1318 and vacant posts were 474 are. As on 1999-2000 the sanctioned staff strength of the jails was 1,792. The average daily expense per prisoner in the State varied from Rs. 3.05 in 1982-83 to Rs. 10.10 in 1991-92. The daily average expenditure of a prisoner is rupees 16.75 p. (December 1999). The total no.of prisons in the state for 2006-07 was 98 with a total of 12094 male and 468 female prisoners in them.

Local Self Government

From the beginning, Karnataka has imbibed a rich and incessant heritage of self-governing civic institutions keeping in harmony with the changing socio-economic and political conditions in the course of history.

In ancient Karnataka, the tradition of village bodies was very strong. Even in the centralised monarchy L.S.G. bodies were very much prevalent and village assemblies functioned and dealt with local problems. The local bodies were called Ooru (town), Okkalu (residents), *Prjje* (Subjects), *Prajesamudaya* (congregation of subject), *Oorahadinentujaati*(18 communities of village) etc. In an Agrahara villages, the assembly of *mahajans*. (heads of scholarly Brahmin families) served as village councils. They looked after irrigation facilities, took care of temples and other local affairs and settled minor disputes. The villages grouped themselves into *Nadu*, and the assembly was also known as *Nadu*. By about 10th century *Nadu* emerged to the status of modern *Mandal* or Taluk Panchayat. They comprised of heads of constituent villages as their representatives. The association of *Nadus* was known as *MahaNadu* which consisted of the representatives of villages, towns, merchant guilds, officials etc., It can be compared to Modern Zilla Panchayat and it was the highest local assembly. All these assemblies were entrusted with undertaking socio-economic, religious and cultural activities. They had their own financial resources. They also acted as trustees of public properties and endowments. The assembly of the towns which were founded by the enterprising merchants were known as Nagara or Pattana and the head was known as Pattana Shetty or Pattanaswamy. Their number depended on the size of the town.

All these local bodies were the creation of the local interest and the Government remained there in an advisory capacity. Government's interference was evidenced when these bodies mismanaged their affairs. The advent of the British rule in India, brought several mixed changes in the working of these institutions. Efforts were made to bring back the lost glory of ancient village communities by the Indian leaders like Tilak, Ferozshah Mehtha, Gandhiji and others. The real development of villages in the modern sense started in 1863 by the passing of Village Sanitation Act in many provinces, including the princely Mysore. In different parts of integrated areas of Karnataka, LSG activities were started in different times. The princely State, Mysore, constituted Municipal Committees on an experimental basis in 1862, beginning with Mysore and Bangalore. The local Boards (District Boards and Taluk Boards) for development of rural areas actually came into being for the first time in 1919. In the former Bombay Karnataka areas, local bodies were created under the East India Company Act 1850. Belgaum Municipal committee constituted in 1851 was the first committee for Bombay Karnataka area followed by Nippani in 1854, Hubli in 1855 and Dharwad in 1856 subsequently Municipalities were constituted under the Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901. There were Borough Municipalities with wider powers under the Bombay Borough Municipalities Act 1925. In Madras areas, local administration was started with the passing of Town Improvement Act 1865 for Municipalities and Local Fund Act for Local Boards in 1871. Panchayat Boards were first started for single or group of villages under the 1884 Act. In Hyderabad areas, levying of local cess in 1887-88 marked the beginning of L.S.G bodies in the state. In Kodagu area Municipal Committees were established in 1870.



Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore



Grama Panchayat Meeting

Changes after 1956

In recent years there is an increase in urban migration. The percentage of the urban population to the total population of the State in 1991 was 30.91 as against 28.89 in 1981. It was well above the all-India level of 25.72 per cent. The number of towns and cities in the State have increased at a rapid rate from 245 in 1971 to 306 in 1991. Likewise the number of cities and urban agglomerations have also increased from 12 in 1971 to 22 in 1991. Municipal Law known as Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 saw major changes in the Municipal administration in the State. These were comprehensive, uniform and applicable to the entire state. Many more radical changes have been brought into force in the constitution and modus operandi of Municipal administration in the State. More seats have been reserved for the SC/ST communities and women. Liberal development grants are given by the State for municipalities for undertaking the works like water supply, sanitation etc., Every Municipality is expected to reserve 18% of its budget expenditure for the ameliorative measures of SC/ST and other weaker sections. There are five categories of urban local bodies in the State viz., 1) City Municipal Corporation (Mahanagarapalike) 2) City Municipal Councils, 3) Town Municipal Councils, 4) Notified Area Committees and 5) Sanitary Boards.

Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976 governs the Municipal Corporations in the State. At present there are six Municipal Corporations in the State viz. Bangalore (1949), Hubli-Dharwad (1962), Mysore (1977), Belgaum (1977), Mangalore (1980), Gulbarga (1981) (Shimoga-Bhadravathi corporation

formed in 1992 was later cancelled). The number of City Municipalities is 19, and Town Municipalities 135. There are 15 Notified Area Committees. At present only one Cantonment Board is in existence in the State i.e., Cantonment Board for Belgaum constituted in 1832. It is administered by the Cantonment Act 1924 of the Central Government. As on 31.3.1999 there were 216 municipalities/ corporation in the State. The coverage of local bodies by category for the year 2003-04 is as follows : City Corporations(CCS) - 6, City Municipal Councils(CMCS) - 40, Town Municipal Councils (TMCS) - 82 and Town Panchayats (TPS) - 91

A separate department (Directorate of Municipal Administration) for Municipal Administration in the state was started in 1984-85 in order to coordinate the functional activities of Municipalities in the State. The total number of Municipal employees in the state was 19,000 in 1993. Since 1984, the State Government has introduced a scheme of awarding cash prize to the best urban local bodies in the State. There are special development City/Town authorities constituted for the development of all important district head quarter towns in the State, coordinating the activities like town planning, water supply, housing, sewerage, slums etc. Karnataka is one among the 16 states in the country to abolish Octroi in 1979, which used to be the main sources of Municipal income, the loss of income is compensated by the Octroi grant by the Government.

Karnataka is the first state in the country to impose a ban, by legislation on carrying night soil on head by the Bhangees (scavengers). It was banned as early as in 1973. The scavengers are re-named as *Pourakarmikas*.

Panchayat Raj

During the course of these four decades (1952-1993) radical changes have been brought into practice in the concept, structure, constitution and modus operandi of Panchayat Raj institutions in practice in Karnataka by enacting progressive legislations by the successive Governments in power in order to translate the concept of decentralisation and 'Grama Swarajya' and 'Surajya' into a reality.

After the Reorganisation of the State, in 1960, a unified comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act known as Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act 1959, came into being since 1960. Under this Act, Village Panchayats at the village level, Taluk Development Boards at the Taluk level and District Development Councils for each district were constituted. Under the above three-tier system of administration, only the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards had elected representatives. The District Development Councils were mere advisory bodies comprising of Government officials of the

development departments works and schemes were non-official members. In the above system most of the rural development works and schemes were channelised through Taluk Development Boards. Village Panchayats worked under the control of the Taluk Development Boards. This system of Panchayat Raj institutions continued till 1983. In order to have decentralisation in administration, at the Mandal levels, increased people's participation in the process of development etc., the earlier Act of 1959 was replaced by a new Act known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act in 1983. This Act came into effect from 1985. The Nyaya Panchayats included in the Act did not come into existence.

These new Panchayat Raj institutions came into being in the State in 1987 when the elections were held to these bodies for the first time. Franchise was extended to those completing 18 years of age. According to the new Act the three-tier, inter-linked development oriented institutions known as Mandal Panchayats at the village level, Taluk Panchayat Samithis at the taluk level and Zilla Parishads at the district were reconstituted. In the new system, only Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads were having elected bodies. Taluk Panchayat Samithis remained only as supervisory or co-ordinating institutions between Mandals and Zilla Parishad and used to work under Zilla Parishads. In the new setup, Zilla Parishads were entrusted with more powers and functions. They almost functioned like the Governments of the districts. Most of the development activities of the state were executed or carried through Zilla Parishads and Mandals. Nearly 80% of the total development expenditure was earmarked to Zilla Parishads. Except major and medium irrigation works, all other developmental works were entrusted to Zilla Parishads. Mandals had separate powers to carry out certain specified (27) developmental works according to local needs. The impact to decentralised administration of Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats was very much felt in rural areas specially in the improvement of attendance in primary schools, of both students and teachers and doctors in the rural hospitals and field staff of other departments as revealed by the evaluation committee on the working of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.

The area of operation of a Mandal was fairly larger, compared to the earlier village Panchayat. Generally, a Mandal comprised a village or groups of closely associated villages covering a population between 8,000 to 12,000. Before their abolition in 1992, there were about 2,500 Mandals in the state. The term of office of the elected members was 5 years. There was a provision for the nomination of members from the backward communities to the council of a Mandal. In addition to 18% reservation of seats for the SC/ST communities,

there was provision for reserving 25% of the total seats in all categories for women. This system of local administration continued for the period of 5 years till 1992. The total number of elected members of Zilla Parishads were 887 and of them 175 were from the SC/ST communities., and 211 women. The total number of elected members of 2,469 Mandal Panchayats were 55,188, and of them 11,968 were from SC/ST communities and 14,025 women members of all categories.

Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993

In order to further strengthen the functioning of rural Panchayati Raj institutions in the state by decentralisation at the appropriate level and to improve the quality of functioning, to provide social justice by means of extending additional reservation facilities to SC/ST communities (23 percent), women and other backward classes (33 %) etc., the new Panchayati Raj Act was introduced. The New Act also contemplates the reservation of seats for the chair persons by rotation.

The new Act has come into force from 10th May 1993. It is a comprehensive enactment to establish a three-tier Panchayat Raj system in the state with elected bodies at the Village, Taluk and District levels. It is enacted keeping in view of the 73rd Constitution Amendment relating to Panchayats. It ensures greater participation of the people and more effective implementation of rural development programmes. Panchayat at the taluk under the new Act, there will be a Grama Panchayat for a village or group of villages, at the Taluk level, and the Zilla Panchayat at the district level. All the three institutions will have elected representatives and there is no provision for nomination by the Government to any of these councils. Karnataka is the first state in the country to enact new Panchayat Raj Act incorporating all provisions of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. In accordance with the provisions of the present Act, the elections to 5,645 Grama Panchayats were held in December 1993 for nearly 79,865 seats of which 23,454 were women, whereas elections to Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats were held in March 1995. The number of members elected to Z.illa Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats are 919 and 3,340 respectively. Over two crore voters have exercised their franchise in these elections. In 1999-2000 there were 5,692 Gram Panchayat with a total number of 73,547 (30,155 Taluk Panchayats 3,340 (1345) and zilla Panchayat 919 (335) in the state. Figures in bracket indicate women members).

In the new Act provision has been made for setting up a District Planning Committee, Finance Commission and Permanent Election Commission.

It is reported that in these elections women will secure 40% representation in Taluk Panchayats and 36% in Zilla Panchayats, the SC and ST communities getting 18% and 5% seats respectively. The backward castes in A category will get 27%



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reservation in T.P.s and 26% in Z.P.s. The backward class in B category will get 7% in both the Z.P.s and T.P.s and general category will get 40% reservation

in both bodies. To facilitate early elections to Gram Panchayats the Karnataka Gram Panchayat Act (2nd Amendment) - Ordinance 1999 was promulgated to amend section 4 & 5 of the Act on 28.1.1999 . That State Government has also framed the Karnataka Zilla Panchayat at (business) Rules 1998 pertaining to monthly allowance to member, annual grant to Gram Panchayat and convening Gram Sabhas in every village. To make Panchayat Raj institution more accountable and responsive, government has recently introduced the Panchayat Jamabandi.

Revenue and Capital receipts, Karnataka 2005-06 to 2008-09

	Category of Receipts	2005-06 (R.E.)	2006-07 (R.E.)	2007-08 (R.E.)	2008-09 (B.E)
I	Revenue Receipts				
A.	State's Tax Revenue				
(i)	Taxes on Income, Expenditure,	296.35	382.78	397.50	430.16
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	19208.45	23505.15	26820.82	31445.69
(a)	Sales Tax/VAT	10793.74	12380.31	14468.52	17160.78
(b)	Taxes on vehicles	1158.00	1479.66	1806.01	2098.96
(c)	State Excise	3347.72	4519.95	4668.59	5626.08
(d)	Taxes on Goods & Passengers	1000.73	1095.64	1169.60	1259.98
(e)	Others	2908.26	4029.59	4708.09	5299.88
	State's own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	19504.80	23887.94	27218.32	31875.85
(iii)	Tax Devolution from Centre	3922.65	5009.62	6300.00	7982.38
	Total A: (i)+(ii)+iii)	23427.45	28897.56	-	-
B.	Non-Tax Revenues	3637.19	4296.76	1802.10	1931.65
C.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government	2620.19	4801.48	5519.81	5450.43
	Total I : Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	29684.83	37995.79	40840.22	47240.32
II	Capital Receipts				
(i)	Loans from Govt.of India	1991.83	1187.52	1990.71	1571.29
(ii)	Internal Debt (Net of W & M & MB)	4598.86	2966.02	734.73	5248.41
(iii)	Public A/c (Net)	-1181.45	1943.01	4020.68	1143.95
(iv)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	29.91	44.61	63.07	69.97
(v)	Contingency Fund (Net)	4.50	-	-	-
(vi)	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	200.00	3000.00
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (VI)	5443.65	6141.16	7009.19	11033.63
	Aggregate Receipts : I+II	35128.48	44136.95	47849.42	58273.94
	Total Tax Revenue of percent of Total Receipts	66.7	65.5	70.0	68.4
	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue (Rupees)	4198.47	4227.95	-	-

RE.:Revised Estimates. B.E:Budget Estimates

District-wise Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as per 2001 Census.

Belgaum District: Nippani(CMC), Sadalgi (TP), Kudchi (TP) Athani (TMC), Raybag (TP), Mudalgi(TMC), Chikodi Sankeshwar (TMC), Hukkeri (TP), Konnur(TP), Gokak Falls (NAC), Gokak (CMC), Ramdurg (TMC), Hindalgi (CT), Kangrali (KH) (CT), Kangrali B.K. (CT) Khanapur (TP), Londa (CT), Bailhongal (TMC), Saundatti Yellamma (TMC), Belgaum (M.corp)

Bagalkot District: Terdal (TP), Jamkhandi (TMC), Rabkavi-Banhatti (CMC), Mahalingpur (TMC), Mudhol (TMC), Bilgi (TP), Bagalkot (CMC), Kerur (TP), Badami (TP), Guledagudda (TMC), Hungund (TP), Ilkal (TMC)

Bijapur District: Bijapur (CMC), Indi (TMC), Sindgi (TMC), Basavana Bagevadi (TP), Muddebihal (TMC), Talikota (TMC)

Gulbarga District: Aland (TMC), Afzalpur (TP), Gulbarga (M.Corp), Chincholi (TP), Kurgunta (CT), Sedam (TMC), Chitapur (TP), Shahabad ACC (NAC), Shahabad (TMC), Jevargi (TP), Bhimarayanagudi (NAC), Shorapur (TMC), Shahpur (TMC) Wadi (CT), Wadi ACC (NAC), Gurmatkal (TP), Yadgir (TMC)

Bidar District: Bhalki (TMC), Aurad (TP), Bidar (CMC), Basavakalyan (TMC), Humnabad (TMC), Chitgoppa (TMC),

Raichur District: Mudgal (TP), Lingsugur (TP), Hatti Gold Mines (NAC), Hatti (CT), Devadurga (TP), Shaktinagar (CT), Raichur (CMC), Manvi (TMC), Sindhur (TMC)

Koppal District: Yelburga (TP), Kushtagi (TP), Gangawati (CMC), Koppal (TMC), Munirabad Project Area (CT),

Gadag District: Nargund (TMC), Ron (TP), Gadag-Betgeri (CMC), Mulgund (TP), Lakshmeshwar (TMC), Shirhatti (TP), Naregal (TP), Gajendragad (TMC), Mundargi (TP)

Dharwad District: Alnavar(TP), Hubli-Dharwad (M.Crop), Navalgund (TP), Annigeri (TMC), Kundgol (TP), Kalghatgi (TP)

Uttara Kannada District: Dandeli (CMC), Haliyal (TP), Ambikanagara (CT), Karwar (CMC), Yellapur (TP), Mundgod (TP), Ankola (TP), Sirsi (CMC), Kumta (TMC), Venkatapura (CT), Bhatkal (TMC), Honavar (TP), Siddapur (TP)

Haveri District: Shiggaon (TP), Bankapura (TP), Savanur (TMC), Hangal (TMC), Haveri (TMC), Byadgi (TMC), Hirekerur (TP), Ranibennur (CMC), Kodyal (CT),

Bellary District: Hoovina Hadagali (TP), Hospet (CMC), Kamalapuram (TP), Kampli (TMC), Siruguppa (TP), Tekkalakote (TP), Bellary (CMC), Donimalai Township (CT), Sandur (TP), Kudligi (TP), Kotturu (TP)

Chitradurga District: Molakalmuru (TP), Challakere (TMC) Chitradurga (CMC), Holalkere (TP), Hosdurga (TP), Hiriya (TMC),

Davanagere District: Harihar (CMC), Harapanahalli (TP), Jagalur (TP), Davangere (CMC), Honnali (TP), Channagiri (TP)

Shimoga District: Jog Falls (NAC), Sagar (TMC), Sorab (TP), Siralkoppa (TP), Shikaripur (TMC), Hosanagara (TP), Tirthahalli (TP), Shimoga (CMC), Bhadravati (CMC)

Udupi District: Kundapura (TMC), Saligram (TMC), Udupi (CMC), Yenagudde (CT), Mallar (CT), Karkal (TMC)

Chikmagalur District: Sringeri (TP), Koppa (TP), Narasimharajapura (TP), Tarikere (TP), Birur (TMC), Kadur (TMC), Chikmagalur (CMC), Mudigere (TP), Kudremukh (NAC)

Tumkur District: Chiknayakanhalli (TMC), Sira (TMC), Pavagada (TP), Madhugiri (TMC), Koratagere (TP), Tumkur (CMC), Gubbi (TP), Tiptur (TMC), Turuvekere (TP), Adityapatna (CT), (Kunigal) (TMC)

Kolar District: Gauribidanur (TMC), Chikballapur (CMC), Gudibanda (TP), Bagepalli (TP), Sidlaghatta (TMC), Chintamani (CMC), Srinivaspur (TP). Kolar (CMC), Malur (TMC), Bangarpet (TMC), Robertson Pet (CMC), Mulbagal (TMC)

Bangalore District: Dasarahalli (CMC), Yelahanka (CMC), Hunasamaranahalli (CT), Bytarayanapura (CMC), Herohalli (CT), Kengeri (TMC), Pattanagere (CMC), Bangalore (M.Corp), Krishnarajapura (CMC), Mahadevapura (CMC), Uttarahalli (CT), Bommanahalli (CMC), Konanakunte (CT), Kothenur (CT), Gottikere (CT), Kadigenhalli (CT), Hebbagodi (CT), Bommasandra (CT), Anekal (TMC)

Bangalore Rural District: Nelamangala (TP), Dargajogihalli (CT), Dodballapur (CMC), Vijayapura (TMC), Devanahalli (TMC), Hosakote (TMC), Magadi (TMC), Ramanagaram (CMC), Channapatna (CMC), Kanakapura (TMC),

Mandya District: Krishnarajpet (TP), Nagamangala (TP), Pandavapura (TP), Shrirangapattana (TMC), Krishnarajasagara (NAC), Mandya (CMC), Maddur (TMC), Malavalli (TMC)

Hassan District: Sakleshpur (TMC), Belur (TP), Arsikere (TMC), Satyamangala (CT), Hassan (CMC), Alur (TP), Arkalgud (TP), Holenarasipur (TMC), Channarayapatna (TMC)

Dakshina Kannada District: Mulki (TP), Mudbidri (TMC), Bajpe (CT), Mangalore (M.Crop), Mudushedde (CT), Kannur (CT), Bajala (CT), Ullal (TP), Munnur (CT), Someshwara (CT), Kotekara (CT), Mulur (CT), Adyar (CT), Pudu (CT), Thumbe (CT), Bantval (TP), Beltangadi (TP), Puttur (TMC), Sulya (TP)

Kodagu District: Madikeri (TMC), Somvarpet (TP), Kushalnagar (CT), Virajpet (TP), Gonikoppal (CT)

Mysore District: Piriapatna (TP), Hunsur (TMC), Krishnarajanagara (TMC), Mysore (M.Crop), Hebbalu (CT), Belvata (CT), Bhogadi (CT), Heggadadevanakote (TP), Nanjangud (TMC), Bannur (TP), Tirumakudal-Narasipur (TP)

Chamarajanagar District: Gundlupet (TMC), Chamarajanagar (CMC), Yelandur (TP), Kollegal (TMC)

Note: *M. Corp : Municipal Corporation/Corporation, MC: Municipal Committee, MCI : Municipal Council, CMC : City Municipal Council, TMC : Town Municipal Council, NAC: Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council, CT : Census Town, T.P: Town Panchayat.*