

## CHAPTER XIII

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

**T**HE work of some of the important administrative departments has been dealt with in the relevant chapters, keeping in view their gradual growth necessitated by the needs of the Welfare State. A brief account of the organisational set-up of various other departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Excise, Forests, Industries, Labour, Public Works, Social Welfare, etc., in the district has been given in this chapter. The activities of these departments and the progress achieved by them have been dealt with in other chapters.

#### **Agriculture Department**

Until recently, all the agricultural extension and development activities in Kolar district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer assisted by some technical and ministerial staff. During 1966, the district was selected for implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and the scheme was launched with effect from the 1st April 1966. Consequently, a Project Officer was appointed not only to look after the implementation of this special scheme, but also to execute all the agricultural programmes in the district. He was being assisted in his duties by the District Agricultural Officer and two Subject-Matter Specialists, one for Agronomy and another for Plant Protection. Further, in January 1967, the Agricultural Department in the State, as also in the district, was reorganised and as a result, a post of Deputy Director of Agriculture was created for the district. The post of the Project Officer itself was converted into the post of Deputy Director and the two posts of Subject-Matter Specialists were abolished and in their places, new posts of Gazetted Assistants were created. Besides, the district was divided into two agricultural sub-divisions and each sub-division was placed under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture. Thus, the Agriculture Department in the district is now headed by a Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is directly responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. Being the Chief Officer of the

Department in the district, he is in overall charge of all the activities connected with agricultural development including the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme. He has to organise, co-ordinate and supervise the several agricultural development activities at various levels with a view to stepping up agricultural production by inducing and assisting the agriculturists to take up modern and scientific methods of cultivation. The Deputy Director is being assisted in his duties by the two Assistant Directors in charge of the two agricultural sub-divisions, one Assistant Agricultural Officer in charge of oil-seeds development, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Assistant Seed Development Officer, one Assistant Agricultural Officer in charge of sugarcane development, one Assistant Manure Development Officer and some other technical and ministerial staff. Each of these officers, in turn, is assisted by two to three Field Assistants, besides some ministerial and class IV staff like demonstration maistries, attenders and the like.

The purpose of creating two agricultural sub-divisions is to carry out the several agricultural programmes more effectively throughout the district. The headquarters of one sub-division is located at Chikballapur and that of the other at Mulbagal. As already stated, each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture who is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Each Assistant Director is assisted by three Assistant Agricultural Officers, one in charge of plant protection, the second in charge of manures and the third in charge of oilseeds development, besides the necessary ministerial staff. The Assistant Directors are responsible for the successful implementation of the various agricultural development programmes in their respective jurisdictions.

The entire district having been covered by the Community Development Programme, there is an Agricultural Extension Officer in each development block, the total number of blocks being 15. These officers are under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers; but in technical matters they are under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kolar. They are assisted in their work by village-level workers called Gramsevaks. In addition, under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, ten more Agricultural Extension Officers have been appointed, thus raising the total number of Agricultural Extension Officers in the district to 25. There are also three Seed Farms in the district, one located at Burudagunte in Chintamani taluk, the second at Varadahalli in Chikballapur taluk and the third at Chikdasarhalli in Sidlaghatta taluk. Each of these Seed Farms is under the charge of a Manager.

The staff of the Department in the district give technical advice to the cultivators in order to step up production of different crops and to improve their quality and carry on propaganda and hold demonstrations on scientific methods of agriculture. The Department arranges for the supply of improved seeds, implements, chemicals and fertilisers, green manure seeds and the like. The services of tractors and bull-dozers are also made available by the Department to the cultivators. Under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, financial aid is also given to the cultivators to improve their agricultural practices.

**Animal  
Husbandry  
Department**

The animal husbandry activities in the district are looked after by a District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, who is directly responsible to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Mysore, Bangalore. He supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district and guides the veterinarians in charge of these institutions in the discharge of their functions. The main functions of the District Officer are : to take care of the general health of the livestock, treatment against various livestock diseases, prevention of contagious diseases and breeding of improved stocks of animals and birds. He has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-decrepit cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods.

The District Officer, who has his headquarters at Kolar, is assisted in his duties by 31 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of the various veterinary institutions in the district and a number of other technical personnel like Stockmen, besides the necessary ministerial staff. The Stockmen or locally trained personnel are stationed in the various rural areas of the district and are under the guidance and control of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons stationed in the taluk and block headquarters, who, in turn, are responsible to the District Officer. Apart from the several veterinary hospitals and dispensaries manned by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and other technical personnel, there are also a Regional Poultry Farm, three Piggery Blocks, two Key-village Blocks and 38 Artificial Insemination Units and a Regional Laboratory in the district—all manned by trained technical personnel. There are also eight Sheep Breeding Centres in the district, which are supervised and controlled by a Superintendent, who is in charge of the Sheep and Wool Development Scheme in the district and who also has his headquarters at Kolar.

**Commercial  
Taxes  
Department**

There is a Commercial Tax Officer at Kolar who looks after the administration of the Commercial Taxes Department in the district. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. There are also three Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in the district with

their headquarters at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields and Chikballapur. Besides, there is also an Additional Assistant Commercial Tax Officer at the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Commercial Tax Officer, Kolar, is the assessing officer under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, in respect of commercial dealers whose turnover extends to Rs. 40,000 and above. He is also the assessing authority under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. He has powers to exempt such of the entertainments from payment of the entertainment tax as are provided in the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, and is also an appellate authority under the Act. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers have powers to assess commercial transactions with a turnover of less than Rs. 40,000 under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957. In addition, they are also Entertainment Tax Officers under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. As in the case of the Commercial Tax Officer, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers also have powers to assess all dealers whose business turnover falls below Rs. 40,000, under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, has been designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner for the Community Development Programme in the district. In this work, he is assisted by a District Development Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner in the district headquarters and Block Development Officers in the development blocks. The entire district having been covered by this programme, there are, in all, 15 development blocks in the district, each headed by a Block Development Officer. All these development blocks are under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. According to the standard staff pattern of the development blocks, each block consists of the following Extension Officers: (1) Agricultural Extension Officer, (2) Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, (3) Rural Engineering Extension Officer, (4) Co-operative Extension Officer, (5) Social Education Organiser, (6) Mukya Sevika, and (7) Industrial Extension Officer. Panchayat Extension Officers are also working in some of the blocks. In addition, there are 10 Gramsevaks and one Gramsevika in each block to work at the village-level. These village-level workers are trained in the fundamentals of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural engineering, health and sanitation and crafts. They are required to advise and guide the villagers in all aspects of rural life.

**Community  
Development  
organisation**

The progress reports of all the blocks in the district are reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner and after approval sent to the Divisional Commissioner and the Development Commissioner once a month. The heads of the several development departments in the district are responsible for the proper

execution of the various block-level programmes concerning their departments. The Deputy Commissioner, in his capacity as the Deputy Development Commissioner, is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division, who is also the Joint Development Commissioner for the Division, who, in turn, is responsible to the Development Commissioner at the State-level.

**Co-operative  
Department**

The activities of the Co-operative Department in the district were being supervised by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies until recently. However, with the reorganisation of the department in the latter half of 1966, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed with effect from 1st October 1966, charged with the responsibility of promoting the co-operative movement in the district. He is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. He is assisted by two Assistant Registrars in the sub-divisional level, one stationed at Kolar and the other at Chikballapur. The Assistant Registrars are responsible for the promotion of the co-operative movement in their respective subdivisions.

The Assistant Registrars inspect the co-operative societies in their jurisdictions and supervise their working. They have also powers to register co-operative societies (except special types of societies), to amalgamate them wherever necessary, to hear and dispose of disputes arising from the societies, to conduct enquiries and to execute decrees. They are assisted in their duties by Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, Sales Officers, Arbitration Inspectors, Marketing Inspectors, Land Mortgage Inspectors, Land Valuation Officers, etc. At the block-level, the Assistant Registrars are assisted by Co-operative Extension Officers. They have also some other officers under them like the Recovery Officer, Executive Officer attached to the District Central Co-operative Bank, Inspectors for execution of pending decrees, Inspectors to look after weavers' societies and Inspectors for money-lenders.

On the audit side, there is a District Co-operative Audit Officer in Kolar who is directly responsible to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is responsible for the audit of all the co-operative societies in the district. He is, in turn, assisted by 18 Auditors excluding the special staff appointed exclusively for individual societies for audit purposes.

**Employment  
and Training  
Department**

The Department of Employment and Training was created in the year 1964. Prior to that, these functions were being attended to by the Department of Labour, headed by the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. After the bifurcation of the Department, a separate Directorate was created with a Director

of Employment and Training as its head at the State-level. The Department maintains an Employment Exchange at the Kolar Gold Fields headed by a District Employment Officer. The main function of the District Employment Officer is to bring together employers needing workers and workers seeking employment, so that the employers could find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. This is done through a process of registering the particulars of candidates seeking employment and the vacancies notified by the employers. The District Employment Officer is assisted in his duties by a Junior Statistical Officer and five ministerial staff. The Junior Statistical Officer is required to compile a quarterly report of Area Employment Market Information for publication.

The Department is also running an Industrial Training Centre in the district at Kolar Gold Fields. The Centre is headed by a Principal and there are 25 Instructors and six ministerial staff working under him. Both the District Employment Officer and the Principal of the Industrial Training Centre are responsible to the Director of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is in charge of the administration of the Excise Department in the district. Till October 1967, he was being assisted in this work by a District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise and an Assistant Inspector. But consequent on the relaxation of prohibition by the State Government with effect from 15th October 1967, the set-up of this department in the district has been reorganised and expanded. The Deputy Commissioner is now assisted by an Assistant District Excise Officer, who acts as his Headquarters Assistant in all excise matters. The latter is, in turn, assisted by an Excise Inspector for Prosecution and some ministerial staff in the district headquarters.

For purposes of excise administration, the district has been divided into four ranges, with headquarters at Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar and Bangarpet, under the charge of an Excise Inspector each with some ministerial and class IV staff. These ranges have been further sub-divided into sub-ranges, each under the charge of an Excise Assistant Inspector with three class IV staff under him. While the Chikballapur range has five sub-ranges, the other three ranges have three sub-ranges each, thus constituting, in all, 14 sub-ranges. There are also eleven arrack bonded depots in the district, at the rate of one at each taluk headquarters. The staff associated with these depots is a second division clerk and a peon.

The Assistant District Excise Officer exercises certain independent powers under the excise laws. He also controls and

exercises supervision over all the excise staff in the district. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to issue tree tapping licences and transport permits, to inspect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor manufacturing units and to book cases in respect of contravention of excise laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and also prevention of malpractices. The duties of the Excise Assistant Inspectors include inspection of arrack depots and shops, marking trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

**Fisheries  
Department**

The administrative control of the Fisheries Department in Kolar district vests with the Fisheries Officer, Bangalore, who is responsible to the Director of Fisheries in Mysore, Bangalore. There is an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries stationed at Chikballapur, assisted by two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, one stationed at Peresandra and the other at Chikballapur. Besides, there is one Fisheries Inspector stationed at Bethamangala, with two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries to assist him. Some fishery watchers and fishermen are attached to each of these units.

There are also two Fisheries Extension Officers attached to the community development blocks in the district. Of these, one is stationed at Kolar and the other at Mulbagal. They work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers. Each of these Extension Officers is assisted by two fishermen.

**Food and  
Civil Supplies  
Department**

The Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State came into being during the early years of the second world war. It is being continued from time to time with varying strength and varying functions depending upon the nature and extent of food and other controls in force at the time. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is in charge of the work of both food and civil supplies in the district and he is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in so far as the work of this department is concerned. His functions comprise, among other things, keeping in touch with the supply position and price-trends of essential foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots wherever necessary and equitably allocating the supplies of foodgrains allotted to the district. He has to arrange for procurement of foodgrains and take such other measures as may be necessary, from time to time, in consonance with the policy of the Government in food matters and the rules and regulations in force, to regulate the supplies of essential foodgrains in the district.

In his duties relating to food supplies, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted, in the headquarters, by a Food Assistant (of

the status of Assistant Commissioner), one Food Inspector, one Assistant Food Inspector and ten ministerial staff. The Tahsildars in the taluks also assist the Deputy Commissioner in this work, for which purpose they have been provided with additional ministerial staff. There are two Godown Superintendents, one stationed at Kolar Gold Fields and another at Bangarpet, assisted by a Senior Godown-keeper each. Besides, there are two Junior Godown-keepers at Kolar Gold Fields and one at Bangarpet, and necessary ministerial staff.

Since informal rationing has been introduced in Kolar Gold Fields, there is also a Rationing Officer at this place, assisted by two first grade Food Inspectors, one second grade Food Inspector and five members of ministerial staff.

As already stated, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is also in charge of the administration of civil supplies in the district. There is one Assistant Inspector of Civil Supplies and Iron and Steel, stationed at Bangalore who is in charge of both Bangalore and Kolar districts. He frequently visits Kolar and other important places in the district. His duties are to report the wholesale and retail rates as also the availability of essential commodities like cloth and yarn, iron and steel and scrap metal in the district. There is a proposal to post a separate Assistant Inspector to Kolar district as in the case of similarly placed districts in the State.

For administrative purposes, the entire revenue district of **Forest** Kolar is constituted into a Forest Division, called the **Kolar Department** Forest Division. It consists of five Forest Ranges covering all the taluks. The Ranges are: (1) the Kolar Range covering Kolar and Mulbagal taluks, (2) the Srinivaspur Range consisting of Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks and part of Kolar taluk, (3) the Chikballapur Range comprising Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks, (4) the Malur Range covering Malur and Bangarpet taluks and (5) the Bagepalli Range covering Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kolar Division, Kolar, is the officer in charge of the department in the district. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary.

Each Forest Range is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer subordinate to the Divisional Forest Officer and he is assisted by protective and office staff to carry out the range administration. There is also another Range Forest Officer in Kolar to prevent the smuggling of sandal and other forest produce. Besides, there are also three Plantation Range Forest Officers, one in Kolar, one at Sidlaghatta and another at Chintamani, and yet another Range Forest Officer at Chikballapur in charge of sandalwood extraction. Thus, there are in all ten Range Forest Officers



in the district under the Divisional Forest Officer. They are in turn assisted by 24 Foresters and 86 Forest Guards.

The Forest Division executes the scheme of afforestation of the once depleted State forests in the district. The department maintains plantations and village forests in order to supply small timber, firewood and minor forest produce to the people besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area. During the last three Five-Year Plan periods, a considerable area has been brought under afforestation schemes and this work is being continued now on a more intensive scale. The plantations are multi-purpose in their nature and are raised under the various development schemes of the Forest Department.

**Horticulture  
Department**

The Horticultural Department in Kolar district is headed by a Tuber Crop Development Officer who is in charge of all the horticultural development activities in the district. He is an independent officer in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Senior Assistant Botanist stationed at Chikballapur and 13 Horticultural Assistants stationed both in the district and taluk headquarters. Besides, there is also a Plant Propagator and 24 Field Assistants. The latter are working in the different taluks of the district under the Horticultural Assistants.

The Tuber Crop Development Officer visits the places where his services are needed in connection with the development of horticulture. He gives advice and technical help in regard to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. He also does propaganda work by organising exhibitions and issuing good quality seeds and plants to the cultivators in the local *jatras* and other public gatherings. He helps in the preparation of layouts of bungalow and kitchen gardens, and inspects lands for opening of fruit and vegetable gardens. Besides, he also takes measures for the control of pests and diseases of horticultural plants.

**Industries  
Department**

There is an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce at Kolar, who is in charge of the administration of the department in the district. In general, he is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, and in so far as his work in respect of industrial co-operatives, industrial estates, small-scale industries and administration is concerned, he is responsible to the respective Joint Directors at the State-level. The main functions of the Assistant Director are undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information, drawing up

of schemes and plans for the development of industries taking into consideration various economic factors like availability of raw materials, labour, transport, power and water facilities in the area, and supervision of the activities of rural artisan training centres, model craft centres and sales emporia of the department. He also exercises supervision over the activities of industrial co-operative societies in the district. He has also to implement the plans and schemes pertaining to several industries, such as hand-looms, power-looms, handicrafts, coir and other small-scale industries, khadi and village industries, recommend deserving cases for supply of machinery under the hire-purchase scheme from the National Small Industries Corporation, guide the small-scale industries in the matter of location and procurement of raw materials, give technical guidance to the industrialists and inspect loan records under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act and other enactments. He has also to keep a watch over the progress of work of the Industrial Extension Officers attached to the community development blocks.

During 1967, the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Kolar, was being assisted in his duties by a Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor, one District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators and two Bee-keeping Demonstrators, besides necessary ministerial staff. Of the two Bee-keeping Demonstrators, one is stationed at Chikballapur and the other at Sidlaghatta. There are also eleven Industrial Extension Officers attached to the community development blocks, to look after the works connected with arts, crafts and other industrial programmes in the blocks. Although they work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers, they are under the technical control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

There are also a Government Wool Spinning Centre at Kolar, an Artisan Training Institute at Chikballapur and a Government Training-cum-Servicing Workshop at Gauribidanur under the general control of the Assistant Director. The Government Wool Spinning Centre is headed by a Manager, who is assisted by a Weaving Supervisor, a Weaving Demonstrator, a Yarn Inspector and three wool clippers. The Artisan Training Institute is managed by a Superintendent and there are five Instructors and five Assistant Instructors to assist him. The Government Training-cum-Servicing Workshop is looked after by a Foreman, assisted by three technical staff. Some ministerial staff is also attached to each of these institutions. The heads of these institutions are responsible to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

**Information  
and Tourism  
Department**

There is a District Publicity Officer in Kolar district for publicising the various developmental activities and welfare measures of the Government, especially those undertaken under the successive Five-Year Plans, among the people with a view to enlisting their co-operation and active participation in the task of national development. For this purpose, various media of publicity and propaganda, such as film shows, exhibitions, press releases, etc., are made use of. There are also four Radio Supervisors of the Department at Kolar, Malur, Chikballapur and Chintamani who look after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community radio sets in the rural areas of the district. Upto the end of 1967, 495 community radio sets had been installed in the district.

While the District Publicity Officer is responsible to the Director of Information and Tourism in Mysore, Bangalore, the Radio Supervisors are responsible to the Assistant Radio Engineer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

**Labour  
Department**

An Assistant Labour Commissioner is in charge of the work of the Labour Department in Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur districts. He is also *ex-officio* Conciliation Officer. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his work by a Labour Officer, who has also jurisdiction over the three districts (including Kolar) referred to above. Besides, at the district level, there are four Labour Inspectors in Kolar district, one each at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Chikballapur. The Assistant Commissioner has to enforce the various labour laws in the districts coming under his jurisdiction. He has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees in the various industrial establishments located in his jurisdiction. If industrial disputes occur, the Assistant Commissioner, by virtue of the powers vested in him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has to mediate and bring about an amicable settlement and strive to maintain cordial relations between the employers and the employees. He is also the Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act.

The Labour Officer supervises and guides the work of the Labour Inspectors in the district. Besides, as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, he inspects the various factories and establishments so as to ensure that the provisions of these Acts are implemented by the employers. He also attends to the work relating to the administration of the Maternity Benefits Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Indian Trade Unions Act, Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act and the Working Journalists'

(Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act in the district. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the districts coming under his jurisdiction. The Labour Inspectors look after the enforcement of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and other labour laws in the district. They work under the administrative control of the Labour Officer.

There is also an Inspector of Factories for Bangalore Division, who looks after the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, in his jurisdiction including Kolar district.

The work of the Land Records, Survey and Settlement Department in the district is under the charge of a District Survey Officer. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in all administrative matters and to the Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in Mysore, Bangalore, in all technical matters. The District Survey Officer is assisted in his work by some executive staff consisting of Supervisors and Surveyors. His main functions are to bring the survey records of the villages up-to-date during the currency of the settlement and incorporate all changes in the survey records. He has also to conduct inspection of boundary-stones. The Surveyors and Village Accountants also make arrangements for the re-fixation of missing survey-stones and village boundaries.

**Land Records,  
Survey and  
Settlement  
Department**

The Taluk Surveyors, who work under the supervision of the District Surveyor, are the primary agencies in undertaking survey of lands in their taluks in respect of the following items: (1) land acquisition, (2) alienation, (3) *darkhast* (assignments), (4) 'F' lines (boundaries of fields), (5) *patta* sub-divisions, and (6) house cases in towns.

The Marketing Department in the district is under the charge of a District Marketing Officer. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Marketing Inspector and some ministerial staff. The main functions of the District Marketing Officer include, among other things, conducting of market surveys, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important commodities and supervision of regulated markets in the district. He is also required to collect data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned.

**Marketing  
Department**

There is also an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures at Kolar to look after the administration of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, in the district. He is assisted in his duties by two Inspectors of Weights and Measures,

one at Kolar and the other at Chikballapur. The Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures is directly responsible to the Joint Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

At the State-level, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore, is the authority concerned with the administration of both these aspects of work. For this purpose, the Registrar is designated as the *ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer and the *ex-officio* Controller of Weights and Measures, respectively.

**Public Works  
Department**

The Public Works Department mainly deals with the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads, bridges and buildings and the other works of public utility like irrigation, water supply and underground drainages. The organisation of the department in the district consists of two Public Works Divisions with their headquarters at Kolar and Chikballapur, each under the charge of an Executive Engineer. The jurisdiction of the Kolar Division extends over Kolar, Srinivaspur, Mulbagal, Bangarpet and Malur taluks, while that of Chikballapur Division extends over Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks. Both the Executive Engineers are directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore, and are in charge of the administration of the department in their respective jurisdictions. The Kolar Division comprises five sub-divisions while the Chikballapur Division consists of four sub-divisions. Each sub-division is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is assisted by some other technical staff, such as Junior Engineers and Supervisors.

Thus, the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, has, under him, five Assistant Engineers in charge of the five sub-divisions, a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer at the Divisional office, 16 Junior Engineers and 31 Supervisors, besides some Draughtsmen, Tracers and ministerial staff. The Executive Engineer, Chikballapur Division, is assisted by four Assistant Engineers in charge of the four sub-divisions, one Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer at the Divisional office, seven Junior Engineers, 28 Supervisors, 9 Draughtsmen and two Tracers besides some ministerial staff.

The Executive Engineers also execute major works of local bodies with the approval of the Government. They are empowered to sanction all estimates of budgeted works upto Rs. 50,000 and entrust them to contractors for execution after calling for tenders. In their capacity as the technical advisers at the divisional level, they scrutinise the works taken up by other departments in the district. They have been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code. They

have powers to accept tenders upto Rs. one lakh, provided the excess of the tender amount over the sanctioned estimate is not more than eight per cent of the latter. This is, however, subject to the overall condition that in all cases, only the lower or the lowest of more than one tender should be accepted. They are touring officers and have to carry out detailed inspections of roads, bridges, buildings, canals, irrigation works and the like. They are also *ex-officio* technical advisers to the municipalities and other local bodies in their respective jurisdictions.

The Assistant Engineers, who are directly responsible to their respective Executive Engineers, are empowered to execute all public works in their jurisdictions. They can make payments of bills upto Rs. 1,000. This is subject to the condition that there should be sanctioned estimates and that there should be no deviations from the sanctioned estimates and that grants should be available. They can accord technical sanctions to estimates of works taken by or through the agency of Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats upto a limit of Rs. 5,000. The main functions of the Assistant Engineers include, inspection of works, check-measuring of works executed and arranging payments, conducting of surveys and preparation of project estimates. They are *ex-officio* Taluk Irrigation Officers and members of the Block Development Advisory Committees in their respective jurisdictions.

The Junior Engineers and Supervisors also prepare project estimates and execute works at the lower level. They record measurements of works executed and prepare bills for the works done. They are also responsible for the proper maintenance of roads, buildings, bridges, channels and avenue trees within their jurisdictions. They also control water supply in respect of irrigation works. The Draughtsmen and Assistant Draughtsmen in the Divisional offices attend to scrutiny of project reports received from the various Assistant Engineers.

The administration of the Registration and Stamps Department in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner himself in his capacity as the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps. In so far as these aspects of work are concerned, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by a Headquarters Assistant and some ministerial staff. Besides, there are Sub-Registrars in all taluk headquarters except Gudibanda, where the Taluk Sheristedar himself functions also as Sub-Registrar.

**Registration  
and Stamps  
Department**

The District Registrar exercises general superintendence and control over all the Registration Officers in the district. He can also, at his discretion, receive and register documents, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of Wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The District Registrar is empowered to hold enquiries and pass orders on appeals preferred by the public against the orders of the Registering Officers. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration and in this capacity he has to inspect all the Sub-Registrars' offices in the district. The Sub-Registrars are responsible for registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriages Act of 1954.

As Collector of Stamps, the Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Mysore Stamps Act, 1957, and the Mysore Stamps Rules, 1958. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Deputy Commissioner also in this work. The powers of the Collector of Stamps are delegated to the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers and the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Collector of Stamps is empowered to take suitable action under various sections of the Mysore Stamps Act. He has to deal with documents which are brought to him for adjudication and to fix stamp duty and penalty on documents impounded and forwarded by the Sub-Registrars.

There is also an Inspector of Stamps for Bangalore Division, with jurisdiction over Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts. He has also powers to inspect the Registration offices with a view to checking leakage of stamp revenue.

**Religious and  
Charitable  
Endowments  
Department**

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is the Muzrai Officer of the district and he has control over all the Muzrai institutions in the district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Religious and Charitable Endowments in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of Muzrai matters. He administers the affairs relating to the Muzrai institutions in his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1927, and the rules thereunder. In this work, he is assisted by some ministerial staff in the headquarters.

The two Assistant Commissioners in the revenue sub-divisions and eleven Tahsildars in the taluks, who are subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, also exercise the powers and perform the duties of Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The Tahsildars, as Taluk Muzrai Officers, control and inspect all Muzrai institutions in their taluks. They have powers to

enquire into the claims of the temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

There is an Assistant Director of Sericulture in Kolar, who **Sericulture**  
supervises the sericultural activities not only in Kolar district but **Department**  
also in Devanahalli and Hoskote taluks of Bangalore district. He is directly responsible to the Director of Sericulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Sericultural Assistant located at Sidlaghatta, three Senior Sericultural Inspectors and seven Sericultural Inspectors each of whom is in charge of a silk farm or a grainage. There are in all two silk farms, one nursery, ten grainages and eleven chawki rearing centres in the district. Besides, there are also about 80 private grainages licensed by the department. While the silk farms produce seeds of foreign races which are required for cross-breeding purposes, the grainages prepare cross-breed silk-worm eggs and issue them to the rearers.

The duties of the executive officials of the department in the district comprise, among other things, inspection of silk-worm rearing and mulberry gardens, propaganda work, offering of technical advice and guidance to the sericulturists, preparation and distribution of disease-free and foreign race layings, supervision over the work of silk farms, grainages and other sericultural institutions.

There is a District Social Welfare Officer at Kolar who is **Social**  
responsible for the implementation of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and **Welfare**  
other Backward Classes in the district. While he works under **Department**  
the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, he is under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare in Mysore, Bangalore. At the taluk level, the District Social Welfare Officer is assisted in his work by Social Welfare Inspectors, who, however, work under the supervision of the Block Development Officers. There are 22 Nurseries-cum-Women Welfare Centres in the district. One Organiser and one Conductress are attached to each of these centres. The Department also runs four Tailoring Centres in the district for the benefit of the women belonging to the above classes, under the charge of a Craft Instructress each. There is also an Occupational Institute at Gauribidanur, with an attached hostel, for imparting training in tailoring and stenography. The Institute is headed by a Principal, who is also the Superintendent of the hostel. The other staff attached to the Institute are : two Chief Instructresses in charge of the two sections, two Assistant Instructresses or Instructors, 2 helpers and some ministerial and class IV staff. The other institutions run by the Department in the district are : 15 hostels for boys and 5 hostels for girls, each under the charge of



a Superintendent and one Ashram School at Chikka-Tirupati in Malur taluk under the charge of a teacher.

The Director of Social Welfare is also the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. For looking after this aspect of the work in the district, there are two Probation Officers, one at Kolar for the administration of the Probation of Offenders' Act and another at the Kolar Gold Fields for the administration of the Children's Act. The latter is in charge of a Remand Home established at the place under the Act. Besides, there is also a Reception Centre at the Kolar Gold Fields established under the Act for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls. This centre is headed by a Superintendent. All these functionaries are responsible to the Regional Probation Superintendent at the State headquarters and through him to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

**Statistical  
Department**

The administration of the Statistical Department in the district is looked after by a District Statistical Officer, who is responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics in Mysore, Bangalore. He has to collect all essential and factual statistical data about the district from various Government departments and other sources and correlate and analyse them. He has to furnish those facts and figures to the head office for processing and publishing them. Besides, he is also charged with the responsibility of maintaining the register of births and deaths for the district.

The District Statistical Officer is assisted in his duties by three Senior Statistical Assistants, four Junior Statistical Assistants, one Statistical Shanbhogue and six Computers and Enumerators besides some ministerial staff.

**Transport  
Department**

Prior to 1958, for purposes of administration of the Transport Department, the district had been included in the Bangalore Division comprising five districts under one officer designated as the Regional Transport Officer having his headquarters at Bangalore. From 1st January 1958, as a result of re-organisation of the Motor Vehicles Department, each revenue district was formed into a separate region and accordingly, Kolar district also became a region from that date.

There is a Regional Transport Authority in the district which is a quasi-judicial body consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as chairman, the District Superintendent of Police and the Executive Engineer, Kolar, as official members and also one non-official member. The Regional Transport Officer, Kolar, functions as the secretary of this body, but he is not one of its regular members. He is in charge of the administration of the Motor Vehicles

Department in the district, but he works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. He is responsible to the Commissioner for Transport in Mysore, Bangalore, in all technical matters. He is the registering and licensing authority for the district in respect of all motor vehicles, both transport and non-transport. He issues tax licences to all motor vehicles in the district. He is assisted in his work by one Inspector of Motor Vehicles and some ministerial staff. The duties of the Inspector are to inspect all motor vehicles for the issue of fitness certificates; whenever accidents take place, he has to visit the spot and examine the fitness of the vehicle. He conducts tests for driving and conductors' licences regarding eligibility. At times, he has also to conduct route-surveys for assessing traffic potentialities.

Till 1964, the Deputy Commissioner was the head of the Government treasuries in the district and the District Treasury Officer was directly responsible to him. But since 1964, the Deputy Commissioner has been relieved of the burden of his treasury functions and the District Treasury Officer has been made the head of the Treasury Department in the district. He is now directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore, which post was created in 1964 consequent on the re-organisation of the Treasury Department. The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties by a Head Accountant, a Stamp Head Clerk-cum-Treasurer and some other ministerial staff. There is a Taluk Treasury in each taluk headquarters and also one at Robertsonpet, under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer each. The Sub-Treasury Officers are responsible to the District Treasury Officer. The latter, apart from supervising the District Treasury, is also empowered to inspect the taluk treasuries and supervise the work of the Sub-Treasury Officers.

**Treasury  
Department**