

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

THE administrative history of the district and the various changes effected in the administrative set-up from time to time have been set forth in Chapter I "General". The pattern of general administration is dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Before the reorganisation of States in 1956, the district of Gulbarga consisted of twelve taluks with three administrative sub-divisions with their headquarters at Gulbarga, Tandur and Yadgir. After the reorganisation of States, the two Telugu-speaking taluks, Tandur and Kodangal, were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. The district now consists of ten taluks with two administrative sub-divisions, Gulbarga and Yadgir. Gulbarga sub-division consists of five taluks, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Aland, Seram, Chittapur and Afzalpur, while Yadgir sub-division consists of the taluks of Yadgir, Shorapur, Shahapur, Jevargi and Chincholi. These two sub-divisions are under the charge of Assistant Commissioners.

**Deputy
Commissioner**

The Revenue Administration of the district is headed by the Deputy Commissioner; under him are the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, the two Assistant Commissioners in charge of Gulbarga and Yadgir sub-divisions, the Food Assistant, the District Development Assistant, the District Treasury Officer, the Office Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, and the ten Tahsildars, all gazetted, besides the non-gazetted staff of superintendents and other officials.

The general administration of the district is also under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. He is the Additional District Magistrate in charge of the administration of law and order in the district. In addition to his duties as the revenue head of the district, the Deputy Commissioner holds the *ex-officio* posts of District Registrar exercising supervision over all the Sub-Registrars, Deputy Development Commissioner for supervision over developmental activities, Chairman, District Advisory Committee under the National Savings Scheme, Chairman, District Co-ordination Committee of officers, Chairman, District Regional Transport Authority and Chairman, District Family Planning Scheme and

the District Development Council. He is also the head of the District Treasury. In addition, he exercises certain powers under the provisions of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, the Hyderabad Endowments Act, the Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act, 1950, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, the Mysore Land Records of Rights Act, 1958, the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act, 1940, and the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. He has control over the district police for purposes of law and order and his functions as Additional District Magistrate are governed by specific Government orders. In short, he is the pivot of the district administration and exercises direct and indirect supervision over all departments at the district level. He is directly responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the National Extension Service was set up through which improvements of all aspects of village life were undertaken. Under the scheme, the Deputy Commissioner is designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner for the Community Development Programmes. The Deputy Development Commissioner is in overall charge of all the blocks in his jurisdiction. He is required to have a clear picture of the normal working of several departments at the district level so as to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental activities. He has to convene periodical staff meetings attended by all the District Officers and the Block Development Officers, at which the block programmes and achievements are reviewed.

Government had appointed an Additional Deputy Commissioner for Gulbarga, under the provisions of the Mysore Additional Deputy Commissioners (Appointment and Powers) Act, 1962 (Mysore Act No. 18 of 1962). Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act No. I of 1894), Government had empowered this officer to perform the functions of Deputy Commissioner under the said Act within his jurisdiction. Government had also authorised him to exercise all the powers vested in the Deputy Commissioner by or under the enactments specified below and the rules, orders and notifications made or issued under the said enactments :

- (1) The Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964.
- (2) The Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act, 1950.
- (3) The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.
- (4) The Mysore Land Records of Rights Act, 1958.
- (5) The Hyderabad Court of Wards Act, 1940.

The post of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Gulbarga was, however, abolished on 30th November, 1963.

**Assistant
Commissioner**

There are six officers of the Assistant Commissioner's cadre in the district. They are the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, Gulbarga Sub-Division, the Assistant Commissioner, Yadgir Sub-Division, the District Development Assistant, the Food Assistant and the District Treasury Officer. All these officers assist the Deputy Commissioner in revenue administration. The two Assistant Commissioners of Gulbarga and Yadgir are in direct charge of their respective sub-divisions. In all revenue matters, these sub-divisional officers are appellate authorities over the orders passed by the Tahsildars. They exercise such of the powers imposed and conferred upon the Deputy Commissioner under the Land Revenue Act. They are also *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates and Rent Controllers in their respective jurisdictions. The Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the House Rent Controller for Gulbarga city.

The District Treasury Officer is in charge of the District Treasury and Taluk Treasuries in the district.

Tahsildars

There are ten Tahsildars in the district of Gulbarga. Their duties and powers as Taluk Revenue Officers are such as are imposed or conferred upon them under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and the Rules framed thereunder. They are the heads of the revenue administration of the taluks.

Police

The other department which is next in importance on the executive side is the police headed by the Superintendent of Police who has his headquarters at Gulbarga. The Superintendent of Police was being assisted in his work, in October 1965, by three Deputy Superintendents of Police, nine Inspectors, thirty-six Sub-Inspectors, six Assistant Sub-Inspectors, thirteen Jamedars, one hundred and fifty-seven Head Constables and one thousand and seventy constables. The Superintendent of Police was also being assisted in his work by the District Armed Reserve Police force consisting of one Reserve Inspector, seven Sub-Inspectors, six Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, forty-three Head Constables and two hundred and sixty constables. Besides this permanent strength, fifteen Head Constables and twenty-five police constables were working in temporary establishment.

There was also a special branch attached to the Gulbarga district police which dealt with confidential information relating to political parties, communal organisations, trade unions and agrarian associations. An Inspector of Police managed this section and he worked directly under the Superintendent of Police.

One Sub-Inspector of Police, eight Head Constables and thirty constables stationed at Wadi Railway Junction constituted the railway police force in Gulbarga district as in October 1965.

Three police stations were under the control of the railway police at Wadi Station, Shahabad Outpost and Gulbarga Outpost.

The District Judge is the chief judicial authority of the district. He is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court of Mysore. As the District and Sessions Judge, he is the presiding officer over the District and Sessions Court. He is also an appellate authority with reference to the decisions of the Munsiffs in civil cases and Magistrates including the District Magistrate in criminal cases. Besides performing the judicial functions as the head of the judiciary in the district and unit officer, he has administrative jurisdiction and exercises general supervision and control over the judiciary in the district. **District Judge**

There was an Additional District and Sessions Judge for Gulbarga and Raichur. He was sitting at Gulbarga to hear cases arising in Gulbarga district, and at Raichur to look into the cases arising in Raichur district. This Additional District and Sessions Judge's court was abolished with effect from the 1st of April 1965.

There is a Civil Judge's Court at Gulbarga. He is also the District Magistrate of the district performing specified duties under appropriate Acts.

The Munsiff-Magistrates have their courts in Gulbarga city, Shorapur, Chittapur, Aland, Yadgir, Seram and Chincholi. Litigation is heavy in Shorapur and Gulbarga. Hence, with effect from July 1965, an additional post of a Munsiff-Magistrate at Shorapur, was temporarily created. So far as Gulbarga is concerned, there are two other Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts in Gulbarga called the First Additional Munsiff-Magistrate's Court and the Second Additional Munsiff-Magistrate's Court. Consequent upon the implementation of the Mysore Civil Courts Act, the Munsiffs have been empowered to entertain civil suits upto the value of Rs. 10,000 within their jurisdiction. **Munsiff-Magistrates**

The other officers working in the district, including Divisional Officers, are specified below. It is unnecessary to describe their functions here, as in the case of most of them, their designations give an idea of their functions, while the functions of others have been described in the appropriate chapters. **Other Officers in the district**

1. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
2. The District Educational Officer.
3. The District Health Officer.
4. The District Surgeon.
5. The District Agricultural Officer.
6. The District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

7. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.
8. The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.
9. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.
10. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Department.
11. The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Investigation Division No. I.
12. The Commercial Tax Officer.
13. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
14. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
15. The Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies.
16. The Divisional Forest Officer.
17. The District Employment Officer.
18. The District Social Welfare Officer.
19. The Divisional Controller, Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.
20. The Regional Transport Officer.
21. The Superintending Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board.
22. The Executive Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board.
23. The District Horticultural Inspector.
24. The District Statistical Officer.
25. The Superintendent, Central Prison.
26. The Senior Marketing Officer.
27. The District Marketing Inspector.
28. The Assistant Controller, Local Audit Circle.
29. The Geologist, Gulbarga Division.
30. The Special Deputy Commissioner for Inam Abolition.
31. The Assistant Labour Commissioner.
32. The District Labour Officer.
33. The Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries.
34. The Assistant Director of Publicity and Information.
35. The District Publicity Officer.
36. The Projects Evaluation Officer.
37. The Divisional Superintendent, Land Records.
38. The District Survey Officer.
39. The Assistant Director of Town Planning.
40. The District Treasury Officer.
41. The Excise Superintendent.

The Divisional Commissioner, who is in charge of the four districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bidar, plays a prominent part in the general administration of the district not only with reference to revenue matters but also in respect of the activities of other departments as well. He is the link between the Government and the district authorities in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He has to tour in the districts and supervise the general activities of all development departments. In view of the numerous activities under the Five-Year Plans and the increasing tempo of community development, great importance is attached to the role of the Divisional Commissioner. He holds co-ordination meetings frequently with a view to stepping up the tempo of developmental works. He has to devote urgent attention to floods, famines, and scarcity conditions whenever they occur within his jurisdiction.

**Divisional
Commissioner**

The Central Government have their own offices in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, the administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services and the railways.

**Central
Government
Offices**