

CHAPTER IX

ADMINISTRATION

CHANGES that have been evidenced in the administrative arrangements in the State in the course of the last one decade are discussed in this chapter. There have been marked changes in the Secretariat Departments. Lokayukta was created to replace the former Vigilance Commission with more powers. Many new field Departments, Boards and Corporations were created. There has been substantial increase in State Revenue, in the field of Commercial taxes, Excise, Registration and Stamp Duty etc., and in Income Tax too in the case of the Central Government.

In Local Self-Government, the Act of 1985 brought about sweeping changes by creating Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayatis. Now this arrangement is further changed.

Omissions made in the original state volume due to non-receipt of information on certain State and Central Government field departments are made good by inclusion of details and also major changes introduced in only those departments already mentioned, in their composition, powers or jurisdiction are also mentioned here.

Add to Part II Page 259:

List of Governors who held office from 1956 upto date.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	
	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Sri. Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	1956	to 1964
Gen. Sri. S.M.Srinagesh	1964	to 1965
Sri. V.V. Giri	1965	to 1967
Sri. G.S. Pathak	1967	to 1969
Sri. Dharma Vira	1969	to 1972
Sri. Mohanlal Sukhadia	1972	to 1976
Sri. Uma Shankar Dixit	1976	to 1977
Sri. Govind Narain	1977	to 1983
Sri. A.N. Banerji	1983	to 1988
Sri. P. Venkatasubbaiah	1988	to 1990
Sri. Bhanu Pratap Singh	1990	to 1991
Sri. Khursheed Alam Khan	1991	till date.

Add to Page No. 262:

Legislative Council

The strength of the Legislative Council which was 63 (1957) was increased to 75 in 1987. The Council is now composed of 75 members out of which 25 are elected by the Legislative Assembly members, 25 are elected by local authorities, seven are elected by Registered Graduates and seven by Registered Teachers and 11 are nominated by the Governor of Karnataka.

Add to Page No. 264:

State Secretariat

There were 18 Secretariat Departments as on 1982 which included the Legislature Secretariat, the merged Departments of Cabinet Affairs and DPAR, the Department of Ecology and Environment (1981) and the Department, of Science and Technology (1981). The Secretariat Departments later increased in number by the creation of the Department of Information, Tourism and Youth Services (1984), Department of Energy (1989), Department of Irrigation (1992) Kannada and Culture (1993). In addition, Labour was made a separate Department withdrawing it from Social Welfare. Ecology and Environment were clubbed with Forest; Transport with Home; Institutional Finance and Statistics which was formerly with Food (between April and July 1993) was subsequently transferred to Planning in 1993. Science and Technology continued to be a separate department. Co-operation, which was earlier part of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation was made an independent department. In the following pages, changes that have taken place in the various Secretariat departments and the reshuffling that was evidenced at the Secretariat after 1982 have been mentioned.

After the recent reshuffle of the Secretariat Departments (1993) the current list of the various Secretariat Departments are as follows: (1) Agriculture and

Horticulture; (2) Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Fisheries, (3) Co-operation, (4) Education, (5) Energy, (6) Finance, (7) Food & Civil Supplies, (8) Forest, Ecology and Environment, (9) Health & Family Welfare, (10) Home & Transport, (11) Housing and Urban Development, (12) Industries & Commerce, (13) Information, Tourism and Youth Services, (14) Irrigation, (15) Kannada and Culture, (16) Law and Parliamentary Affairs, (17) Legislature Secretariat, (18) Labour, (19) Personnel and Administrative Reforms (DPAR), (20) Planning, Institutional Finance & Statistics, (21) Public works, (22) Revenue, (23) Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, (24) Science and Technology and (25) Social Welfare.

Add to Page No. 265

DPAR: The Administrative Training Institute, Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, Karnatak Bhavan, New Delhi, Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka, Hospitality Organisation (Guest Houses) and Karnataka Lokayukta are also under the administrative control of the DPAR. There are two Additional Chief Secretaries and one of them is assisting the Chief Secretary. The Commissioner of Finance is also of the status of Additional Chief Secretary.

Add to Part 11, page 266:

The Chief secretary, at the Apex of Administration monitors the entire bureaucratic set up of the State.

List of Chief Secretaries of Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Name of the Chief Secretary		Duration	
			From	To
1.	P.V.R. Rao	ICS	01.11.1956	06.01.1960
2.	N.S. Hiranayya	IAS	06.01.1960	18.11.1960
3.	R.J. Rebello	IAS	18.11.1960	13.11.1962
4.	K. Narayanaswamy	IAS	13.11.1962	01.05.1963
5.	K. Balachandran	ICS	01.05.1963	18.03.1967
6.	K. Narayanaswamy	IAS	18.03.1967	25.08.1968
7.	R.N. Vasudeva	IAS	26.08.1968	07.02.1971
8.	R.J. Rebello	IAS	08.02.1971	01.06.1974
9.	G.V.K. Rao	IAS	01.06.1974	19.07.1977
10.	N. Narasimha Rao	IAS	20.07.1977	28.02.1982
11.	R.A. Naik	IAS	01.03.1982	30.09.1983
12.	T.R. Satishchandran	IAS	01.10.1983	31.10.1987
13.	A.B. Datar	IAS	31.10.1987	30.09.1989
14.	K.S.N. Murthy	IAS	01.10.1989	31.05.1990
15.	M. Shankararayan	IAS	01.06.1990	04.01.1991
16.	N.K. Prabhakara Rao	IAS	04.01.1991	31.10.1991
17.	T.P. Issar	IAS	31.10.1991	28.08.1992
18.	J. Alexander	IAS	29.08.1992	30.11.1992
19.	J.C. Lynn	IAS	01.12.1992	

Add to Page No.269:

Revenue Department: Consequent on the introduction of Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983, the Divisional Commissioner is relieved of his developmental functions which were hitherto being looked by him. After the constitution of the Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats during the year 1987 all the developmental activities are implemented by the Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads.

The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records, Stamps and Registration and the Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments are covered under the Revenue Secretariat.

There were many departments that were under the control of or were being dealt by the DRDS (District Rural Development Society). They have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad units of the respective districts on their formation. At present certain department function as an extension of the Zilla Parishad (See section under Local Self-Government).

Add to page No.270:

Transport Secretariat: the Motor Vehicles Department was under the administrative control of the Food and Transport Secretariat. In April 1993 the Transport wing was taken out of the control of the Food and Transport Department and placed under the Home Secretariat, making it the Home and Transport Secretariat. The Motor Vehicles Department is headed by a Transport Commissioner, who also functions as the Chairman of the State Transport Authority, which is a quasi-judicial body. This department has five divisional offices each headed by a Deputy Commissioner for Transport with headquarters at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga. At the district level the Regional Transport Officer is in charge. There are also five Sub-Regional Transport officers depending upon the vehicular strength. Bangalore city has five Regional Transport offices.

Add to page No.271:

Department of Planning, Institutional Finance, and Statistics: The Planning Department has been renamed as the Department of Planning, Institutional Finance and Statistics from July 1993. The Policy and Programme division and the Technical Division are the two divisions of the Planning Department. The policy and programme divisions deals with the policy and co-ordination work. The Technical Division comprises (1) Man Power and Employment Division (2) Project Formulation Division (3) Perspective Planning Division (4) Plan Monitoring and Information Division (5) District and Regional Planning Division (6) Plan Finance and Resources Division. During 1991-92, the Planning Department prepared the draft VIII five year (1992-97) Plan, and Annual Plan 1992-93, initiated the Evaluation Studies of Courses of Electronics in Women ITIs, Crash Programmes of Service Technicians Course in ITI. It also took up the District Computer systems of the National Informatics Network, Computerisation of the data for the formulation of 1992-97 Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93.

Institutional Finance Wing acts as a focal point of co-ordination between Government Departments and Commercial Banks, Regional Banks and other long-term lending financial institutions. With a view to making systematic effort to mobilise finance, the Institutional Finance Wing plays a pivotal role in supplementing and complementing the State's efforts in mobilising additional resources to the integrated Rural Development Programme, Self-Employment Programme for the educated and uneducated youth and Self-Employment Programme for the urban poor, differential interest rate (DIR) scheme for the urban micro enterprises etc., which are designed for the benefit of the economically weaker sections of the society. This Department also plays an important role through the Forum of State Level Banker's Committee and State Level Co-ordination Committee. Institutional Finance Wing draws up Institutional Finance Plan every year for the purpose of providing credit to the socio-economic schemes to be implemented under the State Plan.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Karnataka Government Computer Centre function under the control of the Planning, institutional Finance and Statistics Department.

Add to Page No. 272:

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Secretariat: Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Secretariat has undergone many changes. The existing Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Secretariat has under its jurisdiction, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, the Red Dane Project at Hesarghatta, the Directorate of Fisheries, the Karnataka Milk Federation, the Karnataka Meat and Poultry Marketing Corporation, the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, Mangalore, the Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation, Bangalore, the Karnataka Co-operative Inland Fisheries Federation, Mysore, the Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board, Bangalore, Indo-Danish Fisheries Project at Gokarn and the Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bangalore.

Agriculture and Horticulture Secretariat: Agriculture and Horticulture were the two wings of the then Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Secretariat. During the reorganisation of Secretariat in 1984, a separate secretariat for Agriculture and Horticulture was created. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Horticulture, the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation, the Karnataka Seed Development Corporation, the Karnataka State Seeds Certification Agency and the two Universities of Agricultural Science at Bangalore and Dharwad, function under the Administrative control of this Secretariat.

Energy Department: The Secretariat Department of Energy was created in 1989 by separating it from the Department of Public Works and Electricity. It deals with production and distribution of electricity and levying tax on its consumption. The Karnataka Electricity Board and the Karnataka Power Corporation are under its control. The latter looks after production of power through

the Hydro-electric and Thermal power units. Non-conventional Energy also comes under this Department's control.

Add to Page No. 273:

Food and Civil Supplies Department: The Food and Forest Department of the Secretariat has undergone several changes. In the year 1984, the Food Wing of the Food and Forest Department, and the Transport wing of the Home Department were clubbed and the food and Transport Department was formed. In 1993 the Transport Wing was taken out from Food and Transport Department and added on to Home Department. Now the Food Department is called Food and Civil Supplies Department. The newly formed Food and Civil Supplies Department is having under its control the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, the Department of Legal Metrology and the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

Add to page No. 273

Forest, Ecology & Environment Department: The Forest Department has undergone re-organisation for more than a couple of times. It was functioning under the administrative control of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forest Secretariat. Now Forest, Ecology and Environment Secretariat has been created. The Department of Forest has its headquarters at Bangalore housed in 'Aranya Bhavan'. The headquarters has three wings viz; (1) Management (2) Development and (3) Wild life, each headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests. They are being supervised and guided by a Principal Chief Conservator of Forests. One more Chief Conservator of Forests is in charge of working Plan and Development. In addition there are four Conservators of Forests, 6 Deputy Conservators of Forests, 4 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4 Administrative Assistants, Chief Accounts Officer, Assistant Director of Statistics, Project Economist, 5 Gazetted Managers and other supporting staff.

The Karnataka Forests Development Corporation, the Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation and the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation are under the Administrative control of the Forest Department.

The Ecology and Environment Wing is Primarily concerned with preventing and regulating pollution, conservation of critical eco-systems, Biosphere reserves, restoration, preservation and enrichment of environment etc., The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board works under this wing.

Add to Page 274:

Public Works Department: During 1989, Public Works, CADA, Electricity and Irrigation Department has undergone considerable change. Energy was taken out from this Secretariat and a separate Energy Department was created. During 1992, Irrigation was taken out from this Department and a separate Irrigation Department was created. Now, under the control of Public Works Department, following organisations function: Communications and Buildings-North and South

Zones, National Highway Zone, the Department of Architecture, Karnataka Ports and Inland Water Transport Department and the Karnataka State Construction Corporation.

Add to Page No.274

Irrigation Department: The Irrigation zones North & South, Minor Irrigation, Hemavathi Project, Tungabhadra Project, Upper Krishna Project, Water Resources Development Organisation, Central Mechanical Organisation, Command Area Development Authorities, Karnataka Engineering Research Station and Water and Land Management Institute function under the administrative control of Irrigation Department.

Add to Page No.276:

Department of Information, Tourism & Youth Services Department: the Department of Information, Tourism and Youth Services was created at the Secretariat level in 1983, and the following field Departments are working under its administrative control now:- 1) Department of Information and Publicity 2) Department of Tourism, 3) Directorate of Youth Services and Sports, 4) Department of Archaeology and Museums, 5) Karnataka State Archives, 6) Directorate of NCC 7) Government Flying School and 8) Karnataka State Gazetteer.

Add to Page No.274:

Department of Co-operation: The Rural Development and Co-operation Department was bifurcated into (1) the Rural Development and PanchayatiRaj Department, and (2) the Department of Co-operation, in January 1984. The Department of Co-operation has under its jurisdiction in addition to the offices of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Directorate of Co-operative Audit, and the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing.

Add to Page No.274:

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Secretariat: Department of the former Rural Development and Co-operation was bifurcated into Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department and Co-operation Department. The service matter of the officers of the Development Department coming under the development side as well as Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Grama Panchayat are broadly dealt with in this Department, which included framing of C&R Rules, determination of seniorty, promotion and disciplinary matters etc. The State Institute of Rural Development at Mysore (attached to the ATI, Mysore) and the Public Health Engineering Zone function under the administrative control of the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Secretariat.

The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samitis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act 1983 received Presidential assent on July 10, 1985 and was gazetted on August 2, 1985. The provisions of the Act except Nyaya Panchayats were brought into effect from 14.8.1985. Under the earlier systems

of Panchayat Raj there were directly elected Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats, co-terminus with Taluks or groups of villages. The District Development council was provided with consultative advisory and co-ordinating role with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. This has been replaced by a new Act in 1993.

The Karnataka Panchyati Raj Act, 1993 received the assent of the Governor on 13th April 1993. Under this there will be a three-tier Panchayati Raj system namely, (1) Zilla panchayat. (2) Taluk Panchayat and (3) Grama Panchayat, which will have elected bodies (see Local Self -Government section in this chapter).

Add to Page No.277:

Law and Parliamentary Affairs: The Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs in the Karnataka Government Secretariat has six wings viz., (1) Administration Wing (2) Litigation Wing (3) Drafting Wing, (4) Drafting Wing (Kannada), (5) Codification and Publication Wing and (6) Opinion Wing. The Administration Wing is incharge of the administrative matters relating to the Department of Law and Parliamentary affairs and deals with the administrative matters of the following departments viz., (1) Office of the Advocate General (2) Subordinate Judiciary (3) Department of Translations and (4) Department of Prosecutions and Government Litigation. The administration wing also deals with the Karnataka Legal Aid Board, a statutory Board constituted under the Karnataka Legal Aid Board Act 1981.

Add to Page No.281:

Department of Science and Technology: The Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Ecology and Environment both created in 1981 were merged under a single Secretariat Department. In April 1993, the Forest Wing was taken out of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries & Forest Department and merged with the Department of Ecology & Environment and a new Department called "Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment" and a separate 'Department of Science and Technology' were created.

The Department of Science & Technology continued to act as a link between technology generators and technology users, assists in diffusion and implementation of technologies and improving scientific and technological awareness through popularisation programmes, training schemes and transfer of technology. It has under its fold (1) Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, (2) Karnataka Rajya Vignyana Parishat, (3) Drought monitoring cell (4) ASTRA Unit in the Institute of Science, (5) Karnataka Association for Advancement of Science, (6) Community Science Centres and (7) Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Utilization Centre.

Kannada and Culture Department: The Kannada and Culture Department newly created in the secretariat in July 1993 has under it, the Kannada Development

Authority or Kannada Abhivrudhi Pradhikara (created to implement Kannada as the Official Language of administration, replacing the former Kannada Watchdog Committee and also to the implement Sarojini Mahishi Committee Report), the Directorate of Kannada and Culture and the Kannada Book Authority (*Kannada Pustaka Pradhikara*).

All the Five Academies, which were attached to Kannada and Culture Directorate also came under the new Department continuing under the Directorate. The Patrika Academy is under the Directorate of Information and Publicity.

Add to Part II page 282:

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the Revenue administration in a Division. He is also the chief co-ordinating authority for all departments at the Divisional level. With the formation of the Zilla Parishads with effect from 1st April 1987, the development functions of the Divisional Commissioner have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad which is headed by a Chief Executive Officer who acts as a liaison between the Government and the Council (see also section on Local Self Government). Similarly the supervision of the Development Blocks, the reappropriation and general supervision and control over Rural Development has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad from the Divisional Commissioner.

Add to Part II Page No.282:

Deputy Commissioner and His Subordinates

Consequent on the introduction of the Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983, the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner and the Tahsildar have been absolved of the developmental functions from 1987 which were till then a part of their duties. The Deputy Commissioners who were also Deputy Development Commissioners till the starting of the Zilla Parishads cease to exercise such power vested with them as the entire activities of the DRDS came to be transferred to the Zilla Parishads. The Additional Deputy Commissioner's post incharge of DRDS is abolished. There are no changes in the revenue and magisterial functions of the Assistant Commissioner. Bangalore District was bifurcated into Bangalore Rural and Bangalore Urban Districts in 1986 and with its creation, the total number of districts rose to twenty with a corresponding increase in the posts of Deputy Commissioners as well. But Bangalore (Urban) District has no Zilla Parishads and only Bangalore Rural District has one.

Block Development Officer: With effect from 1.4.1987, the revenue functions of the Block Development Officers have ceased as he has to work under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. The Tahsildar alone functions as a revenue authority. The Block Development Officer, is the Secretary of the Taluk Panchayat Samithi under the newly introduced setup.

Add Part II page 285:

Nad Kacheris: With a view to decentralise the revenue administration and ease the pressure on taluk offices, Nad Kacheris or Hobli level offices have been opened throughout the State on an experimental basis from 15th August 1986. The Nad Kacheri is headed by one Deputy Tahsildar. He has the necessary staff. Out of the 21 revenue functions of the Tahsildar, nine have been delegated to this office. Nad Kacheris, two each, are functioning in all the taluks in selected revenue circles of the State, the first chain opened at the rate of one in each taluk on 15th August 1986 and the second chain in each taluk in 1988.

Add Part II page No.286:

Lokayukta

The Karnataka Lokayukta was set up in 1986, replacing the State Vigilance Commission. The institution of Lokayukta is set up in the State for the purpose of improving the standards of Public Administration through investigation of complaints of corruption, favouritism and indiscipline. It also provides for the appointment of one or more Upalokayuktas to investigate and report on the allegations arising out of the conduct of public servants viz. (1) The Chief Minister, (2) A Minister or a Member of State Legislature, (3) A Government servant, (4) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman or members of a local authority, a statutory body or a corporation established by or under any law of the State Legislature including a co-operative society or a Government company, (5) A Member of a committee or a Board constituted by the Government, (6) persons in the service or pay of the local authority, a statutory body, a corporation or a company owned or controlled by the State Government or a society registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, and (7) A co-operative society or a university established by or under any law of the State Legislature.

The staff of the Lokayukta function broadly under four wings, they are: (1) Administrative Wing (2) Investigation (police) Wing, (3) Investigation (Technical) Wing and (4) Inquiry Wing.

The Administration Wing is headed by a Registrar and is assisted by a Deputy Registrar who are responsible for the entire administrative work of the organisation.

The staff of the Investigation (Police) Wing consists of police personnel stationed in Bangalore as well as in the Divisional and District Headquarters who carry out investigation on the same lines as police officials in the Government set up. This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police (Director General, Bureau of Investigations).

The Investigation (Technical wing) comprises of a Chief Engineer and his subordinates who carry out investigation into cases requiring skill in engineering and accounts.

The Enquiry wing is manned by eleven officers, six of whom are Additional Registrars. They are District and Sessions Judges on deputation from the High Court while, Civil Judges on deputation from the High Court man the posts of Deputy Registrars. These 11 officers conduct enquiries under the KCS (CCA) Rules and other rules issued for conducting disciplinary proceedings. These functions are performed by them subject to the constant supervision under the control of the Lokayukta and Upalokayukta.

Five Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors and five Assistant Public Prosecutors perform the functions on behalf of the presiding officers. One Public Prosecutor and 4 Assistant Registrars (Legal opinion) form part of the strength of this wing so that the Lokayukta and Upalokayukta receive adequate assistance in the matter of scrutiny of complaints and investigation carried out in accordance with law.

Add to Part II Page 289:

Training: During 1993 the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore and the Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, Bangalore have been brought under the administrative control of the Director General, Training. The Administrative Training Institute is also having under its control 18 District Training Institutes in all the districts except Chikmagalur and Bidar. Apart from these, various Departments have their own technical training institutes numbering 118 in all. The Director General Training is also the co-ordinating authority for all the Departments for training officers in General Administration/Management/Rural Development/Gender Orientation/Environmental Concerns etc.. The Director General Training also operate as the Resource Department for provision/arrangements for the essential faculty, course designs, curriculum etc..

Add to page No.351:

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

State Excise: The Excise Department is the second largest revenue earning department in the State. It enforces various Acts and Rules for the proper collection of revenue.

The following tables show the revenue figures for the year 1984-85 onwards upto 1991-92. Manufacture and sale of toddy was stopped in the state in 1990. So there is no tree tax from 1990-91. Subsequently toddy tapping was permitted in Dakshina Kannada.

Table No. 9.1
Excise Revenue

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Details	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Arrack					
	a) Duty	22.85	29.31	42.64	41.47	42.79
	b) Rentals	111.95	145.56	261.00	362.46	329.96
	c) Other receipts	2.88	0.35	0.57	1.62	1.17
		137.68	175.22	304.21	405.21	373.92
2.	Toddy	54.83	65.26	17.86	1.12	-
3.	Beer					
	a) Duty	10.20	10.53	8.89	12.98	18.03
	b) Sannad Fee	-	-	-	0.11	0.06
		10.20	10.53	8.89	13.09	18.09
4.	I.M.L.					
	a) Duty	33.83	54.13	70.34	55.49	74.59
	b) Sannad Fee	14.04	12.98	17.68	25.26	35.20
		47.87	67.11	88.02	80.75	109.79
5.	Rectified Spirit, Denatured Sprit etc.	8.43	11.47	10.49	9.81	13.46
	TOTAL	259.01	327.59	429.47	510.32	515.26

Table No. 9.2
Districtwise Arrack Rentals

Rs. in Crores : Figures are rounded-off

Sl.No.	District	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93
1.	Bangalore (U)	1.39	1.80	6.86	4.11	5.69
2.	Bangalore (R)	0.29	0.31	1.50	1.75	1.76
3.	Belgaum	0.69	0.79	1.37	1.46	1.67
4.	Bellary	0.45	0.50	1.53	1.52	1.90
5.	Bidar	0.25	0.26	0.38	0.70	0.87
6.	Bijapur	0.32	0.38	0.69	1.01	1.13
7.	Chikmagalur	0.37	0.41	0.89	0.89	0.69
8.	Chitradurga	0.24	0.30	1.23	1.21	1.09
9.	D.Kannada	1.84	1.95	3.03	2.89	2.92
10.	Dharwad	0.46	0.51	1.25	1.27	1.44
11.	Gulbarga	0.52	0.51	1.39	1.63	2.02
12.	Hassan	0.29	0.32	1.43	1.14	1.23
13.	Kodagu	0.19	0.21	0.47	0.41	0.53
14.	Kolar	0.23	0.36	1.33	1.25	1.19
15.	Mandya	0.34	0.39	1.37	1.30	1.47
16.	Mysore	0.78	0.94	2.21	1.94	2.00
17.	Raichur	0.34	0.35	1.39	1.48	1.71
18.	Shimoga	0.49	0.63	1.48	1.60	1.43
19.	Tumkur	0.26	0.31	1.33	1.33	1.50
20.	U.Kannada	0.27	0.31	0.59	0.54	0.65
	Total	10.06	11.54	31.72	29.43	32.89

Table No.9.3

Annual Rentals of Arrack and Toddy

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Excise Year</i>	<i>Arrack</i>	<i>Toddy</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase over previous year</i>
1980-81	46.64	16.55	63.19	+33.3
1981-82	74.81	25.89	100.70	+59.4
1982-83	72.89	24.92	97.81	-2.9
1983-84	85.21	36.76	121.97	+24.7
1984-85	102.39	45.65	148.04	+21.4
1985-86	99.58	48.29	147.87	-0.1
1986-87	98.56	49.85	148.41	+0.4
1987-88	107.15	58.62	165.77	+11.7
1988-89	120.68	53.49	174.17	+5.1
1989-90	138.47	62.08	200.55	+15.1
1990-91	380.62	-	380.62	+89.8
1991-92	353.66	-	353.66	-7.1
1992-93	394.79	-	394.79	+12.0

Table No. 9.4

Number of Arrack and Toddy shops

(In Number)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrack shops</i>	<i>Toddy shops</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980-81	6,256	5,655	11,911
1981-82	6,452	5,749	12,201
1982-83	6,725	5,714	12,439
1983-84	7,497	6,213	13,710
1984-85	8,368	5,843	14,211
1985-86	8,689	6,621	15,310
1986-87	9,036	6,989	16,025
1987-88	9,593	7,376	16,969
1988-89	9,936	6,439	16,375
1989-90	10,692	6,402	17,094
1990-91	13,365	-	13,365
1991-92	14,232	545	14,777
1992-93	15,396	1,654	15,396

Table No.9.5
Yearwise and sourcewise revenue from State Excise

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1982-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93
1.	Arrack	91.80	99.76	115.52	108.68	115.45	135.45	137.56	175.20	304.21	405.55	468.32
2.	Toddy	24.94	30.25	36.64	41.53	48.91	58.86	54.83	63.26	17.86	1.12	0.03
3.	I.M.L.	17.55	25.41	29.15	35.16	36.22	41.43	47.87	67.11	88.02	80.67	81.00
4.	Beer	3.30	5.25	6.00	6.71	8.69	8.76	10.20	10.53	8.89	13.07	12.50
5.	Others	2.54	2.56	3.36	4.79	5.54	7.33	8.43	11.47	10.49	9.91	11.15
	State Total	140.13	163.23	190.67	196.87	214.81	251.83	258.89	327.57	429.47	510.32	573.00

Add to Part II page: 352

Stamps and Registration

The Stamps and Registration Department ranks fourth among the revenue earning departments with a revenue of Rs.144 crores for the year 1990-91 and Rs.233 crores for the year 1991-92 to the State Exchequer.

Till the year 1989, the Deputy Commissioners of the Revenue district were the Ex-officio District Registrars, but with the re-organization of the department, the departmental officers have been appointed as District Registrars. The District Registrars are exercising all the powers of the Deputy Commissioner under the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957. In a way the administrative and statutory powers hitherto vested in the Revenue Department has been vested in the Departmental officers.

Due to the bifurcation of the Bangalore District into Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural Districts, there are at present 20 District Registrars in the Department heading the district administration and a total of 202 Sub-Registry offices in the State. The provisions of section 45-A which mainly deals with the under-valuation of properties have been extended to the entire state of Karnataka with effect from 1-4-1991 which has led to the augmentation of revenue to the Government by way of Stamp Duty. In order to have a scientific evaluation of properties, Section 45-E has been introduced. Likewise with a view to assess the market value of individual properties, valuation committees are constituted for each taluk so that more revenue is generated to the Government.

The rates of Stamp Duty, except in a few classified documents is at present 10% by way of Government duty, in addition to surcharge duty variable from 1% to 3% depending upon the jurisdiction and location of the property.

Table No. 9.6

Statement showing the Revenue realised during the last five years under Stamps and Registration.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stamps Judicial</i>	<i>Stamps Non-Judicial</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Total</i>
1987-88	11,26,13,226	59,76,93,265	14,50,07,568	35,53,19,059
1988-89	15,46,30,247	63,91,53,513	22,70,10,760	107,03,49,520
1989-90	13,05,76,752	73,98,12,286	29,45,43,129	126,49,37,167
1990-91	13,23,64,970	90,90,17,953	35,03,33,123	144,27,71,046
1991-92	24,06,24,746	1,57,23,17,432	47,56,92,022	223,06,34,250

Add to page No.354

Commercial Taxes

The State is divided into 12 divisions for the purpose of administration of tax laws and each division is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. Each division consists of two to three districts except Bangalore City Divisions I, II, III & IV. The assessing authority, audit officers and recovery officers working in these divisions under the direct administrative control of the divisional heads are vested with the powers of levy and collection of taxes. The divisional head is also the First Revisional authority in respect of the orders passed by his subordinate officers.

The appeal and revisional orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner are appealable to the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal. The revisional order passed by the Commissioner and the Joint Commissioner are appealable to the High Court.

There is also an Intelligence wing or the enforcement agency. For the purpose of enforcement activities, the State is divided into six zones viz., East, West, North, South, Central and Mysore Zone with headquarters at Gulbarga, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bangalore, Davanagere and Mysore respectively. Each zone is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (intelligence) and other supporting staff. Mobile squads and flying squads are set up in Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum, to check movement of goods round the clock, particularly at roads not leading to check posts, to nab attempts of tax evasion.

The State has a fairly big network of Sales Tax checkpoints. Checkposts are established at the State borders and at the entry points of important business towns and cities. There are 12 border checkposts and 31 internal checkposts.

An Inter-State Investigation Cell is set up exclusively to have liason with other States for exchange of information relating to transactions of inter-state character. An in-house computer system is also established for studying trends in tax collections.

Table No.9.7**Sales Tax Collection in State**

(in crores of Rs.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>K.S.T.</i>	<i>C.S.T.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1982-83	271.16	73.62	344.73
1983-84	332.24	74.04	407.22
1984-85	397.14	33.21	435.35
1985-86	510.05	86.15	596.20
1986-87	531.00	116.00	647.90
1987-88	653.33	122.71	776.09
1988-89	819.51	167.73	937.24
1989-90	928.14	153.13	1081.27
1990-91	1033.31	223.61	1316.92
1991-92	-	-	1652.53

Table No. 9.8**Entertainment Tax**

The Collection figures for the State are as follows: (in crores of Rs.)

1982-83: 24.71; 1983-84: 26.30; 1984-85: 23.50; 1985-86: 31.21; 1986-87: 33.13; 1987-88: 37.47; 1988-89: 38.22; 1989-90: 40.75; 1990-91: 42.00; 1991-92:47.45

Table No. 9.9**Agricultural Income Tax**

Collection figure for the State are as follows: (in crores of Rs.)

1981-82:9.03; 1982-83:6.88; 1983-84:9.67; 1984-85:7.12; 1985-86:6.90; 1986-87:8.71; 1987-88:11.42; 1988-89:10.46; 1990-91:15.52; 1991-92:9.20.

Add to Page No. 262

Table No. 9.10**Other Taxes**

(Amount in Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profession Tax</i>	<i>Luxury Tax</i>	<i>Entry Tax</i>	<i>Tax on Betting</i>
1982-83	12.56	0.45	11.10	4.514
1983-84	5.63	0.53	11.16	4.95
1984-85	5.55	0.72	17.24	6.27
1985-86	6.92	1.76	25.63	5.79
1986-87	8.76	2.91	32.02	5.56
1987-88	12.37	2.52	41.47	5.50
1988-89	15.32	3.03	47.41	5.56
1989-90	20.03	5.42	56.67	8.79
1990-91	40.23	6.46	65.49	11.60
1991-92	47.80	9.17	31.34	9.06

Add to Page No.361

Revenue from Forests

Financial achievement of the Forest Department from 1981-82 to 1991-92 are given here year-wise, the figure mentioned after year is revenue in lakhs of rupees: 1981-82: 5014.34; 1982-83: 4772.33; 1983-84: 5731.52; 1984-85: 6014.32; 1985-86: 6111.18; 1986-87: 5698.56; 1987-88: 5637.00; 1988-89: 4995.83; 1989-90: 5757.34; 1990-91: 6330.59; and 1991-92: 7200.00.

Add to page No.364:

Land Revenue Collection

Statement showing the D.C.B for the years to 1987-88, to 1991-92 under Land Revenue, water rate and maintenance cess.

Table No.9.12

D.C.B. Statement

(In rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1987-88	223426095	94301721	129124374
1988-89	132022333	34476954	975415379
1989-90	173266276	33034439	90231736
1990-91	175573322	35590490	89982832
1991-92	177243450	77374333	99863562

Table No. 9.13

Water Rate & Maintenance Cess

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1987-88	303330336	90657050	213223235
1988-89	345963698	124412795	221550902
1989-90	366235211	145775776	220459424
1990-91	327697662	105159010	222533652
1991-92	334324319	32674135	251650634

Add to Part II, Page No.363:

Central Excise & Customs

The erstwhile Karnataka Central Excise & Customs Collectorate was formed on 1st July 1957 with jurisdiction over the entire state of Karnataka. The present Bangalore Central Excise Collectorate was formed with effect from 1.6.83 and the Karnataka Customs Collectorate was formed on 16.5.83.

The Customs Collectorate and Central Excise Collectorate in Karnataka falls under the administrative control of the Central Board of Excise and Customs under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The Union Government by virtue of taxation powers vested in it under Article 246 levies and

collects indirect taxes viz. Customs duties listed under entry No.83 and Central Excise duties under entry No.84 of list I of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution. Duties of excise are levied on all goods manufactured or produced in India (except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics) and collected as basic excise duty. The Central Excise Department also takes up the responsibility of collection of other duties viz., additional duties of cesses on behalf of other departments like the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Customs duties are levied and collected as basic customs duty on various items of imports and exports through different agencies of the Customs Department like the Air Cargo Complex (ACC), Inland Container Depot (ICD), Postal Appraisal Depot (PAD) and custom houses in the coast. Custom duty (commonly referred to as countervailing duty) equal to Excise Duty chargeable on a like article is also levied and collected. The Customs Department also takes up the task of prevention of smuggling activities in narcotics, gold, silver, arms and explosives through its agencies i.e., Customs Preventive Units, Anti-smuggling units etc., set up at coastal areas at Mangalore and Karwar as well as at Bangalore.

The Jurisdiction of Bangalore Central Excise Collectorate extends over the revenue districts of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya. The jurisdiction of Customs Collectorate extends over the whole of Karnataka State.

The Karnataka Central Excise & Customs Collectorate has jurisdiction over the entire State of Karnataka consisting of 13 Central Excise Divisions, one Customs Division at Bangalore and one DC's Unit at Mangalore. The Collectorate was bifurcated in 1983 into Bangalore Central Excise, Belgaum Central Excise and Karnataka Customs Collectorate.

At present Bangalore Central Excise Collectorate has 9 divisions with two more divisions on the anvil. The Karnataka Customs Collectorate consists of one Additional Collector's office at Mangalore, 2 Customs Division (one at Bangalore and one at Karwar), Air Cargo Complex, Postal Appraisal Depot and Inland Container Depot.

Table No. 9.14

Yearwise Revenue Collected in the Central Excise and Customs Department.

(Rupees in Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bangalore Central Collectorate</i>	<i>Karnataka Customs Collectorate</i>
1988-89	783.41	352.26
1989-90	948.65	466.99
1990-91	1056.14	518.19
1991-92	1247.01	499.04
1992-93	1435.73	582.43

Table No.9.15

Divisionwise statistics of revenue in respect of Bangalore Central Excise Collected for the year 1991-92 is furnished below.

(Rupees. in crores)

Bangalore	I	Division	75.11
Bangalore	II	Division	52.52
Bangalore	III	Division	562.67
Bangalore	IV	Division	169.69
Bangalore	V	Division	60.75
Bangalore	VI	Division	94.78
Bangalore	VII	Division	69.41
Mysore	I	Division	159.23

Add to Page No. 361:

Income Tax

The Income Tax Department of Karnataka is headed by the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax with headquarters at Bangalore consisting of Karnataka I, II & III for assessment and administration of direct taxes. In the year 1990, the headquarters of D.C, South was shifted from Bellary to Bangalore and the office is manned by a Director of Investigation (Income Tax) with Bangalore as its headquarters.

Table No.9.11

Year-wise collection of Income Tax

(Amount in lakhs Rs.)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Income Tax	24600	36100	39500	33500	49400
Wealth Tax	597	799	1069	1200	1600
Gift Tax	47	77	45	55	34

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Add to Page No.365

Advocate General

The Law Officers attached to the High Court and Karnataka Administrative Tribunal are under the administrative control of the Advocate General for the State.

On the Criminal side, one or more Public Prosecutors are appointed having regard to the quantum of work in the District. On the Civil side, at the District

Headquarters, the District Government Pleaders are appointed and where the work is heavy, the Additional Government Pleaders are appointed. In Taluk Headquarters where there are Munsiffs' Courts there are posts of Assistants Government Pleaders.

Government have entrusted the Government Civil litigation work in Munsiffs' Courts in Taluka places where there are combined courts of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class to the Assistant Public Prosecutors. This work was attended to by Assistant Government Pleaders earlier. In such cases they are designated as Assistant Public Prosecutors-cum-Assistant Government Pleaders. Government have also entrusted certain supervisory function in this regard to the Department of Prosecutions and Government Litigation.

The advocates on record are appointed to look after the Government Litigation in the Supreme Court. As in 1992 there were many advocates on record to look after State Government Litigation.

Notaries: The Department is incharge of making appointment of Notaries out of the State Government quota in accordance with the Notaries Act and Rules. There are as on 1.1.91, 62 Notaries in the State. Besides, there are Notaries appointed by the Central Government practising as Central Government Notaries in the State.

Official Receivers: The Official Receivers are appointed by this Department under the Insolvency Act. Normally one Official Receiver is appointed for a district for a period of 3 years and his services are continued for another term, if his work is found to be satisfactory. Their appointment is made in the same manner as is done in the cases of Government Pleaders.

Administrator General and Official Trustee: The appointment of Administrator General and Official Trustee is made on the recommendations of the Advocate General, by the Government in the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs and he will be under the Administrative Control of this Department.

The establishment of courts is done in the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs. The subordinate judiciary consists of the following classes of Courts: (i) City Civil Courts for the Metropolitan City of Bangalore; (ii) District Courts; (iii) Sessions Courts; (iv) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate's Courts and Metropolitan Magistrate's Courts; (v) Civil Judges and Chief Judicial Magistrates' Courts; (vi) Small Causes Courts and (vii) Munsiff's Courts and Courts of Judicial Magistrates First Class.

Table No. 9.16

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State.

Court: High Court: Civil cases

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	91-92
1.	Regular Appeals	T 10986	11791	13429	15147	15299	12774	14104
		D 3223	2290	2169	2998	6149	2353	3131
2.	Second Appeals	T 5169	4582	4859	4390	4415	5025	5101
		D 1586	745	1427	961	654	1160	1643
3.	Civil Revision petitions	T 9914	8984	10704	12713	14522	17194	18252
		D 6068	4471	4806	5374	4017	4587	6596
4.	Sales Tax revision petitions	T 279	262	268	319	347	395	449
		D 76	52	27	57	78	139	158
5.	Sales Tax Appeals	T 65	94	155	149	137	144	10
		D 21	04	24	19	16	54	6
6.	Civil petitions	T 882	994	1072	815	969	978	1037
		D 621	438	586	441	641	581	622
7.	Probate Civil petitions	T 32	32	39	37	91	37	39
		D 21	20	24	24	19	21	16
8.	Testamentary Original suits	T 6	1	2	2	2	2	2
		D 5	-	-	-	1	-	-
9.	Company petitions	T 134	138	211	262	304	358	322
		D 80	57	80	86	69	145	92
10.	Company Appeals	T 2605	2510	2008	3131	3609	4057	4852
		D 715	588	536	1329	446	1436	867
11.	Original Appeals	T 75	75	79	59	53	58	54
		D 17	06	39	26	10	31	25
12.	Writ petitions	T 103980	87756	84390	62379	63752	77279	78749
		D 36929	24383	42377	17300	24551	29267	18250
13.	Writ Appeals	T 6411	6676	5753	4516	4438	5638	4693
		D 3164	3876	3223	2296	2080	2670	3346
14.	Civil referred cases.	T 23	29	39	15	22	24	37
		D 9	-	34	10	14	12	12
15.	Tax refund cases	T 348	371	421	585	479	384	258
		D 8	65	65	15	174	182	164
16.	Election petitions	T 30	33	31	14	27	24	26
		D 2	2	25	7	5	8	10
17.	Contempt of court cases.	T 383	409	320	344	505	1003	1229
		D 283	351	285	268	302	695	1006

Table No. 9.17

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State

Courts: The High Court: Criminal:

		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Criminal Appeals	T	1259	1640	1723	1914	2243	2521	2067
	D	453	663	718	448	414	1044	887
2. Revision Cases	T	2	1	5	8	5	3	-
	D	2	-	4	5	3	2	-
3. Revision petitions	T	1689	1377	1230	887	945	1403	1223
	D	1005	751	896	747	354	597	554
4. Criminal petitions	T	1561	1677	NA	NA	2186	2641	3024
	D	1123	1233			1186	1882	2172
5. Contempt of Court cases	T	15	13	11	17	23	13	15
	D	11	9	6	7	15	4	9

No. of Judges in the High Court in 1985-86 was 24; in 1989-90 was 25; and in 1990-91 was 28.

Table No. 9.18

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State

Original Suits: Civil:

Year	A	B	C	D ₁	Total
1985-86	T 519	-	26,497	1,04,918	1,31,934
	D 397	-	6,189	34,243	40,829
1986-87	T 600	-	30,518	1,10,442	1,41,560
	D 460	-	6,970	32,361	39,791
1987-88	T 591	163	36,616	1,22,250	1,59,620
	D 428	32	9,088	38,442	47,970
1988-89	T 631	249	42,072	1,32,952	1,75,904
	D 463	77	9,367	43,538	53,445
1989-90	T 664	295	37,707	1,85,811	2,24,477
	D 479	86	29,402	51,623	81,590
1990-91	T 779	358	13,057	1,96,617	2,10,811
	D 585	87	2,981	56,546	60,199
1991-92	T 795	415	15,006	210,651	226,867
	D 983	81	3,432	61,870	65,966

A - Courts of District Judge, B - Family Court Bangalore, C - Courts of Civil Judge, D - Courts of Munsiff., T - Total for disposal and, D - Disposed.

Table No. 9.19

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore and Small Causes Court, Bangalore.

Criminal

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D
Sessions cases	250	82	290	153	244	120	278	107	318	112	432	129	716	250	970	213
Criminal cases A:	179	51	171	51	253	55	253	59	314	81	441	28	622	314	531	154
B:	354214	145217	364659	100995	383015	169154	373579	123237	418797	162207	406715	123628	446834	241258	352354	12311
Criminal																
Miscellaneous cases A:	619	599	815	791	935	903	1119	1085	946	906	1179	1085	1494	1401	1781	1707
B:	2449	709	2799	719	2972	1178	2692	1018	2732	445	2924	688	2902	496	4388	2084
Criminal Appeals	146	89	141	67	179	132	212	118	239	128	213	104	235	107	226	102
Criminal																
Revision Cases	114	55	187	100	178	111	235	140	220	129	257	127	265	150	360	195
Total	357974	146802	369062	102876	387776	171653	358288	115764	423566	164018	412161	125789	453068	243976	360610	156766

A: Courts of Civil and Session Judge, Bangalore.

T. Total for disposal

B: Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates.

D. Disposed

Table No. 9.20

Table showing the judicial work in the City Civil and Sessions Courts, Bangalore, Small Causes Courts, Bangalore and Metropolitan Magistrates Court, Bangalore from 1982-83 to 1991-92.

Court: Civil

	1984-85		85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89		89-90		90-91		91-92	
	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D	T	D
1. Original suits	20205	3706	22224	4646	23992	5093	25470	3879	29002	5809	31064	5043	34763	5558	38966	5605
2. Small causes	10535	6275	11159	6666	11193	7833	16518	9600	17105	9401	19797	9481	21769	14409	18665	13619
3. Execution cases A:	3057	772	3986	1219	4615	1439	4642	1542	4908	1207	5940	1565	5990	1565	6356	1614
B:	10837	4397	13211	5885	13650	8437	11898	5962	14751	8533	15990	9330	18379	11294	22218	15264
4. Miscellaneous: A:	22027	3753	22171	3420	23219	4766	23414	4644	23555	3797	24059	2640	26378	4455	26936	4206
B:	14496	4981	14606	6000	15502	6083	14961	5484	14611	5506	14447	5585	15684	7451	14663	6400
5. Insolvency cases	108	40	83	16	91	12	110	8	135	17	146	10	168	12	171	25
6. Regular appeals.	232	114	128	64	64	19	79	20	70	30	87	47	47	10	44	25
7. Misc. appeals.	1018	94	1185	246	1243	164	1385	596	1531	947	920	486	749	244	647	268
Total	82515	24112	88753	28162	96569	33847	98477	31735	105668	35247	111827	33531	123877	44996	128666	47026

A: Courts of City Civil & Sessions Judge Bangalore.

T. Total No. of cases for disposal

B: Small Causes Courts Bangalore.

D. Disposed

Table No. 9.21

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State: Civil

Cases: Small Causes Suits

Year		C	D	Total
1985-86	T	12,339	1,378	13,717
	D	7,278	933	8,211
1986-87	T	13,005	1,036	14,041
	D	6,790	599	7,389
1987-88	T	13,374	847	14,221
	D	7,853	490	8,343
1988-89	T	12,116	705	12,811
	D	6,772	427	7,199
1989-90	T	12,336	546	12,882
	D	7,226	224	7,450
1990-91	T	10,494	607	11,101
	D	6,532	281	6,813
1990-91	T	8824	892	9716
	D	5713	273	6186
1991-92	T	8824	892	9716
	D	5913	273	6186

C - Courts of Civil Judge, D - Courts of Munsiff, T - Total for disposal and, D - Disposed.

Table No. 9.22

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State

Miscellaneous Cases: Civil

Year		A	B	C	D	Total
1985-86	T	22792	-	57503	414284	494575
	D	5554	-	15943	148666	170163
1986-87	T	27846	-	61486	287739	377071
	D	7946	-	14218	109013	131197
1987-88	T	35112	1816	68624	191804	297356
	D	11102	642	16342	62481	90567
1988-89	T	42743	1966	69786	140938	255426
	D	11743	888	16958	24583	54172
1989-90	T	52693	2138	67849	146144	268824
	D	13302	866	21901	45843	81912
1990-91	T	59475	2266	64694	112480	238905
	D	9630	859	18759	13500	42748
1991-92	T	69342	2553	63143	111938	246976
	D	13805	700	16311	68147	98963

A - Courts of District Judge, B - Family Court Bangalore, C - Courts of Civil Judge and, D - Courts of Munsiff.

Table No. 9.23

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State

Execution Cases: Civil:

<i>Year</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985-86	T	1253	-	23918	37678	62849
	D	726	-	10912	14183	25821
1986-87	T	1827	-	26499	38688	67014
	D	1091	-	9727	11408	22226
1987-88	T	1856	59	30218	43645	75778
	D	1171	12	10377	14491	26051
1988-89	T	1759	131	35168	46270	83328
	D	1008	34	13214	14402	28658
1989-90	T	1886	199	35505	58011	95601
	D	950	52	18327	15248	34577
1990-91	T	2260	235	29707	58632	90834
	D	1198	69	10638	19081	30986
1991-92	T	2383	253	33760	61270	97666
	D	1198	35	10754	17622	29609

A - Courts of District Judge, B - Family Court, Bangalore, C - Courts of Civil Judge and, D - Courts of Munsiff.

Table No. 9.24

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State.

Insolvency Petitions; Civil:

<i>Year</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985-86	T	71	81	2	154
	D	19	16	-	35
1986-87	T	81	86	2	169
	D	12	10	-	22
1987-88	T	120	100	2	222
	D	23	40	1	64
1988-89	T	113	84	4	201
	D	19	24	-	43
1989-90	T	133	86	6	225
	D	12	28	3	43
1990-91	T	154	104	3	261
	D	27	21	1	49
1991-92	T	159	138	2	299
	D	29	6	-	35

A - Courts of District Judge, C - Courts of Civil Judge and, D Courts of Munsiff.

Table No. 9.25

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State.

Regular Appeals: Civil

<i>Year</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>		<i>Total</i>
1985-86	T	1845	14060	-	15905
	D	395	2982	-	3377
1986-87	T	1950	15052	-	17102
	D	464	3071	-	3535
1987-88	T	2240	16132	-	18372
	D	580	3587	-	4167
1988-89	T	2216	16833	-	19049
	D	304	3419	-	3823
1989-90	T	5241	18021	-	23262
	D	966	4404	-	5370
1990-91	T	5348	18333	-	23681
	D	993	3886	-	4879
1991-92	T	4906	18997	-	23903
	D	739	3913	-	4652

A - Courts of District Judge, and, C. Courts of Munsiff.

Table No. 9.26

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State

Miscellaneous Appeals: Civil

<i>Year</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985-86	T	9003	4404	13407
	D	2700	1924	4624
1986-87	T	9158	4520	13678
	D	3076	1782	4858
1987-88	T	9870	5043	14913
	D	3261	2254	5515
1988-89	T	10046	5107	15153
	D	2512	2112	4624
1989-90	T	13600	5236	18836
	D	3109	2411	5520
1990-91	T	17323	5126	22449
	D	4244	2346	6590
1991-92	T	18562	5245	23807
	D	4727	2209	6936

A - Courts of District Judge, C - Courts of Civil Judge.

Statement showing the summary of judicial work in the State Courts:

Civil: Total of all the cases in all courts.

1985-86: T.7,32,545, D. 21,52,340; 1986-87: T.6,30,535, D. 2,08,999; 1987-88: T.5,80,483, D. 1,82,697; 1988-89: T.5,61,882, D. 1,51,864; 1989-90: T.6,44,107, D.2,16,462 and 1990-91: T. 5,98,052, D.1,55,466; 1991-92: T.6,28,334; D. 2,12,127.

T: Stands for total for disposal, D: Disposed.

Table No. 9.27

Table showing the summary of judicial work in the State: Criminal- Miscellaneous:

Year		A	B	C	Total
1985-86	T	2695	-	24533	27228
	D	2557	-	12984	15541
1986-87	T	3022	-	26859	29881
	D	2906	-	13355	16261
1987-88	T	3716	997	31795	36508
	D	3458	259	15880	19597
1988-89	T	4309	1185	35772	40266
	D	3999	403	16565	20967
1989-90	T	4444	1286	39935	45665
	D	4067	344	17845	22216
1990-91	T	5342	1501	43505	50348
	D	4803	381	17948	23132
1991-92	T	5882	1692	53091	60615
	D	5302	296	24646	30244

A - Courts of District Judge, B - Family Court, Bangalore, and C - Courts of Civil Judge

Statement showing the summary of judicial work in the State

Criminal Cases: 1985-86: T.4,17,101, D. 2,92,281; 1986-87: T. 4,24,138, D. 2,81,251; 1987-88: T. 4,59,659, D. 3,10,610; 1988-89: T.4,70,181, D.3,05,976; 1989-90: T. 4,68,662, D.2,99,627; 1990-91: T.4,40,310, D.2,61,961; 1991-92: T. 4,40,804, D. 2,50,966 (All in courts of Magistrates)

Sessions Cases: 1985-86:T. 2,426, D. 1,098; 1986-87:T.2,944, D.1,108; 1987-88:T.3,464, D.1,167; 1988-89:T.3,911, D.1,170; 1989-90:T.4,467, D.955; 1990-91:T. 5,526, D.1,140; 1991-92: T. 6718; D.1185 (in courts of Sessions Judge)

Special Cases: 1985-86:T. 732, D. 321; 1986-87: T. 657, D. 221; 1987-88:T. 767, D. 182; 1988-89: T.886, D. 276; 1989-90:T. 1,047, D. 211; 1990-91: T. 1,604, D.170; 1991-92: T.2311, D, 284 (in courts of Sessions Judges.)

Criminal Appeals: 1985-86: T. 2,850, D. 1,124; 1986-87: T.2,948, D. 1,218; 1987-88: T.3,338, D.1,228; 1988-89: T.3,553, D.1,208; 1989-90: T.3,875, D.836; 1990-91: T.4,545, D.1,021; 1991-92: T.4830; D.978(in courts of Sessions Judges)

Criminal Revision Petitions: 1985-86: T. 3,565, D. 1,767; 1986-87: T.3,650, D.1,736; 1987-88: T.4,162, D.1,772; 1988-89: T.5,598, D. 2,278; 1989-90: T. 6,559, D.2,559; 1990-91: T.7,442, D. 2,689; 1991-92: T8045, D.2699.

Total of all cases: 1985-86: T. 4,54,277, D. 3,12,157; 1986-87: T. 4,64,317, D. 3,01,641; 1987-88: T.5,08,024, D.3,34,593; 1988-89: T. 5,25,534, D. 3,31,946; 1989-90: T.5,30,402, D. 3,26,512; and 1990-91: T. 5,09,941, D. 2,90,160; 1991-92: T.5,23,592, D. 2,86,481.

T = Total for disposal, D = Disposed.

Department of Prosecutions and Government Litigation

The main function of the Directorate of Prosecutions and Government Litigation are; (1) Arranging for conduct of prosecutions in criminal cases on behalf of the State in the Court of Magistrates and Sessions Judges; (2) To advise and guide the investigating officers in the Police Department and officers of other Department of Government of Karnataka in the investigation and prosecutions of Criminal cases; (3) To scrutinise the judgements and orders in acquittal and discharge cases respectively rendered by the Court of Magistrates and Sessions Judges and to recommend to the Government for preferring appeals or revisions in deserving cases against the judgements of acquittals and orders of discharge; (4) To render advice to the concerned Departments of the Government of Karnataka in general in all matters relating to investigation and prosecution of criminal cases; (5) To render advice to Government with regard to withdrawal of prosecution cases when the same are referred to the Directorate by the Government.

The statistics of the Criminal cases filed and disposed as in 1991.

1.	Total number of cases disposed of	2,27,423
2.	Total number of cases that ended in conviction	1,78,664
3.	Total number of case reviews that ended in acquittal and discharge	48,759
4.	Number of cases in which recommendations were made for filing appeals	1,221
5.	Number of cases in which recommendations were made for revision	689
6.	Number of cases in which neither appeals nor revisions recommended.	46,849
7.	Number of opinions furnished to investigating officers and officers of other department.	663

Out of 2,27,423 Criminal cases that were disposed off during the period as many as 1,78,664 cases ended in conviction, as already stated in the Table.

The Department is exercising supervision over the conduct of Government Civil Litigation work relating to the courts of the Munsiff Magistrates in the State.

The statistics are furnished below:

1. Total number of judgement and orders in Civil cases reviewed	1,161
2. Recommended for appeal	193
3. Recommended for revision	7
4. Not recommended for appeal or revision	36
5. Suit dismissed (no action felt necessary)	925

Out of 1,161 civil cases that were disposed off during the period, 925 suits were decided in favour of the Government. The percentage of the suits decided in favour of the Government is 82%.

Karnataka Legal Aid Board

The Karnataka Legal Aid Board has been constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Legal Aid Board Act 1981. Under the aegis of the Karnataka Legal Aid Board, the Board has 140 Committees at various districts and taluka places in the State. These committees extend legal aid in deserving cases so that persons belonging to weaker section of the society get equal protection of the laws. Persons whose income does not exceed Rs.8,000 per annum are eligible for legal aid to file, to defend and to conduct their cases before all the courts, tribunals and other authorities as per the Karnataka Legal Aid (District and Taluk Committees Scheme, 1983). This income limit is not insisted in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, persons in custody, Jawans, and Ex-Jawans.

The seminars and workshops are also conducted at various places to meet the object. Matrimonial Counselling Centre is working in the Office of the Board having periodical sittings for the settlement of disputes between husband and wife.

1. *Legal Aid*: Totally 2,615 persons are given free legal aid before courts and tribunals and 1,947 persons have received free legal advice in 1991.

2. *Legal Aid Camps*: The advocates on the panel of the committee visit the villages and extend free legal advice to the villagers on their problems and also educate them on some basic laws. While doing so, the persons eligible for free legal aid are identified; 69 such camps are organised and 1,875 persons have been benefited (1991).

3. *Legal Literacy*: 47 lecture programmes were organised for 2,167 youths drawn from rural areas to educate them on basic laws (1991).

4. *Legal Aid given in matrimonial cases*: A Marriage Counselling Centre is run by the Board's Office with the assistance of various experts and in this year in 23 cases (1991), free legal aid was given. In this regard it is also proposed to conduct the Family Counselling Centre regularly at the District Legal

Aid Committee Office at Bangalore with the Co-operation of Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

5. *Lok Adalat*: This is a system available for settlement of disputes which are pending before various courts. Disputes which can be settled are identified and then the co-operation of the parties is requested for to attend the Lok Adalat Sessions. Retired Judges having vast experience in settlement of disputes and who are committed to the cause are requested to sit as conciliators and to make reasonable suggestions on the basis of the facts and law.

During 1991, 156 Lok Adalat Camps were conducted 1,96,227 cases have ended in compromise in these camps; 4,489 relate to motor vehicle accident cases whereas 1,91,738 relate to criminal, civil and traffic disputes. In accident cases a total compensation of Rs.7,51,13,447 was disbursed.

Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

Tribunals for adjudication of disputes in specified subject were felt necessary to reduce the mounting arrears in High Court and secure speedy disposal of cases relating to these subjects. Under the provisions of Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985, Karnataka Administrative Tribunal was constituted with effect from 6th October, 1986. The Tribunal consists of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Administrative member and Judicial member. The benches of the Tribunal normally consists of Judicial member and an Administrative member. Presently the Chairman is a High Court Judge (Judicial) and the Vice -Chairman (Administrative).

On the constitution of the Tribunal 9,611 writ petitions which were pending in the High Court of Karnataka and 163 cases which were pending before the other Courts stood statutorily transferred to the Tribunal. Between 6-10-86 and 31-12-86, 385 Regular Applications were filed in the Tribunal. During 1987 and 1988, 4,314 and 5,553 Regular applications were filed in the Tribunal respectively. During 1989 upto 22nd Sept 1989, 5,100 applications were filed. The total number of applications filed was 25,153 of which 22,202 regular applications were disposed. The number of applications pending as on 22nd Sept 89 was 2,951. The following statement shows the No. of cases instituted, disposed of as on 22nd Sept.89 in the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore. There are five Group A, 13 Group B and 159 Group C and D Officials in the Tribunal.

Year	Receipts			Disposal				
	Regular Application	Contempt Application	Review Application	Total	Regular application	Contempt application	Review application	Total
1986	10159	-	-	100159	10090	-	-	10090
1987	4341	119	115	4575	4285	116	109	4511
1988	5553	289	243	6085	5182	279	225	5686
1989								
Upto Sept	5100	439	313	5852	2644	245	180	3069
Total	25159	847	671	26671	22202	640	514	23356

Karnataka Appellate Tribunal

The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal was constituted on 1st January 1976 by KAT Act 1976, with a Chairman and has the jurisdiction over the entire state. The main functions of the Tribunals are to exercise the appellate powers vested in it by different statutes namely the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, the Karnataka Sales Tax Act etc., As in March 1989, there were one Chairman, two Revenue members two co-operative members, two Commercial Taxes members, eight members(District Judges), one Secretary and Three Assistant Secretaries assisted by other staff.

Central Administrative Tribunal

The Central Administrative Tribunal started functioning from 1st November, 1985 for dealing with disputes relating to the service of persons appointed in Central Government or authorities, boards, etc., under the control of the Government of India. In Bangalore, a bench was constituted on 3-3-1986 with jurisdiction over the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. With effect from 30th June 1986, Bangalore Bench has the jurisdiction over Karnataka only as the Hyderabad Bench was constituted. The Bangalore Bench is presided over by a Vice-Chairman(a High Court Judge) and consists of other three members. Besides, there are one Registrar, two Deputy Registrars and 71 other staff. The Following table shows the number of cases instituted, disposed from 1985 to 1990(as on 28th February).

Statement showing the number of cases, instituted, disposed, in Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore, from 1985-1990.

class of Application.	Number of cases as in Feb.28th									
	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Instituted	Disposed	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
Original Applications.	704	804	1035	1035	2018	1929	1177	532	163	12
Transferred Applications	1349	1349	59	59	41	40	14	12	1	-
Civil contempt petitions	8	8	56	56	442	441	95	82	7	2
Review applications.	33	33	160	160	133	133	118	118	22	-
Miscellaneous Petitions	2094	23094	1312	1311	2638	2547	1404	744	193	14

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

As in 1993 the State Police Department consisted of 20 police districts, three Police Commissionerates at Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli Dharwad Cities, 78 sub-divisions, 180 circles, 727 police stations and 309 police out-posts. The strength of police force was 58,639. The Director General and Inspector General of Police is the head of the Police Department. He is assisted in the headquarters

by the following officers: (1) Additional Director General of Police (Administration), (2) Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order), (3) Additional Director General or Police Commissioner for Traffic and Road Safety, (4) Additional Director General of Police, Karnataka State Reserve Police, Police Housing and Welfare, (5) Additional Director General of Police, Grievances Cell (6) Deputy Inspector General of Police (headquarters), (7) Deputy Inspector General of Police (Planning, Research and Special Units), (8) Deputy Inspector General of Police (Administration), (9) Assistant Inspector General of Police (Crime and General) (10) Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, (11) Public Relations Officers, (12) Deputy Controller for Finance, (13) Asst. Controllers of Finance-2, (14) Deputy Superintendent of Police (Law), (15) Deputy Superintendent of Police (Crime), (16) Administrative Officer and (17) Gazetted Headquarters' Assistants-4.

The field administration of the Police Department is divided into 12 units: (1) Special Units, (2) K.S.R.P. (3) Intelligence Wing, (4) Bangalore City Police, (5) Mysore City Police, (6) Hubli-Dharwad City Police (7) Police Ranges (8) Police Districts, (9) Police Computer, (10) Police Wireless (11) Police Motor Transport Organisation and (12) Police Training Wing.

Special Units: The administrative set-up of the special units are as follows: (1) Director General of Police, Crimes and Training, (2) Additional Director General of Police, Computer Wireless and Modernisation Schemes, (3) Inspector General of Police & Director General of Police, Corps of Detectives, (4) Dy. Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and (5) Inspector General of Police, Forest

The Inspector General of Police, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is assisted by the Dy. I.G.P, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell and the Inspector General of Police, Training is assisted by Dy. Inspector General of Police, Training. The Director General of Police, Crimes and Training oversees all the police training in the State and also supervises the work of various units viz., Corps of Detectives, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Forest Cell, Food Cell, Computer, Wireless and Technical Services.

The Inspector General of Police, Corps of Detectives is assisted by Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Dy. Inspector General of Police and Dy. Inspector General of Police, Forest. Besides he also monitors the investigation of all property offences.

The Inspector General of Police, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell monitors the investigation of all offences against weaker sections of society registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

Food & Civil Supplies Enforcement Department: This was formerly known as Food Cell. The Deputy Inspector General of Police and Director Food and Civil Supplies Enforcement Department is assisted by Superintendent of Police

and Deputy Superintendent of Police. This department organises raids independently to prevent and detect cases of hoarding, smuggling, black marketing, and other malpractices pertaining to the Essential Commodities Act.

Finger Print Bureau: This unit is working under the control of Additional Director General of Police, Technical services, Bangalore. The Finger Print Bureau provides training to military personnel also and in 1991, 310 persons were trained.

Forensic Science Laboratory: This unit is functioning under the control of Additional Director General of Police, Technical Services, Bangalore. It provides specialised technical services in matters relating to investigation and detection of crimes. Expert opinion on hand-writing, ballistics, and chemical analysis is also furnished by this laboratory. In 1991 a high performance thin layer chromatography scanner has been purchased.

District Scientific Aid Unit: These units are provided with mobile vans carrying scientific equipment. The officers of these units assist the investigating officers in collection and preservation of physical and biological clues from the scene of crime.

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell: This cell is under the control of the Inspector General of Police, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell. This Cell is monitoring the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Right Enforcement Cells at Belgaum (North Range), Gulbarga (North-East Range), Mysore (Southern Range), and Bangalore (Central Range), each headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police. In 1991, 694 cases of atrocities against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were reported and 696 cases were reported under the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The figures for 1989 and 90 are 733 and 807 respectively.

Intelligence: 1) This unit is headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police at Bangalore (Headquarters) and 4 Superintendents of Police (Intelligence) at Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore, and Mangalore. This machinery collects intelligence on matters of law and order in the State.

Bangalore City Police

The Director General of Police and Commissioner of Police heads the City Police. He is assisted by an Additional Commissioner of Police and 8 Deputy Commissioners of Police, in charge of the following areas of work. (1) Headquarters, (2) Law and Order - East, (3) Law and Order - West, (4) Crime, (5) Traffic (6) Special Branch, (Intelligence), (7) City Armed Reserve (south) and (8) City Armed Reserve (headquarters).

There were 79 police stations and six police out-posts in Bangalore as in 1993, under the supervision of 10 Assistant Commissioners of Police. A control

room is functioning in Bangalore. The Bangalore City Police presently comprises of 10 divisions each under the supervision of one Assistant Commissioner of Police. The divisions are:

- 1) Central Division
- 2) Basavanagudi Division.
- 3) Ulsoor Gate Division
- 4) Ulsoor Division
- 5) Frazer Town Division
- 6) Chickpet Division
- 7) Seshadripuram Division
- 8) Malleshwaram division
- 9) Kengeri Gate Division
- 10) Yeshwanthpur Division

A Contral Room is functioning in Bangalore city. There is a city Crime Branch for the investigation of complicated property offences and for rounding up of pick-pockets, criminals etc. The city crime record bureau maintains statistical data of the daily occurrence of crime from class I to IX, Rowdy Sheets and attends to process, crime and occurrence sheets and missing persons. The computer and photography section are attached to this bureau.

The Special Squad deals with the prevention of gambling, S.I.T., detection of offences under special and local laws, drug abuse and other works entrusted by the Commissioner of Police.

There are six Traffic Zones and one Traffic Mobile Zone. The Accident Relief Unit of the Traffic Branch provides relief and medical aid to the victims of road accidents by reaching upto them.

Mysore City Police: The Commissioner of Police, Mysore City is of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. Besides there are two Deputy Commissioners of Police (Superintendents of Police) and two Deputy Superintendents of Police, and other supporting staff. There were 16 police stations and two out-posts in the City in 1991.

Hubli-Dharwad City Policy: As in Mysore City, the Commissioner is of the rank of D.I.G. of Police. Besides there are two Deputy Commissioners and two Assistant Commissioners of Police and other supporting staff. There were 12 police stations and two out-posts in the City.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into six police ranges each headed by D.I.G. of Police.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Central Range, Bangalore: | Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar Districts and K.G.F. |
| 2. Eastern Range, Davanagere: | Chitradurga, Shimoga and Bellary districts. |
| 3. Northern Range, Belgaum: | Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur districts. |
| 4. North-Eastern Range, Gulbarga: | Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts. |
| 5. Southern Range, Mysore: | Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu and Hassan districts. |
| 6. Western Range, Mangalore: | Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur districts. |

There are 20 police districts in the State with K.G.F. as a separate police district. Each district is headed by a Superintendent of Police. Each police district is divided into Sub-divisions, Circles and police stations headed by Deputy Superintendents of Police, Circle Inspector of Police and Inspectors of Police respectively.

Railway Police: This unit is headed by an Officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police and Superintendent Police assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police and other supporting staff. There are four Railway Circles with 18 Railway Police Stations and 25 out-posts.

Police Computer Unit: This unit is headed by the Additional Director General of Police. He is assisted by a Superintendent of Police, Computer Wing. A total number of 2,27,760 computer slips of crime-criminal statistics have been keyed in 1991, and 5,694 Finger Print Bureau records have also been keyed.

Police Wireless Unit: This unit is headed by a Superintendent of Police (wireless) assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, a Special Officer, Zonal Divisional Supervisors of the rank of Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. Bangalore is linked with all district headquarters on high frequency telegraphy, radio telephony and high frequency radio telephony communications.

Communication is provided to all State Intelligence Officers. Dedicated point to point T.P. Links are provided for clearance of law and order messages from State Headquarters with District Headquarters Viz., 'Automex' installed at Headquarters (Bangalore). This facility has been provided to COD Headquarters and Intelligence Headquarters.

Police Motor Transport Organisation: The Police Motor Transport Organisation in the State is under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. There are workshops at Bangalore and Belgaum. The Police Training and Maintenance School at Yelahanka imparts training to Motor Transport Personnel.

Police Training: Training to the Police personnel is imparted in (1) Police Training College, Mysore, (2) Karnataka State Police Training School, Channapatna, (3) Police Training School, Magodu and (4) Armed Police Training School, Bangalore. In Mysore, training is imparted to Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Police Sub Inspectors. Refresher courses for Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are also conducted in the Police Training College, Mysore and Channapatna. Training is imparted to Karnataka State Reserve Police Personnel at Police Training School, Khanapur.

Add to page No.414:

Women Police

As in 1993 the sanctioned strength of women police in the state was 13

Police Inspectors, 26 Sub Inspectors, 2 ASIs, 140 Head Constables, and 428 Constables of which 10 Women SIs, 2HCs, and 1 WPC were working at Airport. The Women Police are engaged in the enforcement of Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, search of women suspects and in dealing with juvenile delinquents. The Dowry Cell in the Criminal Investigation Department consists of 13 posts of Women Inspectors, one post of WPSI, 1 post of WPHC and 1 post of WPC.

The Karnataka Police Academy is headed by a Director of the rank of I G P and assisted by Director of the rank of SP. This Academy trains (1) IPS Probationers allotted to Karnataka State (2) Probationery DSPs (Basic Training) and (3) Probationary Sub Inspectors (Basic Training). In addition it runs various in-service training courses.

Add to page No. 415:

Dog Squad: There were (1993) 24 dog squads in the State: at Bangalore city (12), Dog training centre, Bangalore (6), Mysore (6), Belgaum (6), Gulbarga (6), Bellary (2), Chitradurga (2), Dharwad (2), Bijapur (2), Hassan (2), Shimoga (2), Mangalore (3), Kolar (2), Bangalore Rural District (2), KGF (2), Tumkur (2), Uttara Kannada (2), Chikmagalur (2), Mandya (2), Kodagu (2), Bidar (2), Raichur (2), Police Commissioner, Mysore city (2), and Dharwad (2).

Firing Incidents

Police resort to firing when it is impossible to control the mob by any other mode of control. Recently i.e., in 1989 police resorted to firing 34 times where-in 5 persons were killed. The places were Ramanagaram, Madhuvanahalli, Belgaum in April 89; Devanahalli, Lingapattana Village (Mandya Dist), Ajjampur, Kallahalli Road (Bellary Dist) in May 89; Adigarakallhally (Bangalore Dist., twice), Sindgi (Bijapur Dist.), Madikeri, Aralithaltu (Kodagu Dist), Billahally (Chikmagalur Dist. in June 89; Ramaswamy Palya, Banasawadi, Doddaballapura, Binnypet, Parvathinagar, Basavangudi, Wilson Garden, Bangalore Urban (all in Bangalore city) dist., Attibebe (Bangalore Dist), Bellary, Jevargi (Gulbarga Dist.), Buddivanthanahalli (Kolar Dist), Tumkur, Bellary in Oct. 89; Arsikere, Rajaghatta Village (Bangalore Dist), Afzalpur (Gulbarga dist), Khaji Hosahalli (Bangalore dist) in Nov.89; Hoskote (Bangalore Dist); Vishwanathanagenahalli, Kodigehalli, Devarajeevanahalli, Hebbal (Bangalore city). In 1990 Police resorted to firing 69 times resulting in 17 deaths and injury to 46 persons. The number of incidents which resulted in police firing in 1989, 90, 91 and 92, for various reasons are as follows:

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Communal disturbances	8	41	9	23
Political	5	2	1	10
Sandal wood smuggling	8	6	2	4
Robbery	6	3	1	2
Other reasons	18	17	28	12
Total	45	69	41	15

Communal Riots

The communal riots are mainly in respect of disputes arising out of land, burial ground, place of prayer, inter caste disputes, religious festivals, eve-teasing, etc. The number of instances of communal disturbances from 1985 to 1990 are as follows: 1985-62; 1986-45; 1987-64; 1988-55; 1989-32; and 1990-134.

In 1990, 1833 cases have been registered, 69 persons have lost their lives and 563 persons have been injured in communal disturbances. About 16,050 persons were arrested and a sum of Rs.1.15 crores have been paid as compensation. Nearly 200 places of worship have been damaged. In 1992, 4,340 cases have been registered, 99 persons lost their lives, and 1,092 were injured. A sum of Rs. 1.86 crores has been paid as compensation.

Police Grievances Cell

The main aim of the Cell is to redress the grievances of the public promptly, and efficiently. An officer of the rank of Additional D.I.G. is functioning as Special Officer for enquiries at Police Head Quarters, Bangalore since April 1984. At the district level, the Deputy Superintendents of Police, are appointed as grievance officers. In 1989, 568 petitions from the Government and 5,203 petitions from the public were received and of which 512 and 4,680 respectively were disposed off. In 1990 petitions numbering 998 from Government and 5,936 from public were received and 826 and 5,359 were disposed off. In 1991, 1,028 petitions from Government and 5,382 from public were received of which 763 and 3,598 were disposed off. In 1992, 1,132 petitions from Government and 3,429 from public were received of which 764 of Government and 1,243 of public were disposed off.

Corps of Detectives

Corps of Detectives continued to detect and deal with various types of professional offences, white-collar crimes and cases of counter-feiting of coins and currency. Cases of misappropriation in the co-operative sector and dowry deaths are also being investigated by COD. By the end of 1989, 577 cases were pending and 800 cases were received for investigation, of which 117 cases were charge sheeted, 24, 'B' sheeted, 262 'C' sheeted and 7 cases were otherwise disposed, leaving 967 cases pending. Out of 107 cases of enquiries, 51 enquiries were disposed off. In 1990, 1,870 cases were received and 636 cases were charge-sheeted, 104 cases were closed and eight cases were disposed off otherwise. In 1991, 3,050 cases were reported, of which 636 cases were charge-sheeted, 21 cases were 'B' reported, (i.e., cases were not made out), 168 cases were 'C' reported (not detected) and 36 cases were otherwise disposed off. As on 31st Dec.1991 the cases pending were 2,189.

CID - Forest Cell

The Forest Cell is working under the control and supervision of DIG of

Police, CID (Forest) Bangalore, and assisted by IGP, DIGP and Dy. Superintendent of Police. This Cell has mobile units functioning in Mysore, Mangalore, Kodagu, Hassan, Shimoga, Belgaum, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad Districts. In 1989, this cell had detected 969 cases and seized forest wealth including sandalwood worth Rs.2.49 crores. In 1990, 1,608 cases including 1,088 cases of sandalwood smuggling, were detected, and 2,047 persons were arrested (1,406 persons connected with sandalwood theft). In 1990 Rs.4.12 crores worth of forest wealth has been seized. In 1991, 1,227 cases including 611 sandalwood cases were registered and 1,547 persons were arrested including 822 persons in sandalwood cases. In total 163 vehicles were seized and the total forest produce seized was worth Rs.159 crores.

Table No. 9.28

Police Statistics of Karnataka for the years 1983, 1985, 1989, 1991 and 1992.

Sl. Parameter No.	Figures for the year				
	1983	1985	1989	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Population Projection (in crores)	3.91	4.09	4.38	4.48*	4.61
2. Police Force					
a. Civil (Men+Women)	26,797 ¹	28,060	29,889	30,765	32,033
b. Armed + Wireless	11,142 ²	11,744	12,312	12,750	12,173
c. State Reserve Police	4,161	5,424	5,424	6,494	6,494
d. Overall Police Force (a+b+c)	42,100	45,428	47,625	50,009	50,702
3. No. of Police out-posts	317	307	305	317	317
4. No. of Police Stations	610	651	677	696	696
5. No. of Police Circles	155	172	178	178	178
6. No. of Police Sub-Divisions	72	75	77	77	77
7. No. of Police Districts (excluding Rly. Police unit)	20	20	20	20	20
8. No. of Police Ranges.	6	6	6	6	6
9. No. of Police Commissionerates.	1	1	3	3	3
10. Gross Crimes reported (I.P.C)	76,287	82,691	68,803	1,04,489	1,05,214
11. Murders reported	947	1,002	917	1,421	1,465
12. Dacoities reported	166	175	169	337	499
13. Robberies reported	589	471	297	513	585
14. House breaking thefts reported	9,069	6,978	6,102	9,293	8,847
15. Riots reported	5,730	5,821	5,235	9,054	10,191
16. Fatal Motor Accidents reported	2,090	2,476	2,958	3,642	4,257

Foot notes:1 Excluding figures of Civil Women Police Strength

1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Excluding figures of Wireless Police Strength.(*) As per 1991-Census.					
17. Police Expenditure					
(for the years 1982-83, 1984-85, 1988-89, 1991-92 and 1992-93)					
a. Per year (in crores of Rs.)	52.78	70.90	115.70	180.94	200.62
b. Daily average (in Rs. Lakhs)	14.46	19.42	31.70	49.57	54.96
18. Density of Civil Policemen per 100 Sq.Km. Area					
	13.97(*)	14.63	15.58	16.04	16.70
19. Density of overall Policemen per 100 Sq.Km. Area					
	21.95	23.69	24.83	26.07	26.44
20. Average area (in Sq,Km) of one.					
a. Police Station	314.41	294.61	283.30	275.56	275.56
b. Police Circle	1237.36	1115.06	1077.48	1077.48	1077.48
c. Police Sub-Division	2663.76	2559.21	2490.79	2490.79	2490.79
21. Average strength of Civil Police Personnel attached to or operating in one					
a. Police Station	43.93(*)	43.10	44.15	44.20	46.02
b. Police Circle	172.88(*)	163.14	167.92	172.84	179.96
c. Police Sub. Divn.	372.18(*)	374.13	388.17	399.55	416.01
22. Police-population ratio					
a. Civil policemen to population.	1:1459(*)	1:1458	1:1465	1:1456	1:1439
b. Overall Policeman to population.	1:929	1:900	1:920	1:896	1:909
23. Police Region Population Ratio					
a. Station to population	1:64098	1:62826	1:64697	1:64368	1:66236
b. Circle to population	1:252258	1:237791	1:246067	1:251685	1:258989
c. Sub-Division to Population.	1:543056	1:545333	1:568831	1:581818	1:598701
24. Volume of IPC crimes reported per lakh population.					
a. Gross crime	195.11	202.18	157.09	233.23	228.23
b. Murders	2.42	2.45	2.09	3.17	3.18
c. Dacoities	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.75	1.08
d. Robberies	1.51	1.15	0.68	1.14	1.27
e. House breaking thefts	23.19	17.06	13.93	20.74	19.19

Foot Notes: (*) Excluding figures of Civil Women Police strength.

1	2	3	4	5	6
f. Riots	14.65	14.23	11.95	20.21	22.11
g. Fatal Motor accidents.	5.35	6.05	6.75	8.13	9.23
25. Average magnitude of cases of Gross Crime (IPC) reported per Police station.	125.06	127.02	101.63	150.12	151.17
26. Incidence of crime reported per 100 Sq.Km. area					
a. Gross Crime (IPC)	40.31	43.12	35.88	54.47	54.86
b. Murders	0.49	0.52	0.48	0.74	0.77
c. Dacoities	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.26
d. Robberies	3.31	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.31
e. House Breaking Thefts	4.73	3.64	3.18	4.85	4.61
f. Riots	2.99	3.04	2.73	4.72	5.31
g. Fatal Motor Accidents	1.09	1.29	1.54	1.90	2.22
27. Average Magnitude of case of I.P.C. crimes reported.					
a. Gross crime - per day	209.01	226.55	183.51	286.27	288.26
per hour	8.71	9.44	7.85	11.92	12.01
b. Murders per day	2.59	2.75	2.51	3.89	4.01
c. Dacoitis per day	0.45	0.48	0.46	0.92	1.37
d. Robberies per day	1.61	1.29	0.82	1.41	1.60
e. H.B.Ts. per day	24.85	19.12	16.71	25.46	24.24
f. Riots per day	15.70	15.95	14.34	24.81	27.92
g. Fatal Motor Accidents per day.	5.85	6.78	8.10	9.93	11.66
28. Average number of case of gross crime* handled by one civil policemen * IPC					
	2.85	2.95	2.30	3.40	3.28

Source: 1.Basic Statistics based on "Annual Report of the Police Department 1983-84; 1985; 1989; 1991 &1992"

2.Population-figures and Area-figures based on publications of Census Department.

Table No. 9.29

Crime Figures Compared with Southern States as in 1990.

Sl. No.	Details	Karnataka 2	Andhra Pradesh 3	Tamilnadu 4	Kerala 5
1.	Incidence & Volume of total cognisable crimes (1989)	1,00,740 (92,44)	1,04,299 (98,112)	1,28,529 (1,26,075)	68,698 (67,051)
2.	Percentage to all India total	6.3	6.5	8.0	4.3
3.	Rank in criminality	15	22	14	13
4.	Murder	1,354	2,614	1,649	1,354
5.	Rape	164	601	290	197
6.	Kidnapping & Abduction	505	983	789	137
7.	Robbery	515	1,121	546	231
8.	Burglary	7,859	8,833	8,259	4,800
9.	Theft	18,050	20,808	27,718	4,557
10.	Riots	8,058	5,405	8,138	6,065
11.	Criminal Breach of trust.	701	711	662	378
12.	Cheating	1,714	1,921	1,448	1,210
13.	Counterfeiting	896	140	533	271
14.	Other IPC crimes	59,092	59,582	77,201	49,919
15.	Juvenile delinquency	284	569	1,523	72
16.	Police personnel killed or injured on duty.	473	242	275	492
17.	Police firing				
	a. No. of occasions	41	184	32	15
	b. Persons killed and injured.	283	457	48	58
18.	Strength of police				
	a. Civil	41,521	52,023	50,686	27,939
	b. Armed	4,779	8,845	7,897	6,146
	c. Total	46,300	60,868	58,583	34,085
	d. % of civil police to Total	89.7	85.5	86.5	82
	e. No. of police per 1000 sq.km. area.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	f. No. of police per 1000 population	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
	g. No. of IPC cases per civil policeman	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.5
19.	Incidence of cognizable crimes under different Acts.				
	a. Arms Act	88	291	126	108
	b. Narcotics Drugs Act	135	136	1478	504
	c. Gambling Act	4,896	38,067	34,516	916
	d. Excise Act	1,907	3,449	0	443
	e. Prohibition Act	0	0	3,25,406	374
	f. Explosives Act	65	276	437	92
	g. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2,291	1182	11,160	58
	h. Indian Railways Act	18	29	177	67
	i. Foreigners Registration Act.	26	2	15	9
	j. Protection of Civil Rights Act.	956	306	0	956

1	2	3	4	5	6
k. Indian Passports Act	2	1		0	2
l. Essential Commodities Act.	653	28		3	85
m. Terrorists & Disruptive Activities Act.	0	40		0	0
n. Antiquities & Art Treasure Act.	5	6		2	0
o. Dowry Prohibition Act.	281	54		333	2

Source: Crime in India 1990 (National Crime Research Bureau New Delhi).

Table No. 9.30

Table showing the labour disputes, strikes, lock-outs, lay-offs, retrenchments and closures in the State from 1987-88 to 1991-92.

Year	Strikes			Lockouts			Layoffs		
	Num-bers	Workers involved	No. of man days lost	Num-bers	Workers involved	No. of man days lost	Num-bers	Workers involved	No. of man days lost
1987-88	54	28284	520370	16	5606	319605	17	7203	271201
1988-89	38	16078	214214	18	15028	9267408	13	3963	19045
1989-90	18	4691	66257	07	1475	17397	9	272	3458
1990-91	14	353818	2507487	6	2688	44082	2	77	1482
1991-92	5	476	6001	-	3573	93673	1	525	8717
1992-93	13	20274	285345	3	1080	19250	4	4695	18150

Source: Quarterly Economic Review Sept. 1992 (DES)

Karnataka State Reserve Police: There are eight Battalions of S.R.P (5 in 1989), in the State. The I.G.P., K.S.R.P. is in charge of all the Battalions and there is a Karnataka State Reserve Police Training School at Khanapur. In 1989, 12 platoons were deputed to Hyderabad, in 1990, 12 platoons to Maharashtra, 6 to Tamilnadu, 9 to Andhra Pradesh, 3 to Goa and 6 to Kerala; in 1991 one company was deputed to Tamil Nadu (twice), three platoons to Kerala and one company to Pondicherry. In 1992, 9 Platoons were deployed in Andhra Pradesh.

Mounted Company, KARP, Mysore: Stationed at Mysore with a detachment at Bangalore is one company of Karnataka Mounted Armed Reserve Police. This company is utilised for bandobust, traffic duties and also on ceremonial occasions besides routine work of guarding the Palace at Mysore. These are deployed extensively on law and order duties during elections, various sports and other festivals in and around Mysore City. This unit is under the Control of Commissioner of Police, Mysore City.

Add to page No.483:

JAILS AND LOCKUPS

Prisons

As in 1992 (March) the following were the prisons in the State: (1) Central Prisons (six) at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Mysore and Bijapur, with a total accommodations for 3,679, (2) District prisons (six) at Mangalore, Madikeri, Raichur, Bidar, Shimoga and Karwar, with total accommodation for 844, (3) District Central Sub-Jails (seven) at Mandya, Chitradurga, Kolar, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Dharwad, with total capacity for 558, (4) Special Sub-Jails (two) at Davanagere and K.G.F. with a total capacity of 113 (5), Twenty six taluk Sub-Jails under the direct control of the Prisons Department and 44 Taluk Sub-Jails under the control of ex-officio Superintendents of Police Department and Revenue Department, in the State with a total capacity of 1,669, (6) one open Jail at Koramangala accommodating 80 prisoners, (7) one jail for youth prisoners (Taruna Bandikhane) at Dharwad with a capacity 250 inmates and (8) one Borstal School at Dharwad for 133 inmates. In total there were 94 Jails to accommodate 7,376 persons.

Table No. 9.31

The following table gives the daily average strength and the average expenses in the prisons in the state from 1982-83 to 1991-92.

Year	Offenders	Under trials	Average expenses per year Rs.	Administrative expenses per prisoner per day		Average expenses for food for one prisoner/day Rs. Ps
				Rs.	Ps.	
1982-83	2109	2198	3047	12.59	3.05	
1983-84	2049	3008	5569	15.25	4.09	
1984-85	1675	2720	6775	18.56	4.18	
1985-86	1535	2821	7143	19.57	4.49	
1986-87	1419	3161	7548	20.68	5.17	
1987-88	1340	3297	3972	24.58	5.46	
1988-89	1355	3021	10162	27.84	6.80	
1989-90	1300	3107	11483	31.46	7.00	
1990-91	1274	3912	12300	33.70	8.05	
1991-92	1326	4350	12450	34.11	10.10	

Table No. 9.32

The following table shows the number of prisoners escaped and those who were traced out between 1982-92.

<i>year</i>	<i>Prisoners</i>		<i>Under trials</i>	
	<i>Escaped</i>	<i>Traced out</i>	<i>Escaped</i>	<i>Traced out</i>
1982-83	31	08	22	-
1983-84	01	01	14	-
1984-85	04	-	07	-
1985-86	02	01	25	-
1986-87	07	01	21	-
1987-88	03	03	19(1 woman)	-
1988-89	04	03	12	-
1989-90	05	04	26	-
1990-91	06	01	28	-
1991-92	02	01	24	-

Table No. 9.33

The following table shows the number of prisoners and undertrials who were in Jail for short or long periods in the state from 1982-1992.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Prisoners</i>		<i>Undertrials</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1982-83	11471	761	37686	789
1983-84	10497	833	44754	1010
1984-85	9283	594	30377	837
1985-86	8505	577	29786	788
1986-87	7220	441	37698	1336
1987-88	8291	561	41604	1157
1988-89	8765	535	33733	1308
1989-90	7025	500	38376	1973
1990-91	6424	378	42641	1467
1991-92	7281	382	39688	1435

Table No. 9.34

The following table shows the number of graduate prisoners between the years 1982-1992.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of graduate prisoners</i>		<i>Graduate undertrial prisoners</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1982-83	22	03	57	-
1983-84	03	-	89	-
1984-85	05	-	109	-
1985-86	08	-	119	-
1986-87	11	-	168	-
1987-88	12	-	170	01
1988-89	12	-	137	02
1989-90	15	-	153	01
1990-91	15	-	373	-
1991-92	10	-	268	04

Two prisoners from Belgaum jail and one from Dharwad Jail have obtained graduation while in Jail during this period. During the last decade only one convict was awarded capital punishment and was executed in 1984-85 in Belgaum Jail. As in 1993 (June) 703 Male and 19 Female prisoners are undergoing life imprisonment in various jails, whereas the total prisoners in the state were 6,180 (6,054 Males and 126 females).

The inmates of the prisons are being given vocational training in various trades and in 1992-93, articles valued at Rs.41.02 lakhs were manufactured in various jails. The wage earning scheme is in practice for the prisoners working in prison industries, prison lands, open air jail etc. Educational and library facilities are provided to the prisoners. Panchayat system has been introduced in Central Prison and District Prisons. The prisoners are also released temporarily on parole and furlough. Free legal aid is made available for the needy prisoners. Lok-Adalat was inaugurated at the Central Prison, Bangalore on 5th June 1993. Open Air Jail at Koramangala in Devanahalli Taluk was established in 1971-72 over an area of 114 acres. There is a Prison Training Institute in Mysore for training Warders, Head Warders etc.

The number of under trial prisoners is on the increase and in order to avoid delay in disposal of cases, Government has constituted a State level committee in 1979, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of Karnataka, to review the cases of under-trial prisoners and to suggest measures for speedy disposal of cases.

As in 1991-92, there were 1136 staff as against 1438 sanctioned posts. The details are as hereunder: Group A-16 (14 Males, 2 females), Group B - 17 (16 males 1 female), Group C - 1042 (1006 males and 36 females) and Group D - 81 (61 males and 20 females).

Home Guards and Civil Defence

Home Guards is a voluntary corps of citizens drawn from all walks of life and trained to serve as an auxiliary to the police in maintaining law and order. Government of India have sponsored this movement and authorised the strength of 17,000 Home Guards to Karnataka. As in 1991, there were 16,122 Home Guards on roll with 500 Women Home Guards. There were 231 units functioning in the State. Women Home Guards are enrolled in the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, K.G.F. Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur and Uttara Kannada. Home Guards and Civil Defence conducts training in 'Watermanship' at all-India level.

Add to page No.431:

Fire Services

As in 1991-92 there were 39 Fire Stations which include 18 at District headquarters. The details are follows:

1. Bangalore district: (1) Bangalore and Channapatna; (2) Bellary district: Bellary, Hospet and Sandur; (3) Belgaum District: Belgaum; (4) Bidar district: Bidar; (5) Bijapur district: Bijapur and Bagalkot; (6) Chikmagalur district: Chikmagalur; (7) Chitradurga district: Chitradurga and Davangere; (8) Dakshina Kannada District: Mangalore and Udupi; (9) Dharwad District: Hubli and Gadag; (10) Gulbarga district: Gulbarga and Yadgir; (11) Hassan district: Hassan; (12) Kolar district: Kolar; (13) Kodagu District: Kushalnagar; (14) Mandya District: Mandya; (15) Mysore District: Mysore; (16) Raichur District: Raichur and Gangavathi; (17) Shimoga District: Shimoga; and (18) Tumkur district: Tumkur.

In view of the non-availability of suitable facilities the Karwar Fire Station is yet to be commissioned. Fire stations in the following places have been sanctioned: (1) Sindhanur (Raichur dist.), (2) Harapanahalli (Bellary dist.), (3) Chamarajanagar (Mysore dist.), (4) Sagara and . (5) Bhadravati (Shimoga dist) (6) Puttur and Kundapura (Dakshina Kannada dist.), (7) Challakere (Chitradurga dist.), (8) Sedam and Jewargi (Gulbarga dist.), (9) Arsikere and Channarayapatna (Hassan dist.), (10) Chikballapura (Kolar dist.), (11) Chikkodi and Bailahongala (Belgaum dist.), (12) Humnabad (Bidar dist.), (13) Madikeri (Kodagu dist.) and (14) Indi (Bijapur dist.).

Besides, there are Fire Protection Squads, one each in Vidhana Soudha, Visweswaraya Tower and Multistoreyed building. A Fire Service Training Institute and Fire Service Workshop are at Banneraghatta, Bangalore.

There are 1,308 employees in the department as against 2,253 sanctioned posts. Among them 36 belong to ministerial cadre, 1,230 other staff, 7 workshop staff in fire service workshop and 30 in training centre. In 1989, 3,656 fire calls were attended by the fire service unit and property worth of Rs.4,881 lakh was involved and property worth Rs.3,558 lakh, was saved. The departmental personnel have saved 175 human lives and 23 animal lives from fire during 1990, and 462 rescue calls were attended to. The ambulance units attached to the various fire stations attended 1,042 calls during 1989-90. During May 1989 when heavy rains lashed Bangalore city, the fire service staff have ceaselessly worked to pump out the stagnated water and rescued number of persons. When the Indian Air lines, Airbus A-320 crashed in February near Bangalore Airport, the fire services department did good work in extinguishing the fire, and in all 85 dead bodies and all the personal belongings of the passengers were removed and handed over the police. This department has helped the police department during communal riots by providing fire fighting equipments and personnel in Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Somawarpet, Madikeri, Mulbagal, Srinivasapura, Hosadurga, Bannur, Koppa, Sakleshpur, Davanagere, Maddur, Piriapatna, Yeslur, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Chamarajanagar, Tarikere, K.R. Nagar, Harihar, Hassan, Nagamangala, Puttur, Sulya etc., during 1990-91.

In 1990-91, 3,829 fire calls were attended by the Dept. and property worth of about Rs.6,640 lakhs was involved and property worth of about Rs.4,993 lakhs were saved from destruction. The number of human lives and animal lives saved were 179 and 170 respectively. The fire fighting units attended 389 reserve calls and 545 persons were rescued. As in 1990, there were 34 wireless sets, 105 mobile sets and 52 walkitalkie sets in the Department.

The Karnataka Fire Services Training Institute is conducting the following training courses: (1) Training course to recruited fireman, (2) Fireman Drivers Course, (3) Sub-officers course for recruiting Sub-Officers, (4) Training course for employees of industrial and commercial establishment of 34 days, 12 days or 10 days duration.

There is a Fire Services Benevolent Fund for the welfare of the personnel and their families in the department. Various programmes aimed at educating the public regarding the importance of fire prevention and also the ways of means of preventing fire accidents are being conducted by the Department.

In order to encourage the fire service personnel many awards are provided. They are (1) Republic Day Award, (2) Independence Day Award (3) Chief Minister's Medal and other Medals like Chief Minister's Gold Medal for outstanding performance.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Panchayati Raj

After the re-organisation of the state (1956), for the first time, a unified and more comprehensive legislation applicable to the entire state to govern the rural local bodies at different stages i.e., the village, the taluk and the district, known as Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 came into being. Under the provisions of this Act, three-tier development oriented inter-linked Panchayati Raj institutions were constituted i.e. Village/Town panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils. Under the provisions of the above Act, there were about 8,375 village panchayatis, 120 Town Panchayatis, 175 Taluk Development Boards and 19 District Development Councils functioning in the state before the implementation of Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats Act 1983. The old system of Panchayati Raj institutions introduced in 1960 were in vogue for a period of nearly two and a half decades (as reviewed in State Volume, Part II, pages 451 to 478).

Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayatis

In order to have greater decentralisation and to make these Panchayati Raj institutions more effective and meaningful in their *modus operandi* with increased people's participation and autonomy, a new concept of Panchayati Raj was ushered

in replacing K.V.P and L.B Act 1959. The old institutions were restructured and reconstituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No.20 of 1985). This new Act was brought into force from 14th Aug.1985. The above Act was not brought into operation in full measure as it was contemplated since the constitution of Nyaya Panchayats was deferred for the period of five years in the beginning and they were not created. It was aspired by the then Government that these new institutions under the changed concept would serve as a core and active institutions towards the goal of attainment of "Grama Swaraj" and would facilitate to bring socio-economic transformation at the grass root level by increased peoples participation. According to the proclamation, a wide range of developmental activities were entrusted to these local bodies. On the basis of administrative hierarchy the new institutions in the descending order enumerated in the integrated system of Panchayati Raj were (1) The Zilla Parishads (2) The taluk Panchayati Samithis (3) The Mandal Panchayats, and (4) The Grama Sabhas. Of these institutions Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads alone are the elected bodies.

All these institutions of corporate status enjoyed perpetual succession, the tenure of office of the elected members was five years and 25% of the elected seats were reserved for women in addition to 18% for SC/ST communities. The members of these institutions were also covered under the provisions of the Anti-Defection Act 1989.

Elections to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats

After the enactment of the Act, elections to 19 Zilla Parishads (except Bangalore urban district which had no Zilla Parishad) were held on 2.1.1987 on party basis for electing 887 members. Elections to 2,469 mandal panchayats were also held on 20th Jan.1987. The total number of seats in all these mandals was 54,397 in the State when the elections were held for the first time.

Some of the smaller Town municipalities constituted under the provisions of K.M.C Act 1964 were reduced to the status of Mandal Panchayats after the enforcement of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats Act. 1983. The number of such municipal councils was 67. They continued to function as *interim* Mandals till 1988 (the time of expiry of existing municipal councils). During the course of five years (1987-1991) a number of amendments were made to Z.P and M.P. Act so as to make their functioning more effective and to popularise them in the process of decentralisation of administration and to increase peoples participation, etc. A brief note regarding the constitution and *modus operandi* of these local bodies is illustrated in the following paragraphs.

Zilla Parishads

Zilla Parishads, the apex panchayati Raj institutions at the district level,

were functioning like district Governments, in their own way having jurisdiction over the entire revenue district excluding the urban local bodies like Town/City municipalities and municipal corporations. The number of members to be elected to Z.P. was based on the ratio of one member for every 28,000 population and its part. In case of selected Malnad and Hilly districts, the population fixed was 12,000 and its part, as per the 1971 census. They also comprised elected members of State Legislature and Members of the Parliament representing the whole or part of the district. There was a provision to co-opt the chairman of the D.C.C. Bank as its member. The provision was made to have as many as nine standing committees in each Z.P. in order to ensure effective administration and co-ordination. The Adhyaksha and the Upadhyaksha of the Z.P. were provided with the status and salary of the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister respectively. The Chief executive of the Z.P. was designated as the Chief Secretary holding the rank of a senior I.A.S. cadre assisted by Deputy secretary, Chief Accounts Officer, and other staff. The officers of 'A' and 'B' grade and I.A.S. officers were made to work in Z.Ps. on deputation. Wide ranging development-oriented functions were assigned to the Z.P. under section 182, 184, 185 of the ZP Act. Except major and medium irrigation works and externally-aided projects, all other developmental works including inter-rural and district rural development schemes were included under the purview of the ZP. In the beginning (1987), as many as 44 different development schemes like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, education (primary and secondary), rural health and sanitation, welfare of SC/ST communities, public distribution, etc., were entrusted to the ZP. Under section 183(2) of the Act, State Government had powers to inspect or review the schemes/works of the ZP.

After the formation of ZPs, the former D.R.D.S were dissolved by the transfer of their assets and liabilities to ZP, and some of the former functions of developments and social security measures from the Deputy Commissioner were transferred to ZP.

The sources of finance of the ZP, mainly included the amount transferred by appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State, grants, assignment, loans, contribution by the Government, in addition to levies, penalties, rent from land, properties, etc. The finance commission covering these new institutions was setup by the State Government in Feb. 1986, and the commission submitted its report in March 1989. The ZPs were entrusted to undertake some developmental activities independently covering more than one Mandal Panchayat.

Zill Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were given powers to formulate development plans for their area based on potentialities and felt needs. With the constitution of ZPs and MPs, a new phase in decentralised planning process was begun in the State. In the beginning (1987) Government decided to assign a free outlay in the form of lumpsum allocation for ZPs and MPs for formulating development plan.

Evaluation of Performance

In order to assess the working of ZPs and MPs and to suggest environmental or structural factors needed to be modified to place ZPs and MPs on sound footing, an evaluation committee was appointed by the Government headed by Dr. Krishnaswamy in 1988. The committee was asked to go through the overall working of ZPs and MPs in the State. The committee submitted its report in March 1989. The committee made several recommendations and suggested several modifications for streamlining the working of these new P.R. institutions. In general, while appreciating the working of these institutions, the committee had remarked that "the performance of ZPs in the operation of schools and health facilities, allocation of house sites/houses under various schemes, in the field of inland fisheries, horticulture and forest is impressive. Generally, development works are being executed speedily".

The committee has also recommended that "Many schemes now under ZP should be transferred to MPs with re-deployment of existing staff and transfer of the required resources to the Mandal account".

Among the other important recommendations of the committee the "State Ministers and Legislators were advised to restrain themselves from interfering in the day-to-day administration of ZPs " instead, they should create a favourable environment for ZPs and MPs to function efficiently". Panchayati Raj work should be entrusted at the Government level to a full-fledged department under an officer of the rank of additional chief secretary, (in lieu of the present nodal departments viz, Panchayat Raj Planning), specially empowered to function as a nodal point for ZP and MP affairs, the committee said. It is reported that the Government has not taken any decision on this report. (Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Vol.I Planning Department, Government of Karnataka).

Taluk Panchayat Samithis

The Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayatis Act 1983 contemplated the constitution of a Taluk Panchayat Samithi for each revenue taluk as an intermediary agency between Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayatis to streamline the work of ZPs and MPs in the capacity of an advisory and co-ordinating body. It comprised members of Zilla Parishad elected from the taluk, M.L.As., and M.L.Cs. representing any part of the taluk (excluding urban centres) and the Pradhans of Mandals of the respective taluk. There was also a provision for co-opting five members including the chiefs of the TAPCMS (Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-op. Marketing Societies) and Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks, the SC/ST and women members and also from backward communities. The M.L.A. representing the major segment of the taluk used to head the Samithis. In case, in the absence of such M.L.A., one of the members of the Samithi was to be elected as its chairman. The B.D.O. used to function as its Secretary and Chief Executive.

The main functions of the T.P.Ss. were to give suggestions and guidance to Mandal Panchayats in their work, to carry out various developmental schemes entrusted by Zilla Parishad, to supervise and protect the properties of Zilla Parishad in a taluk, to co-ordinate the functioning of Mandals etc. These non-representative bodies were not given any executive powers or funds of their own unlike the previous T.D.Bs. which were the main agencies to carry out developmental works in their jurisdiction. The expenditure of T.P.Ss. were to be met by the Zilla Parishads.

Mandal Panchayatis

In the entire spectrum of Panchayati Raj institutions in the state, the Mandal Panchayatis were considered as basic and grass-root functionaries in the process of development and decentralisation of powers to the rural masses. The Act contemplated the constitution of a Mandal panchayat for a group of villages with a population ranging between 8-12 thousand with an exception of Malnad districts where the population covered by a Mandal was 4,000. Later, the population limits increased to 12 to 15,000. The Mandal consisted of several clustered villages spread over an area which in several cases was not very compact or cohesive.

The Mandal Panchayatis used to comprise elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 400 population. There was a provision for reservation of seats for SC/ST communities (18%) and 25% for women, with a provision for nomination for backward classes. Mandal Panchayatis were vested with substantial powers and autonomy to undertake developmental works specified under Mandal Scheme-I with its own resources. There was a provision to constitute three sub-committees of elected members viz. Social justice, production and welfare, in order to ensure effective administration and co-ordination in their functioning.

The Mandal Panchayat was expected to assemble at least once in a month to conduct the deliberations. The Secretary for the panchayat was to be appointed by the Zilla Parishad who functioned as Chief Executive. The Pradhans and Upapradhans of the Mandal were paid monthly honorarium of Rs.300 and Rs.150 respectively.

The sources of income of the Mandal Panchayat included the allotment of funds by the Government or Zilla Parishad, grants, loans, tax on buildings, lands, market fees, vehicle tax, etc. Under section 114(3), the Government used to make *per capita* contribution at the rate of Rs.10 per person residing in the Mandal to be worked out on the basis of preceding census (1971). Out of this grant, 25% was the share of Zilla Parishad. The main functional activities of the Mandal Panchayat were enumerated under section 56, 57 and 58 of the Act.

The number of developmental schemes exclusively transferred to the Mandal Panchayatis were 27 for which Mandal Panchayatis were committed to execute. Under the Jawahar Rozagar Yojana, Mandals, by and large, were free to utilise the amount subject to Central Government's guidelines. On an average, about Rs. five lakhs per Mandal (including the state *per capital* grant of Rs.7.50) were entrusted to Mandals to carry out the developmental activities in their jurisdiction. Apart from this amount, the State Government used to provide funds under different development heads in the Plan for purposes such as water supply, housing, communication, I.R.D.P., etc.

Grama Sabhas

The Act had made a provision for constituting a Grama Sabha for each village comprising all those whose names are included in the Zilla Parishad's electoral roll. The Sabha was expected to meet at least twice in a year to discuss the implementation of the development programmes in the villages and to approve new programmes of development including the selection of beneficiaries. These bodies were expected to promote unity and integrity at the village level. ZPs and MPs were expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Grama Sabhas. The Sabha was to be convened by the Mandal Panchayat and was to be presided over by the Mandal Pradhan.

Replacement of ZPs and MPs: Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats functioned for the period of five years from 1987. After the end of five years term in January 1991, they were superseded and the Government appointed the administrators in the place of elected bodies. The ZP and MP Act of 1983, was totally replaced by the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993. Elections to the Grama panchayaths were held during December 1993.

Table No. 9.30

The Table given below indicates the districtwise and category wise number of elected representative of Zilla Parishads.

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Total Seats	General	SC/ST	Women	SC/ST Women
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gulbarga	55	31	10	13	1
2.	Bellary	33	18	6	8	1
3.	Bidar	29	15	6	7	1
4.	Raichur	49	27	9	12	1
5.	Bangalore (Rural)	39	21	8	9	1
6.	Shimoga	41	22	8	10	1
7.	Kolar	49	23	13	12	1
8.	Chitradurga	45	24	9	11	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Tumkur	57	31	11	14	1
10. Belgaum	73	40	14	18	1
11. Bijapur	62	34	12	15	1
12. Uttara Kannada	29	15	6	7	1
13. Dharwad	68	38	13	16	1
14. Mysore	64	35	13	15	1
15. Mandya	40	22	8	9	1
16. Kodagu	31	18	5	7	1
17. Dakshina Kannada	59	33	11	14	1
18. Hassan	38	21	7	9	1
19. Chikmagalur	26	14	6	5	1
Total	887	482	175	211	19

Source: Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Dept.

Table No. 9.30A

The Table given below indicates the categorywise and districtwise, elected representatives of Mandal panchayaths in the State.

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of Mandal Panchayats	No. of elected members	No. of members in general category	No. of SC/ST members	No. of women inclusive of SC/ST	No. of SC/ST women
1.	Gulbarga	166	3615	1950	748	917	166
2.	Bellary	89	2017	1061	447	509	89
3.	Bidar	73	1782	958	367	457	73
4.	Raichur	139	3099	1711	614	774	139
5.	Bangalore(R)	102	2805	1516	611	680	102
6.	Shimoga	165	2540	1254	647	639	165
7.	Kolar	125	3067	1517	770	782	125
8.	Chitradurga	116	2838	1437	671	730	116
9.	Tumkur	145	3650	1926	792	932	145
10.	Belgaum	200	4868	2630	998	1240	200
11.	Bijapur	166	3986	2164	802	1020	166
12.	Uttara Kannada	123	1673	879	359	435	123
13.	Dharwad	163	3985	2176	800	1009	163
14.	Mysore	160	3937	2010	920	1007	160
15.	Mandya	99	2523	1363	513	647	99
16.	Dakshina Kannada	167	3913	2115	803	995	167
17.	Kodagu	60	853	436	198	219	60
18.	Hassan	104	2424	1280	526	618	104
19.	Chikmagalur	107	1604	807	382	415	107
Total		2469	55188	29197	11968	14025	2469

Note: The details in respect of 65 Interim M. Ps to which elections were held during 1990 are not included in the above Statement.

Sources: Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Dept.

Table No. 9.30 B

The table given below indicates the budget allocation to the Zilla Parishads in the state for some recent years.

(amount in lakhs of Rs.)

	Year 1988-98	Year 1989-90	Year 1990-91
<u>Bangalore Division</u>			
Bangalore Rural	4458	4970.30	6150.01
Chitradurga	4935	7103.31	8945.68
Kolar	6473	6400.22	7219.73
Shimoga	5869	6282.72	7645.54
Tumkur	6164	6680.84	7878.44
<u>Belgaum Division</u>			
Belgaum	8552.52	9155.46	11678.94
Bijapur	6742.07	8098.23	-
Dharwad	9463.84	11989.96	11989.96
Uttara Kannada	4589.33	5138.47	6087.68
<u>Gulbarga Division</u>			
Bellary	4294.00	4834.98	4378.77
Bidar	1390.00	3485.62	4412.77
Gulbarga	7651.00	6706.56	8616.00
Raichur	4880.00	5335.80	6859.53
<u>Mysore Division</u>			
Chikmagalur	2005.75	4079.13	4382.60
Dakshina Kannada	10229.01	10790.00	9840.33
Hassan	5385.00	6418.00	6466.00
Kodagu	4639.22	4638.88	5070.37
Mandya	4639.22	4638.88	5070.37
Mysore	7719.00	8341.00	9655.00

Source: Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Dept. Government of Karnataka.

Table No. 9.30 C

The table given below indicates the expenditure of Zilla Parishads for some recent years

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	Year 1988-89	Year 1989-90	Year 1990-91
	2	3	4
<u>Bangalore Division</u>			
Bangalore Rural	5451.00	6016.16	6089.59
Chitradurga	6042.94	6276.63	5865.32
Kolar	-	6216.29	6732.66
Shimoga	6427.39	6737.14	7875.74
Tumkur	7978.95	8085.65	9199.45
<u>Belgaum Division</u>			
Belgaum	8479.91	9064.88	9112.22
Bijapur	6984.33	7491.04	8517.36
Dharwad	11593.80	11638.76	11245.28
Uttara Kannada	1431.65	4661.36	4936.45

1	2	3	4
<u>Gulbarga Division</u>			
Bellary	4666.17	4949.11	5040.71
Bidar	3433.23	3545.10	3863.83
Gulbarga	6269.93	7563.91	7679.81
Raichur	4946.65	5232.00	7494.76
<u>Mysore Divison</u>			
Chikmagalur	-	21017.97	-
Dakshina Kannada	8113.17	9142.30	8763.85
Hassan	4756.42	5110.61	5334.29
Kodagu	2537.40	2950.48	2238.23
Mandya	4147.83	4850.26	5892.02
Mysore	9048.93	9869.70	10563.94

Source: Rural Development and P.R.Dept. Government of Karnataka.

Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act, 1993

Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 (The Karnataka Act No.14 of 1993) has come into force from 10th May 1993 replacing the earlier Karnataka Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats Act 1983. The above Act is said to be more comprehensive and unified enactment which has embodied all the essential features of the 73rd Constitution Amendment made by the Parliament in order to strengthen the working of local self-governing bodies. Accordingly, the new Act, will provide for the establishment of three-tier inter-linked system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (P.R.I) in the State with fully elected councils at the village, taluk and district levels, ensuring for greater peoples' participation and better implementation of developmental activities by decentralisation of power at the appropriate levels. The various provisions of this new Act are yet to be implemented and the process of its implementation has been set in by the State and the district authorities.

Some of the special features of the Act as contemplated has been explained in brief in the following paragraphs.

It has been made mandatory that the Gramasabha (which means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral roll relating to village comprised within the area of Grama Panchayat), which is the basic or core institution in the new set up is to be held at least once in six months, wherein annual statement of accounts and the report on administration will be reviewed by the Gramasabha including the selection of beneficiaries and all other developmental activities entrusted to it. The *modus operandi* of the Gramasabha as suggested in the Act will ensure the maximum accountability and transparency of administration and public awareness at the grassroot level. The Gramasabha is expected to promote unity and harmony among all sections of the society in the village, and implement programme of adult education in the village and such matters

entrusted to it by the Government. The Government shall make annually a grant of Rs. one lakh to each Grama Panchayat or Village Council of elected members which shall be utilised for meeting electricity charges, maintenance of water supply scheme, sanitation and other welfare activities. No part of this grant shall be spent towards establishment expenses. The local cess at the rate equal to the rate of land revenue on all items of land revenue from Panchayat area shall be passed on to the Grama Panchayat of that area. A provision has been made in the Act, for constituting a separate 'Fund' for each Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat.

The Government shall make a grant to every Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat to cover the expenses of establishment at such a scale as may be determined. There is also a provision for making discretionary grants by the Government to these institutions for such purposes and on such terms and conditions decided by the Government. This new Act is said to be a "progressive measure to take decentralisation forward on the basis of cardinal principle that what is appropriate at the given level of the three tier system should be done at the level and not unnecessarily at a higher level". Karnataka's Panchayati Raj Act is perhaps the first to come into force after the 73rd Constitution Amendment.

There will be 5,645 Grama Panchayats in the State on the basis of 1991 Census, which will replace about 2,469 earlier Mandal Panchayats. The number of elected members of the Grama Panchayats is expected to be 79,865 of which 23,454 will be women. Under the new Act, there will be one Grama Panchayat for a population of five to seven thousand with one representative for every 400 population. For the Taluk Panchayat there will be one member for every 10,000 population and for the Zilla Panchayat there will be one member for every 40,000 population. The elections to the Grama Panchayats will be held on non-party basis. The Act has made a special provision for constituting Grama Panchayat for a single or group of villages even for 2,500 population in special cases applicable to 53 taluks of eight Malnad districts viz., Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada. The Grama Panchayat comprises a minimum of eleven elected members.

The establishment of elected Taluk Panchayats in the place of earlier Taluk Panchayat Samithis, which functioned in the advisory capacity, are now expected to strengthen the process of decentralisation as in the case of former Taluk Development Boards under the K.V.P. and L.B. Act 1959. Under the new Act, about half of the delegated development programmes and schemes will now be implemented at the taluk level.

There is a statutory provision for reservation of seats for the SC/ST communities, women and other Backward Classes. Reservation in each of the constituencies at the three levels will be in proportion to the SC/ST population in that area with a minimum reservation of 18% and the maximum being 23%

(State average), one third of the seats will be reserved for other backward classes. The total reservation for SC/ST and other backward classes will be a maximum of 56% (33+23). Of the total seats in each of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, one-third of the seats will be reserved for women in each of the reserved and unreserved constituencies. Under the present system, the old practice of nominating members in the name of other backward classes has been discontinued.

Similar reservations for chair-persons will be made at the levels of SC/ST, backward classes and women. The MPs, The MLAs and the MLCs will be The *ex-officio* members in both Zilla and Taluk Panchayats who will have voting rights except for election of Chair-persons. The Chair-persons of the Taluka Panchayats will be the *ex-officio* members of Zilla Panchayat, similarly, 20% of the Chair persons of the Grama Panchayats will be the *ex-officio* members of Taluka Panchayats for one year by rotation to be decided by lots.

In the new Act, provision has been made for setting up of a District Planning committee in accordance with the provisions of the 74th Amendment to the Constitution for a district as a whole. The membership of the District Planning Committee will be in proportion to the rural and urban population in the district. The *ex-officio* members of the District Planning Committee should not exceed 20% of its total membership. The M.P.s, the Municipal Presidents of the district headquarters and Adhyaksha of the Zilla Panchayat will be *ex-officio* members, while MLAs and MLCs of the district will be the permanent invitees. The constitution of the District Planning Committee is expected to improve the quality of our plans and their implementation. The chairman of this committee shall be chosen in the manner as may be prescribed. Similarly, the constitution of the five standing committees under Zilla Panchayat will ensure proper co-ordination and effective administration. The provision has also been made in the Act for appointment of Finance Commission to review the financial system of Panchayati Raj institutions once in five years. There is also a provision for the appointment of a permanent Election Commission. It is compulsory that elections to these bodies will have to be held once in five years without fail. Proper attention has been paid in the Act, while allocating powers to the executives and elected bodies at each level. The officials at the Zilla Panchayat level will now be called as Chief Executive Officer instead of Chief Secretary. The heads of the Panchayati Raj Institutions at each level will be called Adhyaksha. Removal of the Adhyakshas of the Taluk and Zilla Panchayats can be done by a simple majority, while at the Grama Panchayat level by two-thirds majority only.

The Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department or Divisional Commissioner in case of Zilla Panchayat, Chief Executive Officer in case of Taluk Panchayat and Executive Officer in case of a Grama Panchayat may inspect the working of these institutions.

If, in the opinion of the Government, a Zilla Panchayat or Taluk Panchayat exceeds or abuses its power or is not competent to perform or make persistent

default in the performance of the duties enjoined on it under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Government may, by an order published in the Official Gazette dissolve such Zilla Panchayat or Taluk Panchayat. In case of Grama Panchayat the Commissioner has such powers. The power to effect the transfer of officials of the entire panchayat set up could vest with the Government and the Government would have right to annul any illegal acts or resolutions of the Panchayats.

Districtwise total No. of Grama Panchayats in the State as per new set-up is as follows: Bangalore Rural-226; Bangalore-116; Belgaum-472; Bijapur-363 Bellary-226; Bidar-176; Chitradurga-275; Chikmagalur-225; Dhaksina Kannada-354; Dharwad-439, Gulbarga-336, Kodagu-96; Kolar-305, Hassan-256 Mandya-228; Mysore-361; Raichur-299; Shimoga-364; Tumkur-320; Uttara Kannada-209 (Total 5,645)

Urban Development

The percentage of urban population to the total population of the state is 30.91 in 1991 as against 28.89 in 1981. It is well above all-India percentage of 25.72. The decennial growth rate of rural and urban population in Karnataka between 1971-81 and 1981-1991 are 17.23 and 29.09 respectively. The number of towns and cities in Karnataka have increased at a rapid rate from 245 in 1971 to 306 in 1991, registering an increase of 25% in two decades. Likewise, the number of cities and urban agglomerations have also been increased from 12 in 1971 to 22 in 1991.

Municipal Councils

Due to an increase in the population of towns and cities in the State, in the successive census (1971-1991), the number of Municipal Corporations and City Municipalities have been increased during the decade 1981-1992. The number of Town Municipalities have been reduced due to reducing or lowering of the status of many small Town Municipalities to the status of Mandal Panchayats in 1987-88 under the provisions of Karnataka Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats Act 1983. The number of City Municipal Corporations (Mahanagarपालikas) has increased to seven.

Table No. 9.31

The table given below indicates the district wise particulars of CMCs/TMCs/Sanitary Boards and Notified Area Committees as in 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Name of the district	CMCs	TMCs	Number of SBs	NACs	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore	-	2	1	1	4
2.	Bangalore (R)	-	8	-	-	8
3.	Belgaum	1	14	-	1	16
4.	Bellary	2	8	-	-	10
5.	Bidar	1	4	-	-	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Bijapur	2	15	-	1	18
7. Chikmagalur	1	3	-	2	6
8. Chitradurga	2	3	-	-	5
9. Dakshina Kannada	-	10	-	-	10
10. Dharwad	2	17	-	-	19
11. Gulbarga	-	7	-	5	12
12. Hassan	1	5	-	-	6
13. Kodagu	-	1	-	-	1
14. Kolar	2	7	-	-	9
15. Mandya	1	4	-	1	6
16. Mysore	-	7	-	2	9
17. Raichur	1	6	-	1	8
18. Shimoga	-	3	-	1	4
19. Tumkur	1	5	-	-	6
20. Uttara Kannada	2	6	-	-	8
Total	19	135	1	15	170

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration.

Table No. 9.32

The table given below indicates division-wise total number of urban local bodies (excluding Corporations) and their Income and Expenditure for some recent years.

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the division	No. of local bodies	Income					Expenditure				
		88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93
Bangalore	36	16.13	17.72	19.68	21.52	23.68	14.96	16.08	17.29	19.02	20.74
Belgaum	61	18.60	20.43	20.72	22.70	24.97	15.85	17.04	17.02	18.52	18.71
Gulbarga	35	9.10	10.00	10.10	11.05	12.16	8.75	9.40	9.33	10.21	10.30
Mysore	38	11.56	12.17	13.52	14.42	15.87	10.66	11.46	12.45	13.56	13.69
Total	170	55.39	60.32	64.02	69.69	76.68	50.22	53.98	56.09	61.31	63.44

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration

Table No. 9.33

The table given below indicates the release of *Octroi* and Development Grants to the CMCs and TMCs in the State for some recent years.

(Amount in crores)

Sl.No.	years	Octroi grants	Development grant
1.	1988-89	51.96	2.50
2.	1989-90	59.75	2.50
3.	1990-91	65.79	2.51
4.	1991-92	75.60	2.49
5.	1992-93	83.31	2.50

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration.

Municipal Corporations

There are seven Corporations in the state (1993). The newly formed is the Shimoga-Bhadravathi (1992) City Corporation. Municipal Corporations are under the administrative control of the Housing and Urban Development Department. The total *Octroi* compensation grant released to these corporations during 92-93 was Rs.50.39 crores, the maximum amount being Rs.34.56 crores to Bangalore followed by Hubli-Dharwad Rs.5.34 crores. The total Demand, Collection and Balance of these Corporations for the year 1992-93 were as follows: Demand Rs.10,701.99 lakhs, Collection Rs.4,274.58 lakhs, and Balance Rs.6,427.41 lakhs. The highest amount of D.C.B. was that of Banagalore corporation being Rs.6,620.92 lakhs, Rs.2,508.74 lakhs and Rs.4,112.18 lakhs respectively followed by Mysore. The utilisation of 18% of the reserved budgeted for the welfare of SC/ST communities by all these civic bodies during the year 92-93 accounted to Rs.233.73 lakhs, the highest amount being Rs.75.30 lakhs from Mangalore, followed by Bangalore (Rs.64.83 lakhs) and Hubli-Dharwad (Rs.54.66 lakhs).

The Cantonment Board. Belgaum : In 1832 the Cantonment Board for Belgaum cantonment was constituted covering the military camp areas. At present this is the only (Class I) Cantonment in the State, governed under the provisions of the Cantonment Act, 1924, administered by the Central Government. It has an area of 1,777 acres.

Table No. 9.34

The table indicates the Income and Expenditure and other important particulars of Municipal Corporations in the state for the year 1992-93.

(Rs. In Lakhs)						
Name of the Corporation	year of formation	Total area covered (in sq.kms) (1991)	Population (1991) (in lakhs)	No. of Residential Houses (1991)	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Bangalore	1949	151.16	26.51	NA	18,854.00	12,355.00*
Hubli-Dharwad	1962	181.77	6.43	1,10,700	1,686.00	1,625.00
Mysore	1977	112.01	4.30	72,870	1,621.33	1,841.73
			(6.52 including urban agglomeration)			
Belgaum	1977	72.00	4.01	35,141	2,090.12	1,377.68
			(excluding Cantonment)			
Gulbarga	1981	28.70	3.09	32,850	340.87	346.47
Mangalore	1980	73.60	2.73	56,638	1,015.64	1,024.44
Shimoga-Bhadravathi	1992	120.00	3.09	29,203	577.19	533.40
				(excluding 49 villages)		

* Information had from Directorate of Municipal Administration, for others from the concerned Corporations.

Directorate of Municipal Administration

A separate Department for Municipal Administration in the State came into being in 1984-85 in order to co-ordinate the functional activities of Municipalities and to guide them in matters relating to personnel and finance, etc. It is headed by the Director (I.A.S cadre) and other supporting staff. The total staff strength of the Directorate is 98. The total number of municipal employees in the State is about 19,000 (1993). In Karnataka, at present (1993) there are Seven Municipal Corporations, 19 city Municipal Councils, 135 Town Municipal Councils, 15 Notified Area Committees and one Sanitary Board. For the accounting year 1992-93, the demand, collection and balance of the municipal taxes were as follows:

Town Municipal Councils: Rs.1,838.90 lakhs as total demand; Rs.777.88 lakhs as total collection; and Rs.1,061.02 lakhs as balance.

City Municipalities: Total demand Rs.1,345.02 lakhs; total collection Rs.580.03 lakhs; and Rs.764.99 lakhs as balance.

Development programmes: The Municipal Administration Department is executing many development programmes sponsored by the Central and the State Govts., viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Urban Basic Service Programme (UBSP), Scavenging Elimination Programme and Low Cost Sanitation, etc. All these programmes are partly financed by the Central Government, ranging between 50 to 80% of the cost of the scheme. Among these schemes, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (89-90) sponsored by the Central Govt. is basically a poverty alleviation programme in urban centres which is aimed at providing employment opportunities to the urban unemployed and under-employed by creating economic assets and thereby improve economic conditions. The Government have released a sum of Rs.32.12 crores towards *octroi* compensation grants to local bodies during 1992-93. The IDSMT programme introduced by the Central Government during the Sixth Plan is being continued and implemented in the State in 32 towns at present. The financial progress of the scheme upto the end of March 1992, since inception were as follows: Total cost of the project Rs.2,584.832 lakhs; Amount released Rs.1,965.940 lakhs; Expenditure Rs.1,256.019 lakhs (i.e.64%).

Incentive Scheme: Since 1984, the Government has introduced a scheme of awarding a cash prize to the best local bodies in the State. Government is providing Rs.60 lakhs every year for the awards to Corporations and CMCs adjudged by the committee constituted for this purpose.

Abolition of Octroi

Karnataka is one among the 16 States in the country which have abolished Octroi, used to be the main source of Municipal revenue when it was in vogue. From April 1979, in the entire State of Karnataka the Octroi tax was abolished

on marketable commodities. This resulted in reduction in the revenue of urban civic bodies to a great extent. In order to compensate this loss of revenue, the Government has introduced Tax on Entry for Goods in Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act 1979, and Octroi grant is being released by the Government in addition to development grants and salary grants to Municipal bodies. In 1987, comprehensive amendments were made to this Act and Mandal Panchayats were also given Octroi grants from May 1992. The Government is levying Entry Tax on 80 different commodities ranging from one to five percent. According to this Act, merchants whose annual turn-over is more than Rs.75,000 are required to register themselves. The daily consumer goods (23 items) like edible oil, ghee, jaggery, aluminium utensils, soap, beedi etc., are exempted from Entry Tax.

Karnataka Housing Board

During the decade 1980 to 1990, the activities of the Housing Board have been much enlarged in order to meet the growing demand from the general public especially from the urban middle class and the low income group people. The Board also acts as an agency to channelise the institutional finance for the Centrally-sponsored housing schemes, like Janatha Housing (peoples housing), Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Bhagyamandira, and a housing scheme for Non-resident Indians (NRIHS) and other schemes. It is reported that ever since its inception (1965) the Board has constructed about 91,011 houses of various categories at different places in the State, costing Rs.228.80 crores with loan assistance from HUDCO and other financial institutions. The activities of the KHB now cover all the 20 districts, with 12 divisional and 25 sub-division offices. During the year 1992-93 the Board has programmed to construct 22,670 houses at an estimated cost of Rs.43.80 crores. The special schemes of the Board's activities include:

(1) *Housing Schemes for Beedi workers:* Under this, at Mysore, Gundlupet, Bellary, Nippani etc. construction of about 1,878 houses has been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs.444.43 lakhs.

(2) *Scheme for single working women:* Under this scheme, the Board has taken up construction of 108 houses for a single working women at Yelahanka with a project cost of Rs.57.97 lakhs.

(3) *Cash Loan Scheme:* Under this scheme the Board is giving loan assistance for construction of houses in different categories. Uptill now about 2,419 beneficiaries have been sanctioned Rs.697.61 lakhs loan under the scheme.

Ashraya Housing Scheme

This is a newly-introduced (1991) housing scheme of the State Government that covers the entire State. Under this all houseless and siteless persons of

both urban and rural areas are covered. The twin objectives of the scheme are (1) distribution of house sites and (2) construction of houses with KHB as the nodal agency. Under this massive housing scheme, there is a programme for constructing 2,64,880 houses in 224 assembly constituencies. The Ashraya scheme includes economically weaker rural section in which 1.84 lakh houses are proposed. Under Ashraya Urban Housing Scheme, it is proposed to construct about 30,000 houses in urban centres for the economically weaker section.

Ashraya (Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Scheme): Under this scheme it is planned to construct 29,880 houses and of them 19,880 units will be in rural areas and the balance in urban centres.

Ashraya (Slum Housing for Bangalore City): In this programme it is proposed to build 21,000 tenements in selected slums of Bangalore city with a unit cost of Rs.33,000.

Distribution of Sites under Ashraya Scheme: Under this scheme, the Government had fixed the target for distribution of 30,000 house sites for economically weaker sections in all urban areas except Bangalore city and also 1.75 lakh sites for rural areas. During 1992-93, in urban areas 12,053 and in rural areas 1,11,868 house sites were distributed. Since inception of the scheme, a sum of Rs.1,673 lakhs for the rural areas and Rs.397.14 lakhs for urban areas have been released to the implementing agencies, says a report. The Board could not implement the programme fully as it was intended, since the expected loan could not be released.

On review of the programme of the KHB, the Government have decided to reduce the number of units to 1,06,000 houses at the rate of 500 houses per constituency at an estimated cost of Rs.160 crores. Out of this 40,000 houses were expected to be completed by the KHB by March 1993 and the balance of 66,000 would be constructed by the Deputy Commissioner's of the district. (Source: Dept. of Housing and Urban Development - Annual Report 1992-93)

In addition to the Housing Board, the other agencies like the Government, Banking institutions, LIC and Corporate bodies like Canfin Homes, HDFC and Housing Co-operative Societies are helping to ease the problem of housing to a considerable extent specially in urban centres.

Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board

Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is responsible for planning, designing and execution of water supply and sanitation works in all the Urban Centres of the State, except Bangalore city for which there is a separate board i.e. BWS&SB. Consequent on the formation of Mandal Panchayats (1987-88), the operational jurisdiction of the Board is now reduced and confined to 172 towns covering a population of 90.98 lakhs as per 1991 census. The

Board is executing the following categories of Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes Viz. (i) Piped Water Supply Scheme for towns with less than 20,000 population, under which entire cost of the scheme is met by the Government grants; (ii) Urban Water Supply Scheme for towns with population 20,000 and above. These schemes are financed partly(50%) by LIC/HUDCO as a loan to local authority and the balance portion by Government as a loan to local authority and partly by the CMC/TMC depending upon the financing pattern as approved by the Government and (iii) Board Schemes: This is executed by the Board as per the Government direction with loan assistance from Government and LIC and these schemes are maintained by the Board.

For the U.G.D Schemes of the Board, funds are provided partly by LIC/ HUDCO. The Government of India have recommended to take up U.G.D Schemes only for towns with population of more than one lakh and towns located on river banks. Water supply and sanitation works are also undertaken by the Board under the Special Component Plan only in S.C. dominated areas in towns and cities out of Government grants. Under Deposit Contribution Works Schemes, the Board undertakes water supply and UGD works on behalf of Municipality, Housing Board, Urban Development Authority, Karnataka Power Corporation etc., and these schemes are fully financed by the concerned agencies. The Board also undertakes water supply works in scarcity affected areas at the instance of Government through the Deputy Commissioner. The Board is also executing works in Hyderabad Karnataka area for which funds are made available from the Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board.

Add to page No.485-86:

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board

As in 1992-93, there were 1,370 identified slums in the State covering an estimated slum population of 13.50 lakhs. The Slum Board (1975) is responsible for the improvement of 1242 slums and the rest 128 come under the purview of the BCC and BDA. The Slum Clearance Board, under the Slum Improvement Scheme, is providing basic amenities to the slums. Since its inception upto end of 1991 March, 807 slums were improved under this scheme at a cost of Rs.1052.49 lakhs (including central incentive grant), covering 8.91 lakh slum population.

Under Slum Clearance Scheme, the Board undertakes rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers. Since inception upto the end of March 1992, the Board has constructed 9445 EWS (Economically Weaker Section) Houses entailing an expenditure of Rs.1463.89 lakhs, 80% of which includes HUDCO loan assistance. Since 1991-92, the Board has introduced a new programme 'Sites and Services', under which house sites are formed by providing infrastructure facilities to distribute the same to the houseless slum dwellers.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Add to Page No.478:

State Departments

Agriculture: The Department of Agriculture comes under the administrative control of the Secretary, Agriculture and Horticulture Department. The Department is headed by a Director and is assisted by two Additional Directors and a Joint Director of Agriculture (Administration) at the Headquarters. One of the Additional Director to look after the Development and another to Soil Conservation wings. The additional Directors are assisted by six Joint Directors and in turn they are assisted by 23 Deputy Directors, 10 Assistant Directors, 11 Agricultural Officers, one Deputy Director of Statistics. There are 16 Soil Conservation divisions in the State functioning under the Soil Conservation set up and each division is headed by a Deputy Director and under this there are 66 Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Units and each unit is headed by an Agricultural Officer. There are 19 Soil Health Centres in the State catering to the services of testing the soil and water samples and one mobile unit at Dharwad.

Anti-Dowry Cell

The Anti-Dowry Cell, Bangalore, came into being during the year 1989 and it is headed by a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by three Deputy Superintendents of Police, 13 Women Inspectors, four Men Inspectors, one Woman Sub-Inspector one Woman Constable, three Men Constables and other staff. Its main activities are to investigate all the dowry death cases reported in Karnataka and cases of dowry harassment referred by the Government. The Cell is functioning under the control of the Inspector General of Police, COD, Bangalore.

Architecture

The Office of the Chief Architect to Government of Karnataka, Bangalore had been functioning as an independent wing of PWD since about 1948 and the Department of Architecture came into existence on 30th Oct., 1986 after bifurcation from PWD. The Department mainly undertakes furnishing of Architectural Designs for building projects of various Government Departments and also for Quasi-Government Organisations and autonomous bodies. The Department is headed by the Chief Architect and he is assisted by four Deputy Architects 16 assistant Architects, 28 Junior Architects and other staff totalling to 101 posts in different categories.

Add to Page No.480:

Archives

The Karnataka State Archives department has opened two divisional offices one at Mysore (1984) and another at Dharwad (1986). The Department is under the ITY Secretariat. Mysore Palace papers acquired in 1983 is a notable achievement in collecting private records.

Add to page No.479:

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services has administrative set-up at various levels. The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services is the Head of the department and he is the State Level Officer. He is assisted by an Additional Director, two Joint Directors, nine Deputy Directors, six Assistant Directors, one Financial Assistant, one, headquarters assistant and other staff. There are four divisional offices headed by the Joint Directors functioning at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

The district level administration of all the districts except Bangalore is under of the Zilla Parishads and the office is headed by a Deputy Director. At the taluk level there is an Assistant Director (Veterinary Hospital). The Department is under the Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Secretariat.

The Department is now engaged in transferring the latest technology to the farmers in respect of dairying, other livestock and poultry development.

Add to page No.481:

Backward Classes and Minorities

The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities is headed by a Director who is a Senior I.A.S Officer and he is assisted by two Joint Directors, three Deputy Directors, five Assistant Directors and other staff at the head office. The main function of this department is to implement various welfare programmes for the benefit of Backward Classes and Minorities in the State. The District Sector Schemes of the department are implemented through the Zilla Parishads, and the Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad is in charge of the implementation and he is assisted by the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities (Group-A Junior Scale) along with the supporting staff. At the taluk level, the Block Development Officers are in-charge of the implementation of the departmental schemes. There are 40 Inspectors in the department to assist the District Officers and Block Development Officers.

Add to page No. 484-485:

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is the head of the department under Labour Secretariat and he is assisted by one Joint Chief Inspector, one Deputy Chief Inspector and other staff. There are 21 divisions in the factories side, four of them are headed by the Senior Inspector of Factories and the remaining 17 by the Inspector of Factories and there are eight divisions on the boiler side, two of them are headed by Senior Inspector of Boilers and the remaining six are headed by Inspector of Boilers. There is one Additional Chief Inspectress of Factories to look after the problems of women and child labour in factories with State-wide jurisdiction.

Commissioner for Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction headed by the Commissioner under Education Secretariat is incharge of administration of School Education starting from Pre-Primary to composite Junior Colleges, Teacher's Training Institutes, Colleges of Education, Special Education, Physical Education, Music Education and Arabic Institutions. There are eight Directorates, each headed by a Director of Public Instruction in sectors of Primary Education, Secondary Education, Research and Training, Urdu and other Minority Language Institutions and Pre-university education. At the head office, the Commissioner has the assistance of three Joint Directors one each for administration, school education and planning and mid-day meal, one Chief Accounts Officer-Cum-Financial Advisor and other officers and staff. There are four divisional offices at the Divisional headquarters each headed by a Joint Director, 21 educational district offices each headed by a Deputy Director and 190 block level ranges, each headed by an Assistant Educational Officer. After the formation of Zilla Parishads on 1st April 1987, Primary and Secondary education programmes are handed over to Zilla Parishads, with a view to ensure local support in the development of school education in rural areas. (for details see chapter X).

Add to page No. 485:

Drugs Control

At the headquarters, the Drug Controller is assisted by one Additional Drugs Controller, two Deputy Drugs Controllers, two Assistant Drugs Controllers, one law officer, five Drugs Inspectors, one Administrative Assistant, one Accounts superintendent, five superintendents and other staff. The Department is under the control of Health and Family Welfare Secretariat. The department conducts D.Pharma examinations of all pharmacy colleges.

Ecology and Environment

The Department of Ecology and Environment came into existence in 1981. The main functions of the department are to co-ordinate environmental programmes in the State and to create and intensify environment awareness among the public and to promote and support environmental research project in the state. The Secretary is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by a Special Secretary, one Director (technical cell), Under Secretary, one Scientific Officer, two scientists and other staff. The department is under the administrative control of the Secretary, Forest, Ecology and Environment from July 1993.

Add to page No. 485:

Department of Co-operative Audit

The Department is headed by a Director and he is assisted by two Deputy Directors and six assistant directors together with the supporting staff at the headquarters. Each of the four divisions and 20 districts have the divisional

and district level offices headed by a joint director and a deputy director respectively. There are 49 sub-divisional offices headed by an assistant director and each of the taluk which has no sub-divisional office, has an office headed by a senior auditor.

Add to page No. 481:

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

In 1984, the nomenclature of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics was changed as "Directorate of Economics and Statistics". The Director of the Directorate is the *ex-officio* State Agricultural Census Commissioner and also *ex-officio* Officer on special duty under the Collection of Statistics Act, for the purpose of annual survey of industries. This Department comes under the administrative control of the Secretary to Government Planning, Institutional Finance and Statistics Department of the Karnataka Government Secretariat. The department is headed by a Director at the State headquarters. The Director is assisted by five joint directors, 30 deputy directors (including 20 statistical officers) and 30 assistant directors and supporting staff in technical matters and by an administrative officer in the rank of a deputy director with supporting ministerial staff in administrative matters.

Directorate of Sugar

The main objective of the Directorate of Sugar is to develop sugar industries in the State, particularly in co-operative sector. Some of its main activities are to organise, register and supervise co-operative sugar factories; to conduct detailed survey of cane growing area; to assist the newly licensed factories in placing orders for supply of sugar plant and machines. It is a single unit office headed by a Director who is also *ex-officio* additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies to exercise powers under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act 1959. The Directorate is under the jurisdiction of the Secretariat of Co-operation.

Add to page No. 486-487:

Excise

The Excise Department is the second largest revenue department in the State and functioning under the administrative control of the Finance Department. The Department is headed by an Excise Commissioner. He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Administration, Inspection and Head Quarters). The Excise Commissioner is also assisted by five other Deputy Commissioners of Excise at the Head Office and five Deputy Commissioners of Excise in the Excise divisions. At the district level, the Excise Commissioner is assisted by the Deputy Commissioners of Excise of the district (these posts are newly created). The enforcement activities at the district level are looked after by the Deputy Superintendents of Excise of the Intelligence Bureau and Sub-divisions, who are under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise of the

five excise divisions. Thus in total there are 33 Deputy Commissioners of Excise, 50 Superintendents of Excise, 132 Deputy Superintendents of Excise in addition to inspectors of excise and sub-inspectors of excise apart from Guards and ministerial staff. The department enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 (in addition to those mentioned: see original Part II P.486). The department also enforces the Central Acts and Rules like Molasses Control Order, 1961 and Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1971.

Add to page No.487:

Fisheries

The department is headed by a Director and he is assisted by two Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors, Two Senior Assistant Directors (Administration), four Assistant Directors and other staff. The Department has Inland Fisheries Zones headed by the Deputy Director of Fisheries with headquarters at Shimoga, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Mysore. Besides the department has the Deputy Director's Office at Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts, Senior Assistant Director of Fisheries at Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Mandya, Raichur, Bijapur, Dharwad and Bellary districts and Assistant Director of Fisheries (Grade I) at Bangalore, Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Bidar districts. At the taluk level, there are Assistant Directors of Fisheries (Grade II) assisted by the Fishery Supervisors and Fisheries Fieldmen. The Department falls under the administrative control of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Fisheries Dept.

Add to page No.488:

Food and Civil Supplies

In addition to the staff that existed in 1983, now, there is one Chief Accounts Officer to look after the accounts and he is a Deputy Controller of Accounts from the State Accounts Department. There is one Assistant Director (Statistics) drawn from the Department of Economics and Statistics to look after the statistical matters and there is a Public Relation Officer drawn from the Department of Information and Publicity to look after the work of publicity matters. At the district level, the programmes of the Food and Civil Supplies Department is implemented by the Deputy Commissioner with the assistance of Deputy Director of Food and Civil Supplies (formerly there was a food assistant at the DC's office) with the supporting staff and at the taluk level, the Tahsildar of the taluk is in charge of Food and Civil Supplies matters.

Add to page No.488:

Forests

The designation of the head of the Forest Department was changed with effect from 27th March 1984 as Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in place of the then Chief Conservator of Forest and further the department was re-organised

on 1st April 1992 with two apex wings namely (1) Development and (2) Management. The Development wing is headed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (development) and he is assisted by Chief Conservator of Forest (wild life), Chief Conservator of Forests (social forestry), Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (working plan and development), Conservator of Forests (research and utilisation), Conservator of Forests (Development), Deputy Conservator of Forests (Development), Deputy Conservator of Forests (Plan Monitoring), Administrative Assistant (Development) supported by Gazetted Managers and other staff.

The Management wing is headed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (management) and he is assisted by Chief Conservator of Forests (administration); Conservator of Forests (Western Ghats); Conservator of Forests (Vigilance); Conservator of Forests (Forest Conservation); Deputy Conservator of Forests (Soil Conservation); Chief Controller of Accounts, Assistant Director of Statistics, Administrative Assistant (administration), Administrative Assistant (Management), supported by Gazetted Manager and other staff (for further details see chapter I, Forests).

Add to page No.489:

Horticulture

The Director of Horticulture is assisted by five Joint Directors, one each for administration, development, planning, plantation and spices and credit marketing and training programmes and they are assisted by Deputy Directors and other staff. Since 1992 the divisional Offices of Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga are headed Joint Directors and earlier they were headed by the Deputy Directors. In each district there are posts of Deputy Directors in order to implement the district sector programmes and posts of Senior Assistant Directors of Horticulture in order to implement the State Sector programmes. Besides there are posts of Senior Assistant Directors of Horticulture and posts of Assistant Directors of Horticulture and posts of Assistant Directors of Horticulture in 135 taluks to look after the Zilla Parishad Sector programmes at the taluk level and under these posts, there are posts of Assistant Directors of Horticulture. Besides there are posts of Assistant Directors of Horticulture in the training centres of the State Sector and also in some Horticultural farms.

Add to Page No. 491:

Insurance Department

The Department (KGID) is headed by a Director and he is assisted by Seven Deputy Directors, One Actuary, 32 Assistant Directors/District Insurance Officers, 79 Superintendents and other staff. There are 21 District Insurance Offices headed by a District Insurance Officer including additional one each in Hubli and at Bangalore.

Add to page no 491:

Kannada and Culture

The Department of Kannada and Culture creates cultural awareness among the common people by organising cultural programme in the entire State. Under the Programmes of 'Sanskriti Sudina' is held on every second Friday of the month. Besides it also holds cultural festivals at the places of historical importance like Hampi, Pattadakal, Navarasapur (near Bijapur), Chitradurga and other centres. Every year the department awards 'Pampa Prashasti' for the outstanding work in Kannada, both for creative and for non-creative and 'Sri Kanaka-Purandara Prashasti' for the outstanding contribution in Karnatik Music. Honouring outstanding artists of the State by way of granting honorarium, sanctioning monthly pension and financial assistance to scholars of outstanding reputation, to bestow Rajyotsava award for great personalities of different fields and to extend assistance for the various cultural and literary activities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Component Plan are some of the other main activities of the Department. The Department is headed by a Commissioner who is assisted by a Joint Director, a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director, one Gazetted Manager, one Senior Translator, one Accounts Superintendent, one Office Superintendent and other staff. The Department has divisional level offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga and Belgaum headed by a Deputy Director. There are district level offices in all the districts headed by an Assistant Director. The Department is under the administrative control of the newly created Secretariat of Kannada and Culture form July, 1993.

Add to Page No. 492:

Karnataka Gazetteer

The Karnataka Gazetteer Department was made permanent in 1986. The Department has completed the publication of the English series of all the District Gazetteers and has now taken up the revised District Gazetteers in Kannada. The Kodagu District Gazetteer is the first of its kind in the new series and it has been published both in Kannada and in English. Presently the department is engaged in publishing the decennial supplement to the State Gazetteer and the revised edition of Dharwad District Gazetteer. This department is now under the administrative control of the Secretary to a Government, Information, Tourism and Youth Services.

Add to Page No. 492:

Labour

The labour Department is headed by a Commissioner of Labour, who is assisted in his duties at the headquarters by an Additional Labour Commissioner, a Joint Labour Commissioner (Administration and Minimum wages), One Joint Labour Commissioner (Industrial Relations), one Deputy Labour Commissioner (Publicity and Statistics), one Assistant Labour Commissioner, and Secretary

(Minimum Wages Advisory Board), one Labour Officer (Child Cell), one Administrative Officer, three Headquarters Assistants and other staff. For the purpose of administrative convenience, there are five Regional offices each under Deputy Labour Commissioner, at Bangalore Region I and II; Belgaum, Gulbarga and Hassan, eleven Divisional Offices under Assistant Labour Commissioners, 23 Sub-Divisional Offices under Labour Officers, 61 Circles under Senior Labour Inspectors and 122 circles under Senior Labour Inspectors and 122 circles under Labour Inspectors. The Department is under the control of the newly created Labour Secretariat.

Add to Page No. 493:

Mines and Geology

In order to streamline the mineral administration, subsequent to 1983 the following posts have been created in the Dept. of Mines and Geology: Additional Director (Minerals) at the Head Office; two posts of Joint Directors at Zonal levels namely North Zone and South Zone with the main functions of effective administrative control of subordinate offices and ground water development. North Zone comprises of Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur and Uttara Kannada having Bellary as its headquarters and the South Zone comprises of Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, Tumkur and Dakshina Kannada having its headquarters at Mysore. Under the control of Joint Directors town units of "Ground Water Targetting by Remote Sensing Techniques" each headed by a Geologist have been established during 1988 at the respective Zonal Headquarters. Besides, a few Geologist Offices have been created at selected districts and at present eleven Senior Geologist offices (Mineral and Ground Water) and seven Geologist offices (Mineral) are functioning. In all there are 30 Group "A" Posts, 270 Group "B" Posts; 568 group "C" Posts and 374 Group "D" Posts in the department. The main activities of the department are mineral administration, survey and assessment of mineral resources of the State, survey and assessment and management of ground water resources of the State and implementation of ground water development programmes of the Government through Zilla Parishad and Public Health Engineering divisions.

Add to Page No. 716:

The Population Centre

The Population Centre is headed by a Director, who is assisted by four Assistant Directors, Research Officers, one Nutritionist, 18 Research Assistants, one Research Librarian, one Administrative Officer-Cum-Accounts Officer, one Accounts Superintendent and other staff.

At the end of the 3rd Paragraph:

In addition, the Population Centre helps the Directorate of Health and Family

Welfare Services of Karnataka in implementing its various programmes more effectively and efficiently by undertaking relevant research and evaluation studies and by organising in-service training programmes for medical, para-medical and non-medical personnel.

Add to Page No. 497:

Public Libraries

There is one Special Officer for Mandal Panchayat Libraries in the Director's office. The Department has 334 branch libraries, 451 Mandal Panchayat Libraries, 300 book distribution centres and 150 service centres. Besides there are eight mobile libraries functioning at Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Karwar, Mangalore, Madikeri and Mysore.

Add to Page. No 736:

Public Health Engineering Department

After I Paragraph:

The Department is headed by one Engineer-in-Chief. It has four circles headed by a Superintending Engineer having headquarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga and under the control of these circle offices Well Boring Division, Bangalore, Mechanical Division, Hassan, Mechanical Division, Dharwad and Mechanical Division, Gulbarga and their sub-divisions respectively are functioning. With formation of Zilla Parishads, with effect from 1st April, 1987, the administration of 17 Public Health Engineering Divisions and 50 Public Health Engineering Sub-divisions have been transferred to the respective Zilla Parishads.

Previously the Rural Water Supply was planned, designed and implemented by the Public Health Engineering Department, with the setting up of the Zilla Parishads, the implementation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes in the State are now vested with the Zilla Parishads in 19 districts and in Bangalore district, it is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore. The Department is under the control of the Secretariat of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

Add to Page No. 723:

Public Health Institute

II Paragraph:

During 1992-93 the production of anti-cholera vaccine was 6,05,000 ml, anti-typhoid vaccine was 76,000 ml and the number of various samples analysed was stool samples for Cholera-19887, Blood samples-31, Food samples 1596 and Water Samples-25. The Institute has trained nine persons under Junior Laboratory Technician training programme and 23 Graduate Health Inspectors under Food Inspector Training Programme during the year 1992-93. The Joint Director of the Institute is assisted by a Deputy Director, a Chief Chemist, Four

Senior Chemists, three Chemists, a Divisional Public Analyst, two Food Analysts, an Assistant Bacteriologist and other staff. Four Divisional Laboratories, five Regional Laboratories located at Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Mangalore and Raichur and 20 District Laboratories are functioning under the supervision of the Joint Director.

Add to Page No. 498:

Small Savings and State Lotteries

In 1992 the head of the Department has been re-designated as the Director of Small Savings and State Lottery. He is assisted by 10 Deputy Directors, 24 Assistant Directors, 48 Development Officers, 174 Assistant Development Officers and other staff. Mobilisation of resources for developmental activities by popularising Small Savings Scheme, holding of lottery draws and settlement of prize claims and administration of the Karnataka State Employees Group Insurance Scheme are some of the main functions of this Department. Seven Divisional offices headed by the Deputy Directors are functioning at Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Belgaum and Gulbarga and twenty Assistant Director's offices for Small Savings are functioning at Bangalore (one for Bangalore South and one for Bangalore Rural District), Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Mangalore, Madikeri, Karwar, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bidar under the control of the Director. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Government, Finance Department is the controlling authority of this office.

Add to the Page No. 499:

Social Welfare

The Director of Social Welfare is the head of the major department of Social Welfare. The Directorate is under the control of Secretariat Department of Social Welfare. The main function of this Department is to implement the various welfare programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. The Director is assisted by four joint Directors, one each for the implementation of the Economic Schemes, other schemes, Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, five Deputy Directors, one each for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, Co-ordinations, Hostels, Employment and Headquarters. Further there are three Assistant Directors, one to assist the Deputy Director (Headquarters) and two to look after matters relating to hostels and other educational schemes, one Research Officer to look after Tribal Research work, one Chief Accounts Officer and an Accounts Officer to look after the financial matters and other staff. At the district level Zilla Parishads are in charge of the implementation of all schemes of the department and there is a District Social Welfare Officer in each district who is assisted by other staff. At taluk level, the Block Development officers are in charge of the implementation of all schemes of the department and they are assisted by an officer of

the department. Taluk Offices of the department have been set up in 35 taluks, where the Scheduled Caste population is above 50,000 and in these taluks, the Taluk Social Welfare Officers are in charge of implementation of departmental schemes.

Five project co-ordinators are assisting the Zilla Parishads in implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur districts where integrated Tribal Development Project are started. There is one Special Officer at Hunsur in Mysore District to implement various welfare schemes for the allround development of Jenu Kurubas. There are five Pre-Examination Training Centres headed by a Principal in the Cadre of Deputy Director of Social Welfare, two at Bangalore and one each at Mysore, Gulbarga and Dharwad for coaching Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the various competitive examinations.

Add to Page No. 501:

State Accounts

The Department now consists of 19 district Local Audit Circles functioning at the District level and Bangalore District and Bangalore Rural District are covered under one Common Local Audit Circle. Besides, eight offices of Government Auditors in all the Universities of the State and six offices of Chief Auditors of City Corporations in the State are functioning in the department. The total number of staff of the department working in various categories is 3,543 and of which 2,919 are on deputation to various departments as statutory bodies.

Add to Page. 499:

Survey Settlement and Land Records

The Department has four divisions and 49 sub-divisions.

Transport

The Office of the Commissioner for Transport in Karnataka came into being in 1956 and its main function is to administer and enforce the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, Taxation Act and rules thereunder. At the head office, the Commissioner is assisted by two Joint Commissioners for Transport, one for Administration and one for Enforcement, one Secretary and Joint Commissioner for Transport, one Assistant Transport Commissioner, Assistant Secretaries, Assistant Law Officer, Superintendents and other staff. There are five divisional offices headed by the Deputy Commissioner for Transport at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Belgaum and Gulbarga, 33 Regional Transport Offices, five Assistant Regional Transport offices and eleven check posts under the control of the Commissioner. At the Secretariat level this office functions under purview of the Home and Transport Department (from July 1993).

Welfare of the Disabled

The Department of Welfare of the Disabled started functioning during 1988-89. Earlier to the establishment of this department, the welfare of the disabled was looked after by the Department of Women and Child Development. The Director is the head of this Department and at the headquarters he is assisted by one Deputy Director, one Assistant Director, two Office Superintendents, one Accounts Superintendent and other staff. The Government Blind Schools at Mysore, Bellary, Gulbarga and Belgaum, and Social Service Complex, Government Hostel for the Disabled Employees and Trainees for Men and Government Hostel for the Disabled Employees and Trainees for Women, all the three at Bangalore are functioning under Department. At the District level, Women and Child Development Office functions on behalf of this Department.

STATE BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS**Karnataka State Construction Corporation Ltd.**

The Karnataka State Construction Corporation Ltd., came into being in 1968 and it is headed by the Managing Director and he is assisted by a Company Secretary and General Manager, Personnel and Administration, General Manager, Finance and Accounts, Deputy Architect, Executive Directors and other supporting staff. Its main activity is the construction of buildings, roads, dams, bridges etc. The offices of the General Managers 1, 2 and 3 of Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga, Bidar, Shimoga, Mangalore, Belgaum, Hospet, Raichur and Ajjipura (Mysore Dist) of the Corporation are under the control of the Managing Director. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bangalore is the immediate superior to the head of the office.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation

The Regional Office of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is functioning in Bangalore. The Regional Chief is the head of this office and he is assisted by one Assistant Regional Chief, Four Assistant Appraisal Officers, Two Assistant Finance Officers, one Private Secretary and other staff.

To provide long-term finance for construction of houses, to subscribe the debentures, bonds to be issued by State Housing Boards etc., for the purpose of financing and urban development programmes and to provide consultancy services for the projects of designing and planning works relating to Housing and Urban Development Programmes in India and abroad are some of the main functions of this Corporation. The office has the jurisdiction over the Karnataka State and it is controlled by the Executive Director (South), Madras Zonal Office.

Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board

Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in 1957 and in the beginning it was headed by a Secretary. During 1985, the

designation of the head of the office has been changed as Chief Executive Officer. Nineteen district offices headed by a District Officer and four divisional offices headed by a Divisional Officer are functioning under the control of this Board. Some of the main activities of the Board are to start, encourage, assist and carry on village industries; to render assistance to village industries; to conduct related training programmes; to assist in maintenance of institution for the development of village industries; to arrange for the supply of raw materials, tools, implements and other equipments required for village industries; and to arrange for the sale of the products of the said industries. The Chief Executive Officer is assisted by one Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts officer, one Accounts Officer, one Joint/Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Additional Accounts Officer, one Deputy Chief Executive Officer, one Legal Advisor, one Publicity Officer, four Special Tahsildars, one Technical Superintendent, one Office Manager, one Statistical Officer and other staff. The Chairman is the immediate superior to the head of the office.

Karnataka Legal Aid Board

The Karnataka Legal Aid Board headed by a Secretary came into existence on 5th March 1981 and earlier to this it was functioning as part of the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Karnataka Government Secretariat, and the then name of the office was Karnataka Legal and Advisory Board. Some of the main activities of the office are: to provide free legal aid and social justice to the weaker sections of the society; to find ways and means for making justice less expensive and more expeditious; to take measures by way of encouragement, guidance and financial help to various organizations for spreading legal literacy; to create legal awareness amongst people and to provide aid for filling public interest litigation. The Board has state-wide jurisdiction. Nineteen District Legal Aid Committees and 130 Taluk Legal Aid Committees are functioning under the control of this board. The Executive Chairman who is also the Secretary to Government, Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs is the controlling authority of this Boards.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., was established in 1986 and it is headed by Managing Director and he is assisted by a Company Secretary, Accounts, Superintendent, First Division Clerk, Accounts Clerk, Stenographer and other staff. At the district level, the District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department is looking after the activities of this Corporation. The main objective of the Corporation is to financially assist the members belonging to religious minorities in the State and to bring about awareness among the various minorities about the various beneficial schemes like motor driving training and computer training. The Corporation is controlled by the Secretary, Social Welfare and Labour Department, Bangalore.

Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Limited

Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Limited., came into existence during June 1985 and it is headed by a Chairman and Managing Director. Its main function is to construct residential and non-residential buildings, required for the Police, Jail and Fire Force Departments having jurisdiction throughout the State. The Chairman and Managing Director is assisted by three staff officers, namely, Superintending Engineer (head of the Engineering Section), Assistant Controller of Accounts and Gazetted Headquarters Assistant who is in charge of Administration. Two divisional offices each headed by an Executive Engineer, one at Bangalore which comprises four sub-divisions each headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer with their headquarters at Bangalore (Sub-Division) I and II, Mysore (Sub-diveision) III, and Shimoga (Sub-Division) IV and another divisional Office at Belgaum, which comprises of three sub-divisions at Belgaum, Mangalore and Gulbarga each headed by an Assistant Engineer and one Electrical Sub-Division at Bangalore headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer(Electrical) are functioning under control of this office. Superintending Engineer in the head office is the immediate superior to Chairman and Managing Director.

Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation

The Karnataka State Ware Housing Corporation is functioning in the State since 1957 and its main activities are the scientific storage of food grains and other materials, and soil fumigation, aerial fumigation, Farmers' Extension Service and Disinfection work. The Managing Director is the head of the office and he is assisted by three General Managers, one Manager (Training), four Regional Managers, one Administrative Personal Officer, One Vigilance officer, six Deputy Managers, one Assistant Executive Engineer and other staff. It has four divisions having Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Raichur as headquarters and 97 State warehouses headed by Ware House Managers. The Managing Director is under the control of the Chairman and Board of Directors.

Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation

Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation Limited headed by a Chairman and Managing Director was established in 1987 under the Companies Act 1956 to promote Women Welfare and its main focus is on the target of group of women below the poverty line or marginally above the poverty line, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, minorities, backward classes and middle class women. The main objectives are to promote schemes for sustained income generating activities, giving priority to single women and IRDP beneficiaries, to facilitate availability of credit through banks and other financial institutions, to extend technical assistance, to promote and strengthen women's organisations and to arrange need based training to women in Industrial Training Institutes, Women's polytechnics and other Government institutions. The head of the Corporation is assisted by two General Managers, one Company Secretary, one Administrative Officer, one Industrial Promotion Officer, one Manager and other

staff. The Project Officer, Devadasi Rehabilitation Project, Ghataprabha, Belgaum district and the Project Officer, Devadasi Rehabilitation Project, Jamkhandi, Bijapur district are functioning under and control of this office.

Following are the Boards and Corporations of the Government of Karnataka other than those discussed and in other Chapters.

1. Karnataka Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Karnataka Compost Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore
3. Karnataka Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd., Bangalore.
4. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation, Bangalore.
5. Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board, Bangalore
6. Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation, Bangalore.
7. Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bangalore.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Accountant General, Bangalore

The Controller's office, Mysore was changed as Accountant General, Mysore on 1-4-1950 at the time of Federal financial integration. The office was bifurcated into two units of Accountant General-I and Accountant General-II in February 1981. On restructuring of cadres on 1st March 1984 separate offices were formed for accounts and entitlement and for audit functions. The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) is assisted by five Deputy Accountant Generals to supervise the work with regard to administration, funds, gazetted entitlement, pensions and accounts and they are assisted by Accounts Officers, Assistant Accounts Officers, Section Officers, Supervisors and other staff. The main functions of the office of the Accounts and Entitlement are compilation and maintenance of accounts of the State, settlement of pensionary benefits and maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of the State Government Employees, Regulation of pay and maintenance of leave account and issue of pay slips to Gazetted Officers of the State Government and inspection of treasuries.

Indian Audit and Accounts Department

The Offices of the Accountant General (Audit) I & II Karnataka, Bangalore were formed during 1984, consequent on the restructuring of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. The Accountant General (Audit-I) who is the head of the office of the Accountant General (Audit-I) holds direct charge of Efficiency-cum-Performance Audit Reports and Internal Test audit in addition to the overall supervision of the office. There is one Senior Deputy Accountant General who supervises the administrative wing of both the offices of Accountant General (Audit) I & II and Central Audit of Accountant General (Audit-I). There are three other Deputy Accountants Generals to supervise the other groups of outside Audit Wing (Civil), outside Audit (Zilla Parishads) and the Commercial Audit Wing. The Accountant General (Audit-II) who is the head of

the Office of the Accountant General (Audit -II) holds direct charge of Efficiency-cum-performance Audit, Reports and Internal Test Audit wing in addition to the overall supervision of the office. There is one Branch office at Dharwad under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant General (Zilla Parishad). Both the offices have State-wide jurisdiction and also Goa for Central Revenue Audit-Direct Taxes and they are controlled by the Controller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Office of the Director for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ex-Officio Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning in Bangalore. The Main function of this office is to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission is invested with all the powers of Civil court while investigating or inquiring matters relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Director is assisted by one Research Officer, one Senior Investigator two Investigators, one Personal Assistant, one Office Superintendent and other staff. The Joint Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi is the immediate superior to this office.

Sports Authority of India (See Chapter III)

All India Radio

The All India Radio has nine stations in the State. The Bangalore Station, has a programme wing headed by the Station Director, an Engineering Wing headed by the Superintending Engineer, an Administrative Wing headed by the Administrative Office, a Audience Research Unit headed by the Assistant News Editor and there are supporting staff in all these wings and units. Its programme jurisdiction is extended to Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu and has the administrative jurisdiction over the entire State. Three stations were opened in Karnataka during recent years at Hassan (1991), Chitradurga (1991) and Hospet (1992) bringing the total number of stations to nine. The Director-General, All India Radio, New Delhi is the controlling authority of AIR (See chapter VII also).

Add to page No. 504:

Anthropological Survey of India

The name of the office with effect from February 1990 is Southern Regional Centre and Deputy Director/Superintending Anthropologist is the head of the office housed at Mysore. The office has five sections, namely Cultural Anthropology, Physical Anthropology, and Administrative and Auxiliary Sections. The Deputy Director is assisted by two Superintending Anthropologists, a Junior Administrative Officer and other staff members. It has brought out a book on *People of India; An Introduction* during 1992. The Director-General, Anthropological Survey of India, New Delhi, is the Head of the Department.

C.F.T.R.I Liaison Office

The Liaison office of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Bangalore came into being during 1984. It is headed by a Liaison Officer. Liaison and Public Relations works are the main activities of the office. This office is controlled by the Director of Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Add to Page No 505:

Atomic Energy

The Office of the Southern Circle at Bangalore, Atomic Minerals Division has been redesignated as the Regional Centre for Exploration and Research of Atomic Minerals during 1986 and is headed by the Regional Director. Exploration and Research for Atomic Minerals are the main activities of this office. The Centre has 161 scientific and technical staff and 201 administrative and auxiliary staff. The present jurisdiction of this Centre is Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh below south of 150 latitude. It has two sub-regional centres one at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala and another at Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Add to Page No 507:

Imports and Exports

The designation of the head of the office has been changed as the Joint Director General of Foreign Trade during 1993 and the earlier designation was the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Its main functions are the issue of import and export licenses and grant of export incentives. The head of the office at Bangalore is assisted by the one Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade and two Assistant Director Genreal of Foreign Trade. There are two offices under the jurisdiction of the office, viz., Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

The office of the Senior Electrical Engineer (Inspection), Chittaranjan Locomotive Works(Indian Railways), is functioning in Bangalore since 1975, with the main objective of inspecting the locomotive equipments with the assistance of Senior Electrical Engineers, shop superintendents and other staff. This office has jurisdiction over the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and it is under the control of the Chief Electrical Engineer, Chittaranjan Locomotives, West Bengal.

Add to Page No 506:

Department of Company Affairs

There are two Group 'A' posts, two Group 'B' Posts, 20 Group 'C' Posts and five Group 'D' posts in the department and totally there are 29 posts. The

Regional Director, Department of Company Affairs, Madras is the controlling authority of this office.

The Gas Turbine Research Establishment

The Gas Turbine Research Establishment coming under Research and development organisation, Government of India, Ministry of Defence is functioning in Bangalore and it is headed by a Director. The Director is assisted by Civilian Scientists, Non-Scientific Officers, Service Officers and other staff. The office is controlled by the Controller of Research and Development, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

Films Division

The office of the Branch Manager, Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India is functioning in Bangalore since 1971. The Films Division is the single largest National Agency devoted to the production and distribution of documentaries and News Magazines. Besides it has made Education-cum-Instructional films for various Government Departments like Defence, Agriculture, Social Welfare and many others. Nearly 1,500 films produced by this have won National and International awards.

Add to page No. 508:

National Sample Survey Organisation

The Zonal Office of the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operation Division) started functioning at Bangalore, during 1975 and in the beginning it was headed by a Deputy Director and with effect from May 1988 it is headed by a Joint Director. Administration and technical co-ordination of various schemes of work and imparting in-service training to field staff of Southern Zone are the main activities of this office. The Administrative jurisdiction of this office includes States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala and Tamilnadu and Union territories of Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and totally 10 Regional offices and 30 Sub-Regional offices are functioning under this office. The Joint Director is assisted by one Assistant Director, two Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, three investigators, one Grade II Stenographer, one Lower Division Clerk and two Group 'D' officials. The Director, National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi is the controlling authority of this office.

Postal Department

The office of the Chief Postmaster General, Karnataka Postal Circle, Bangalore, was established in 1960 and in the beginning it was called the office of the Post Master General P & T, Mysore Circle. The post of the Post Master General was upgraded as the Chief Post Master General in 1989. This office has 31 Postal divisions, three Railway Mail Service Units, one Postal Mail Motor

Service, one General Post Office, one Postal Circle, Stamp Depot, three Postal Stores Depots and one Finance and Accounts Unit under its control. Administrative and operative control over functioning of the departments of Posts at the Karnataka Circle level is the main activity of this office. The Director General, Department of Posts, New Delhi, is the controlling authority of this office.

Department of Telecommunications

The Karnataka Telecommunication Circle, Bangalore, came into existence during 1974 and in 1988, the head of the Office was redesignated as the Chief General Manager, Telecommunications. The head of the office is assisted by General Managers, Deputy General Managers, Assistant General Managers, Director Telecom, Telecom District Managers and Divisional Engineers and others. Under Engineering Division, General Manager Finance, Director Finance and Accounts, Chief Accounts Officers and other staff under Accounts Division and Assistant General Manager, Chief Superintendents, Senior Superintendent Telegraph and other Staff under Traffic Division exist. Besides there is Law Officer, a Welfare Officer and a Hindi Officer. Telecom Engineering Divisions are functioning in each revenue district in the State under the control of this office. The Chairman of the Telecom Commission, New Delhi, is the controlling authority of this office.

Add To page 64-65:

Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited

This office is headed by a General Manager (Projects) who is assisted by 20 administrative staff and 30 field staff and it is in charge of works of RITES falling in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu States. Presently, it is executing works relating to Central Silk Board, Sidings for Oil Industry at Devanagunthi and Navalur and siding for New Currency Note Press for Reserve Bank of India, Mysore. The Managing Director, RITES, Corporate office, New Delhi is the controlling authority of this.

Doordarshan Kendra

Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore started functioning during 1983 and the office is headed by the Director. The Director is assisted by a Chief Producer, News Editor, Audience Research Officer, Senior Administrative Officer, Administrative Officer, Hindi Officer, Superintending Engineer, Station Engineer and other supporting staff. It has jurisdiction over the entire State. The Director General, Doordarshan, New Delhi is the controlling authority of this office.

Save Food Grain Campaign

The regional office of the Department of Save Food Grain Campaign, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of India was set up in Bangalore during

1978 with the main objective of educating the farmers, traders and all those who are involved in the storage of food grains, about scientific methods of storing food grains. It conducts various training programmes and demonstrations and also give wide publicity for this purpose. The office is headed by Deputy Director who works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Storage and Research), New Delhi. The office has its jurisdiction over Karnataka and Kerala States and Lakshadweep Islands.

Employees State Insurance Corporation

The Regional Office of Employees State Insurance Corporation is functioning at Bangalore and it is headed by a Regional Director. The head of the office is assisted by a Joint Regional Director, eight Deputy Regional Directors, two Accounts officers, twenty nine Insurance Inspectors and other staff. Administering the E.S.I. Scheme throughout the State is the main function of this office. There are 39 local offices under the control of this office. The Insurance Commissioner, E.S.I. Corporation, New Delhi is the controlling Authority of this office.

Central Pollution Control Board

The Zonal Office of the Central Pollution Control Board headed by the Zonal Officer is functioning in Bangalore. This is an autonomous organisation constituted under an Act of Parliament in the year 1974. The objective of the Board is to collect, compile and disseminate data and information on pollution and also to plan to execute schemes and projects at National level to prevent and control Pollutions. In 1978, a status report on Sanitation in 142 Class-I cities having a population of more than one lakh and in 1979 a similar report for 192 Class -II Towns having a population of more than 50,000 were prepared and both the reports were updated in the year 1989. The Board is functioning under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Department of Space

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) came to be founded in Bangalore in 1972 with the main objective of harnessing the potential of space technology for national development, specifically in the areas of telecommunication, television, broadcast, meteorology including disaster warning and resources survey management. The department is headed by the Secretary, Department of Space/Chairman, Indian Space Research Organisation supported by scientific, technical and administrative staff. The jurisdiction of this office extends to the entire country. There are space centres and units in India located at Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Bombay, Bangalore, Hassan, Thiruvanthapuram, Mahendragiri, Alwaye, Car Nicobar, Tirupati, Sriharikota, Kovalur, Hyderabad, Balasore, Kharagpur, Lucknow, New Delhi and Dehradun and liaison offices abroad.

Central Boards, Corporations and Other Bodies

1. Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore
2. Audit Board, Bangalore
3. Aviation Electronics Inspection Specification and Documentation Authority, Bangalore,
4. Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology, Bangalore.
5. Bureau of Indian Standards, Bangalore.
6. Banking Service Recruitment Board, Southern Region, Bangalore.
7. Centre for Development of Telematics, Bangalore
8. Coconut Development Board, Bangalore.
9. Centre for Artificial Intelligence, Bangalore.
10. Central Board of Film Certification, Bangalore.
11. Central Electricity Authority and Power Systems Training Institute, Bangalore.
12. Central Water Commission, Bangalore.
13. Central Ground Water Board, Bangalore.
14. Defence Research Development Organisation, Bangalore.
15. Food Corporation of India, Bangalore.
16. Handicraft and Handloom Development Corporation of India, Weavers Service Centre, Bangalore.
17. Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Bangalore.
18. Indian Oil Corporation, Bangalore.
19. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bangalore.
20. Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore.
21. National Co-operative Development Corporation, Bangalore.
22. National Dairy Development Board, Bangalore.
23. National Silkworm Seed Project, Bangalore.
24. National Productivity Council, Bangalore.
25. National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore.
26. National Council of Science Museums, VITM. Bangalore.
27. National Seeds Corporation, Bangalore.
28. National Savings Organisation, Bangalore.
29. Polytechnology Transfer Centre, Bangalore.
30. Rubber Board, Bangalore.
31. Railway Recruitment Board, Bangalore
32. Tobacco Board, Bangalore.
33. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Bangalore.

PUBLIC LIFE

Many changes have been evidenced in the course of last one decade in the public life of Karnataka. Peasants organised themselves under the banner of Karnataka Raitha Sangha, and their severe agitations against water rates in

Dharwad district, tobacco price in Belgaum district and other grievances resulted in Police firing at Navalgund, Nargund, Soundatti, Nipani and Dudda during early eighties. There grew considerable fury against the State Government. The peasants have now become reckonable force in public life and politics of Karnataka. Atrocities against the Scheduled Castes have given rise to resistance groups like Dalita Sangharsha Samiti with its branches in almost all taluks, and certain high-handed acts against the SCs at Soratur, Alagur, Saragur, Bendigeri, Devanur, etc., caused statewide commotion. The appointment of the Havanur Commission, and Venkataswamy Commission and Justice Chinnappa Reddy Commission to decide about the Reservation policy (in public service and in entry to educational institutions) were responsible for organising many community-wise conferences at regional and State level on an unprecedented scale. The Ayodhya issue, the Cauvery Water Dispute and the Mandal Agitation had their own repercussions on public life. At no time peace and tranquility of the State had been disturbed on an unprecedented scale as during the last decade and the Government has risen to the occasion to meet the situation effectively.

Improvement in printing technology has made printing on large scale cheaper and Karnataka evidenced an unprecedented expansion in the journalistic field (See Chapter XII, Journalism). Television, with a wider telecasting network, has become a very popular media, especially in urban areas. The cinema houses have suffered and theatrical performance have received a further setback. In cities and towns people get struck to the TV rather than moving out for entertainment or socialising.

The starting of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayatis have created lot of political awakening in rural areas, and party rivalries are said to have received a sharper edge. The literacy programme of recent years propagated through various means of local performing arts have created a stir in rural areas. There have been anti-drink agitations too in villages, mostly spear-headed by women.

All these are reflected in the political changes during the last decade and the election statistics presented here vouch to this

Table No 9.35

General Election to the House of People -1984 (Lok Sabha)

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>No. of seats contested</i>	<i>No. of seats won</i>	<i>Percentage of votes Polled.</i>
1.	Indian National Congress	28	24	51.63
2.	Janata Party (JNP)*	23	4	35.05
3.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	6	-	4.67
4.	Communist Party of India	2	-	1.00
5.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) or CPM	1	-	0.10
6.	Lok Dal (LKD)	7	-	0.49
7.	Independents (No. of Candidates)	267	-	7.03
	Total	334	28	-

*Headed by Chandrasekhar at the National Level.

Table 9.36**General Election to the State Legislative Assembly of 1985**

(Date of Poll 5-3-1985)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party.</i>	<i>No. of seats contested.</i>	<i>No. of seats won.</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled to valid Votes.</i>
1.	Janata Party (JNP)	207	139	43.48
2.	Indian National Congress (INC)	224	66	41.10
3.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	117	2	3.84
4.	Communist party (CPI)	8	4	1.08
5.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)	7	2	0.86
6.	Indian Congress (Socialist) (ICS)	5	-	0.08
7.	Lok Dal (LKD)	37	-	0.42
8.	Republican Party of India (RPI)	-	-	—
9.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)	2	-	0.18
10.	Independents	1188	11	8.57
Total		1795	224	-

Table No. 9.37**General Elections to the Lok Sabha - 1989**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party.</i>	<i>No. of seats contested.</i>	<i>No. of seats won.</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled to valid Votes.</i>
1.	Indian National Congress	28	27	48.90
2.	Janata Dal (J.D)	27	1	28.34
3.	Janata Party (JP)	26	-	10.59
4.	B.J.P.	5	-	2.55
5.	C.P.I.	1	-	0.77
6.	L.D.(B)	4	-	0.52
7.	Karnataka Rajya Ryata Sangha	10	-	2.69
8.	Republican Party of India	3	-	1.24
9.	Others and Independents	138	-	6.95
Total		242	28	-

Table No. 9.38**General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 1989.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party.</i>	<i>No. of seats contested.</i>	<i>No. of seats won.</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled to valid votes.</i>
1.	Indian National Congress	219	176	43.77
2.	Janata Dal	208	24	27.30
3.	Janata Party	215	2	11.40
4.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	119	4	4.13
5.	Karnataka Rajya Ryata Sangha (KRRS)	111	2	3.63
6.	C.P.I.	18	-	0.59
7.	Communist Party of India (CPM)	7	-	0.54
8.	AIADMK	1	1	0.18
9.	Muslim League	13	1	0.43
10.	Republican Party of India (RPI)	10	-	0.10
11.	Bahujan Samaja Party	4	-	0.03
12.	Independents and others	1,086	12	7.90
Total		2,011	222	-

Table No. 9.39**Ninth General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1991.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party.</i>	<i>No. of seats contested.</i>	<i>No. of seats won.</i>	<i>Percentage votes polled</i>
1.	Indian National Congress (INC)	27	22	41.98
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	27	4	28.68
3.	Janata Dal (JD)	20	-	18.55
4.	Janata Party	6	1	3.95
5.	C.P.I.	1	-	0.66
6.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)	1	-	0.19
7.	Lok Dal (L.D)	2	-	0.02
8.	Karnataka Rajya Ryata Sangha	10	-	3.84
9.	Independents and others	269	-	2.13
Total		363	27	-

Source: 1. Election Statistics of General Election to Lok Sabha, 1984; 2. Election Statistics of General Election to Legislative Assembly 1985; 3., Election Statistics of Ninth General Election to Lok Sabha, 1989; 4. Election Statistics of General Election to Legislative Assembly, 1989 and 5. Election Statistics of General Election to the Lok Sabha 1991- all, published by Chief Electoral Officer and Secretary to Government, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Karnataka, Bangalore.

CHAPTER - X

SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

THERE has been a phenomenal growth in the field of education in the State during the decade 1982-1992. The literacy percentage that was 46.20% (58% males and 33.16% females) in 1982, increased to 55.98% (67.25% males and 44.34% females). A considerable increase in the number of educational institutions necessitated by the increase in the number of school going children has also been noticed. Several High Schools (both Govt. and Private) were upgraded into Junior Colleges for the benefit of the rural folk. Besides, a number of First Grade Colleges were started by the Government and housed in the Junior College buildings, which again was to avoid inconvenience to the rural youth of commuting to far away towns and cities for further studies. Private managements followed suit. In addition to the existing Mysore, Karnataka, Mangalore and Gulbarga Universities, the decade witnessed the establishment of the Kuvempu University at Shimoga (B.R. Project); the establishment of the Agricultural University at Dharwad; starting of the Indira Gandhi National Open University unit at Bangalore; the Manipal Academy of General Education being conferred with the status of a Deemed University; Several advancements in the field of Technical Education; the introduction of job-oriented courses at P.U. level; Bachelor of Fine Arts degree being introduced in the University curriculum and such other notable developments. The Kannada University at Hampi which was started as a purely research body in 1991 is a unique event. All these have been discussed with supplementary statistical information in this chapter.