

CHAPTER XIII.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN the previous chapters, the work of some of the important administrative departments has been dealt with. The organisational set-up of various other departments like Public Works, Agriculture, Industries, Food Supplies, Co-operation, Sericulture, Prohibition and Forest has been described in this chapter. The activities of these departments have been noticed in the earlier chapters and hence, only their administrative set-up has been dealt with here.

Prior to 1947, Coorg had a Public Works Department of its own. On account of continued budget deficits and in pursuance of Mr. Wattal's proposals, in 1938, for economy in expenditure and as a war-time measure, the public works activities in Coorg were curtailed to a great extent under the orders of the Government of India. The department which had a full-fledged Division was reduced to a Sub-Division consisting of one Executive Engineer, one Sub-Divisional Officer and six qualified overseers. Except the maintenance of a few of the important roads and buildings, no original work was taken up. The work of the department was considerably reduced. The Coorg Government sought monetary and technical assistance from the Government of India. In September 1946, the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, inspected the roads and the working of the department in Coorg and, in consultation with the then Chief Commissioner of Coorg, recommended to the Government of India, that the Central Public Works Department should take over the Public Works Department in Coorg and charge to the Coorg State a centage of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all works executed by the Central Public Works Department in lieu of establishment charges which were to be wholly debited to the Centre. The Government of India approved these proposals and the Central Public Works Department assumed charge of the department in July 1947. Under this arrangement, the State Government was obliged to accord administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the works decided to be taken up by the Central Government. Preparation of plans, estimates, accord of technical sanction and execution of works were all vested in the Central Public Works **Public Works Department.**

Department. After the popular Ministry took over charge in 1952, the works entrusted to the Central Public Works Department increased considerably and the department found it difficult to cope with the work. The position became worse when the First Five-Year Plan and the Community Project schemes were sanctioned. To get over this difficulty, the State Government was forced to create a Minor Irrigation Department of a minor nature and for the construction of school buildings in rural areas. This new department was placed in charge of an Irrigation Engineer whose services were borrowed from the old Mysore State. This department worked directly under the control of the State Government. Later on, as the works increased under the various development schemes, this department was expanded and works connected with the construction of small buildings, internal communication bridges, rural water supply works and supervision of building works were entrusted to the Minor Irrigation Department. A retired Superintending Engineer of the Mysore State was appointed as the head of the department. As a measure of economy, the post of the Superintending Engineer was abolished with effect from October 1955. The post of the Irrigation Officer was upgraded and designated as the Executive Engineer.

At present, there is one Public Works Division with headquarters at Mercara in charge of all roads, buildings, bridges and irrigation works. The Executive Engineer, Coorg, is the officer in charge of the administration of the Public Works Department in Coorg. He is an executive officer who is responsible for the execution of public works in his jurisdiction. The main functions of the Executive Engineer are the construction and maintenance of all Government buildings, roads, bridges, irrigation works and public health works within the jurisdiction of his division. He also executes major works of local bodies with the approval of Government. He is empowered to sanction all estimates of budgeted works upto Rs. 50,000 and entrust them for execution. He is the technical adviser at the divisional level in all matters affecting the Public Works Department. He also scrutinises the estimates taken up by other departments in the district. The Executive Engineer has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code with a view to enabling him to carry out efficiently and expeditiously the various civil works entrusted to his care. His various powers and functions have been no doubt specified, but they do not preclude variations according to the developmental needs of the district. The Executive Engineer is a touring officer who has to go round his area often for purposes of detailed inspection of roads, bridges, buildings, canals, irrigation works and the like. He is an *ex-officio* professional adviser to the municipalities and other local bodies. His powers with reference to repairs and special repairs of various works have been enumerated, the limit in each case being specified. The Executive Engineer is empowered to call

for tenders in connection with the execution of public works. He has powers to accept tenders upto rupees one lakh provided the excess of the tender amount re-cast to current schedule rate is not more than 8 per cent. This is, however, subject to the over-all condition that in all cases, only the lower or the lowest of more than one tender should be accepted.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by a number of Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers, Supervisors and other ministerial staff. There is an Assistant Engineer in each taluk headquarters in charge of a sub-division to assist the Executive Engineer in the execution of public works.

There are seven Assistant Engineers, one of whom works as a Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer in his office, thirteen Junior Engineers and thirty-one supervisors in the division. There are two Superintendents in the Office of the Executive Engineer at Mercara. One of them heads the administrative section and is responsible for routine office correspondence and establishment matters. The Superintendent for Accounts is the head of the Accounts Section. He is responsible for the accuracy of the monthly accounts that are being sent to the Accountant General, Bangalore. He is also the head of the arrears clearance section of the office. The Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer assists the Executive Engineer in regard to the scrutiny of estimates, calling of tenders and such other duties as are entrusted to him by the Executive Engineer.

The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute all public works in their jurisdictions. They can make payment of intermediate bills up to Rs. 1,000. They have to check-measure all the works and they are responsible for satisfactory execution of the works in their jurisdiction. They are the Taluk Irrigation Officers and are members of the Block Development Advisory Committees in their respective jurisdictions. The Junior Engineers and the Supervisors assist the Assistant Engineers in their work.

The District Agricultural Officer, Coorg District, looks after the agricultural extension work in the district. There are Agricultural Extension Officers working in the extension blocks. All the three taluks of this district are covered by the Community Development Scheme. Each Community Development block has been placed under the charge of one Agricultural Extension Officer. This officer functions under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer in each block. In technical matters, the Extension Officers are under the control of the District Agricultural Officer. They are assisted by the village level workers in each block.

**Agricultural
Department.**

The seed farm located at Kudige is managed by the District Agricultural Officer directly. The staff provided for the seed farm consists of one manager, and one fieldman. The District Agricultural Officer is assisted at the head office by one Assistant Agricultural Officer and one Plant Protection Assistant. The Assistant Agricultural Officer assists the District Agricultural Officer in all technical matters, and the Plant Protection Assistant looks after the plant protection work in the entire district. He assists the gram sevaks in technical matters through the agricultural extension officers in matters connected with the control of pests and diseases of plants and in arranging to get the required chemicals and insecticides. There are two Assistant Food Production Officers in the district, one for South Coorg and the other for North Coorg, with their headquarters at Virajpet and Mercara respectively. They are each assisted by one agricultural inspector and a field-worker. They are in charge of land reclamation work. Every year, about one thousand acres are being reclaimed by manual labour thus contributing to the increase of food production.

To demonstrate to the people the scientific methods of cultivation, the Agricultural Department has opened agricultural experimental farms at Kudige, Mercara and Ponnampet. In the Kudige Farm, extending over an area of 476 acres, there are also the Government Dairy Farm, a sericultural section, a poultry section, a smithy section, a gram sevaks' training centre and a basic training college. A Government Central Apiary has been established at Bhagamandala under the charge of an Apicultural Development Officer. Training classes for the bee-keepers and bee-men are conducted at the Apiary. There is a fodder research section at Kudige in charge of a Fodder Research Officer. This scheme has been sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

**Forest
Department.**

The administration of the Forest Department is being looked after by two Divisional Forest Officers, one stationed at Mercara and the other at Hunsur. The Divisional Forest Officer, North Coorg Division, is in charge of all taluks in Coorg except the Ponnampet Nad and Srimangala Nad in Virajpet Taluk. The Divisional Forest Officer, South Coorg, stationed at Hunsur, in Mysore District, looks after the forest administration in Ponnampet Nad and Srimangala Nad in Virajpet Taluk, part of Napoklu Nad on the south bank of the Cauvery river, Hunsur Taluk, Periyapatna Taluk, and Krishnarajanagar Taluk of Mysore District. Both these divisional officers are directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Coorg Circle, Mercara, and through him to the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore. For purposes of efficient management, the two forest divisions have been divided into ranges, each range being in charge of a Range Forest Officer. There are five ranges in the North Coorg Forest Division. They

are Kushalnagar, Somwarpet, Bhagamandala, Sampaje and Makut. There is one Assistant Conservator of Forests and eleven Range Forest Officers in the South Coorg Forest Division. The Coorg Timber Depot at Hunsur is managed by a Range Forest Officer.

The main functions of the two divisions are afforestation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to supplying timber, firewood, minor forest produce and other requirements besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area.

A saw mill is working at Murkal under the Forest Department as a major industrial enterprise. This is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer.

There is an Assistant Commercial Tax Officer in the district to attend to the work of assessment under the various statutes. The staff associated with the office of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer consists of one Commercial Tax Inspector and some ministerial staff.

**Commercial
Taxes
Department.**

The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Coorg, is an independent registering and assessing authority. He is directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, and through him, he is responsible to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in Mysore. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer is designated and appointed as an Entertainments Tax Officer under the Mysore Entertainments Tax Act, 1958. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, is the sole administering authority for the entire division and also the appellate and revision authority under all Acts except the Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958.

The Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, Coorg, Mercara, is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is primarily responsible to the Commissioner for Commercial Taxes in Mysore, who is also the *ex-officio* Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Taxes in the State. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore, is his immediate superior and the first appellate authority as well.

**Agricultural
Income-Tax
Department.**

The powers and functions of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer are specified in the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957, and the Rules framed thereunder. They can be broadly classified as assessment work and organisational work. The staff associated with the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, Coorg, consists of one Assistant Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, two inspectors of agricultural income-tax and some ministerial staff.

The Agricultural Income-Tax Officer and the Assistant Agricultural Income-Tax Officer have powers to assess and collect the Agricultural Income-Tax in the district. The Agricultural Income-Tax Officer is assisted by the Assistant Agricultural Income-Tax Officer and two inspectors who tour the district, inspect estates, make confidential enquiries, collect data required for assessment, and carry out orders of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer in the matter of assessment and collection of demands made. They are expected to tour for fifteen days or more in a month and remain in the head-quarters on other days to compile and consolidate the particulars collected and assist the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer in the preliminary examination of accounts of certain cases marked out to them. The Assistant Agricultural Income-Tax Officer has powers to assess the cases of persons whose agricultural income is less than Rs. 7,000 and in this regard, he is empowered to exercise all the powers and functions of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer under the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957.

**Mysore State
Electricity
Board.**

An Assistant Engineer was in charge of the distribution of power and maintenance of electrical undertakings in the sub-division. He was directly responsible to the Executive Engineer, Mangalore Division.* There are ten officials (executive) employed in the regular establishment and forty-nine persons employed in the maintenance establishment. There are two Junior Engineers and eight supervisors working under the Assistant Engineer, Mercara. Sub-offices located at Kushalnagar, Virajpet, Gonikoppal and Somwarpet are under the jurisdiction of the Mercara Sub-Divisional Office. There is also an Assistant Engineer in charge of the construction sub-division with his headquarters at Mercara. He looks after construction works in the district.

**Social Welfare
Department.**

The District Social Welfare Officer is the officer who is responsible for the implementation of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the district. He works under the direct supervision and control of the District Development Assistant and the Deputy Commissioner, Coorg. In giving effect to the various social welfare schemes, the District Social Welfare Officer is assisted by three social welfare inspectors at taluk headquarters, and a tribal welfare inspector, besides one overseer, two bee-men, three maternity health assistants and nine hostel superintendents, six Ashram school teachers and eleven women welfare organisers with their staff to manage the institutions, one craft instructress and one craft teacher to give training in tailoring for women, rattan and bamboo crafts to tribal people.

Maternity and Health Assistants.—To look after the health and sanitation of the tribal people, maternity health assistants

*With effect from 1st May 1965 a separate Division has been formed in Coorg District and an Executive Engineer is in charge of it.

have been posted. There are three such assistants working in the Department of Social Welfare and posted in the following centres :—

- (a) Basavanahalli Tribal Colony in Somwarpet Taluk,
- (b) Adinadur Tribal Colony in Somwarpet Taluk, and
- (c) Siddapur-Hadlu Tribal Colony in Virajpet Taluk.

These maternity health assistants contact tribal women and children, give them guidance in matters of cleanliness, sanitation, and family planning. They attend to maternity and child welfare activities also.

Ashram Schools.—There are six Ashram schools started for the benefit of the boys and girls of the Scheduled Tribes at Basavanahalli, Adinadur, Begur, Nagarhole, Gonigadde and Chennangi—Basavanahalli tribal colonies. One teacher, one cook and one dalayat are attached to each of these schools.

Hostels.—There are two hostels for girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes at Mercara and Ponnampet and hostels for boys of the Scheduled Castes at Mercara, Kushalnagar, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Ponnampet, Kallahalla and Kutta. A staff consisting of one superintendent, one cook and a kitchen attendant is attached to these hostels.

Women's Welfare Centres.—There are eleven women's welfare centres at Kushalnagar, Hebbale, Chennankote, Bilugunda, Balele, Basavanahalli, Adinadur, Siddapur-Hadlu, Reshme-Hadlu, Kurchi and Kanthur. One organiser and one conductress are attached to each one of the centres.

The District Employment Officer is the officer in charge of the administration of the Employment Exchange, Coorg. He is directly responsible to the Director, National Employment Service in Mysore, in all matters, financial and administrative. The staff of the District Employment Exchange consists of one District Employment Officer, one Junior Statistical Officer, one first division clerk, one typist, two lower division clerks and two class IV officials.

**District
Employment
Exchange.**

The Junior Statistical Officer and one second division clerk working in the Exchange are appointed for purposes of collection of employment market information under the Five-Year Plan Schemes.

The main duties of the exchange are to render assistance in securing jobs to the unemployed, guide them in choosing a proper career and also help the employer to choose the right man for the right job.

**Food Supplies
Department.**

The Food Supplies Department is a purely temporary department which came into being after the outbreak of the Second World War. It is being continued from time to time with varying functions depending on the nature and extent of food controls in force in the State.

The Deputy Commissioner of the District is in charge of the work of food supplies in the district. He is the licensing authority in respect of the following orders which are in force at present :

- (1) The Mysore Foodgrains Wholesale Dealers Licensing Order, 1964.
- (2) The Mysore Foodgrains Retail Dealers Licensing Rules, 1964.
- (3) The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958
- (4) The Mysore Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959.

His functions comprise, among others, keeping in touch with the supply position and price trends of essential foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots wherever necessary and equitably distributing the supplies of rice and wheat allotted to the district. He has to furnish to the Director of Food Supplies and the Government, the various periodical statistical returns prescribed in this behalf, meet the audit objections, if any, and take such measures as may be necessary from time to time in consonance with the policy of the Government in food matters, and to ensure implementation of the Acts and Rules in force to regulate the supplies of essential foodgrains in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Special Tahsildar in all matters relating to food supplies in the district.

The Tahsildars of the taluks are in charge of administration of food supplies work in their respective jurisdictions.

**Horticultural
Department.**

For the purpose of horticultural development in the district, the Cardamom Development Officer for Mysore State with his headquarters at Mercara has been placed in charge of the district under the new set-up of the Horticultural Department. The staff associated in the development work consists of one District Horticultural Inspector at Mercara to look after the affairs of the Mysore Horticultural Society, Coorg Branch, floricultural gardens, pepper and areca nurseries at Mercara, four Assistants under Cardamom Development Scheme to look after cardamom nurseries at Appangala, Somwarpet and Ponnampet, pepper nursery at Somwarpet, orange and pepper nurseries and vegetable garden at Ponnampet, banana and pineapple multiplication garden

at Napoklu, one Assistant at Kudige to look after the orange, areca and coconut nurseries and vegetable garden at Kudige, one Assistant at Ponnampet to look after the areca nursery and development work, one Horticultural Assistant for intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits at Gonikoppal and one Additional Horticultural Extension Officer at Kudige for the Applied Nutrition Programme—each being assisted by one or more field assistants or fieldmen for extension work, laying out demonstration plots, inspection of gardens and maintenance of nurseries in the district.

Besides the above, there is a Horticulturist in charge of the co-ordinated scheme for citrus die-back disease at Gonikoppal with a chemical laboratory and pathological section and staff attached thereto. He is in charge of a fruit research station at Attur near Gonikoppal and the regional fruit research station at Chettalli, assisted further by the Assistant Horticulturist and allied staff. The ICAR-sponsored regional research station on cardamom at Appangala with an assistant is also under his charge.

The office of the Assistant Fruit Development Officer for Mysore Division is located at Gonikoppal. Affairs relating to disposal of horticultural loans for fruit gardens and other fruit development work in the district are being attended to by him.

One Labour Officer is in charge of the district for the enforcement of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Factories Act, 1948 and the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956. **Labour Department.**

The Labour Officer is assisted in his duties by two Labour Inspectors, one first division clerk, one second division clerk, one second grade typist, and three dalayats. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mysore Division, exercises supervision over the office of the Labour Officer, Coorg.

The Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, also attends to the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Rules framed thereunder with reference to these factories. He also attends to the work of scrutiny of plans of new factories and extensions to the existing factories, if any. The staff associated with the office of the Inspector of Factories consists of one first division clerk, one second division clerk and two class IV officials.

**Department of
Publicity and
Information.**

There is no District Publicity Office in Coorg. At present, one Radio Supervisor and a Battery Attendant are stationed at Mercara. The Radio Supervisor works under the control of the Director of Publicity and Information in Mysore. He is responsible for the maintenance of the community receiving sets in several villages in the district and for the major part of the month, he is on tour since he has to attend to complaints with reference to the rural broadcasting sets and installation of new ones as well.

**Co-operative
Department.**

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mercara, is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. The Government may by general or special orders confer on the Assistant Registrar all or any of the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act. This officer exercises his powers conferred on him subject to the general superintendence and control of the Registrar. Some of the important functions of the Assistant Registrar are registration of co-operative societies, amendment of bye-laws of co-operative societies, calling of special or general meetings under certain circumstances, arranging for the audit inquiry and inspection of co-operative societies, and apportioning of costs thereof, disposal of disputes of co-operative societies referred to him and the execution of Government orders. The Assistant Registrar has to devote his special attention to the promotion and healthy growth of co-operative societies and ensure their smooth working. He is assisted by a number of field workers as well as office staff.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Coorg District is assisted by three first division clerks, six second division clerks, one second grade typist, two lady organisers, four sales officers, twenty inspectors of co-operative societies, one driver, four amins, twelve process servers, and thirteen class IV officials.

Two district auditors are appointed under the Mysore Civil Service Regulations, one to audit the accounts of the Coorg District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mercara, and the other to audit the accounts of the Coorg Coffee Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the Coorg District Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mercara.

Consequent on the bifurcation of audit from administration, the audit staff comprising seven senior auditors of co-operative societies and eight junior auditors of co-operative societies are now working under the control of the District Auditor of Co-operative societies.

Of the twenty inspectors of co-operative societies, one inspector is associated with the work connected with land mortgage affairs, one with marketing, one with the general work connected with the Five-Year Plan schemes, one with arbitration work, one

with land valuation work and one with the work connected with consumers' stores. The other fourteen inspectors attend to work connected with attachment and sale of movable and immovable properties of the defaulters to the societies, inspection of societies, enquiry into petitions and general supervision over the societies assigned to them. The inspectors undertake touring work also in different parts of the district to attend to the work devolving on them. They inspect at least six societies in a month. They also convene general body meetings of all the societies after the completion of the annual audit which is attended to by the senior and junior district and special auditors. The inspectors have to ensure expeditious work under the plan programmes.

The animal husbandry activities of the district are being attended to by the District Veterinary Officer with his headquarters at Mercara. This officer looks after the veterinary institutions giving directions to the qualified veterinarians who are actually running the various veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. There are six urban dispensaries at Mercara, Napoklu, Somwarpet, Kushalnagar, Ponnampet and Ammathi, and twenty rural dispensaries at Suntikoppa, Murnad, Sampaje, Bhagamandala, Kakkabe, Kodlipet, Shanthalli, Sanivarasanthe, Madapur, Hebbale, Kutta, Srimangala, Tithimathi, Hudikeri, Balele, Marenad, Virajpet, Siddapur, Kadanga and Pollibetta. Stockmen or locally trained personnel are stationed in various rural areas of the district. These men are under the guidance and control of qualified veterinarians located in all taluk headquarters. The veterinary staff of the taluk headquarters are primarily responsible for the health and developmental activities pertaining to livestock and poultry within their respective areas. The District Veterinary Officer supervises the work of the stockmen working in the rural areas and in times of emergency, he has powers to locate the stockmen anywhere within the taluk area.

**Animal
Husbandry
Department.**

The District Veterinary Officer is also in additional charge of the central poultry farm located at Kudige. The people of Coorg possess a natural aptitude for rearing of poultry. A pucca poultry farm incorporating all the modern techniques not only to supply birds and eggs but also to serve as a training centre for both the raiyats and the development workers was started at Kudige in the year 1952, and three poultry units are attached to the veterinary dispensaries at Somwarpet, Ponnampet and Murnad, subsidiary to the main. At village level, two poultry development blocks, one at Kajoor in North Coorg and another at Aravathoklu in South Coorg have been functioning.

A cross-breeding centre to improve the breed of the local cattle by utilising superior Jersey bulls and Murrah buffaloes is

also functioning at Mercara with Central financial aid. This centre works under the direct control of the Director of Animal Husbandry.

**Sericulture
Department.**

The Sericultural Assistant, Government Silk Farm, Kudige, is the controlling officer of sericultural activities in Coorg District. He is responsible to the Assistant Director of Sericulture, Mysore Division, and through him to the Director of Sericulture in Mysore. Under the Sericultural Assistant, there is one Sericultural Inspector, two Sericultural Demonstrators, ten Sericultural Operatives, one second division clerk, one clerk-*cum*-typist, one dalayat and one mali. The Sericultural Assistant directly looks after the Government Silk Farm and the Government grainages. The duties of the department comprise the supervision and guidance of the works in the farms, grainages and other sericultural institutions, inspection of mulberry gardens, and silkworm rearings of agriculturists, investigation of loan applications, arranging exhibitions and demonstrations during jattras and fairs, collection of statistical information, and arranging of programmes in connection with the preparation of disease-free layings in Government and aided grainages. The Sericultural Assistant also sees that foreign race and cross-bred disease-free layings are supplied in time to the sericulturists. He also renders technical help to the agriculturists who take up sericulture in new areas.

**Department
of Land
Records and
Settlement.**

The District Survey Officer is in charge of the administration of the department at the district level. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Land Records, Bangalore, and Superintendent of Land Records, Mysore Division and also to the Deputy Commissioner of Coorg, who is also having control of land records work in the nad offices and supervises the land records work once a year during the annual *jamabandi*. With reference to maintenance of records, during the period of settlement, the District Survey Officer is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. With reference to other technical matters involving policy, administration and control, he is responsible to the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records. He is empowered to get the changes incorporated in the permanent survey records whenever necessary after field inspections. His main functions are to bring the survey records of the villages up-to-date during the currency of the settlement and incorporate all changes in the survey records, and to conduct survey and settlement operations in the villages taken over by the Government.

The District Survey Officer is assisted in his duties by one supervisor, three first division surveyors, thirteen second division surveyors, one supervisor, one draftsman and a head clerk besides some ministerial staff.

The Deputy Commissioner of Coorg District is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. He is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore. The District Registrar exercises general supervision over the Sub-Registry offices located in the taluks. He conducts inspections and approves the registrations effected under section 30(1) of the Registration Act; he also conducts enquiries on appeal petitions preferred under section 72(1) of the Act. The District Registrar is empowered to issue any order consistent with the Registration Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document has been registered (Section 68(2)).

**Registration
Department.**

There are three *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars having their headquarters at Virajpet, Somwarpet and Ponnampet and one whole-time Sub-Registrar at Mercara. The Sub-Registrars attend to the duties connected with the registration work of their respective jurisdictions. They are appointed as marriage officers under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* Collector of Stamps in the district and the District Treasury Officer as well as the Sub-Treasury Officers act as *ex-officio* vendors in their respective jurisdictions. The judicial and non-judicial stamps are issued by the District Treasury Officer and Sub-Treasury Officers to the licensed vendors for sale to the public upto the value of Rs. 500. If the value of the stamps required by the public exceeds Rs. 500, the District Treasury Officer and the Sub-Treasury Officers issue the stamps to the parties direct.

**Stamps
Department.**

The Collector of Stamps is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Stamps, the head of the Stamps Department. The Collector of Stamps has been empowered to take suitable action under the several sections of the Mysore Stamps Act. He has to deal with the documents which are brought to him for adjudication and fix stamp duty and penalty on documents impounded and forwarded by the Sub-Registrars.

The District Statistical Officer, South Kanara, is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the Coorg District also at present. He is responsible to the Director of Statistics, Mysore. Having regard to the fact that the District Statistical Officer in South Kanara is also in charge of the district of Coorg, an extra-staff consisting of one senior Statistical Assistant, one first division clerk, one second division clerk and two dalayats, has been allotted to his office. When the District Statistical Agency is established in Coorg during the Third Five-Year Plan period, as proposed, one statistical investigator, one typist-cum-clerk and two class IV officials will be provided to

**Statistical
Department.**

the district in addition to the District Statistical Officer. The District Statistical Officer has to collect statistical data from various Government departments, correlate, analyse and publicise them for public information after the necessary approval from the Director of Statistics. This officer is assisted in his duties by a statistical investigator (non-gazetted).

**Prohibition
Department.**

Prohibition has been in force in Coorg District with effect from 2nd April 1956. The burden of implementing the Prohibition Act has fallen on the police in addition to their own other regular duties. To effectively enforce prohibition in the district, a separate prohibition police squad consisting of one Sub-Inspector and five head-constables has been employed in addition to the regular police staff. The jurisdiction of this special squad extends over the entire district and this squad functions directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Coorg.

The Deputy Commissioner, Coorg, is in charge of the administration of the department. He is responsible to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, who issues instructions to him from time to time in respect of excise matters. The powers exercised by the Deputy Commissioner are to issue and renew licences and permits for sale and consumption of liquor. He has powers to renew licences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1956, and the Opium Act, 1930, to renew licences for the purchase and sale of denatured spirits and to grant permits to obtain liquors and drugs for medical purposes. He is assisted in his work by one Assistant Prohibition Officer and three prohibition inspectors, one first division clerk, one second division clerk and four class IV officials.

**Department
of Industries.**

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Hassan and Coorg Districts, was the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. But after the reorganisation of the department with effect from 1st February 1963, a separate Assistant Director has been placed in charge of the administration of the department at the district level. He is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. He assists the Director in the execution of departmental plans and policies for the development of trade and industries in general in the district. The main functions of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce are undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information, drawing of schemes and plans for the development of industries taking into consideration the various economic factors such as the availability of raw materials, labour, power and water facilities in the area, supervision of the activities of the Rural Artisan Training Centres and model craft centres, such as model carpentry and smithy centres, sales emporia of the department and museums. The Assistant Director also exercises supervision over the activities of the Industrial Co-operative

Societies and renders them necessary help and guidance so as to ensure smooth functioning of these institutions. He also exercises supervision over the activities of the mahila samajas which have received assistance from the department for their industrial activities; he keeps watch over the progress of work of the Industrial Extension Officers, who function under the Block Development Officers with a view to seeing that substantial work is turned out by them and he accords necessary technical sanction to the industrial programmes in the development blocks and arranges for their successful implementation. He has also to implement the plans and schemes pertaining to all industries such as hand-looms, power-looms, silk, handicrafts, coir and small-scale industries, Khadi and Village Industries Board, recommend deserving cases for issue of machinery under hire-purchase scheme from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, guide the small-scale industries in the matter of location and procurement of raw materials, afford technical guidance to the industrialists and investigate loan records under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959 and other enactments. Other items of work entrusted to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce are the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, implementation of rural industrial schemes and supervision over the activities of Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, distribution of controlled commodities like coke, coal, iron, steel and copper, and verification of the requirements of industrialists for grant of essentiality certificates.

The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties by certain technical staff consisting of one senior industrial supervisor, one junior industrial supervisor, one district weaving supervisor, one district industrial auditor, two weaving demonstrators, one jobber, one assistant inspector of civil supplies, three industrial extension officers and ministerial staff consisting of one first division clerk, two second division clerks, one typist and four dalayats.

The industrial supervisors and the industrial extension officers are empowered under various Government orders to supervise and inspect as and when necessary all the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and institutions like the hand-loom emporia, the samajas, the craft societies and prepare statistical data relating to the various schemes in their respective jurisdictions. They are expected to see that the various industrial loans which have been advanced to the people are being properly utilised for the specific purposes for which they have been sanctioned and they have also to see that the loans are duly repaid to the Government.

The district weaving supervisor and the weaving demonstrators assist the Assistant Director in all matters relating to the textile branch. They have to impart training to weavers in improved methods of weaving, conduct demonstrations, inspect weavers'

co-operative societies, sales emporia and dye-houses, collect statistics relating to hand-loom industry, register new societies and report about irregularities and misappropriation of cash and stock, if any, noticed in the societies.

The jobber has to arrange for the installation of power-looms and to bring them to working order. He is responsible for the introduction of new designs and patterns and for the proper maintenance and repair of looms installed.

The district industrial auditor conducts the audit work of all Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and craft co-operative societies in the district.

**Community
Development.**

The Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, is designated as the Joint Development Commissioner for the purpose of implementing the Community Development Programmes in the district. The State Government have decentralised the powers of the Development Commissioner recently, so that the Joint Development Commissioner exercises powers to minimise delays. In order to increase effectiveness in the implementation of the community development programmes, the powers of the Deputy Commissioner have been increased. The progress reports of all the blocks are reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner and, after his approval, sent to the Development Commissioner and the Divisional Commissioner once a month. The heads of development departments are responsible for the proper execution of the several programmes in the various blocks. All the taluks in the district are covered by the development blocks.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district has been designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner for the Community Development programme. All the development blocks in the district come under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner. According to the standard pattern, the following are the block level extension officers working in several development blocks ; (1) Agriculture Extension Officer, (2) Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, (3) Rural Engineering Extension Officer, (4) Co-operative Extension Officer, (5) Social Education Organiser (men), (6) Mukhya-sevika and (7) Industrial Extension Officer. In addition to these, gram sevaks and gram sevikas are working at the village level. The gram sevaks are trained in the fundamentals of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural engineering, health and sanitation and crafts. They are expected to demonstrate to the villagers simple improved methods and techniques in the various fields. Each block is in charge of a Block Development Officer who also functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Board.
