

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, Transport, Commercial Taxes has been described in this chapter. The progress achieved in the activities of most of these departments has been noticed in the earlier chapters. Hence, mainly their administrative set-up has been dealt with here.

Forest Department

The Divisional Forest Officer is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, and through him to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangalore. The forest district has been divided into units called ranges. There were three ranges in the district in October, 1965. These three ranges were Chincholi, Bidar and Yadgir. Each forest range has been placed under the charge of a Range Forest Officer. The ranges are divided into sections and each section is under the charge of a forester. Further, each section is divided into beats, and each beat is under the charge of a forest guard. The forest-guard is assisted in his duties by a watcher. There were nine foresters and forty-five forest-guards in this division in October, 1965. Besides these officials, there were two Range Forest Officers, one forester and thirty-three watchers in the division who were in charge of special works. A training school has been established at Bidar under the development scheme to train forest-guards. One instructor, an assistant instructor and one police head constable constituted the staff associated with this training school. The Pilot Project Afforestation Scheme which has been started in this division is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer. This officer is being assisted in his duties by one forester and four forest guards.

The main function of this forest division is the afforestation of the State forests in the area. The department also maintains 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. During the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods, large areas were tackled in order to artificially regenerate them. This work was continued on a more intensive scale in the Third Plan period also. The plantations are multi-purpose in their nature and they are raised under the various developmental schemes of the department.

For purposes of public works administration, the district has been divided into two divisions, *viz.*, the Gulbarga Division and the Yadgir Division. The Gulbarga Division consists of the taluks of Gulbarga, Aland, Afzalpur, Chittapur, Chincholi and Seram, while the Yadgir Division consists of the taluks of Yadgir, Shahapur, Shorapur and Jevargi. Each taluk constitutes a public works sub-division and is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. The sub-divisions located at Gulbarga, Aland and Chincholi are permanent sub-divisions, whereas the sub-divisions situated in Afzalpur, Chittapur and Seram are temporary in their nature. The following temporary sub-divisions were also functioning in Gulbarga town under the control of the Executive Engineer, Gulbarga Division. They are (1) the Buildings Sub-Division, No. 2, (2) the District Headquarters Hospital Sub-Division, (3) the Municipal Sub-Division, (4) the Roads and Bridges Investigation Sub-Division and (5) the Public Health Engineering Investigation Sub-Division. The Executive Engineer, Gulbarga Division, and the Executive Engineer, Yadgir Division, are responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Raichur Circle, in all administrative and technical matters.

**Public Works
Department**

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 as per rules. The Executive Engineer is empowered to sanction all estimates of budgeted works up to Rs. 50,000. He is the technical adviser at the divisional level in all matters affecting the public works. He also scrutinises the estimates of the works taken up by other departments in his jurisdiction. He 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 powers and functions have been specified, but 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 for purposes of detailed inspection of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation works, canals and the like. He is the *ex-officio* technical adviser to the municipalities and other local bodies. He is a member of the Regional Transport Authority Committee and several other

committees in the district. The powers of an Executive Engineer with reference to repairs and special repairs of works have been laid down, the limit in each case being specified. The Executive Engineer is empowered to call for tenders up to one lakh of rupees, provided the excess of the tender amount over the sanctioned estimate is not more than eight per cent of the latter. This is, however, subject to the overall 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 personal assistant in all technical and administrative matters and the personal assistant in his turn is assisted by a number of technical and ministerial officials in the division. There is also the drawing branch comprising draughtsmen who deal with the work connected with the calling of tenders, issue of orders, scrutiny of estimates up to twenty thousand rupees and the annual maintenance estimates pertaining to the different sub-divisions.

The Accounts Branch, headed by an Accounts Superintendent, deals with all the accounts of the division and the sub-divisions and in October 1965, it consisted of three first division accounts clerks and five second division accounts clerks entrusted with the work of scrutiny of bills and maintenance of accounts.

In October, 1965, the sanctioned strength including the temporary establishment, under the Executive Engineer, consisted of twelve Assistant Engineers including his Personal Assistant, twenty-nine Junior Engineers and forty-two Supervisors.

The Assistant Engineer, who is in charge of a sub-division, is assisted in his duties by a number of sectional officers of the cadre of Junior Engineers and Supervisors in charge of works under a particular section. The number of supervisory staff in each sub-division is in proportion to the work-load. The Assistant Engineers can sanction estimates up to Rs. 3,000. They can call for quotations for all public works up to Rs. 25,000 and obtain approval of the divisional office. They can make payment of bills up to Rs. 1,000. They have to check-measure all the works and are responsible for satisfactory execution of the works in their jurisdiction. The Assistant Engineers are also the Taluk Irrigation Officers. They are members of the Block Development Advisory Committees in their respective jurisdictions.

The Junior Engineers and the Supervisors are concerned with the preparation of project estimates, execution of works, supervision of works and recording measurements of works executed. They are also responsible for the preparation of bills for the works done, maintenance of roads, buildings, bridges, channels and avenue trees. They regulate the supply of water in respect of

irrigation works under the control of the Public Works Department.

The District Agricultural Officer, Gulbarga district, is in charge of the agricultural activities in the district. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Raichur Division. He is assisted in his duties by ten agricultural demonstrators stationed in each taluk. An additional agricultural demonstrator is attached to the office of the District Agricultural Officer at Gulbarga. The District Agricultural Officer is in overall charge of the administration of the district regarding chalking out programmes under agriculture and executing them. An Assistant Biochemist assists the District Agricultural Officer in connection with the manufacture of compost. The District Agricultural Officer is also assisted at his head office by one Plant Protection Assistant. There is also one Plant Protection Assistant stationed at Yadgir. There were also four field assistants functioning at Gulbarga and Yadgir under the Plant Protection Scheme. There were seven seed farms located at Kotnur, Seram, Yadgir, Aland, Chowdapura, Raddewadgi and Mattigudur in October, 1965. All these farms were under the charge of managers. In addition to the manager, the staff provided for each seed farm consisted of one fieldman, one bullock cart-man and a watchman.

**Agricultural
Department**

The main functions and duties of the departmental staff in the district are to give technical advice to the cultivators in order to raise different crops and to carry on propaganda on scientific methods of agriculture as directed by the head office. The department has to supply improved seeds, implements, chemicals, fertilisers, green manure and fruit plants and has to take timely control measures with reference to pests and diseases of plants and crops in the taluks. The service of tractors and bulldozers is made available by the department to the cultivators. Loans and subsidy are granted to improve irrigation wells to bring a larger area under cultivation.

One agricultural demonstrator and two field assistants were functioning under the Local Manurial Resources Scheme.

Under the Oilseeds Development Scheme, three agricultural demonstrators were functioning at Gulbarga, Yadgir and Shahapur, and eight field assistants were working at Gulbarga, Chittapur, Aland, Yadgir, Afzalpur, Shahapur, Shorapur and Jevargi.

There was an additional District Agricultural Officer for the Intensive Cultivation Scheme at Gulbarga. He was being assisted in his duties by five agricultural demonstrators and twenty-five field assistants.

**Animal
Husbandry
Department.**

The animal husbandry activities of the district are being attended to by the District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Gulbarga. This officer looks after the veterinary institutions giving directions to the qualified veterinarians who are in charge of their respective veterinary institutions. Stockmen or locally trained personnel are stationed in various rural areas of the district. These men are under the guidance and control of the qualified veterinarians located in all taluk headquarters. The veterinary staff of the taluk headquarters are primarily responsible for the health and development activities pertaining to livestock within their respective areas.

The District Officer has to supervise the work of the stockmen working in the rural areas and in times of emergency, he has powers to locate the stockmen anywhere within his jurisdiction.

At the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan there was only one Veterinary Hospital at Gulbarga and six veterinary dispensaries in six taluks including Gulbarga taluk. During the First Five-Year Plan period, eight veterinary dispensaries were opened. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, six dispensaries were up-graded and six new veterinary dispensaries were established. Also two veterinary dispensaries were opened under the National Extension Service Scheme. Thus, there were twenty-two veterinary dispensaries in the district at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, it had been proposed to start six rural veterinary dispensaries of which five had been opened by December 1965. A Key Village Scheme for improvement of livestock was started at Gulbarga with effect from 31st January 1961, at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. In order to improve the quality of cattle, in rural areas, it was proposed to supply thirty stud bulls at a cost of Rs. 0.15 lakh and sixteen stud bulls had been already supplied and besides, two artificial insemination centres were proposed to be started at a cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh. The holding of cattle shows was expected to cost Rs. 0.10 lakh. A poultry extension centre was started at Gulbarga at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under the Poultry Development Scheme. A clinical laboratory at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh was also proposed to be established during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

The office associated with the milk supply scheme at Gulbarga started functioning with effect from 2nd July 1964. The scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 8 lakhs, and it constituted one of the important items in the development programme of the department under the Third Five-Year Plan. A place in Kapanur hamlet was selected as the site for the

location of the project and steps were being taken to acquire the land in question.

The office of the Superintendent, Sheep and Wool Development Scheme, also started functioning at Gulbarga with effect from 29th March 1964. This officer has been empowered to undertake extensive touring in the district so as to enable him to collect the necessary data with a view to establishing new centres in the district for purposes of developing the scheme further.

A District Statistical Office has been established in Gulbarga in charge of a Statistical Officer who is responsible to the Director of Statistics, Bangalore. This officer collects statistical data from various sources, correlates, analyses and publicises them for public information after obtaining the necessary approval from the head office at Bangalore. This officer was being assisted in his duties by two Senior Statistical Assistants in October 1965.

**Statistical
Department**

The District Social Welfare Officer is in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He works as the executive assistant to the Deputy Commissioner in connection with the work of implementing the various social welfare schemes in the district. But he is under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare, Bangalore. He is the controlling officer in respect of the welfare schools functioning in the district. He is also responsible for implementing the various schemes connected with women's welfare. He is assisted in his duties by social welfare inspectors, women welfare organisers, conductresses and Superintendents of Social Welfare institutions. He is responsible for the enforcement of the Untouchability Offences Act. He has to promote the social, economic, educational and cultural interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and De-notified Tribes, with the co-operation of the various district officers. He also assists persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes to secure suitable appointments.

**Social Welfare
Department**

The Social Welfare Inspectors for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, who work at the taluk level, are under the administrative control of the concerned Block Development Officer and the District Social Welfare Officer. They render necessary assistance to the Block Development Officers in connection with the work of implementing the various schemes drawn up for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The following social legislations and schemes are being implemented in Gulbarga district :—

1. Mysore Children's Act, 1964.

2. Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.
3. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
4. Welfare Services in Prisons (Aid to released prisoners).

Remand Home

A Remand Home at Gulbarga was opened during the year 1960-61 for being used as a place of safety for children coming under the provisions of the Children's Act. The sanctioned accommodation is forty. Children taken charge of under the provisions of the Act are remanded to this institution pending disposal of their cases by the juvenile court. The officer in charge of the Remand Home, designated as District Probation Officer, is responsible for instituting home enquiries of children detained in the Remand Home and for submitting his report to the juvenile court suggesting treatment programme. The children, who need institutional treatment are committed to the certified school in which facilities for imparting training in different vocations are provided.

Certified School

The Certified School at Gulbarga was also established during the year 1960-61 with accommodation for about hundred children. The officer in charge of the administration of the school is designated as the Superintendent. He is responsible to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bangalore. The Deputy Superintendent is in charge of character training of children and he aids the Superintendent in the discharge of his executive duties. He makes enquiries in respect of children committed to the certified school and maintains their records.

The Certified School has provided for long-term institutional treatment and for the education and training of children committed to the school under the Act.

State Rescue Home

The State Rescue Home, Gulbarga, was started during the year 1959-60, for being used as a protective home for women and girls rescued under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and for providing after-care facilities to women in distress or in moral danger or unmarried mothers or deserted wives. The Superintendent of the Rescue Home is a gazetted officer. He was being assisted in his duties by a Probation Officer, a visiting Medical Officer, one Matron, one Assistant Matron, one craft instructor, one supervisor, one part-time compounder, and the necessary ministerial and other staff in October 1965.

Aid to released prisoners

A Liaison Officer was appointed during 1959-60 for providing welfare facilities for the released prisoners. The Liaison Officer's work is to visit the Central Prison for interviewing prisoners to be released and to make efforts in finding suitable employment or

to provide other rehabilitation facilities. A hostel is attached to his office where released prisoners are given shelter for some days in case of emergency if they have no homes to go immediately after their release from prison. A care-taker assists the Liaison Officer in his work.

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, which was brought into force in the State with effect from 1st October 1960, has been extended to this district also. The method of probation and supervision, which has proved very useful in respect of juveniles under the Children's Act, has been extended in the case of adult offenders above 16 years of age under the Probation of Offenders Act. This method has definite advantages over imprisonment as it obviates the frustrating and disintegrating effects which imprisonment may leave on the personality of the individual.

Probation of Offenders Act

The Probation Officer has to attend the courts of the Judicial Magistrates for receiving cases of enquiry under the Act, and to supervise over the probationers, who are released on probation of good conduct and kept under his supervision.

The administration of labour Department is carried on with the help of five divisional offices located at Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga, Hubli and Chickmagalur, each under the charge of an Assistant Labour Commissioner. Gulbarga Division has jurisdiction over the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Bellary with headquarters at Gulbarga. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga is also the Conciliation Officer of the division. He was being assisted in his duties, in October, 1965, by some ministerial staff and two Labour Officers, each such Labour Officer being in charge of a sub-division. The Assistant Labour Commissioner is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore.

Labour Department

The Divisional Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officers have been notified as Inspectors under the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, the Weekly Holidays Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Payment of Wages Act. The Labour Officer, Gulbarga, is also an additional Inspector under the Factories Act. He has jurisdiction over both Gulbarga and Bidar districts. There are two Labour Inspectors in the district, with their headquarters at Gulbarga, functioning under the control of the Labour Officer, Gulbarga. In October 1965, the Labour Officer was being assisted in his duties by some ministerial staff and the two Labour Inspectors.

There is a labour welfare centre at Gulbarga which caters for the cultural, educational and recreational needs of the labour folk. This centre is under the control of the Labour Officer, Gulbarga.

A staff consisting of one supervisor and two class IV officials was assisting him at this centre, in October, 1965.

The Labour Inspectors enforce the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, the Weekly Holidays Act and Minimum Wages Act in their respective jurisdictions.

**Inspector of
Factories**

The jurisdiction of the Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, extends over the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur. He is responsible to the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore, Bangalore, through the Senior Inspector of Factories, Hubli region. This officer has to inspect the factories and small industrial establishments and to implement the provisions of Indian Factories Act, 1948, the Employment of Children Act and Hyderabad Factories Rules, 1952, as in force in the district. He has to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction, follow the statutory obligations imposed under the Act. He was being assisted in his duties by a staff consisting of one 1st division clerk, one 2nd division clerk and two dalayats in October, 1965.

**District
Employment
Officer**

The Employment Exchange which functions under the control of the District Employment Officer is meant to give assistance to such of those who are in need of employment. This officer was being assisted in his duties by one Junior Statistical Officer, one first division clerk, one second division clerk, one typist and three dalayats, in October 1965. The District Employment Officer is under the direct administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

**Archæological
Department**

There is no special District Officer in charge of the administration of the Archæological Department. However, a few members of the staff of the department are working in the district in connection with the maintenance of monuments. A surveyor and a few chowkidars or watchmen attend to the general up-keep of certain important monuments. There is also a regional museum at Gulbarga with an Assistant Curator and other staff under the control of this department. All the powers regarding the functioning of the department in the district are exercised by the Director of Archaeology, Mysore.

**Civil Supplies
Department**

An Inspector of Civil Supplies is functioning in the district with Gulbarga as his headquarters. He is in charge of Gulbarga and Bidar districts and he also exercises supervision over the work of the two Assistant Inspectors of Civil Supplies stationed at Raichur and Bellary. He works under the direct control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Gulbarga. When

cement control was in force, the Inspector of Civil Supplies had to check the stocks and look into the accounts of licensed cement dealers and watch the regular renewal of cement licences and had to bring to the notice of the Controller of Civil Supplies and stocking of cement by any person without having obtained a licence for the same. He has to scrutinise the accounts of dealers in iron and steel and scrap metal and also of quota-holders. He has to see that the dealers in cotton obtain licences and has to carry out the instructions issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies and the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Gulbarga, under the Cotton and Textile Control Orders. He has to make a report about the illegal possession of any unregistered and unauthorised powerlooms by any person and has to attend to any work that the Controller of Civil Supplies might allot to him with reference to the registered and authorised power-looms.

In addition to these duties, the Inspector of Civil Supplies collects and furnishes periodical statements about the wholesale and retail prices of varieties of cloth and yarn. Further, he forwards fortnightly reports on the various measures adopted by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation for regularising the prices of cloth and yarn. He also forwards fortnightly reports relating to the retail prices of certain essential commodities as required by the Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi. He has to submit reports about the stock position and the ruling prices of any of the essential commodities that have become dear in the market, whenever such reports are called for by the Controller of Civil Supplies Bangalore.

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

**Food Supplies
Department**

The Deputy Commissioner, Gulbarga, is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Food Supplies, Bangalore. He is the licensing authority in respect of various orders issued by the Government from time to time.

Powers have been delegated to him to write off losses due to shortages, etc., as detailed in the Manual of Financial Powers, 1959.

His functions comprise, among others, watching of the supply position and price trends of essential foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots, equitable allocation

among the taluks of food grains and sugar which are allotted to the district, furnishing to the head of the department and Government the various periodical statistical returns prescribed in this behalf and generally taking such measures as may be necessary from time to time in consonance with the food policy of Government and the Acts and Rules in force to regulate the supplies of essential foodgrains in the district.

The Deputy Commissioner is in direct charge of all matters relating to food supplies in the district, and the Tahsildars of taluks are in charge of the administration of food supplies in their respective jurisdictions.

The Deputy Commissioner was being assisted in his duties, in October 1965, by one Assistant Commissioner (Food), one Tahsildar for work in connection with the distribution of foodgrains, one Superintendent of Government Godowns, one Deputy Tahsildar (Food), one Accounts Superintendent, six first division assistants, six second division assistants, one senior godown keeper, one junior godown keeper, one food inspector and eight class IV officials.

The Tahsildars of the several taluks in the district were also being assisted in their duties connected with the work of food supplies by first division assistants, procurement revenue inspectors and purchasing inspectors.

**Horticultural
Department**

For purposes of horticultural development in the district, there is one District Horticultural Inspector at Gulbarga. He is an independent officer in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture, Bangalore, who is the head of the department. The District Horticultural Inspector visits the places where his services are required in connection with the development of horticulture and gives advice and technical help with reference to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens, and parks, introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local climatic conditions. He sends the fieldmen or the spraying attenders to attend to the needs of the public in connection with the above works, and does propaganda work by exhibiting charts and the like and issuing fruit plants of genuine quality and vegetable seeds to the cultivators in local jatras and the public meetings organised by the Block Development Officers. He also devotes his attention to the lay-out of bungalow gardens, kitchen gardens, and inspection of lands for planting fruit trees and vegetables. He takes measures to control pests and diseases of plants. He was being assisted in his duties by one agricultural demonstrator, two field assistants and two fieldmen, one plant propagator, one spraying attender and ten malis, in October 1965.

A Divisional Office of the Department of Mines and Geology is functioning at Gulbarga since 1958, with its administrative jurisdiction over three districts, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. This office has been placed under the administrative control of a Geologist, a gazetted officer. This officer is working under the direction of the Director of Mines and Geology and is responsible to him in carrying out the administration in the divisional office. The following are the administrative and technical functions of the Geologist :—

**Department
of Mines and
Geology**

- (1) attending to the mineral survey and prospecting and mining ;
- (2) conducting of soil survey of selected areas in co-ordination, when found necessary, with the Agricultural and Forest Departments ;
- (3) tendering of advice on water supply and engineering problems ;
- (4) administration of mines and minerals ;
- (5) collection of mining revenue ; and
- (6) to advise the Deputy Commissioner and other District Officers on geological matters which they may refer.

The Geologist was being assisted in his duties by two Assistant Geologists, one Surveyor, and one Assistant Draughtsman and other ministerial staff in October 1965.

The Assistant Geologists carry on mineral survey and prospecting work in selected areas and assist the Geologist in his executive and technical work. The Surveyor surveys and demarcates the mining lease areas granted under mineral concessions in the division.

The Draughtsman prepares the geological and mineral maps and sections with the data supplied by the technical officers.

The mineral survey and mapping conducted by the Divisional Office, so far, has resulted in the location of gold, gypsum, Fuller's earth, limestone, copper, kyanite, kaolin, ochres, soapstone, moulding sand, silica sand and precious gemstones.

The Registration Department as such was established in the district in the year 1888 A.D. by the Government of Hyderabad. At first, the Tahsildars and Munsiff-Magistrates of taluks were appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars of their respective taluks. They were entitled to get a certain percentage of the fees collected

**Registration
Department**

towards registration fees as remuneration. At the district level, the District and Sessions Judges were appointed as *ex-officio* District Registrars. Later on, the system of appointing full-time Sub-Registrars was brought into force and they were made to work under the control of the District and Sessions Judges who were *ex-officio* District Registrars as stated above. In the year 1952, the Deputy Commissioners were appointed as *ex-officio* District Registrars instead of the District and Sessions Judges.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gulbarga district who is the *ex-officio* District Registrar is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration, Bangalore. He exercises general supervision over all the Sub-Registry Offices located in the district. He has authority to issue any order consistent with the Indian Registration Act, in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him or in respect of rectification of any error in the book or the office in which any document has been registered under Section 68 of the Registration Act. He conducts inspections and approves the registration 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 Sub-Registry Offices are located at Gulbarga, Yadgir, Chittapur, Seram, Shorapur, Shahapur, Afzalpur and Aland. Each office is under a Sub-Registrar, who attends to all the duties connected with the registration work in his jurisdiction. The Sub-Registrars have been appointed as the Registrars of money-lenders who are issued licences to carry on their business. They are also appointed as the marriage officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954, within their jurisdiction. They are responsible for the preservation of birth and death registers received from the Revenue Department.

**Commercial
Taxes
Department**

There are two Commercial Tax Officers in the district to attend to the work of assessments under the various statutes. They are the Commercial Tax Officer, Gulbarga, and the Commercial Tax Officer, Yadgir. The former exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Gulbarga, Aland, Afzalpur and Jevargi, while the latter exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Yadgir, Shahapur, Shorapur, Seram, Chittapur and Chincholi. In addition to these two Commercial Tax Officers, there are two Assistant Commercial Tax Officers stationed at Gulbarga and Yadgir. These two officers assist the Commercial Tax Officers in their duties.

The office of the Agricultural Income Tax Officer has been functioning at Gulbarga with effect from 1st April 1964. This officer has jurisdiction over both Gulbarga and Bidar districts.

The Commercial Tax Officers, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer are assisted in their duties by Commercial Tax Inspectors and ministerial staff.

The Commercial Tax Officers and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are independent registering and assessing authorities. They are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, Bellary, and the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bangalore. The Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department are the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The Agricultural Income-Tax Officer administers the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1958.

The Commercial Tax Officers are the appellate authorities under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, while the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are also designated as Entertainment Tax Officers.

The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, Bellary, is the administering authority for the entire division and also the appellate and revision authority against the orders of the Commercial Tax Officers and Agricultural Income-Tax Officers under all Acts except the Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958. There is an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes for Gulbarga Division stationed at Bellary. The duties of this officer are to check evasion of Sales Tax and inspection of offices. He is the appellate and revision authority under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act and the Central Sales-Tax Act against the orders of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. He is subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, and the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bangalore.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Gulbarga, **Industries Department** is in charge of the work of the Department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore. He assists the Director in the execution of departmental plans and policies for the development of industry and commerce in general in the district. The main functions of the Assistant Director are undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information, drawing of schemes and plans for the development of industries, exercising supervision over the activities of Industrial Co-operative Societies and giving them guidance, supervision of the activities of the Mahila Samajas, which have received assistance from the department, watching of the progress of work of the Industrial Extension Officers in the Development Blocks of the district, according of technical sanction to the industrial programmes in the Blocks and arranging for their successful imple-

mentation. He has also to give effect to the plans and schemes pertaining to industries such as handlooms, silk, handicrafts, coir and small-scale industries, khadi and village industries, to recommend deserving cases for issue of machinery under hire-purchase scheme from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, to guide the small-scale industries in the matter of location and procurement of raw materials, and to give technical guidance to the industrialists and to examine loan records under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959. The other items of work entrusted to the Assistant Director are the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, implementation of rural industrial schemes and supervision over the activities of industrial co-operative societies, distribution of controlled commodities like coal, coke, iron, steel and copper and verification of the requirements of the industrialists for grant of essentiality certificates.

The Assistant Director was being assisted in his work by technical staff consisting of one Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor, one District Weaving Supervisor, one District Industrial Auditor, two Weaving Demonstrators, one Technical Assistant under power-looms scheme, one Jobber, and eight Industrial Extension Officers one for each Block, in October 1965. These extension officers work under the administrative control of Block Development Officers and technical control of the Assistant Director.

The Industrial Supervisors and the 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 handloom emporia, Mahila Samajas, craft societies and prepare statistical data relating to schemes in their respective jurisdictions. The District Weaving Supervisor assists the Assistant Director in all matters relating to the textile branch with the assistance of weaving demonstrators.

The Jobber is concerned with the installation of powerlooms, introduction of new designs and patterns and maintenance and repair of the looms already installed. He has to see that the looms which have been sanctioned are utilised for the specific purpose for which they have been sanctioned.

The District Industrial Auditor conducts audit of accounts of all the industrial co-operative societies except handloom weavers' co-operative societies. He attends to the rectification of defects pointed out by audit, detection of misappropriation cases and proper maintenance of accounts of the industrial co-operative societies. He assists the Assistant Director in taking legal action either civil or criminal or both.

The Assistant Director of Publicity and Information, Gulbarga **Publicity and Information Department** Division, is in charge of publicity and propaganda work in the four districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bellary, constituting the Division. At the district level, he is assisted by a District Publicity Officer and a Radio Supervisor, Rural Broadcasting. While the District Publicity Officer carries out publicity on various developmental activities and welfare measures undertaken by Government through films, exhibitions, press releases etc., the Radio Supervisor looks after the installation and maintenance of Community Listening (Radio) Sets in villages.

The District Publicity Office has been provided with a mobile publicity van fitted with necessary equipment for carrying out film publicity work as also a Tape Recorder and a Transistor for propaganda work.

While the District Publicity Officer is directly responsible to the Assistant Director of Publicity and Information, Gulbarga, the latter works under the overall supervision of the Director of Publicity and Information, Bangalore.

With effect from 1st January 1958, each revenue district of the State of Mysore was constituted into a separate region for better administration of the Transport Department and Gulbarga district, like other districts, became a separate unit and has been functioning as such since then. The Regional Transport Authority, which is a quasi-judicial body consists of the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, the District Superintendent of Police and the Executive Engineer, Gulbarga Division, as members. The Regional Transport Officer, Gulbarga, is the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. He is also the district departmental officer carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act. He is responsible to the Commissioner for Transport, Bangalore. As the registering authority in respect of motor vehicles, the Regional Transport Officer exercises the following functions :—

- (a) registration of motor vehicles,
- (b) transfer of ownerships of motor vehicles,
- (c) issue of trade certificates, and
- (d) suspension or cancellation of registration certificates of motor vehicles.

The Regional Transport Officer was being assisted in his duties by two Inspectors of motor vehicles and some ministerial staff, in October 1965. The duties of these Inspectors are to inspect all motor vehicles for the issue of fitness certificates, and whenever accidents occur, they have to go to the spot and inspect the

vehicles and certify whether they are fit for plying. They are also required to check motor vehicles by surprise while they are plying on the roads and to ensure that no vehicles ply without paying the prescribed tax amount. They have also to see that the vehicles are quite fit for use on the roads and that they satisfy the requirements of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. They have also to conduct route surveys with reference to traffic potentialities of the various routes. The Regional Transport Officer is also the licensing authority for the issue of licences to the drivers and certificates to the conductors. Tests for driving are conducted by the Inspectors of Motor Vehicles under supervision of the Regional Transport Officer and a candidate is issued a licence for driving a vehicle after ensuring that he is really fit to do so. Similarly, candidates possessing First Aid Certificates and good antecedents are alone issued certificates to operate as conductors.

**Land Records
and
Settlement**

The Superintendent of Land Records, Gulbarga Division, is in charge of the administration of the division, which comprises the three revenue districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. In October 1965, under this officer there was one Assistant Superintendent of Land Records for *hissa* survey work in Gulbarga and Raichur districts. Also, there were three District Survey Officers for the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The Superintendent of Land Records, Gulbarga, is directly responsible to the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Bangalore. He has to conduct inspection of the offices of the three District Survey Officers, and the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Gulbarga and Raichur districts. He checks the *hissa* survey, *phodi* and demarcation work done by the above officers and in addition to this, he conducts the inspection of land records sections in Taluk Offices. He also decides the appeal cases in respect of boundary disputes dealt with by the District Survey Officers of the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar.

The Superintendent of Land Records was being assisted in his duties also by one first division surveyor and some ministerial staff, in October 1965.

Each District Survey Officer was being assisted in his work by a supervisor, a taluk surveyor and some ministerial staff. The supervisor conducts boundary stone inspections and scrutinises the work of the taluk surveyor. The taluk surveyor is the primary agency in undertaking the survey work of all the lands in his area. The supervisor has to devote his attention to urgent and important measurement work in the district as per the orders of the District Survey Officer. This officer decides the appeal cases preferred with reference to the measurement work carried out by the supervisor and the taluk surveyors. The supervisor also arranges for the inspection of the *phodi* work done by the taluk surveyor.
