

## CHAPTER XIII

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

The volumes and spheres of activities of Government have increased tremendously on an unprecedented scale since Independence and launching of many development plans and schemes. The existing departments were expanded and reorganised and several new ones were created, and a number of public undertakings were brought into existence to meet the new manifold needs of the people. Their profiles are necessary in order to know the widening spectrum of their numerous features. In some of the earlier and also later chapters of this volume, the functions, general activities and also achievements of some of the important administrative, welfare and development departments in the district have been dealt with. In this chapter, brief accounts of mainly administrative set-up and organisational aspects, etc., of various departments and public undertakings like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries, Industries, Public Works, Public Health Engineering, Registration and Stamps, Survey, Settlement and Land Records, Town Planning, Weights and Measures, Electricity Board, Agro-Industries Corporation, Road Transport Corporation, Housing Board, etc., are given.

#### **Agriculture Department**

A Director of Agriculture and Statistics was appointed in 1886. He was also Inspector-General of Police and of Forests and Plantations. His duties included collection of statistics of rainfall, cultivation, cattle, trade and manufacture and promotion of experiments in agriculture. Agricultural Inspectors, trained in the Agricultural College at Saidapet, were appointed to each district. In the year 1936, an office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture was opened for the district with its headquarters at Chikmagalur.

Consequent on the increase in the volume and tempo of agricultural developmental activities, the Department was reorganised in 1966. The post of Assistant Director was upgraded to that of District Agricultural Officer. In 1967, this post was further upgraded to that of a Senior Class I Officer and designated as that of Deputy Director of Agriculture.

In April 1980, the post of the Deputy Director of Agriculture was redesignated as the Principal Agricultural Officer under the Agricultural Extension Project taken up by the Government with the assistance of World Bank. He is responsible for effective taluk-level extension work. He is assisted by three Subject-Matter Specialists (for Extensive Production, Plant Protection and Information and Training), an Assistant Director of Agriculture for each taluk and also two Assistant Directors (Co-ordination). One of the Assistant Directors (Co-ordination) has jurisdiction over Mudigere, Chikmagalur and Kadur taluks with headquarters at Mudigere and the other Assistant Director (Co-ordination) has jurisdiction over Koppa, Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks with headquarters at Koppa. The Assistant Director of Agriculture for Chikmagalur taluk, assists him in routine office work, while the Administrative Assistant look after accounts. About 160 Agricultural Assistants are working under him as a single effective extension service, exclusively on agricultural extension activities. The Principal Agricultural Officer is directly responsible to Joint Director of Agriculture, whose headquarters is at Hassan.

The main functions of the Agricultural Department in the district are now focussed in establishing a line of technical communication between full-time extension workers (i.e., Agricultural Assistants) and the Department as such, incorporating regular inservice training as an integral part of extension operations, introducing a fixed schedule for regular and frequent visits by agricultural assistants to farmers' fields, improving working linkages between extension operations and agricultural research activities, establishing a regular monitoring and evaluation procedures to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the yield of the various crops, to organise demonstrations, field days, film shows, crop competitions, exhibitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds, modern implements, chemicals and fertilisers, insecticides and the like. Services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available by the Department to interested cultivators.

As the head of the Department at the district-level, it is the responsibility of the Principal Agricultural Officer to guide and supervise the various aspects of work of his subordinate officers in the district in implementing the programmes under several schemes, to assign specific targets under each scheme to each subordinate, to review the progress achieved from time to time and to help overcome the bottlenecks experienced by them. He co-ordinates the activities of the different development departments connected with agricultural development at the district-level.

*Soil Conservation Sub-Division.*—Under the Soil Conservation Scheme of the Department of Agriculture, there is a Sub-Divisional Soil

Conservation Office at Chikmagalur, now at Kadur (1979), which was established in 1967. This office is headed by an Agricultural Officer (Soil Conservation) and assisted by six Assistant Agricultural Officers, one Assistant Draughtsman, Two tracers, five members of ministerial staff and nine class IV officials. About 30 Agricultural Assistants are attached to this office, six of whom are attached to each Assistant Agricultural Officer.

Under the Integrated Western Ghat Development Scheme, there is an office of Soil Conservation Sub-Division at Belur headed by an Agricultural Officer (Soil Conservation). It comprises the Koppa, Mudigere, part of Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks of the district. He works under the direct control of Deputy Director of Agriculture (Soil conservation), Mangalore. There is also another Assistant Agricultural (Soil Conservation) Officer at Mudigere and he is assisted by six Agricultural Assistants. There is a Soil Conservation Research Project at Aldur in Chikmagalur taluk under the charge of an Assistant Agricultural Officer with his headquarters at Chikmagalur. (see ch. IV).

#### **Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services**

A beginning of a Civil Veterinary Department was made in March 1906 by appointing a trained Veterinarian as Inspector of Cattle Diseases. He was at first placed under the control of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to Government, and subsequently in 1907, under the Revenue Commissioner. His duties were to investigate the nature of epidemic diseases among cattle, to visit localities where such diseases were prevalent and to adopt measures for checking their ravages. He was also to devote his attention to improve veterinary knowledge in rural parts by organising and encouraging local efforts, and by instructing "rural cattle doctors" and large cattle owners in the scientific diagnosis of cattle diseases and a proper application of easily available indigenous drugs. In 1908, provision was made for the establishment of veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, one in each of the district headquarters with an Assistant Inspector in charge. During 1916-17, a dispensary was started at Tarikere also.

After 1939, a veterinary institution was opened in each taluk headquarters. From 1946 onwards, rural veterinary dispensaries were also started. The number of such institutions has now gone up to 50 covering the entire district. The administration of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, in the district, was headed by a District Officer until 1971 when the post was redesignated as that of Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, who is a Class I Officer. The Regional Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Mysore, is the next immediate senior officer at the Divisional level. The Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veteri-

nary Services, Chikmagalur, guides and supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district.

Under the control of this Department in the district, there are (as in 1979) seven Veterinary Dispensaries, out of which one is a Veterinary Hospital at Chikmagalur, one at each of the taluk headquarters each of which is headed by an Assistant Director. There is one Poultry Extension Centre at Chikmagalur, which supplies birds to poultry farms in the district. Artificial Insemination Centres and sub-centres have also been set up in different areas of the district. There are four Applied Nutrition Blocks in Kadur, Koppa, Mudigere and Narasimharajapura taluks. Three Piggery Development Schemes, and a Drought-Prone Area Programme are also being implemented in the Kadur taluk. A Rinderpest Eradication Scheme is in operation at Chikmagalur, which is headed by an Additional Assistant Director.

All these institutions are under the administrative and technical control of the Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chikmagalur. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters and other places in the district by eight Assistant Directors, 11 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 54 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 46 Veterinary Compounders on the technical side, and in the district office by four members of ministerial staff and three class IV officials. At the taluk or block-level there are in all seven Animal Husbandry Extension Officers working under the control of the Block Development Officers for implementing the programmes. This Department works for improvement of the livestock, and treats and controls diseases of domesticated animals and gives technical advice and guidance to private poultry farms, dairies, etc. It has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-descript cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods (see ch. IV).

#### **Bureau of Economics and Statistics**

The statistical work of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics (which was formerly called Statistics Department), in the district, is looked after by a District Statistical Officer. This office was set up at Chikmagalur during the year 1959. With the large increase in the extent and tempo of developmental activities, much need was felt for the expansion of statistical work. The strength of the District Statistical Office was increased in 1971. The District Statistical Officer is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. He is (as in 1979) assisted in his duties at the headquarters by five Senior Statistical Assistants, two Junior Statistical Assistants, one Enumerator, three ministerial and two class IV officials.

In the taluks, there are seven Junior Statistical Assistants, and seven Progress Assistants (one each in every taluk) under the control of the

**District Statistical Officer.** The Junior Statistical Assistant working in each taluk is attached to the Taluk Office. He has to attend to collection and compilation of statistical data and also conducting of surveys with the help of other departmental agencies at the taluk-level, under the administrative control of the Tahsildar. Each Community Development Block has one Progress Assistant for attending to the statistical work.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer include collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-government institutions and also private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and pass them on to the head office. Collection of vital statistics, verification of figures of periodical rainfall and weather and crop reports conducting of crop estimation surveys in regard to principal food and non-food crops like paddy, arecanut, pepper, betel leaf, coconut, fruits and vegetables, collection of agricultural statistics, work pertaining to National Sample Survey, land utilisation data, socio-economic survey, pilot survey, investment survey, etc., collection of statistics in respect of local bodies and community development blocks have also to be attended to by the District Statistical Officer and his staff. He publishes a statistical chart called "Chikmagalur District at a Glance" every year, containing some basic statistics about the district.

#### **Backward Classes and Minorities Department**

The work relating to the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is being looked after by the District Officer of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities which was established in 1978. This new Department has to render help, in various ways, to the people of the categories of Backward Communities, Backward Castes, Backward Tribes and Special Groups. The District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities, Chikmagalur, works under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and through him to the Director of Backward Classes and Minorities in Karnataka, Bangalore, in so far the aspects of his work is concerned. He is assisted in his duties, at the district headquarters, by five ministerial and two class IV officials. The main functions of the department in the district are to supervise the working of the backward class hostels, to contact the boarders of the hostels and to know their day-to-day problems and help to solve them, to award pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to students, and to recommend for starting of *Shisuviharas*, *Balavadis* and *Mahila Samajas* for the benefit of the backward class children and women-folk, and, in general, to implement other measures as per Government directions for the welfare of the backward classes.

**Commercial Taxes Department**

In 1948, an Income-Tax-cum-Sales-Tax office was opened at Chikmagalur with jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. During the year 1950, the Income-Tax Department was taken over by the Central Government and the Sales-Tax Department remained with the State Government. Consequently, this office was redesignated as that of Assistant Sales-Tax Officer, Chikmagalur. Later in 1958, that nomenclature was further changed as the Office of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Chikmagalur.

An Office of Commercial Tax Officer was also established at Chikmagalur in 1962, with jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district. With the increase in the volume of work, another Assistant Commercial Tax Officer was appointed at Tarikere taluk in 1968. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Chikmagalur, has jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks, while the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Tarikere, extends to Tarikere, Kadur, Koppa and Narasimharajapura taluks. The Commercial Tax Officer, Chikmagalur, is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters (as in 1979) by a Commercial Tax Inspector, a Bill Collector-cum-Process Server, seven members of ministerial staff and two class IV officials. The Commercial Tax Officer does not have administrative control over the Two Assistant Commercial Tax Offices in the district. All the three Officers are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore. They are independent registering and assessing authorities in their respective jurisdictions the difference in authority between the two (i.e., the Commercial Tax Officer and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers) lies in their pecuniary jurisdictions. While the Commercial Tax Officer is empowered to assess cases of dealers whose business turnover is Rs 75,000 and above, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers assess cases of dealers whose turnover is above Rs 25,000 and below Rs. 75,000. Dealers whose annual turnover is less than Rs 25,000 are not assessed for commercial tax. Each Assistant Commercial Tax Officer is assisted in his duties by a Commercial Tax Inspector, a Bill Collector-cum-Process Server, five members of ministerial staff and three class IV officials. There are three Agricultural Income-Tax Officers for doing assessment and collect tax on agricultural income in the district. There is also another Commercial Tax Officer (Intelligence), who attends to intelligence work, having jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts, with his headquarters at Shimoga.

The Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department in the district are the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act and Rules, 1957, Central Sales-Tax Act and Rules, 1956, Karnataka Entertainment-Tax Act and Rules, 1958, and Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax Act and Rules 1957. The main functions of this Department are to conduct

proper investigations, to pay surprise visits, to check their accounts for detecting cases of evasion of the taxes and to collect the taxes.

### **Agricultural Income-Tax Officers**

The Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957 was administered by the Revenue Department prior to 1964. Since then, a separate establishment of Agricultural Income-Tax office has been functioning at Chikmagalur having jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district. With the gradual increase in the volume of work, the jurisdiction of this office was divided into two circles in 1973, with the headquarters of both at Chikmagalur. The Office of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, I Circle, Chikmagalur, was given jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks, while the authority of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, II Circle, Chikmagalur, extended over Kadur, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks. The position was again reviewed in 1976, and a new circle was formed for Mudigere taluk alone. This III Circle of Agricultural Income-Tax Office has also its headquarters at Chikmagalur.

All the three Agricultural Income-Tax Officers are independent officers in the district, who work under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore. Each Agricultural Income-Tax Officer (as in 1979) is assisted in his duties by two Commercial Tax Inspectors, seven members of ministerial and three members of class IV staff. But the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, II Circle, is assisted by an Additional Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, two Commercial Tax Inspectors, six members of ministerial and two members of class IV officials. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore, is the administering authority for the entire Division and also the appellate and revision authority against the orders of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officers and Commercial Tax Officers under relevant Acts, except the Karnataka Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958. The main functions and responsibilities of three offices of agricultural income-tax are assessment and collection of agricultural income-tax.

### **Co-operative Department**

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district was formerly under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the re-organisation of the Department in 1971, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the district head of the Department. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters and other places of the district (as in 1980) by two Assistant Registrars, a District Audit Officer, 4 Senior Inspectors and 15 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies. Each block has a Co-operative Extension Officer who is under the administrative control of the Block Development

Officer. For auditing the accounts of the Co-operative societies, there is a separate audit staff headed by an Assistant Chief Auditor. The Assistant Chief Auditor is assisted in his duties by necessary senior auditors, auditors and ministerial staff and class IV employees. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chikmagalur, is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore Division, Mysore.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is responsible for growth of the co-operative movement in the rural as well as urban areas and for organisation of different types of co-operative bodies to suit the needs of the people in various spheres. He has to do supervision of all the co-operatives in the district. He is authorised to exercise powers as per the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, and Rules framed thereunder in 1960, and also other powers delegated to him by the Government. In so far as the administration of the co-operative law is concerned, powers have been delegated to the Assistant Registrars in their respective jurisdiction. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-Lenders, and in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate their transactions in the district.

#### **Drought-Prone Area Programme**

Only the Kadur taluk of this district is covered by the Drought-Prone Areas Programme, and it is attached to the Chitradurga district for the purpose. Accordingly, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Project Director, Drought-Prone Area Development Authority, Chitradurga. Now, the programme is merged with District Rural Development Society, which functions under the control of Project Officer, Chikmagalur.

#### **Drugs Control Department**

There is no subordinate office of the Drugs Control Department in Chikmagalur district. The Divisional Office of the Assistant Drugs Controller, located at Mangalore has jurisdiction over this district also. The Assistant Drugs Controller is assisted by two Drugs Inspectors. He works under the administrative control of the Drugs Controller in Karnataka, Bangalore.

The Assistant Drugs Controller and the Drugs Inspectors are empowered to inspect premises where drugs are manufactured or sold to detect manufacture or sale of misbranded or sub-standard drugs and to launch prosecutions against the offenders. He has also to inspect the Government hospitals, dispensaries, etc., to render technical advice and suggest measures for improvement of storage conditions and in the pharmacies attached to them and to ensure that no misbranded or sub-standard drugs are made use of in them. Wherever necessary, he has to scrutinise the records of the manufacturers of drugs and the importers



of raw materials and spare parts in respect of the pharmaceutical industries. The following Acts and Rules are administered by the Department in the district: (1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Acts, 1940 and Rules (1945) made thereunder; (2) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, and Rules made thereunder; (3) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as far as it relates to manufacture, import and utilisation of narcotic drugs; (4) The Karnataka Poison Rules, 1966; (5) The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970; (6) Import Trade Regulation in so far as grant of the essentiality certificate to the Pharmaceutical industries and (7) The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulation thereunder.

### **Employment and Training**

In 1964, the Department of Labour was bifurcated and a separate Department of Employment and Training was constituted with a Director as its head. Three years earlier in 1961, the District Employment Exchange, was placed on a permanent footing with an Employment Officer to head it. To meet the new needs arising from the large Kudremukh Project, a Project Employment Exchange was set up at Kalasa in 1976 under the supervision of an Assistant Director, with jurisdiction over the two taluks of Mudigere and Sringeri in general and the whole district for the purpose of the Kudremukh Project. Thus it can be said to be a Special Employment Exchange. The other taluks of the district are under the jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange, Chickmagalur.

During the year 1975, a Vocational Guidance Unit was also started in each of the districts of the State to provide guidance to the self-employment seekers to choose their future careers in suitable ways. This unit at Chikmagalur is headed by an Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance). In addition, there is an Employment Market Information Unit at the district headquarters and an Assistant Employment Officer is in charge of it. He is responsible for collecting employment market information from the various establishments and to collect the quarterly (ER.I) and biennial (ER.II) forms duly filled in as per Section 6 and Sub-section (1) and (2) of the C.N.V. Act of 1959. An Assistant Employment Information Officer provides information to job-seekers about job and training facilities and visits the areas where people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated and registers the applicants. Both these officers are subordinate to the Employment Officer, Chikmagalur, who is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. The other staff of the District Employment Exchange (as in 1979) consists of eight ministerial and three class IV officials. The Assistant Director, Project Employment Exchange, Kalasa, is assisted in his duties by an Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), an Assistant Employment Officer,

four members of ministerial staff and two class IV officials. He is also directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

### Excise Department

During the earlier periods, the Excise (*Abkari*) Department was known in Mysore State as "Panch Bab", i.e., five items, namely, toddy, arrack, ganja, tobacco and betel leaf. Now the administration of the State Excise Department in the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Excise who works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Superintendent is assisted in his duties at various levels (as in 1979) by four Inspectors of Excise, eight Sub-Inspectors of Excise, about 51 Excise Guards and 15 members of ministerial staff. Till 31st March 1979, there was another Inspector of Excise (Prosecutions), pleading in legal cases on behalf of the Department in the Courts of law. After the abolition of this post, the prosecution of cases has been now entrusted to the concerned officers within their jurisdiction. The district has been divided into two areas for the convenience of two Flying Squad Offices, with headquarters of one at Chikmagalur and the other at Koppa, each of which is under the charge of an Inspector of Excise, for the detection of excise offences under the direct control of Excise Intelligence Bureau, Hassan, which is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Excise having jurisdiction over the Chikmagalur district.

The district has four Excise Ranges, with headquarters at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Koppa and Mudigere each being under the charge of an Inspector of Excise. While the Chikmagalur range has jurisdiction over Chikmagalur taluk, the Kadur range covers the taluks of Kadur and Tarikere. The remaining taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapura are attached to the Koppa range. And the taluks of Mudigere and Sringeri come under the Mudigere range. These four ranges have been further sub-divided into eight sub-ranges, each of which is under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector of Excise. Each of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Excise is provided with assistance of two or three Excise Guards. An Excise Clerk and an Excise Guard are attached to each of the taluk Offices in the district to attend to excise work, under the control of the respective Tahsildars. There is a separate office of a Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Excise Intelligence Bureau), at Hassan, with jurisdiction over this district also. He works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Enforcement), Mysore. The main functions of this Bureau are to detect illicit business of liquor and plug leakages in revenue. He exercises certain independent powers under the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965, and the Rules made thereunder.

The Superintendent of Excise exercises certain independent powers under the excise laws. The Inspectors of Excise are empowered to in-

spect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor-manufacturing units and also to book cases of contravention of excise laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and also detection and prevention of malpractices by the licencees, if any, in their jurisdictions. The duties of a Sub-Inspector of Excise include inspections of arrack depots and shops, marking of date trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

### **Fisheries Department**

In 1959, an Office of Superintendent of Fisheries was opened at Shimoga with jurisdiction over the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Chitradurga and Bellary. In 1967, the districts of Hassan, Chitradurga and Bellary were detached from the Shimoga Division, retaining only Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts in the Division, with a view to intensify the development activities. Four years later, i.e., in 1971, a separate office of Assistant Director of Fisheries was established at Chikmagalur, with jurisdiction all over the revenue taluks of the district. His duties are technical as also administrative. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Shimoga Division, Shimoga. He is assisted (as in 1980) by Superintendent of Fisheries, Fishery Supervisor, Fishery Fieldman in each Block and at the headquarters by four ministerial and three class IV officials. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Tarikere, who has jurisdiction over the Tarikere taluk, is assisted by three Fishery Fieldmen. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Chikmagalur, functions in Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks with the assistance of six Fishery Fieldmen. The area of working of the Superintendent of Fisheries, Kadur, is the Kadur taluk and assisted by a Fishery Supervisor and seven Fishery Fieldmen. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Narasimharajapura, has jurisdiction over the Narasimharajapura taluk. His staff consists of a Fishery Supervisor, three Fishery Fieldmen. The Koppa and Sringeri taluks are each headed by Superintendent of Fisheries, assisted by two Fishery Fieldmen respectively. The post of Superintendent of Fisheries (Reservoir), Langanamakki, Shimoga district, was shifted to Narasimharajapura (Reservoir), on 22nd February 1979.

The functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, fish-seed collection, rearing and stocking of fish, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, maintenance of fish farms, demonstration of fishing in deep waters, organising of fishermen's co-operatives and rendering assistance in marketing of fish. The main programme of the department in the district is to develop inland fisheries with a view to supply nutritious food available to the people at large (see ch. IV).

### **Forest Department**

In 1863-64, a Forest Conservation Department was set up. Its control was gradually extended over tracts which until 1872 were under

the management of the revenue establishments. In 1869, new rules were brought into operation providing for demarcating the forests as State and District Forests. While the forests of the first category were placed under the management of the Forest Department, those called District Forests were continued under the charge of the revenue authorities. An Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations, who held also other offices, was appointed in 1885. A decade later, in 1895, the Department was placed under a separate Conservator of Forests. Several officials of the department were deputed to undergo a training in the Forest School at Dehra Dun. Since then there has been gradual development in the organisational set-up of the department.

Three Divisional Forest Offices cover most of the area of this district. They are (1) Divisional Forest Office, Chikmagalur Division, Chikmagalur, (2) Divisional Forest Office, Koppa Division, Koppa, and (3) Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans Division, Chikmagalur. A Divisional Forest Officer is in charge of each division. The Divisional Forest Office, Chikmagalur Division was reorganised with effect from March 1965. It now covers the taluks of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Mudigere. In order to have more effective control of works and specially to ensure better protection of the forests, this division has been divided into five ranges with headquarters at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Mudigere, Muthodi and Hebbe.

The Divisional Forest Officer at Chikmagalur is assisted in his duties (as in 1979) by two Assistants of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests and 11 Range Forest Officers who are in charge of territorial ranges. There is a timber depot at Kadur with rail-head facility. The eleven Forest Range Officers are assisted by a protection staff consisting in all 31 Foresters, 118 Forest Guards and 20 Forest Watchers. In addition, there are a Care-taker, three Surveyors, a Draughtsman, 25 members of ministerial staff and 15 class IV officials. The Divisional Forest Office, Koppa Division, was reorganised in 1965. Its jurisdiction covers the taluks of Koppa, Sringeri and Narasimharajapura and a part of Kadur taluk. It has been divided into five ranges with headquarters at Koppa, Sringeri, Balehonnur, Chikk-Agrahara and Kalasa. Parts of the Kadur and the Tarikere taluks come under the Bhadravati Forest Division. The Divisional Forest Officer at Koppa has (as in 1979) an Assistant of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests and 12 Range Forest Officers. The Forest Range Officers are assisted by a protection staff consisting of 34 Foresters, 113 Forest Guards and 12 Forest Watchers. In addition, there are four Care-takers, a Draughtsman, 22 ministerial and 13 class IV Officials.

Each of the two above mentioned Divisional Forest Officers is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, and has the over all administrative responsibility of managing the forest areas

in the division. He is empowered to dispose off the tree-growths, timber, fuel, etc., in public auctions and to confirm sales upto a limit of Rs. 50,000 subject to the approval of upset price by the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, in advance. The Assistant Conservator of Forests has also powers to inspect reserved forests, plantations, fuel coupes, timber depots and other works assigned to him. Forest regeneration and timber-felling in the ranges are the special responsibilities of the Range Forest Officers in their respective ranges. The provisions of the Forest Act and Rules and Karnataka Forest Manual are being administered by the department.

The Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans Division, Chikmagalur, started functioning in the district in 1966 with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Koppa, Tarikere and Hassan Forest Divisions. Later, in 1971, the Coondapur Forest Division was also brought under the purview of this division. The Divisional Forest Officer (who is also called the Working Plan Officer) in charge of this division is assisted in his duties in this district (as in 1979) by a Deputy Conservator of Forests, an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 12 Range Forest Officers who are in charge of territorial ranges, nine Foresters, three Forest Guards and a Draughtsman on the technical side, and seven ministerial and six class IV officials on the administrative side. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Working Plan and Development Circle, Bangalore. The main function of this division is to prepare working plans for all the forest divisions coming under its jurisdiction. The working plan is a scheme of management aiming at continuity of policy and action and controlling the treatment of forests. In addition, the Forest Resource Survey Scheme and Forest Consolidation Scheme are also dealt with by this division.

A Forest Mobile Squad was appointed at Chikmagalur in 1961 with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. In 1972, a separate unit was started for the Hassan district. The administration of the unit at Chikmagalur is looked after by a Range Forest Officer who is responsible to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Mobile Squad, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga. The Range Forest Officer is assisted in his duties by two Foresters, four Forest Guards, a clerk and three class IV officials. Their duties include prevention of smuggling of forest produce and protection of the forests.

The main functions of the Forest Department in the district include protection of State forests, afforestation of the depleted forests and conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to providing timber, firewood, poly fibres, canes, minor forest produce and other requirements of the people of the district, besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area.

### **Horticulture Department**

The administration of the Horticulture Department in the district is done by the District Horticultural Officer who has his headquarters at Chikmagalur. His immediate superior is the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Mysore Division, Mysore. The District Horticultural Officer is assisted in his duties (as in 1980) by two Assistant Directors of Horticulture, 15 Assistant Horticultural Officers, a Horticultural Assistant (Grade II), 11 Horticultural Assistants (Grade III) and seven Gardeners on the technical side, and four ministerial and two class IV staff at the headquarters. At the taluk-level, there are one or two Assistant Horticultural Officers in each taluk and they are assisted by a Horticultural Assistant and a Gardener (*Mali*). One Special Officer for Horticulture is stationed at Krishna Rajendra Hill Station who is a Class I and assisted by one Assistant Horticultural Officer four Horticultural Assistants, four Gardeners and a I Division Clerk. They are looking after the Horticulture Farm which is having 50 acres in the K. R. Hill Station.

The District Horticultural Officer and the Assistant Directors of Horticulture visit the places where their services are needed for development of horticulture and give technical advice and help with regard to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. They arrange to exhibit departmental charts, photographs, pamphlets, etc., and issue quality fruit plants, vegetable and flower seeds and seedlings to the cultivators in local fairs and other social gatherings. They have also to pay attention to lay-outs of bungalow gardens and kitchen gardens and inspect lands for planting of fruit trees and vegetables. They also undertake measures to control pests and diseases of plants. There is a *Mali* Training Centre at Kadur in this district (see ch. IV).

### **Industries and Commerce Department**

The administration of the Industries and Commerce Department of the district was formerly under the charge of a Superintendent of Industries and Commerce, Shimoga, with jurisdiction over Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. In 1960, that office was converted into that of an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Shimoga, with jurisdiction over Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts only. Again, in 1963, the Chikmagalur district was also detached from the jurisdiction of the office at Shimoga, and a separate Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed at Chikmagalur as the district head of the department. He is assisted in his duties at the district-level (as in 1979) by a technical staff consisting of two Industrial Supervisors, two Extension Officers (Industries), One District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators, and four ministerial and two class IV officials. At the

taluk-level, he has the assistance of three Extension Officers (Industries) attached to the Block Development Officers at Chikmagalur, Kadur and Koppa. The Chikmagalur Extension Officer (Industries) has jurisdiction over the Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks, the Kadur Extension Officer (Industries) over the Kadur and Tarikere taluks, and Koppa Extension Officer (Industries) over the Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks. The Extension Officers (Industries) have to look after development of crafts and such other industrial programmes in the blocks. They work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers and technical supervision of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chikmagalur.

There is a Superintendent in charge of an Artisan Training Institute being maintained by the department at Chikmagalur. His staff consists of an Instructor and an Assistant Instructor for each carpentry, smithy, ration and leather-stitching sections, an Accountant-cum-cashier, clerk-cum-store-keeper and two class IV officials. There is also a Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre at Chikmagalur headed by another Superintendent who is assisted by a Smithy Supervisor, a Carpentry Supervisor, two skilled carpenters, three carpentry-helpers, a blacksmith, a fitter, a fitter-cum-welder and a hammerman, an Accountant-cum-store-keeper, two clerks-cum-typists and three class IV employees. There are also five Bee-Keeping Demonstrators and eight posts of Apiaris. All these functionaries are under the administrative as well as technical control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chikmagalur, who is directly responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chikmagalur, is responsible for development of industries in the district in general. His functions include undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information on industries, drawing up of plans and schemes for development of industries. He also exercises supervision over the activities of industrial co-operative societies and *mahila mandals* receiving assistance from the department. He has to implement the plan schemes pertaining to handlooms, handierats, coir, other small-scale and village and cottage industries, recommend deserving cases for financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and for supply of machinery in the Hire-Purchase Scheme, guide the small-scale industrialists in the matter of location of industries and procurement of raw materials and give technical guidance to the industrialists in general (see ch. V).

### Information and Publicity Department

An Office of District Publicity Officer started functioning at Chikmagalur in 1966. He was a class III official. When in 1970, the Information and Publicity Department was reorganised, a District Information and Publicity Officer (a class II Officer) was appointed in the

district. The District Information and Publicity Officer, Chikmagalur, is responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Publicity, Mysore Division, Mysore, and through him to the Director of Information and Publicity in Karnataka, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters, by an Information Assistant, a Receptionist, a Cinema Operator, two ministerial and three class IV officials. The District Information and Publicity Officer acts also as a liaison officer between several Government departments and the press. His office has been provided with a mobile publicity van fitted with necessary equipment, a tape-recorder and a transistor for publicity work. The Information Department plays an important role in the democratic set-up. It has to keep the people informed of the policies and programmes of Government. Thereby it helps to enlist their co-operation in the various development and other welfare activities. This is done through various media of mass communication and methods of publicity. The District Information Office has a small free library and reading room. Charts, models, maps, pictures and the like pertaining to important schemes are displayed here.

#### **Labour Department**

The Department of Labour opened a Sub-Divisional Office at Chikmagalur in 1949. It was headed by an Assistant Commissioner for Labour, having jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. This officer was mainly concerned with implementation of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, Payment of Wages Act and Industrial Disputes Act. In 1963, a separate office of Assistant Labour Commissioner was established at Chikmagalur, with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu districts which were constituted into a division. In 1967, when the Department was reorganised, the Sub-Divisional Office at Chikmagalur remained as Labour Office which was headed by a Labour Officer, having jurisdiction over the Chikmagalur district only. The Labour Officer, Chikmagalur, is subordinate to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chikmagalur. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chikmagalur, is assisted in his office by an Office Assistant, five ministerial and three class IV officials, as in 1979. The Labour officer is assisted by five Senior Labour Inspectors who are stationed at Chikmagalur I and II circles, Mudigere, Koppa and Tarikere taluks. Each of the Senior Labour Inspectors has one literate attender and a peon. But, at the headquarters, the Labour Officer is assisted by two Senior Labour Inspectors, (circle I and II), a Supervisor of the Labour Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur, four ministerial and eight class IV officials. The main functions of the Labour Department are to enforce the various Labour Laws. It has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees working in the various plantations, factories and commercial establishments. If industrial disputes occur, its officers have to mediate and strive



to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and the employees, by virtue of the conciliation powers vested in them under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

#### **Marketing Department**

An Office of a Marketing Inspector was opened at Chikmagalur in 1947. He has to carry out the work of administration of the Marketing Department in the district. He is assisted by a clerk-cum-typist and a peon, and is responsible to the District Marketing Officer, Hassan, who has jurisdiction over this district also. With the enforcement of the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules made thereunder, from May 1st, 1968, the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Accountants of Regulated Market Committees have also become regular Government employees. As such, the District Marketing Officer, Hassan, exercises control over them as well. The functions of the Marketing Department in the district include conducting of marketing surveys, compilation of figures of market rates of regulated and other important commodities, organisation and supervision of regulated markets and grading stations, administration of the Warehouses Act, supervision of work relating to market intelligence and inspection of officers of the regulated market committees. The Department is also required to collect statistical data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned (see ch. VI).

#### **Mines and Geology Department**

There is a Geologist at Chikmagalur in charge of a Ground Water Survey Unit of the State Department of Mines and Geology. His office commenced functioning in December 1970. Its jurisdiction extends to Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts. He is responsible to the Senior Geologist at Mangalore. The Geologist is assisted in his duties, as in 1979, by six Assistant Geologists, an Assistant Drilling Engineer, a Supervisor, an Assistant Draughtsman, four members of ministerial staff, two drivers and three class IV officials.

The main functions of the unit are to investigate the ground-water potential by conducting water-balance studies and to issue clearance for sinking additional wells. It also renders technical advice to private and public sector agencies in regard to sinking of wells. In addition to regular survey undertaken for determining the ground-water potential and water quality, the Department has also undertaken drilling of new bore-wells and revitalisation of existing wells for agricultural and other purposes (see ch. I and IV).

#### **Motor Vehicles Department**

The administration of the Motor Vehicles Department in the district is under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer whose office was

established at Chikmagalur in 1958. On introduction of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxations on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961, his office was developed with additional staff. There is also a Regional Transport Authority at Chikmagalur which is a quasi-judicial body, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its Chairman, the Executive Engineer, Chikmagalur, and the Superintendent of Police as official members and a non-official member nominated by the Government. The Regional Transport Officer functions as its Secretary. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. He is also the district officer of the Motor Vehicles Department carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963, Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation on Passengers and Goods Act and Rules 1961.

The Regional Transport Officer, Chikmagalur, is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by five Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, one Prosecuting Inspector and 22 members of ministerial and six members of class IV staff, as in 1979. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for Transport, Shimoga Division, Shimoga, and through him to the Commissioner of Transport in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles are empowered to enforce the various Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules, for realisation of Government revenue and for control and maintenance of motor vehicles. They have also to conduct surveys in respect of traffic potentialities of the various routes in the district. The Regional Transport Officer exercises powers under the Motor Vehicles Act in regard to issue of permits, stage-carriage timings, private carrier permits, and regulation of public carriers. After the amendment to Section 45 of the Motor Vehicles Act, contract-carriage permits are issued by the Karnataka State Transport Authority, Bangalore. The Regional Transport Officer is also responsible for collection of taxes under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts. He is required to conduct surprise checks of motor vehicles (see ch. XI).

### **Public Works Department**

A post of Superintendent of *Maramat* with jurisdiction over the whole State of old Mysore was created in 1834. Prior to that, the revenue authorities used to carry out public works through *mestris* and *mitsaddis* attached to the taluk office. Maintenance of tanks and channels had been always regarded as the responsibility of the revenue officials. The new Superintendent of *Maramat* was entrusted with the task of designing and executing certain original public works. A separate Department of Public Works was constituted in June 1856 with a Chief Engineer and an Assistant Chief Engineer for direction, and five Executive Engineers, four Assistant Engineers and 11 upper and 19 lower subordinates for construction. In 1873, this Department

was bifurcated into two district branches, one for roads and buildings and the other for irrigation. A Public Works Office was started in this district in 1885. The Public Works Department has gradually grown into a huge one, especially so after the launching of the Five-Year Plans for all-round developments.

The revenue district of Chikmagalur forms a division of the Public Works Department under the charge of an Executive Engineer. He is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Hassan Circle, Hassan, in all technical and administrative matters. The Chikmagalur Division has been divided into five sub-divisions, the headquarters of which are located at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Mudigere, Tarikere and Koppa. The Koppa Sub-Division includes the taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapuram and Sringeri. Each of the sub-divisions is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer, who is responsible to the Executive Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Executive Engineers of sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office, as in 1980 by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, four Junior Engineers, four Draughtsmen, three Tracers, a Junior Statistical Assistant, two Storekeepers, 17 ministerial and four class IV officials. Each Assistant Executive Engineer has the assistance of one or two Assistant Engineers, seven Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman and three members of clerical and two of class IV staff. The Assistant Executive Engineers have to check-measure all the works done by their subordinates and are responsible for satisfactory execution of the works in their sub-divisions.

The main functions of the Public Works Division in the district include construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation. The Executive Engineer has powers to entrust to contractors, sanctioned works costing upto rupees fifty thousands to one lakh, and it has been laid down that the excess, if any, should not exceed eight per cent over the sanctioned estimates as recast on the basis of current schedules of rates. He is empowered to accord administrative approval and technical sanction to estimates of works costing upto Rs 50,000 in each case in respect of original works which are specifically provided for in the budget and included in the programmes. He can also entrust all works costing Rs 25,000 or more to contractors after calling for tenders while works costing less than that amount can be entrusted straightaway at rates not exceeding the current schedules of rates, to duly registered local contractors for taking up such works. He has also to scrutinise the estimates of works prepared by other departments. This officer has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code and the Manual of Financial Power so as to enable him to carry out expeditiously various civil works. He is the professional and technical advisor to various other departments in

respect of public works, and also *ex-officio* professional advisor to the municipalities and other local bodies.

*Minor Irrigation Investigation Sub-division.*—There is also a sub-division of Minor Irrigation Investigation attached to the Shimoga Division for investigation and preparation of plans and estimates of Minor Irrigation Projects costing above Rs 0.75 lakhs. An Assistant Executive Engineer is in charge of the sub-division and he is assisted in his duties by three Assistant Engineers, three Junior Engineers, three ministerial and four class IV staff. This sub-division came into being in the year 1959 and has investigated about 475 irrigation projects since its inception.

*Public Health Engineering Sub-Divisions.*—There was also another Division of the Public Works Department at Shimoga, called the Public Health Engineering Division, under the charge of an Executive Engineer with jurisdiction over the entire Shimoga district and the Chikmagalur district except areas of Chikmagalur taluk. With the reorganisation of the Department in 1975, the Rural Water Supply Sub-Division, was redesignated as Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, Chikmagalur. For administrative convenience, another Public Health Engineering Sub-Division with its headquarters at Tarikere was also formed. Each of these sub-divisions is under an Assistant Executive Engineer of Public Health Engineering, who is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Shimoga, which comes under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Bangalore. Each of the Assistant Engineers is assisted in his duties at the sub-divisional level, as in 1979, by nine Junior Engineers, one Draughtsman, two tracers and four ministerial and four class IV officials. The main functions of P.H.E. Division are to investigate and execute National Rural Water Supply, preparation of plans and estimates for the same. And in scarcity area, the Division has to sink bore wells for drinking-water supply wherever necessary (see ch. XIV).

*Kudremukh Road Division.*—A separate Kudremukh Road Division, under the charge of Executive Engineer, was set up at Kalasa in 1976, exclusively for construction of a new road from Malleshwara township of the Kudremukh Mines Area to the Mangalore Port for transportation of heavy machineries. There are four sub-divisions under this division, each of these is under the charge of an Assistant Executive Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Executive Engineers of Sub-Divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the divisional office as in 1976 by two Assistant Engineers, two Draughtsmen, a Tracer, a Surveyor, eleven of ministerial and four class IV officials. Each Assistant Executive Engineer is assisted in his respective sub-division as in

1976 by three Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, two members of clerical staff and three class IV officials. The Executive Engineer of this Road Division is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Mangalore Circle, Mangalore, in all technical and administrative matters. Now the entire project is shifted to Shravanabelgola, Hassan District, (see ch. VII).

### Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

The term 'Muzrai' is derived from a Persian word 'Muzra' meaning deduction or allowance. It began to be applied, by usage, to an allowance sanctioned for religious or charitable purposes. Thus all grants made for religious or charitable purposes and for the up-keep of religious and charitable institutions were put under the head 'Muzrai'. The department was entrusted with the administration of revenue of religious and charitable institutions such as temples, *chhatras* (feeding houses) *mathas* (monasteries), *dargahs*, mosques, etc., getting land and money *inams* and/or interest from certain deposits of money lodged by devotees. Subsistence or personal grants and other charitable allowances were also administered by it. After the introduction of the *Inam* settlement in the old Mysore State, a distinction was made between 'Muzrai' and 'Inam' in that ready-money grants were brought under the head 'Muzrai' and all endowments of lands under 'Inam'.

The management of the *muzrai* institutions has been the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts. An establishment was maintained in the Dewan's office to deal with only highly important cases bearing on *muzrai* matters, with a Muzrai Superintendent. This post was abolished in 1922 and the Revenue Commissioner was appointed as also Muzrai Commissioner with sufficient powers of control and supervision in this respect over the revenue officers in the districts, who continued to supervise the *muzrai* institutions.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the district head of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department in the district. He is the Chief Muzrai Officer of the district and in that capacity, he has control over all the *muzrai* institutions in the district. In so far as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Assistant Commissioners in the two revenue sub-divisions and the Tahsildars in the seven taluks also exercise the powers and perform the duties of Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The main functions of the Muzrai Department in the district include supervision and general control over the administration of the Hindu religious and charitable institutions in general. A separate authority supervises the Muslim endowments under provisions of Wakf Act (see ch. XVII).

**Registration and Stamps Department**

The Department of Registration and Stamps was reorganised in 1966. The Deputy Commissioner is in charge of the administration of this department in the district. He works as the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps, in all matters relating to registration and stamps. He is responsible to and works under the technical control of the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka, Bangalore. The District Registrar is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters, as in 1979, by a Headquarters Assistant, two ministerial and one class IV official. In addition, there is a Headquarters Sub-Registrar at Chikmagalur, who is a Sub-Registrar (Class II). There is a Sub-Registrar (Grade II) in each of the taluk headquarters and he is assisted by a clerk, an attender and a peon.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all the Sub-Registrars in the district. He has powers to receive and register documents which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration, and in that capacity, he has powers to inspect all the Sub-Registrar's offices in the district. The Sub-Registrars are responsible for registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954. As a Collector of Stamps, the Special Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Stamps Act and Rules issued thereunder. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Special Deputy Commissioner in this work. The District Registrar is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of appeals preferred against the orders of the Sub-Registrars.

**Social Welfare Department**

With the reorganisation of the Social Welfare Department in 1961, a District Social Welfare Officer was appointed as the district head of the department. He works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and acts as his executive assistant in all matters relating to social welfare, but under the technical and administrative control of the State Director of Social Welfare. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters as in 1979, by an Inspecting Assistant, a Superintendent, five ministerial and two class IV Officials and at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors (one in each taluk). The Social Welfare Inspectors work under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. The several social welfare institutions in the district such as women's welfare centres and hostels for boys and

girls, and the staff attached to them work under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer. The main functions of this Department in the district are to supervise the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (including denotified and nomadic tribes) and other backward classes. He has to assist in promoting their social, economic, educational and cultural interests with the active co-operation of the various District Officers. The Integrated Tribal Development Project is in operation in the district since 1977-78. The Office of the Project Co-ordinator is located at Mudigere. He is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in the district. He is assisted in his duties by an office Superintendent, an Accountant, a Tribal Welfare Inspector, two Clerks, a Typist and two class IV employees. (see. ch. XVII).

#### **Survey Settlement and Land Records Department**

An office of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records was opened at Chikmagalur in 1960. Consequent on the increase in the volume of work in recent years, the district was, in 1970, divided into two sub-divisions with headquarters, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Tarikere. Each sub-division has an Assistant Director of Land Records as its head. Both of them are subordinate to the Deputy Director of Land Records, Hassan Division, Hassan, in all technical and administrative matters. They have to carry out also all administrative orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in matters of survey, settlement and land records. The Chikmagalur Sub-Division comprises the Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks, while the Tarikere Sub-Division includes the Tarikere, Kadur Narasimharajapura taluks. The Assistant Director of Land Records at Chikmagalur is assisted (as in 1980) by a Sub-Assistant Superintendent (Manager), four Supervisors, seven I Division Surveyors, 29 II Division Surveyors, and also six members of clerical staff, 30 Band Peons and two other class IV officials, while the Assistant Director of Land Records of the Tarikere Sub-Division is assisted by a Sub-Assistant Superintendent, four Supervisors, six I Division Surveyors, 27 II Division Surveyors, seven members of clerical staff, 24 Band Peons and three other class IV officials.

The main functions of this department in the district include proper maintenance of all land records, bringing of land survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, maintenance of boundary marks of survey numbers, conducting measurement of a survey number under the records of rights, settlement for fixations of rates of assessment, providing of technical guidance to revenue officers and imparting of training to Revenue Inspectors as and when necessary. It also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees. The functions and powers of this Department are governed by the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, and Rules

made thereunder, Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966 and Land Acquisition and Survey Manuals.

### **Sericulture Department**

The Department of Sericulture opened an office of the Assistant Director of Sericulture at Chikmagalur in 1979. In 1980 two Government silk farms, one at Linglapura of Kadur taluk and another at Sollapur of Tarikere taluk and six extension centres each at Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks of the district were started. The Assistant Director of Sericulture, Chikmagalur, is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Sericulture, Hassan Division, Hassan. He is incharge of the whole district and assisted by two Sericulture Assistants (Class-II), three Senior Sericultural Inspectors, five Sericultural Inspectors, 21 Sericultural demonstrators, four Sericultural Operators, two members of ministerial staff and eight members of class IV officials.

The Department has taken the responsibility of supplying disease-free seeds to the farmers who take up sericulture. Farmers are provided subsidies for construction of Rearing Houses and to supply the Rearing Equipments required by them (see ch. V).

### **Town Planning Department**

After the creation of a separate Department of Town Planning in the State in 1959, a branch office of it was started at Hassan in 1970 to serve as a "Master Plan Unit" for the Hassan and Chikmagalur districts. Later in 1975, a separate District Planning Unit was established for this district at Chikmagalur. Thereafter, town-planning activities in the district have been extended to all the towns of the district. The unit is headed by an Assistant Director of Town Planning, who is directly responsible to the Director, Town Planning in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties in the district by two Junior Town Planners, six Town Planning Supervisors, a Tracer, two ministerial and four class IV officials. The functions of the department in the district include preparation of base maps of the towns, taluk headquarters and villages for preparing extension schemes for them. This department also deals with problems of traffic improvement by proposing pass roads, ring roads, introduction of light signals, pedestrain crossings, etc. (see ch. XIV).

### **Treasury Department**

The treasury was formerly a part and parcel of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and it was under the charge of the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. On 1st April 1954, it was brought under the executive management of a separate Assistant



Commissioner who was under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. From 1st June 1961, a separate Treasury Department was formed and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of the additional charge of the treasury functions, and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the treasury. He is now the head of the Treasury Department in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Karnataka, Bangalore. The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters, as in 1979, an Assistant Treasury Officer, two Senior Head Accountants, three Deputy Accountants, Shroff, a Gollar and 19 ministerial and five class IV officials. There is a sub-treasury at each taluk headquarters, each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted by a Deputy Accountant, a Shroff, a Gollar, one or two clerks and a peon. All these sub-treasuries, except the one at Sringeri, are banking treasuries. The State Bank of Mysore is the agency bank which conducts the cash transaction of these banking treasuries.

The main functions and duties of treasuries are to deal with monetary transaction (i.e., to receive and make payments of money) pertaining to Government, local bodies and the public in accordance with the provisions prescribed therefor and render accounts to the Accountant General, Bangalore, and also to departmental officers every month. It is the responsibility of the District Treasury Officer to see that both the district and taluk treasuries function properly. He has to conduct technical inspection of the sub-treasuries once a year and also supervise inspection twice a year. He is responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasuries. He has to see that all the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries and to the Accountant General, Bangalore. In addition, the State Government have introduced a computerisation scheme in regard to the budget expenditure of the State Government. For dealing with cases of old-age pensions to destitutes, post of Class II Officer and a First Division Clerk have been recently sanctioned.

### **Weights and Measures Department**

Formerly, the administration of the Weights and Measures Department in the district was under the charge of an Inspector of Weights and Measures. With the reorganisation of the Department in 1970, an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was appointed at Chikmagalur as the district head of the department. He is assisted in his duties, as in 1979 by an Inspector, two ministerial officials and a peon. The Inspector is assisted by a manual assistant and a peon and has jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. The Assistant Controller is responsible to the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Mysore Division, Mysore.

The main functions of this department are administration of the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959, verification of weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments used by the industrial establishments, factories, petrol pumps, tank lorries, tank tempos, etc., and other measuring instruments used by oil depôts such as flow metres, overhead measures and the like. The Assistant Controller is empowered to launch prosecution against the erring traders, dealers and manufacturers. The Inspector conducts periodical inspections of shops and other trading establishments to verify the weights and measures in use in their respective jurisdictions. (see ch. VI).

### **Youth Services Department**

Youth Services Department, which was formed in 1976, has a District Youth Services Officer at Chikmagalur. He works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The District Youth Services Officer is assisted (as in 1979) by four Assistant Youth Services Officers who have their headquarters at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa and other members of staff. He is responsible to the Deputy Director of Youth Services, Mysore Division, Mysore. The main functions of the Youth Services Department in the district are to supervise the working of the Karnataka Youth Services Corps volunteers, to organise youth camps, rallies, rural youth seminars, work-shops and conferences, to associate with the N.S.S. Schemes, to supervise the functioning of youth hostels, to promote and organise *bal-bhavans*, to examine requests for financial assistance by youth clubs, to promote rural gymanasia, to render help to solve students' problems, etc.

## **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**

### **Central Excise Department**

After the federal financial integration of 'B' States in 1950, the Central Government introduced the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, in the erstwhile State of Mysore. An office of the Central Excise Department was opened at Chikmagalur in 1930, for collection of Central Excise duties on excisable commodities either produced or manufactured in the district. A Superintendent of Central Excise is in charge of the administration of Multiple Officers' Range, Central Excise, Chikmagalur. He works under the supervision of Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Davanagere Division, Davanagere. In August 1969, a separate division known as Mangalore Customs Division was formed for dealing exclusively with matters relating to customs. It has jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Hassan and Chitradurga districts, and has been invested with higher responsibilities and more powers since its re-organisation in 1971, in so far as Central excise matters are concerned.

For administrative purposes, the district has been divided into five forward sectors, each under the charge of an Inspector of Central Excise and a Sepoy. The headquarters of these ranges are located at Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Kadur, Koppa and Kalasa. The jurisdiction of the Chikmagalur Range extends to Chikmagalur taluk and of the Mudigere Range to Mudigere taluk, while the Kadur Range includes Kadur and Tarikere taluks and the Koppa Range covers the taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri, and the Kalasa Range has the two hoblies of Mudigere taluk. All these Inspectors are responsible to the Superintendent of Central Excise, Chikmagalur. Five other Inspectors are attached to the Office of the Superintendent at Chikmagalur. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters (as in 1979) by five Inspectors, three Sepoys and necessary ministerial staff. The main functions of the Central Excise Department in the district are assessment and collection of Central excise duties in respect of specified commodities, prevention of smuggling and detection of cases of evasion of Central excise duty. The commodities on which excise duty is levied in the district are mainly coffee, tea, matches and tobacco (see ch. XI).

#### **Income-Tax department**

An Income-Tax Circle was established at Chikmagalur in 1970. There are two Income-Tax Officers whose jurisdiction extends over the entire Chikmagalur district. They are directly responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Mangalore Range, Mangalore, and through him to the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Karnataka, Bangalore. The Income-Tax Officers are assisted in their duties in the district by an Income-Tax Inspector, ten members of ministerial and four class IV staff. The main functions of the Department include assessment levy and collection of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty, and detection of cases in which a taxable income is being earned. The Estate Duty matters of this district come under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Mangalore.

#### **National Savings Organisation**

The National Savings Scheme was taken up in this district in 1943. The work relating to National Savings in the district is being carried out by a District Savings Officer who is responsible to the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings, Mangalore, and through him to the Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Bangalore. The main functions of this organisation in the district include promotion of Small Savings Schemes, publicity and formation of Pay Roll Savings Groups (see ch. VI).

#### **Posts and Telegraphs Department**

A Postal Division consisting of Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts was formed under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices with

his headquarters at Shimoga in 1961. Prior to that, Chikmagalur district was a part of the Mysore Postal Division, Mysore. The Superintendent of Post Offices is directly responsible to the Post-Master General, Karnataka, Bangalore. There is a Head Post-Master in HSG-I Grade at Chikmagalur. The district has been divided into three Postal Sub-Divisions with headquarters at Chikmagalur, Birur and Koppa. Each of these sub-divisions is supervised by an Inspector of Post-Offices. In addition to these Inspectors, there is also a Public Relation Officer attached to the Chikmagalur Head Post Office, who supervises effective delivery within the town limits of Chikmagalur and attends to routine complaints. There were in 1976-77, 40 Sub-Masters and 235 Branch Post-Masters in charge of various Post-Offices of the district.

An independent Postal Division consisting of Chikmagalur revenue district was formed on 15th January 1979 bifurcating the erstwhile Shimoga Postal Division. The new Division is under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices with its headquarters at Chikmagalur. He is assisted in his duties as in 1979 by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, three Inspectors of Post Offices, an Inspector of Post offices (complaints), 17 Sub-Post-Masters and Assistant Post-Masters (LSG), four wire-less Inspectors, 156 Time-scale clerks, two Head Postmen, three Sorting Postmen, nine Mail Overseers, 52 Postmen, eight Jamadars and 21 class IV officials.

In the Chikmagalur Postal Division, there is a Head Post Office, eight Lower Selection Grade Post Offices, 42 Departmental Sub-Post Offices, 25 extra departmental post offices and 201 extra departmental Branch Post Offices. Two office namely Chikmagalur and Malleswara (Kudremukh) are having teleprinter service. The former is connected on teleprinter circuit to Bangalore while the latter is connected to Mangalore. There is one Railway Mail Sorting office located at Birur. The Department has also provided the facilities of telephone and telegraph in many post offices. Twenty Sub-Post-Officers are having Morse telegraph facility, 49 Sub-Post Offices and five Branch Post-Offices are having phono-com facility (see ch. VII).

#### **Telephone Office**

There is an office of Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, at Chikmagalur. As in the year 1979, there were 32 Telephone exchanges and 1,923 telephone connections. The Sub-Divisional Officer is directly responsible to the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Mysore Division, Mysore. He is assisted in his duties in the district by 10 Junior Engineers, three Junior Supervisors, four Phone Inspectors, three Line Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, seven Repeater Station Assistants, 57 Telephone Operators, 19 Technicians, three Cable Jointers, 73 Linemen and a Wireman, besides seven members of ministerial and five class IV staff. The Engineering staff have to keep the telephone exchanges in proper working

condition and set right any interruptions caused by damages to telephone lines, instruments, etc. They have to see that the lineman tests every telephone line periodically and in cases of interruption rush to the spots and take necessary remedial steps (see ch. VII).

#### STATE PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### **Agro-Industries Corporation**

An office of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation was set up at Chikmagalur as a branch office under the Engineering Division of the Department of Agriculture. Later, in 1972, that Engineering Division was entirely merged with the Corporation. The purpose of establishing this office was to help the agriculturists in developing their lands by reclamation, levelling, tilling, ploughing, etc., by hiring out to them bulldozers, tractors and other agricultural equipments, and by development of wells and sinking of bore-wells for increasing the water-sources through rock-blasting units, slow-speed and high-speed rings, well-master cranes, oil engines, etc. The services of the machineries are given on hire basis after seeking advance payment on the loans sanctioned by Co-operative Land Development Banks and other banks.

This Branch Office of the Corporation is headed by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer. The Staff consists of a Supervisor, a Mechanic, a Fitter, four Operators/drivers, 11 Helpers for operation, repair and maintenance of machinery, four members of ministerial and two peons (as in 1980). The Chikmagalur district comes under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Agricultural Engineer of the Corporation, who has his headquarters at Mysore. Another Agro-Supply Divisional Office is working at Chikmagalur, headed by a District Sales Officer. He is subordinate to the Regional Manager, Agro-Industrial Supply Division, who has his headquarters at Hassan. He is assisted by a Store Keeper, a typist and a peon. The purpose of this division is to supply fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, etc., to the societies and authorised dealers in the district.

##### **Electricity Board**

A Section Office of the Electricity Board having a Senior Operator as its head was established in the district in 1935. Later, parts of this district were distributed among Hassan, Bhadravathi and Shimoga electricity divisions which were formed in 1971. Four years thereafter in 1975, a separate division was constituted, with an Executive Engineer, (Electrical) as its head, at Chikmagalur, with jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Chikmagalur. He is responsible for the management, administration and execution of all the electricity works under his charge. He works under the control and guidance of the Superintending Engineer (Electrical), Karnataka Electricity Board, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga.

The district has been divided into six sub-divisions namely, Chikmagalur Urban, Chikmagalur Rural, Balehonnur, Birur, Mudigere and Tarikere Sub-Divisions which have twenty sub-sections. Each Sub-Division is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer (Electrical), and there is an Assistant Executive Engineer (Electrical) in charge of each of the sub-sections. In addition, there is a separate office of an Assistant Executive Engineer for Rural Electrification and Irrigation Pumpsets, with his headquarters at Chikmagalur. The Executive Engineer (Electrical) is assisted in his duties in the district as a whole by 329 members of staff on the executive side and 464 members on the ministerial side, as in 1979. Under his control, there is a separate audit staff headed by an Accounts Officer who is assisted by two Assistant Accounts Officers, and one Internal Auditor of the rank of Assistant Accounts Officer and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The main functions of the Board in the district are investigations of needs of electricity, installation and running of electricity supply, distribution and maintenance. The Acts administered by the Electricity Board in the district are Indian Electricity Acts of 1910 and 1948 and Rules of 1956.

#### **Food and Civil Supplies Corporation**

The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, has a branch office at Chikmagalur, headed by a District Manager. It was established in 1973 with jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district. He is under the control of the Managing Director, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. He is assisted by an Assistant Manager, five Graduate Assistants, a Quality Inspector, one Second Division Clerk, two Messengers, a Typist and a driver (as in 1979), and is entrusted with the work of procurement of levy grains and also bulk purchase from the open market. The grains are sold either to the public or sent to the informal rationing areas in the State as per the instructions of the Director, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Bangalore. The trading account of the Corporation in the district for the period from 1974-75 to 1976-77 was as follows:

<i>Purchases</i>	<i>Sales</i>
Rs. 76,49,557	Rs. 41,17,868
Rs. 1,07,78,981	Rs. 49,30,594
Rs. 54,69,847	Rs. 63,93,154

#### **Forest Plantation Corporation Ltd.**

A Divisional Forest Office of the Forest Plantations Corporation Ltd., Bangalore was established at Shimoga in 1971, with jurisdiction over the districts of Shimoga and Chikmagalur which were constituted into a Division for the purposes of raising eucalyptus and rubber plantations and for looking after the existing plantations. A Divisional Forest Officer is in charge of this Division at Shimoga. He is directly

responsible to the Managing Director, Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation Limited, Bangalore. Under this Divisional Forest Officer, there are two Range Forest Officers and four Forest Guards in this district (as in 1979).

### **Housing Board**

In 1966, an Office of the Assistant Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board, Chikmagalur Sub-Division, was opened at Chikmagalur. He is subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board, Shimoga Division, Shimoga, and is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Engineer, four Junior Engineers, three ministerial and two class IV officials as in 1979. The main functions of the Housing Board are execution of the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Low-Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme, supervision of work done by local bodies, subsidised Rental Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. All the schemes are required to be implemented on "No Profit and No Loss" basis. The Board is also assisting the rural people by granting loans on security basis for constructing rural houses (see ch. XIV).

### **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

In 1961, the Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board set up an office at Hassan with jurisdiction over Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts. Later in 1975, a separate district office was established at Chikmagalur. Since then, all activities of the Board in this District are under the charge of a District Officer who is responsible to the Divisional Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Shimoga. The District Officer is assisted at the headquarters (as in 1979) by an Auditor-cum-Inspector, a Supervisor, a Technician for Gobar Gas plants, ministerial and class IV staff. There are also seven other Supervisors each of whom is posted to a Block for installation of gobar plants under the supervision of the Block Development Officer. The main functions of the Board are to provide technical guidance, training and financial assistance to artisans and development of Khadi and Village Industries in the district (see ch. V).

### **Road Transport Corporation**

The Chikmagalur district is a part of the Hassan Division of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation. This Division was started in 1961 with five depots, two at Hassan and one each at Chikmagalur, Arsikere and Sakleshpur for catering to transport needs of the respective areas. The Chikmagalur Depot is headed by a Depot Manager who is subordinate to the Deputy General Manager and Divisional Controller, Hassan. His jurisdiction is the whole revenue district of Chikmagalur. There is also a Depot Workshop at Chikmagalur where repairs and maintenance of vehicles are looked after. The Depot Manager is assisted

(as in 1979) by 28 members of staff on the administrative side, 202 on traffic operational side and 55 on mechanical side. Nationalisation of passenger transport in the district is not complete as only certain road sections have been nationalised (see ch. VII).

#### **Small Industries Development Corporation**

The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation has established two industrial estates, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Kadur in order to encourage entrepreneurs to start industries. It opened a branch office at two places in 1962, with a Junior Assistant and a peon/watchman in each estate. The Junior Assistant is responsible to the Manager (Administration), Mangalore Division, Mangalore, and his duties are execution of construction work, looking after the day-to-day matters of the industrial estate, and collection of rents and their remittance (see ch. V).

#### **Warehousing Corporation**

The Karnataka State Ware-Housing Corporation established a warehouse at Kadur in 1975. This warehouse is looked after by a Superintendent who is assisted by a Warehouseman, a Storekeeper, a peon-cum-dusting operator and a watchman. Inspection of the warehouse is done by Senior Deputy Director Warehousing Corporation, Mysore. The main functions of the Corporation are to acquire, build and run warehouses for agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers and implements offered for storage by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions, provide facilities for transport to and from warehouses, act as agent of the State Government to the Central Warehousing Corporation for sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, etc. (see ch. VI).

### **CENTRAL PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

#### **Coffee Board**

The Coffee Board, Bangalore, which has been established by the Central Government, guides the growers in the modern methods of coffee cultivation, supplies improved seed materials, helps to solve problems relating to pests and diseases, extends financial assistance, regulates the marketing and prices of coffee and so forth. The Board's activities have immensely helped the coffee growers and have put the coffee industry in a firm footing.

The Coffee Board, has under its control the Central Coffee Research Institute at Balehonnur. The Institute is headed by a Director of Research who exercises overall supervision over the extension activities of the Research Department. It is engaged in applied and fundamental research for developing and achieving suitable techniques for increased production of quality coffee. The Director of Research is assisted in his



duties by a number of technical and non-technical personnel. There are 14 A Group officers (1981) which include one Director, five Divisional Heads, one Agricultural Chemist, a Botanist, one Agronomist, an Entomologist, a Cytologist, a Field Pathologist, a Mycologist, a Plant Physiologist and a Statistician and 18 'B' class officers, 69 class 'C' officials and 19 'D' class officials. The office of the Deputy Director of Extension, is started at Chikmagalur in 1972, with jurisdictions over the districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and parts of Shimoga district. He is responsible to the Head of Extension, Coffee Research Sub-Station, Chettalli, North Kodagu. The district has three Extension Centres, one each at Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa. Each of these Extension Centres is under the charge of a Senior Liaison officer who is responsible to the Deputy Director of Extension who has (as in 1979) the assistance of two Technical Assistants, 12 Junior Liaison Officers, Field Assistants and necessary ministerial staff. (see ch. IV).

#### **Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.**

On 4th November 1975, India and Iran signed an agreement under which Iran undertook to extend to India a credit of 650 million U.S. dollars for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. An other agreement was also concluded on the same day for export of 150 million tonnes of ore concentrate to Iran over a period of 20 years beginning from September 1980. As a corollary to this agreement, a new Company named the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. was formed in April 1976 to construct and administer the Kudremukh Project, with its headquarters at Bangalore and with its two works centres at Malleswara (Kudremukh) and Mangalore.

The Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Project, who acts under the guidance of the Chairman. Subordinate to the Director of the Project are the Director of Technical Services and the Director of Finance. There are 105 executive officials and 422 non-executive officials working in the Kudremukh Project establishment (as in 1979). The main functions of the project are construction of necessary facilities for the development and mining of the ore and export of iron ore concentrate after beneficiation to Iran through the new Mangalore Port. (see ch. V).

#### **Life Insurance Corporation**

The Chikmagalur district was under Udupi Branch Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India until 1958 when the jurisdiction was transferred to the Branch at Shimoga. The growth of new business and premia mobilised in the district necessitated the opening of a sub-office at Chikmagalur, in October 1960 under the administrative control of an Assistant Branch Manager (Development) with the all-round

development of business. This sub-office was upgraded as a full-fledged Branch Office in July 1966, and a Branch Manager was put in charge of this Branch Office, with jurisdiction over all the taluks of Chikmagalur district. The Branch Manager is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by an Assistant Branch Manager (Administration), two Assistant Branch Managers (Development), 23 members of ministerial and four class IV officials, as in 1979. He is responsible to the Divisional Manager, Udupi. The main functions of this Branch Office in the district are processing and under-writing of proposals received from the proponents through the field organisation (consisting of agents and development officers), collections of premia under the policies served by it and granting of loans under policies within certain limits (see ch. VI).

#### **National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.**

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, which is one of the Subsidiaries of the Steel Authority of India Ltd., is engaged in prospecting of iron ore reserves in the Baba-Budangiri hills. At present, it is studying techno-economic feasibility of exploration of iron ore of this range, mainly magnetite ore. An Investigation Division of the Corporation started its work in June 1976. It is headed by a District Chief Project Officer responsible to the Director (Planning), Hyderabad. He is assisted by 19 Class I Officers, two Class II Officers, 61 Class III and nine class IV officials, as in 1979. The Investigation Division is carrying out topo-survey, geological mapping, core drilling, exploration-minig, engineering survey studies, ore-dressing tests, chemical analysis, etc. (see ch. V)