

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL administration, in relation to a district, only denotes district administration, which, in turn, may be defined as the management of public affairs within a territory demarcated for the purpose. The district which was being variously called as *Nadu*, *Vishaya*, *Kampana*, *Ventya*, *Seeme*, *Sarkar* and so on at different times by different ruling dynasties in the past, has always been an important administrative unit in our country. Though it may not be generally possible to find a historical continuity between these ancient units and the modern district, it would be correct to say that division of territory for administrative purposes is as old as organised administration. Even the code of Manu has described the village as a self-contained republic with a headman, and that a number of such villages formed a bigger administrative unit under the charge of an officer. There has not been any great variation in this administrative arrangement over the centuries.

After the rendition (*i.e.*, restoration of the State to the Wodeyar dynasty) in 1881, Mysore made marked progress in several spheres of governmental activity. The system of administration was based on the British-Indian model. The district was, as now, the pivotal administrative unit, the next lower being the sub-division; the next was the taluk and in some cases, the sub-taluk; this was followed by the hobli and this finally by the village. A Deputy Commissioner was appointed for each district and the people looked to him for the redress of their grievances and for the promotion of their welfare. He was both the principal revenue officer and the chief magistrate. In the other branches of the district administration, he was assisted by a District Forest Officer, a District Superintendent of Police, a District Excise Officer, an Executive Engineer, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer and a District Inspector of Schools. At the sub-divisional and taluk or sub-taluk levels, the Deputy Commissioner was assisted by Assistant Commissioners and Amildars respectively. These were in turn assisted by Shekdars in the hoblies. At the village-level were village officers called Patels, Shanbhogues, etc.

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956 as a result of the States' Re-organisation, the number of districts rose from 10 to 19. It was, therefore, found necessary, for administrative convenience, to constitute revenue divisions. The new State was accordingly divided into four divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, and Hassan district, along with the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Coorg, South Kanara and Chikmagalur was included in the Mysore Division. The district has now been divided into two revenue sub-divisions, eight taluks, 38 hoblies, and 2,291 villages and its administrative machinery consists of a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the attainment of independence, the district administration has come to comprehend a very wide connotation of public administration. The expectations and demands of the people have increased vastly. There is a wide awareness among them and the democratic set-up has stimulated aspirations and urges of an unprecedented kind. The district administration has attained added importance with the launching of the Five-Year Plans and other developmental programmes. Besides collection of revenue and provision of security of person and property as in the earlier days, the present-day public administration embraces almost every field of human activity. In this context, it is important to note that all these administrative functions are required to be carried out in such a way that they do not in any way infringe the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens in the Constitution and the rule of law.

**Multifarious
functions**

The functions of the present-day district administration may be grouped, for purposes of convenience, into several fairly broad categories. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizen and of all his rights. Thus it includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group may be called the revenue and excise group. It relates to assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds including land revenue, irrigation cess, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, excise duties of both Central and State Governments, taxes on motor vehicles, etc. Under this group may also be included recovery of loans advanced to cultivators, deriving of revenue from liquors, drugs, etc., control and maintenance of Government treasuries, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of agricultural holdings and implementation of land reforms.

The third group relates to agriculture, animal husbandary, irrigation, communication and industries. These form a part of the economic group of administrative functions. The next group

relates to welfare and development functions, some of which are also economic. These include community development, co-operatives, public health, education, social welfare, panchayat raj and the like. Another duty cast upon the district administration is of dealing with calamities like famines, floods, fires, etc. It is also concerned with the conduct of all elections to the Parliament, to the State Legislature and to the local bodies and also with the conduct of population census. The district administration has also to see that local self-government institutions like municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly. Further, it has to exercise executive authority of government in periods of crises endangering the life and security of the community. Each one of the functions listed above comprises several sub-functions.

Although there are a number of functionaries at the district, sub-divisional, taluk, hobli and even village levels to deal with these multifarious functions of the government in the district, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the main brunt of the district administration under the guidance and supervision of the Divisional Commissioner.

The posts of Divisional Commissioners in the new Mysore State were created by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Hassan district, as already stated, comes under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division. The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration within his jurisdiction. He plays a vital role in the general administration of the districts, not only in respect of revenue matters but also of the activities of other departments. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district authorities in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all development departments and gives them guidance.

Divisional
Commissioner

The numerous programmes taken up under the successive five-year and annual plans and the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts have lent great importance to the post of Divisional Commissioner. Being the chief co-ordinator of the various development programmes in the districts, he convenes co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically with a view to reviewing the progress of development works and to removing difficulties, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to be specially vigilant about natural calamities like floods, famines and scarcity conditions and bestow his urgent attention on organisation of relief measures for alleviating the distress and hardships of the victims. He has also to be watchful about the

rise in prices and scarcity of foodgrains and other consumer commodities and take suitable remedial measures.

All proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programme, municipal administration and the like are required to pass through the Divisional Commissioner's Office after being duly scrutinised by the latter. The responsibility of distribution and reappropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, and, to some extent, to municipalities also rest with the Divisional Commissioner. He has powers to inspect and control all revenue offices in the Division. He is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue law and disciplinary proceedings against the revenue staff. In brief, his functions may be described as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, advisory and appellate.

**Deputy
Commissioner**

As the district is the crucial unit of administration, the Deputy Commissioner is the crucial figure in the process of general administration of the district. As stated earlier, the main brunt of the district administration is borne by him. He works under the general supervision and guidance of the Divisional Commissioner. As the revenue head of the district, he plays a very prominent and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration. The advent of democracy and the resultant increase in the number and variety of developmental activities have further increased his functions and responsibilities.

The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. In the general pattern of the district administration, he is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and, at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The duties of the Deputy Commissioner relate to the fixation, collection and accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see that the revenue due to the Government is recovered punctually with the minimum of coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. In order to enable him to

carry out these and other relative duties, he has been invested with wide powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules.

The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, *e.g.*, fees in respect of ferries and bridges, stamps and registration, cess in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears, whether of State or Central Government, may be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. If a party fails to pay the tax in time, the tax collecting authority forwards a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who has powers to recover the amount in the same manner as he does in respect of arrears of land revenue. The Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act regulates the grant of loans to cultivators at cheaper rates of interest for financing their agricultural operations. In this connection, the Deputy Commissioner is required to estimate the loan requirements of his district and approach the Government for sanction. He has to arrange for proper distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time.

**Revenue
functions**

Being the head of the revenue administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner exercises all the powers enumerated under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for maintenance of the land records. In addition, he exercises various powers under several other Acts, such as the Mysore Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act and the Mysore Municipalities Act. He discharges also a quasi-judicial function in revenue disputes. The entire land revenue from the district is now assigned to the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards in the district by the Government and the responsibility of allocating these funds rests with the Deputy Commissioner. He is empowered to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands and to take suitable steps for the succour of victims of floods, famines and such other natural calamities.

The Deputy Commissioner is the Executive District Magistrate of the district and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of all the executive sub-divisional and taluk magistrates in the district and has extensive power under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Mysore Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the Police in so far as the law and order question is concerned and supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. With the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate

**Magisterial
functions**

has ceased to deal with the actual dispensation of justice or with the trial process. His law and order responsibility involves two functions; firstly, he has to enforce law and order through the police and secondly, he has to take regulatory and penal action.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., and also for the supervision of the general administration of these Acts. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested in him also under the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. Under the Foreigners Act, the District Magistrate looks after the proper implementation of various instructions received from Government from time to time in respect of grant of visas, passports, etc.

**Deputy
Development
Commissioner**

Under the Community Development Programme, the Deputy Commissioner is designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner. In that capacity, he is placed in overall charge of all the development blocks in his jurisdiction. He has to possess a clear picture of the working of the several departments at the district-level in order to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers (except the judicial officers) as also the officers at the block-level at which the block programmes and achievements are reviewed. He is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council, which has to guide and co-ordinate the developmental activities of the several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the execution of the community development programmes in the district. He has also the overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the several schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans, including social welfare work. Thus the integrated development of the district through co-ordination of efforts forms an important part of the Deputy Commissioner's functions

The Deputy Commissioner is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar and as such he exercises control over the Sub-Registrars in the district. Besides, he is also the *ex-officio* Collector of Stamps under the Mysore Stamp Act and Rules. He is also the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority and President of the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board. He also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, excise, food and civil supplies. He is enjoined to give effect to the notifications issued by the Government from time to time in respect of foodgrains and other essential commodities. He is also the custodian of all *muzrai* institutions in the district under the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable

Endowments Act and is concerned also with the working of the Small Savings Scheme at the district-level.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by a Headquarters Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who functions also as the executive Additional District Magistrate, a District Development Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties relating to community development and other developmental activities, another Headquarters Assistant to assist him in matters relating to registration and stamps, an Office Assistant to supervise the work of subordinate staff in the office, a Food Assistant to assist the Deputy Commissioner in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies, a District Social Welfare Officer to deal with matters relating to social welfare, a District Planning Officer to assist in planning of development programmes and a District Excise Officer to assist in excise matters.

**Deputy
Commissioner's
establishment**

Besides these officers, there are also a number of other lower category officials assisting the Deputy Commissioner and other officers at various levels in the district office such as Taluk Sheristedars, Accountants, First and Second Division Clerks, Typists, etc. While the number of this category of officials was about 45 during 1969-70, there were also about 20 members of the class IV staff like attenders, peons, etc., in the Hassan District Office.

As stated earlier, the district of Hassan has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions with their headquarters at Hassan and Sakleshpur. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions form the connecting link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of taluks. Their functions, by and large, are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. This is generally the level at which a new recruit to the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career.

**Assistant
Commissioners**

The Assistant Commissioners also exercise both revenue and magisterial powers. Their main revenue functions include, among other things, (1) inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers; (2) safeguarding the interests of the Government in land by regular inspection dealing with encroachments, breaches of the conditions of tenure, etc; (3) conducting of annual *jamabandi* (a kind of audit of the previous year's accounts of land revenue along with the checking of the current year's accounts) of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself is to conduct the

jamabandi; (4) hearing of appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars and settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters; (5) inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *annewari* of revenue and the record of rights; (6) supervision over the realisation of government revenues such as land revenue, betterment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and (7) assignment of lands and sanction of *taccavi* loans upto a limited extent.

The Assistant Commissioners are also executive Sub-Divisional Magistrates and in that capacity, they exercise certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These include power to ensure security and maintain public peace, power to take security for good behaviour, power to pass orders to prevent apprehended danger to public peace, power to hold inquests, etc. They have to keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of the law and order situation in their respective sub-divisions.

Each of these Assistant Commissioners is assisted in his duties in the sub-divisional office by about 7 to 9 ministerial and 3 to 4 class IV officials.

Tahsildars

There are eight taluks in Hassan district under the two revenue sub-divisions referred to above and each of these taluks is under the charge of a Tahsildar, who is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure in the general administration of the taluk. He has to enquire and report to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner on almost all revenue matters so as to enable them to take their decisions on them and he has also to execute the orders passed by them. He has to keep ready all particulars in respect of the demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting the annual *jamabandi* of the taluk. He is the most intimately concerned officer for the determination of the amounts of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of crop failures, etc.

The Tahsildar is responsible for the collection of land revenue in the taluk. In addition, he has also to effect recoveries of *taccavi* loans, *pot-hissa* measurement fees, boundary-marks advances and irrigation cess, as also the dues of other departments like sales-tax, income-tax, etc., from the defaulters, at the request of the departments concerned. Applications for grant of *taccavi* loans are generally received and enquired into by him. Besides deciding about the eligibility and the quantum of loans that may be granted, he can also himself grant loans and also land upto a limited extent. He must also be vigilant about the

proper utilisation and repayment of these loans by the cultivators. Another important duty entrusted to the Tahsildar is the levy and collection of water rates and maintenance cess under the relevant rules and regulations. He has also to attend to many other similar duties. The duties and powers of all the revenue officers are defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Act and the Mysore Revenue Manual.

The Tahsildars are also executive Taluk Magistrates and in that capacity, they exercise also certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which include power to disperse any unlawful assembly with the use of civil or military force, power to make order as to the disposal of property regarding which an offence has been committed, power to recover penalty on forfeited bonds and to require fresh security, etc. With the authorisation of the State Government or the District Magistrate, he may also issue orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace and can also hold inquests.

Each of these Tahsildars is assisted in his duties in the taluk headquarters by a staff consisting of about 15 to 20 ministerial and 10 to 15 class IV officials.

The eight taluks of the district have been further subdivided into 38 hoblies or circles, each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. In the revenue set-up of the district, the Revenue Inspector of the hobli is an important official within his jurisdiction. He is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk in the administration of revenue matters in the hobli and forms a link between the Tahsildar and the village officers. He has to supervise the work of the village officers and inspect village boundaries and boundary marks, all government and public lands and encroachments thereon and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He has to acquaint himself generally with the agricultural conditions in his hobli. He is also responsible for the collection of land revenue in the hobli with the assistance of Village Accountants. His other functions include sub-division and demarcation of lands on request, maintenance of records of rights and inspection of mutation entries, scrutiny of village maps, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from members of the public and such other miscellaneous works as the Tahsildar may from time to time entrust to him.

**Revenue
Inspectors**

The system of village administration in this area had its origin in what was known as the *Barabaluti* system, under which there were 12 members comprising the village administrative machinery. However, with the efflux of time, several of them ceased to be recognised as members of the village establishment

**Village
Officers**

and, until a few years ago, the village establishment in the district consisted of only the following five functionaries: (1) Patel (village headman), (2) Shanbhogue (village accountant), (3) Talari (village scout), (4) Thoti (village watchman) and (5) Nirganti (distributor of water from irrigation tanks.) All these posts were held by hereditary succession. While the Patels were expected to possess ability to write up registers of vital statistics, pass receipts to the ryots and write reports on ordinary occurrences, the Shanbhogues were required to possess ability to read and write Kannada well, draft reports regarding occurrences in the village and to have a knowledge of simple arithmetic, land revenue rules and village officers' manual and had to keep the village land records and revenue accounts. Remuneration to these two classes of village officers consisted of Inam lands subject to *jodi* or full assessment and cash allowances called *potgi* calculated on the basis of the land revenue demand.

The Thotis were the watchmen of the village and its crops. They were also required to act as guides to government officers and travellers of importance. The Talari was the scout of the village. He traced the robbers and thieves, and watched the movements of suspicious strangers. The Nirganti regulated the supply of irrigation water to the wet-lands of the village; he economised the supply of water in every possible way. In addition to the remuneration by rent-free or lightly assessed lands, these village servants were receiving a certain quantity of grains from the cultivating ryots and certain cash payments from non-agriculturists.

**Abolition of
hereditary
offices**

In deference to a long-standing demand for enquiring into the grievances of the village officers and betterment of their service conditions, on the one hand, and for the abolition of all hereditary village offices and appointment of salaried officials to do the work, on the other, a legislation called the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act was enacted in 1961 by which all the hereditary village offices in the State were abolished with effect from 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of the hereditary Shanbhogues, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants on a salary basis. They are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspectors of hoblies. They have to maintain all prescribed registers, accounts and other records and, when called upon by any superior officer of the taluk or the district, are required to prepare all records connected with the affairs of the village, which are required either for the use of the Government or the public, such as notices, reports, *mahazars* and depositions. They are also required to work as secretaries to village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000, along with their normal revenue work. The present incumbents of the posts of

Patels and other village officers are, however, being continued for the time-being without hereditary rights.

Administration of law and order is an important component of the general administration of the district. The police force of the district, headed by the Superintendent of Police, is responsible for performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, while the executive District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the executive District Magistrate. The police regulations specifically provide that the District Magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and the police force is required by law to assist him to enforce that authority. Thus, while the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the District Superintendent of Police, for purposes of law and order in the district it is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate. For example, whenever an Executive Magistrate is present on a scene of rioting or widespread disorder, he assumes charge of the situation and the police have to act under his orders. It is he who can give the order to fire or to use force. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline and training and deployment of the force, is largely the responsibility of the Superintendent of Police, discharged in accordance with his own departmental rules and regulations. Law and Order

For purposes of police administration, Hassan district has been divided into two police sub-divisions, with headquarters at Hassan and Arsikere. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is directly responsible to the District Superintendent of Police, Hassan. These sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into four police circles, each under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police. There are armed policemen in reserve at the district headquarters.

Another element in the law and order component is the jails and judicial lock-ups. There is a District Lock-up at Hassan and Taluk Lock-ups at Holenarsipur and Belur, where persons convicted of various offences for short periods as well as prisoners under trial are housed. The District Surgeon, Hassan, is the officer in charge of the District Lock-up. The Taluk Lock-ups are, however, looked after by the Sheristedars of the taluk offices wherein they are situated. These lock-ups are under the general control of the District Magistrate.

Judiciary

Insofar as the judicial administration is concerned, the District and Sessions Judge, Hassan, is the head of the judiciary in the district. The judiciary deals with both civil and criminal cases. The District and Sessions Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been described in detail in Chapter XII. He exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers. As Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. These are the more serious offences falling mainly under the Indian Penal Code. On the civil side, there is a Civil Judge and a Munsiff at Hassan, and a Munsiff each at Holenarsipur, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. While the Munsiffs at the latter three places exercise also the powers of judicial magistrates, there is a separate judicial magistrate at Hassan.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced in the district in the year 1956. In accordance with this scheme, the functions of a magistrate were divided among two types of magistrates designated as Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. As stated earlier, the Deputy Commissioner, his Headquarters Assistant, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars are *ex-officio* executive District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Taluk Magistrates respectively.

Other District Officers

As already stated, with the advent of Independence, great emphasis was laid on all-round development and on raising the standard of living of the people. The Constitution of India devotes sixteen of its Articles to what are described as the Directive Principles of State policy. They mainly relate to the welfare of the people—of the community as a whole as well as of the individual—in both economic and social spheres. In keeping with the objective of promoting the all-round welfare of the people at a rapid pace, the existing departments were strengthened and reoriented and several new ones were created. As a result, a number of economic and social administration as well as development departments have been functioning both at the State and district levels, in addition to the revenue, law and order and judicial departments. The following are the various district-level officers of departments in the district, whose functions and jurisdictions have been dealt with in Chapter XIII and other relevant chapters :—

1. Deputy Director of Agriculture
2. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
3. Deputy Director of Public Instruction
4. Superintending Engineer, Hemavathy Project Circle, Gorur.

5. Executive Engineer, Hassan Division
6. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Hassan Electrical Division.
7. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Hassan Region, Hassan.
8. Labour Officer, Hassan District
9. District Surgeon
10. District Health and Family Planning Officer
11. District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
12. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce
13. Assistant Director of Fisheries
14. Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan.
15. Divisional Forest Officer
16. Regional Transport Officer
17. Assistant Superintendent of Land Records
18. District Employment Officer
19. District Treasury Officer
20. District Marketing Officer
21. District Statistical Officer
22. District Publicity Officer

Besides, the Central Government has some of its offices in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services and the railways. (See also Chapter XIII).
