

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

THE functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the district have been dealt with in some of the earlier and later chapters of this volume. In this chapter, a brief account of the organisational set-up of the various other departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Public Works, etc., has been given. The activities of several of these departments, as also the progress achieved by them, have been dealt with in the other relevant chapters; hence mainly their administrative set-up has been explained here.

Agriculture Department

Until a few years ago, all the agricultural development and extension activities in Raichur district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer, with the assistance of some technical and ministerial staff. Subsequently, with the extensive development of agriculture in the Tungabhadra ayacut area, the district came to have two District Agricultural Officers, one with headquarters at Raichur and the other at Gangavati. The latter was responsible for development of agriculture in the ayacut area. Both these officers were directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Division, whose headquarters was also located at Raichur. The Agriculture Department of the State was re-organised in January 1967, when a Senior Class I Officer, *i.e.*, a Deputy Director of Agriculture, was placed at the head of the Agriculture Department in each district and a Joint Director of Agriculture at the head of each division. Thus, the district of Raichur also came to have a Deputy Director of Agriculture at the district level in place of the above two District Agricultural Officers, whose posts were abolished. Since then, all activities connected with the development of agriculture in the district are under the charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is directly responsible to the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture, Raichur.

For purposes of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into three agricultural sub-divisions with head-

quarters at Manvi, Sindhanur and Koppal. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture. While the Manvi Sub-Division consists of Manvi and Deodurg taluks, the Sindhanur Sub-Division consists of Sindhanur, Kushtagi and Lingsugur taluks and the Koppal Sub-Division, Koppal, Gangavati and Yelburga taluks. The taluk of Raichur is, however, looked after directly by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, to whom the Assistant Directors of sub-divisions are subordinate. At the district (*i.e.*, headquarters) level, the Deputy Director of Agriculture is assisted by an Assistant Plant Protection Officer, an Assistant Manure Development Officer, an Assistant Seed Development Officer, an Assistant Agricultural Engineer, a Technical Assistant, two Assistant Agricultural Officers, one for oil-seed development and the other for land reclamation, four Field Assistants, about fifteen members of ministerial staff and an equal number of class IV staff. Each Assistant Director of Agriculture at the sub-divisional level is assisted in his duties by a fairly good number of officials, such as Assistant Agricultural Officers, Field Assistants, Supervisors, Demonstration Maistries, Fieldmen, Watchmen, Mechanics and ministerial and class IV staff. In all, there were about thirty-five Assistant Agricultural Officers including Assistant Agricultural Development Officers, 155 Field Assistants, seven Cotton Supervisors, besides other staff, in the district in 1969. (These do not include the staff attached to the various Research and Training Centres in the district).

There are nine Block Development Officers in the district, one in each full block, and six Deputy Block Development Officers, one in each sub-unit block, and they are also responsible for the implementation of the several agricultural development and extension schemes in their respective blocks with the assistance of the Agricultural Extension Officers and Gramasevaks, who belong to the Agricultural Department. The total number of Agricultural Extension Officers and Gramasevaks in the district in 1969 was 26 and 210, respectively.

For looking after the implementation of the Cotton Development Scheme in the district, there is a Cotton Superintendent at Raichur. He is assisted by a Technical Assistant, a Supervisor and a few field and ministerial staff. He works under the guidance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Raichur. There are four Seed Farms in the district, one each at Gangavati, Sindhanur, Turkondana and Guladhalli, and a Seed Processing Unit at Sindhanur, each of which is under the charge of a Manager. These Managers are responsible to the respective Assistant Directors of Agriculture.

There is an Agricultural Research Station at Dhadesugur in Sindhanur taluk. This Centre, run by the State Agricultural **Research and Training Centre**

Department, is headed by an Agronomist who is responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Raichur. The Agronomist is assisted in his duties by a Soil Physicist, seven Assistant Agricultural Officers, one Seed Farm Manager, five Field Assistants, a Mechanic, seven Fieldmen and a few members of ministerial staff. There is also a Farmers' Training School at Dhadesugur, which is looked after by a Headmaster, assisted by two Agricultural Instructors, a Horticultural Instructor, one Animal Husbandry Instructor and a few ministerial and class IV officials. A Soil Testing Laboratory has also been established at Dhadesugur, which is headed by an Assistant Soil Chemist. To assist him in his work, there are three Scientific Assistants, two Field Assistants and two Laboratory Keepers, with necessary ministerial and class IV staff. Both the Headmaster of the Farmers' Training School and the Assistant Soil Chemist of the Soil Testing Laboratory are responsible to the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture. There is another Farmers' Training Centre at Gangavati, established recently, under the charge of a Chief Instructor.

A Gramasevaks' Training Centre has been established at Odderhatti Camp in Gangavati taluk and the same has been upgraded recently. This Centre is headed by a Principal, who is also responsible to the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture. The Centre may be divided into three wings, the General Wing, the Refresher Course Wing and the Home Science Wing. In the General Wing, there are eight Instructors, one Veterinary Stockman, a Drill-cum-Camp Officer, an Artist, a Mechanic, a Carpenter-cum-Blacksmith, three drivers and some ministerial and class IV officials. The Refresher Course Wing is headed by an Officer-in-charge-cum-Agricultural Instructor, assisted by two Instructors and a clerk and two peons. In the Home Science Wing, there are a Chief Instructress, a Chief Instructor, three Assistant Instructresses, four Instructors and a few ministerial and class IV officials.

To look after the implementation of the oilseeds development scheme in the area, there is an Assistant Oilseeds Development Officer at Raichur. He works under the guidance of the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture and is assisted in his duties by three ministerial and an equal number of class IV officials.

Agricultural Engineer

There is a Divisional Agricultural Engineer at Sindhanur to help the cultivators insofar as mechanised cultivation is concerned. Being a Divisional Officer, he has jurisdiction over all the four districts of the Gulbarga Division. Since Sindhanur occupies a central place in the Tungabhadra ayacut area, which is witnessing brisk agricultural activities, this office is aptly located here. The Divisional Agricultural Engineer, who works under the general supervision of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Raichur, is assisted in his duties by a number of technical and non-technical

personnel. The sanctioned strength of his establishment includes five Foremen Supervisors, three Mechanics, four Fitters, seven Bulldozer Operators, 52 Tractor Operators, two Motor Truck Drivers, about 20 Tractor Helpers, four Cleaners, a Welder, a Carpenter, a Smith, about ten members of ministerial staff and four watchmen.

As already mentioned earlier, the headquarters of the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture is also located at Raichur. While almost all the Divisional Offices of the Gulbarga Division are located at Gulbarga, the Divisional Office of the Agriculture Department is located at Raichur with a view to enabling the Joint Director to exercise close and effective supervision over the several agricultural development schemes undertaken in the ayacut area of the Tungabhadra Project. The jurisdiction of the Joint Director extends over all the four districts of the Gulbarga Division, *viz.*, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bellary. In the Divisional Headquarters, he is assisted in his duties by a Headquarters Assistant, an Administrative Assistant, five Technical Assistants, two Superintendents, 28 members of clerical and ten of class IV staff.

Apart from these several agricultural institutions and establishments run by the State Agricultural Department in the district, there are two other Agricultural Research Stations run by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, one at Raichur and the other at Gangavati. The Station at Raichur is a Regional Research Station, situated at a distance of about two miles from the Raichur Railway Station. The Chief Scientific Officer (Entomology) of the Station is its administrative head. There is also another Chief Scientific Officer (Soil Science) in the Station; both of them are responsible to the Director of Research, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The other technical staff attached to the Station are a Plant Scientist (Oilseeds), two Assistant Plant Scientists, one for cotton and another for millets, an Assistant Pomologist, an Assistant Animal Scientist, a Farm Superintendent, 16 Research Assistants and 18 Field/Laboratory Assistants. On the administrative side, there are 26 members of the staff including class IV officials. The Gangavati Station, which is a Medium Research Station, is headed by a Farm Superintendent, who is responsible to the Chief Scientific Officer (Entomology) of the Regional Research Station, Raichur. He is assisted in his duties by a staff consisting of 14 members, including two Research Assistants and two Field Assistants. Another Research Assistant, assisted by two Field Assistants and a Typist-Clerk, is also working at the Station under a scheme for crop-logging studies on sugarcane. These officials are under the administrative and technical control of the Professor of Chemistry and Soils of the Agriculture College at Hebbal, Bangalore.

**Joint Director
of Agriculture**

In addition, a Central State Farm has been started recently near Jawalgera village in Sindhanur taluk, about 54 miles from Raichur, by the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, with the main object of producing and multiplying seeds of high-yielding varieties of crops. The Farm is headed by a General Manager (Director) who is assisted by a Mechanical Engineer, an Irrigation Engineer, a Deputy Director and an Administrative Officer. These are, in turn, assisted by some technical officers and also by necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

The main functions of the Agricultural Department in the district are to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the quality of the various crops and to carry on propaganda among the agriculturists about scientific methods of agriculture by conducting demonstrations, organising crop competitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds, modern implements, chemicals and fertilisers and the like. The services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available by the Department to interested cultivators. Under the Intensive Agricultural Area and District Programmes, loans and subsidies and assistance of other kinds are also given to the cultivators.

**Animal
Husbandry
Department**

The District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, is the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry in the district. He is directly responsible to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bangalore. He supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district under his control and guides the veterinarians in charge of these institutions in the discharge of their functions. He is assisted in his administrative duties in the district headquarters by four ministerial and two class IV officials. Under him, there are two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the district headquarters and one each in the taluk headquarters in charge of the veterinary hospitals. Besides, there are also three Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Extension Officers) in charge of the Applied Nutrition Programme blocks at Gangavati and Kushtagi. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are assisted in their duties by three Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors each.

Apart from the veterinary hospitals at the district and taluk headquarters, there are 18 rural veterinary dispensaries in the district manned by Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, who work under the control and supervision of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the respective taluks. There is a Regional Poultry Farm at Gangavati under the charge of a Manager and a Poultry Extension Centre at Raichur under the charge of a Poultry Assistant. While the Manager of the Regional Poultry

Farm has, under him, a Poultry Assistant, a Collection Supervisor, a Junior Co-operative Inspector, a Poultry Supervisor and three ministerial and six class IV officials, the Poultry Assistant of the Poultry Extension Centre is assisted by a Poultry Attendant.

There are two Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in the district, one at Ginigera and the other at Koppal, under the charge of Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors. They work under the control of the Superintendent of Sheep and Wool Development Scheme, Hospet (in Bellary district). There is also a Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm and a Centralised Semen Collection Centre at Munirabad under the charge of a Superintendent and an Officer-in-charge, respectively. Both these officers are directly responsible to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bangalore. While the Superintendent of the Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm has, under him, an Assistant Superintendent, a Dairy Supervisor and about a dozen other class III and 33 class IV officials, the Officer-in-charge of the Centralised Semen Collection Centre is assisted by two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and a few other class III and class IV officials.

The main functions of the Department in the district are to take care of the general health of livestock, treatment against various livestock diseases, prevention of contagious diseases and breeding of improved stocks of animals and birds. The Department has also to arrange for the castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-descript cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods.

For the administration of commercial taxes, there are two Commercial Tax Officers and three Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in the district. While the headquarters of the Commercial Tax Officers are located at Raichur and Gangavati, those of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are located at Raichur, Gangavati and Koppal. While the jurisdiction of the Commercial Tax Officer, Raichur, extends over Raichur, Manvi and Deodurg taluks, the remaining taluks of Gangavati, Koppal, Sindhanur, Lingsugur, Yelburga and Kushtagi come under the jurisdiction of the Commercial Tax Officer, Gangavati. Similarly, the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Raichur, extends over Raichur, Manvi and Deodurg taluks, while that of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Gangavati, covers Gangavati, Sindhanur and Lingsugur taluks. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Koppal, has jurisdiction over the remaining taluks of Koppal, Yelburga and Kushtagi.

**Commercial
Taxes
Department**

Both the Commercial Tax Officers and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, who has his

headquarters at Bellary. The Commercial Tax Officers and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are independent registering and assessing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. The difference in authority between the two lies in their pecuniary jurisdictions. While the Commercial Tax Officers are empowered to assess cases of dealers whose business turnover is Rs. 40,000 and above, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers assess cases of dealers whose turnover is above Rs. 10,000 and below Rs. 40,000. Dealers, whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 10,000, are not assessed for commercial tax. Each of the officers is assisted in his duties by one or two Commercial Tax Inspectors and five to seven ministerial and three class IV officials, besides a Bill Collector.

The Acts and rules administered by the Commercial Taxes Department in the district are the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, the Mysore Entertainments Tax Act, 1958, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956; and the rules made under the respective Acts. The Commercial Tax Officers are the appellate authorities under the Mysore Entertainments Tax Act, while the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are also the Entertainment Tax Officers under the Act.

**Community
Development
Organisation**

The Deputy Commissioner is the head of the Community Development Organisation in the district and he has been designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner for the effective implementation of the programme in the district. Insofar as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Development Commissioner at the State-level and also to the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga, at the divisional level. With the constitution of the District Development Council in November 1959 and the enactment of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, the Deputy Commissioner, in addition to implementing the community development programme in the district, is also required to look after the implementation of several other programmes under the said Act.

The Deputy Commissioner reviews the progress reports of all the development blocks in the district every month and sends them to the Development Commissioner and Divisional Commissioner with his comments. The heads of the various development departments are responsible for the proper execution of the several programmes in the development blocks. They formulate and implement block-level programmes through their respective district officers in the district.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by a District Development Assistant of the

rank of Assistant Commissioner with necessary ministerial and class IV staff, and in the blocks by Block Development Officers or Deputy Block Development Officers. There are nine full blocks and five sub-unit blocks in the district under the charge of Block Development Officers and Deputy Block Development Officers, respectively. Besides, there are an Extension Officer for agriculture, an Extension Officer for co-operation and one or two Supervisors in each block, a Panchayat Extension Officer, a Social Education Organiser and a Progress Assistant in each full block and an Extension Officer for industries, an Extension Officer for animal husbandry and a Lady Social Education Organiser in three or four of the blocks. In addition, each block has about ten Village-Level Workers (Gramasevaks) and three of the blocks two to five Gramasevikas. Though these extension staff belong to different departments, they work as a team in the blocks under the general supervision and guidance of the respective Block Development Officers or Deputy Block Development Officers. Necessary ministerial staff is also attached to each of the blocks.

The Block Development Officers are also *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officers of their respective Taluk Development Boards and, in that capacity, are also required to carry out the plans and programmes of the respective Taluk Development Boards in addition to the community development programme of their blocks.

Until 1966, the administration of the Co-operative Department in the district was under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the re-organisation of the Department in that year, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the head of the Department in the district, with three Assistant Registrars under him at the sub-divisional level. The Deputy Registrar, Raichur, is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gulbarga Division, whose headquarters is also located at Raichur. The sub-divisional offices of the Assistant Registrars are located at Raichur, Sindhanur and Koppal. While the Assistant Registrar of the Raichur Sub-Division has jurisdiction over the three taluks of Raichur, Manvi and Deodurg, that of the Sindhanur Sub-Division exercises jurisdiction over Sindhanur, Lingsugur and Kushtagi taluks. Similarly, the Assistant Registrar of the Koppal Sub-Division has jurisdiction over the remaining three taluks of Koppal, Gangavati and Yelburga.

Co-operative
Department

The Deputy Registrar is responsible for the proper functioning and over-all development of the co-operative movement in the district as a whole, while the Assistant Registrars are responsible for the promotion of the movement in their respective

sub-divisions. The Deputy Registrar exercises supervision over all the co-operative institutions in the district. Insofar as the administration of co-operative law is concerned, powers have been delegated to the Assistant Registrars in respect of co-operative societies whose jurisdiction does not extend beyond a taluk, while in respect of the societies above the taluk level, the Deputy Registrar himself exercises these powers. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-Lending and, in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate the money-lending transactions in the district.

The Assistant Registrars inspect the co-operative societies in their sub-divisions and supervise their working. They have also powers to register the 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 execute decrees.

The Deputy Registrar is assisted in his duties at the headquarters by 14 members of supervisory staff like Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and Auditors, besides eight ministerial and four class IV officials. In addition, there is a separate audit staff in the district under the control of the Deputy Registrar, consisting of five Gazetted Audit Officers, six Senior Grade Auditors, 15 Senior and six Junior Auditors and five ministerial and 20 class IV staff. The Assistant Registrars of sub-divisions together had, under them, 15 Co-operative Inspectors, 25 Supervisors and about 30 members of ministerial staff. At the block-level, they were assisted by 15 Co-operative Extension Officers, at the rate of one in each block. Though the Co-operative Extension Officers work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers, the Assistant Registrars exercise technical control over their work.

In view of the important role that the co-operatives have to play in the Raichur district, which embraces a large percentage of the ayacut area under the Tungabhadra Project, the headquarters of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Division is also located at Raichur. The Joint Registrar exercises general supervision over the working of the Deputy Registrars of the four districts coming under his jurisdiction. He is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by two Assistant Registrars, one of whom functions as his Headquarters Assistant, two Senior Grade Co-operative Inspectors, one Senior Grade Auditor, half-a-dozen ministerial and three class IV officials. The Joint Registrar is closely associated with the developments under the Tungabhadra ayacut area insofar as the co-operative movement is concerned.

The Department of Employment and Training was created, at the State-level, in the year 1964. Till then, the functions of this department were being attended to by the Department of Labour. After the bifurcation of this department in 1964, a separate Directorate was created with a Director of Employment and Training as its head. The Department maintains an Employment Exchange at Raichur. The Exchange, which was established in May 1960, is headed by a District Employment Officer, who is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. The District Employment Officer is assisted in his duties by a Junior Statistical Officer and a few ministerial officials. Besides, there is an Employment Information Assistant at Deodurg, who also assists the District Employment Officer in studying the employment market in the area and supplies information to employment-seekers about the facilities offered by the Employment Exchange in securing them suitable employment.

**Employment
and Training
Department**

The main functions of the Employment Exchange are to bring together employers in need of workers and workers in need of employment, so that the employers could find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. This is a free service rendered by the Exchange and neither the employers nor the employment-seekers need spend anything for availing of its services.

On the training side, the Department is running an Industrial Training Institute at Raichur, headed by a Principal, who is also directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. He has, under him, five Supervisors, 29 Instructors and nine members of ministerial and 17 of class IV staff to assist him in his duties.

The administration of the Excise Department in the district is under the charge of a District Excise Officer, who works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. He is assisted in his duties by an Assistant District Excise Officer, six Excise Inspectors and 21 Excise Assistant Inspectors. These executive officers are, in turn, assisted by a ministerial staff of about 30 members and a class IV staff of about 120, including 29 tree-markers and 87 excise guards.

**Excise
Department**

For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into four Excise Ranges, with headquarters at Raichur, Manvi, Lingsugur and Koppal. While the Raichur Range has jurisdiction over Raichur and Deodurg taluks, the Manvi Range covers Manvi and Sindhanur taluks. Similarly, the Lingsugur Range has, under it, Lingsugur and Kushtagi taluks, while the Koppal Range consists of the Koppal, Gangavati and Yelburga taluks. Each of these ranges is under the charge of an Excise Inspector,

who is, in turn, assisted by four to five Assistant Inspectors in charge of sub-ranges. There is also a Flying Squad, under the charge of another Excise Inspector, for the detection of excise offences. There is also a Bonded Warehouse at Raichur under the charge of yet another Excise Inspector. One of the Excise Assistant Inspectors exclusively attends to court work.

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

**Fisheries
Department**

Until 1960, there was only a Pisciculturist at Munirabad to look after the fisheries development work in the Tungabhadra Project area. In 1960, however, a full-fledged office, under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, was started at Raichur and was placed under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Fisheries, Dharwar. But in 1967, a new development division, comprising Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts, under the charge of an Assistant Director of Fisheries, was opened and the administrative control over the Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, Raichur, was transferred to the Assistant Director who has his headquarters at Gulbarga. The Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries has, under him, two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, one at Raichur and the other at Munirabad. About a dozen Fishermen and Fishery Watchers assist these officials in their duties. There is a Fish Farm at Munirabad, which is also being looked after by the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries stationed at the place. Besides, three Fisheries Extension Officers are attached to three of the community development blocks at Lingsugur, Gangavati and Kushtagi and they work under the control of the respective Block Development Officers.

The main functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, fish-seed collection, rearing and stocking of fish, management of fish farms, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, demonstration of fishing in deep tanks and reservoirs, organising fishermen's co-operatives and fish marketing.

The Deputy Commissioner of Raichur is in charge of the work relating to procurement, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains in the district. He is the licensing authority in respect of the statutory orders relating to food supplies, which are in force in the district. His functions in this connection comprise, among other things, keeping in touch with the supply position and price-trends of foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots wherever necessary, equitable allocation of foodgrains allotted to the district, procurement of foodgrains and regulation of their supplies.

**Food and Civil
Supplies
Department**

The Deputy Commissioner is also in overall charge of the work relating to civil supplies in the district. He has to attend to all items of work relating to the control and distribution of several essential commodities like kerosene oil, diesel oil, vegetable oils, textiles, baby foods, soaps, matches, paper and stationery, cycle tyres and tubes and torch cells, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Insofar as these two aspects of the work are concerned, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in his work relating to food and civil supplies by a whole-time Food Assistant with necessary executive, ministerial and class IV staff. In the taluks, the Tahsildars also attend to the work of food supplies as may be entrusted to them by the Deputy Commissioner from time to time. There is also an Inspector of Food and Civil Supplies at Raichur to assist the Deputy Commissioner in respect of civil supplies work. Under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner, he enforces the several civil supplies control orders issued by the State and Central Governments from time to time and checks the accounts maintained by the licensed dealers of essential articles in order to detect malpractices, if any.

The administration of the Forest Department in the district is under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer, who has his headquarters at Raichur. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary. The Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for the management, administration and execution of all forest works under his charge. He is empowered to enter into contracts on behalf of the State Government in the disposal of forest produce which is auctioned annually. Detection and prevention of forest offences, periodical inspection of State forests and implementation of the various forest development schemes are amongst his duties.

**Forest
Department**

The forests of the district are divided into five ranges, each of which is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer, who has to execute all orders of the Divisional Forest Officer in the

management, supervision and administration of the range. The headquarters of the Range Forest Officers are located at Raichur, Lingsugur, Gangavati, Kushtagi and Munirabad. Survey, demarcation and disposal of *laoni* cases as also the realisation of forest revenue within his jurisdiction are among the duties and functions of the Range Forest Officer. There are, in all, thirteen Foresters in the district, at the rate of two to three in each range, and they work directly under the control of the respective Range Forest Officers. These five ranges have been further divided into 41 beats and each beat is under a Forest Guard, who is responsible for the protection of the State forests, detection of offences, etc., within his beat. The Forest Guards work under the supervision and control of the Foresters.

The main functions of the Forest Division in the district include afforestation of the depleted State forests, conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to providing timber, firewood and minor forest produce to the people and protection of whatever natural vegetation that exists in the district.

**Horticultural
Department**

Until 1959, the parks and gardens in Raichur district were being looked after by the Public Works Department. With the gradual expansion of the State Horticultural Department, all the horticultural activities in the district were transferred to the Horticultural Department during 1959-60. An Assistant Fruit Development Officer was stationed at Raichur with jurisdiction over six of the taluks, *viz.*, Raichur, Manvi, Deodurg, Lingsugur, Kushtagi and Yelburga. The remaining three taluks lying within the Tungabhadra ayacut area, *viz.*, Koppal, Gangavati and Sindhanur, were placed under the charge of another officer designated as Assistant Director of Horticulture, Tungabhadra Project Area, with his headquarters at Munirabad. In 1964, his headquarters was shifted to Sindhanur, in view of its central position in the ayacut area. Both these officers were made directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore.

With the increase in the tempo of horticultural development activities in the Tungabhadra Project ayacut area, a Coconut Development Officer (of Class I status) was posted to Sindhanur in 1968 and was made responsible for the implementation of all the horticultural development programmes in the ayacut area, including Manvi taluk (which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Fruit Development Officer), and the Assistant Director of Horticulture was placed in charge of all the horticultural orchards in the area.

While the Assistant Fruit Development Officer, Raichur, is assisted in his duties by a District Horticultural Inspector at Raichur, a Horticultural Assistant at Kushtagi, an Agricultural Demonstrator at Lingsugur, a Plant Propagator, 13 Fieldmen and Field Assistants, seven Spraying Attenders and Malis, the Coconut Development Officer has, under him, a Horticultural Assistant in each of the four taluks, an Assistant Horticultural Instructor in charge of the Horticultural Training School at Munirabad, besides five to ten Fieldmen and three to four Spraying Attenders in each taluk. The Assistant Director of Horticulture is assisted in his duties by a Farm Manager in charge of the Government Orchard at Odderhatti, one to two Plant Propagators each in charge of the Orchard-cum-Nursery at Munirabad and the Horticultural Farm at Sindhanur, besides one to two Fieldmen and Spraying Attenders in each of these Orchards and/or Farms. In addition, these officers are also assisted by some members of ministerial and class IV staff on the administrative side.

The main functions of the Horticultural Department in the district include rendering of technical assistance in the laying out and cultivation of fruit, vegetable and flower gardens, supply of seeds, seedlings and other planting materials, protection of horticultural plants from pests and diseases, establishing of demonstration and model horticultural farms and orchards, training of personnel in horticulture, organising of competitions, exhibitions and other propaganda work, introduction and propagation of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions and such other functions relating to development of horticulture in all its aspects.

The Industries and Commerce Department in the district is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, who is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore. The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties by a Senior Industrial Supervisor, a Junior Industrial Supervisor, a District Weaving Supervisor for handlooms and two Weaving Demonstrators, besides necessary ministerial and class IV staff. In addition, in the development blocks at Raichur, Lingsugur, Koppal and Kushtagi, there are four Industrial Extension Officers to look after the arts, crafts and other industrial programmes. Although they work under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers, they are under the technical control of the Assistant Director.

**Industries and
Commerce
Department**

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce is responsible for the development of industries in the district in general. His main functions include undertaking of industrial

surveys, collection of statistical information on industries, drawing up of plans and schemes for the development of industries and supervision over the activities of artisan training institutions, industrial production centres and sales emporia of the Department. He also exercises supervision over the activities of the industrial co-operative societies and *mahila mandals* receiving assistance from the Department. He has also to implement the plan schemes pertaining to handlooms, handicrafts, coir and other small-scale industries including village and cottage industries, recommend deserving cases for financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and for supply of machinery under the hire-purchase scheme, guide the small-scale industrialists in the matter of location of industrial units and procurement of raw materials and give technical guidance generally to the industrialists.

The Industrial Supervisors and the Extension Officers are required to supervise and inspect, as and when necessary, all the industrial co-operative societies and also other institutions like handloom emporia, *mahila mandals* and craft societies and prepare statistical data relating to industrial units in their respective jurisdictions. The District Weaving Supervisor looks after the work relating to the textile branch with the help of Weaving Demonstrators.

**Information and
Tourism
Department**

The officer representing the Department of Information and Tourism in the district is the District Publicity Officer. He is directly responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Tourism, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. The District Publicity Office, which was established for the first time in February 1966 at Raichur, has an Information Centre attached to it. A Receptionist, two or three members of ministerial staff, a Cinema Operator and three class IV officials assist the District Publicity Officer in his duties.

The main functions of the Department in the district are to publicise the various developmental activities and also welfare measures of the Government among the people with a view to enlisting their co-operation and participation in the task of all-round development of the district. For this purpose, various media of publicity and propaganda, such as film shows, exhibitions, press releases, etc., are made use of.

There are also two Radio Supervisors of the Department in the district, one at Raichur and the other at Koppal, to look after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community radio sets in the rural areas of the district. As at the end of March 1969, there were 223 community radio sets and eleven Radio Rural Forums in the district. Both the Radio Supervisors work

under the general control and supervision of the Assistant Radio Engineer, Bijapur Division, Bijapur.

It was in 1947 that a labour office, to look after the welfare of industrial labour, was first set up in Raichur district. The administration of this department in the district is now being looked after by a Labour Officer, who has his headquarters at Raichur. He works under the control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bellary. In addition to Raichur district, the Labour Officer has jurisdiction over Bellary district also. He is assisted in his duties in Raichur district by four Labour Inspectors, two of whom are stationed at Raichur. While one of them has jurisdiction over Raichur proper (town) and Deodurg taluk, the other has jurisdiction over Raichur taluk (excluding Raichur town) and also the taluks of Lingsugur and Manvi. The headquarters of the other two Labour Inspectors are located at Gangavati and Hospet. While the taluks of Gangavati, Sindhanur, Kushtagi and Yelburga come under the jurisdiction of the Labour Inspector, Gangavati, the Labour Inspector, Hospet, has jurisdiction over Koppal taluk.

Labour
Department

The Labour Officer 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. Whenever industrial disputes occur, by virtue of the conciliation powers vested in him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, he has to mediate and strive to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and the employees. He has also to supervise and guide the work of the Labour Inspectors functioning under him. Besides, as an Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act and the Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963, he has to inspect the various factories and establishments so as to ensure that the provisions of these Acts are implemented by the employers. He has also to attend to the work relating to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and various other Acts in force in the district. He is also a Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Labour Inspectors have been notified as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Trade Unions Act, Maternity Benefits Act and the Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1964, and, as such, they are required to implement the

provisions of these Acts and rules in the shops, commercial and industrial establishments in their respective jurisdictions.

While the Labour Officer is assisted in his duties in the headquarters by a few ministerial and class IV officials, each of the Labour Inspectors is assisted by an Attender and a Peon. There is also a Labour Welfare Centre at Raichur, run by the Department. It is under the charge of a Supervisor and a Tailoring Instructress, both of whom are responsible to the Labour Officer.

**Marketing
Department**

Prior to 1st February 1967, the work relating to the Marketing Department in the district was being looked after by the Senior Marketing Officer, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, with the assistance of a District Marketing Inspector stationed at Raichur. However, with the re-organisation of the Marketing Department in the State in February 1967, a District Marketing Officer was posted to Raichur, with necessary staff, to attend to this aspect of the work in the district. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. He is assisted in his various duties in the district headquarters by a Marketing Inspector, three ministerial and two class IV officials. The Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of an Oil Grading Laboratory at Raichur, and the staff attached to this Laboratory, *viz.*, a Chemist, three Laboratory Assistants and three class IV officials, are also under the control of the District Marketing Officer. There is also a Price Reporting Agent at Sindhanur for collection of market statistics in the area.

The main functions of the District Marketing Officer include the organisation, development and administration of regulated markets in the district for agricultural commodities and livestock, conducting of market surveys of agricultural commodities, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important commodities and supervision of grading, under 'Agmark', of commodities like eggs, etc.

There are four regulated markets in the district, one each at Raichur, Gangavati, Koppal and Kushtagi. Of these, the Raichur Regulated Market is the biggest and, as such, a Key Market Superintendent (a Senior Class I Officer) has been posted to function as the Secretary of this Market Committee. He is directly responsible to the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore. Similarly, the Market Committees of Gangavati and Koppal are looked after by a Senior Market Superintendent each, while that of Kushtagi is under the charge of an Assistant Market Superintendent. These Market Superintendents are the chief executive officers of the respective

regulated market committees. They have to carry out the resolutions passed and directions issued by the committees from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Act and rules.

Consequent on the implementation of a number of development schemes in the ayacut area of the Tungabhadra Project, the Public Works Department in the district has a considerable number of officers and officials working in it as compared to many of the other districts in the State. Till 1962, the road communications, buildings and minor irrigation works in the district were being looked after by a lone Executive Engineer stationed at Raichur. In 1962, another Public Works Division was created with headquarters at Koppal and was placed under another Executive Engineer. While the Raichur Division consists of the Raichur, Manvi, Lingsugur and Deodurg taluks, the Koppal Division consists of the Koppal, Gangavati, Sindhanur, Kushtagi and Yelburga taluks. Both these Executive Engineers are directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Gulbarga Circle, Gulbarga.

The Executive Engineers are assisted in their duties by Assistant Engineers, Supervisors and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. There is an Assistant Engineer in each taluk headquarters in charge of a sub-division (each taluk is a sub-division). The Raichur Division has a special sub-division at Raichur for bridge construction work. Thus, including this sub-division, there are, in all, ten public works sub-divisions in the district under the two Divisions to look after the communications, buildings and minor irrigation works in general. Each of these Divisional Executive Engineers is assisted, in the Divisional Office, by a staff, both technical and ministerial, consisting of about 30 to 35 members, including a Personal Assistant (Technical), Junior Engineers, Supervisors, I and II Division Clerks, etc. Each of the Assistant Engineers is also likewise assisted by Junior Engineers, Supervisors, Work Inspectors and others who number, on an average, from 20 to 40 persons (including the ministerial staff and work-charged establishment), depending upon the workload of each sub-division. These figures do not include road gangs and other labourers.

The main functions of the Executive Engineer include construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation works within his jurisdiction. He has powers to entrust sanctioned works costing upto rupees one lakh, provided the excess, if any, does not exceed eight per cent over the sanctioned estimate as recast on the basis of current schedule of rates. He is also empowered to accord administrative approval and technical sanction to estimates of works costing

**Functions of
Executive
Engineer**

upto Rs. 50,000 in each case, in respect of original works which are specifically provided for in the budget and included in the plan programme. He can entrust all works costing Rs. 10,000 or more to contractors after calling for tenders, whereas works costing less than Rs. 10,000 can be entrusted straightaway, at rates not exceeding the current schedule of rates, to local contractors who are duly registered for taking up such works. He also scrutinises the estimates of works prepared by other Departments. He has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code and the Manual of Financial Powers so as to enable him to carry out expeditiously and efficiently the various civil works entrusted to him. Being an executive officer, he has to go round the taluks under his jurisdiction for purposes of inspection of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation works, canals and the like. He is the professional adviser to all other departments in respect of public works. He has also to perform the functions of an Irrigation Officer under the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1965.

The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute all the above mentioned public works in their respective jurisdictions under the guidance of the Executive Engineers concerned. They have to supervise the work of the Junior Engineers, Supervisors, etc., working under them and check-measure all the works and are responsible for the satisfactory execution of the works in their jurisdictions. They are also members of the Block Development Advisory Committees in their respective taluks.

There is another Public Works Division in the district called the Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, with headquarters at Raichur, under the charge of another Executive Engineer. This Division, which was started in 1959, has jurisdiction over all the four districts of the Gulbarga Division. As the nomenclature of the Division indicates, it is required to investigate about possible minor irrigation works costing upto rupees fifteen lakhs in these four districts. The Executive Engineer of this Division also is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Gulbarga Circle, Gulbarga.

There are four sub-divisions under this Division, one in each of the four districts, each under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Engineers of the sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer of this Division is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by three Junior Engineers, three Draughtsmen and about ten members of ministerial staff.

A Circle Office of the Public Works Department, called the Tungabhadra Project Circle, was established at Munirabad in Koppal taluk in the year 1949. This Circle, which is headed by

a Superintending Engineer, is responsible for the maintenance of the Tungabhadra dam as also the canals under it upto a certain length in addition to other works. There are four Divisions under this Circle, with headquarters of one at Munirabad and the rest in Bellary district. Of these, the Munirabad Division, called No. 1, Tungabhadra Reservoir Division, the headquarters of which falls within Raichur district, has, under it, four sub-divisions, three at Munirabad and one at Egalkera. While this Division is headed by an Executive Engineer, the sub-divisions are under the charge of an Assistant Engineer each. These sub-divisions look after the maintenance of the Tungabhadra Dam and the Left Bank Canal upto 18 miles, together with its distributaries and sub-distributaries within Raichur district, as also the old Vijayanagara channels.

While the Superintending Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Circle Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer, a Registrar, six Junior Engineers, six Draughtsmen, three Tracers, two Managers, 17 clerical and 11 class IV officials, the Executive Engineer, No. 1, Tungabhadra Reservoir Division, is assisted in the Divisional Office, by five Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman, two Tracers, a Manager, an Accounts Superintendent and about 30 other members of ministerial and class IV staff. Similarly, the Assistant Engineers are assisted by three to four Junior Engineers, four to five Supervisors, one or two Draughtsmen and about ten ministerial and class IV officials.

There is also another Circle of the Public Works Department in the district at Yermaras near Raichur. This Circle, known as the Tungabhadra Canal Construction Circle, was established in December 1965. This Circle is in charge of the construction and maintenance of the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal from miles 19 to 141, together with its distributaries and sub-distributaries, Rajolibanda Anicut and the canal under it from 0 to 27 miles, the Vijayanagara canals in Gangavati taluk, the Kankanala Project, the Bichal channel and the construction of ayacut roads in the command area of the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal (from 19 to 141 miles). Under this Circle, there are four Divisions with headquarters at Yermaras, Odderhatti, Sindhanur and Sirvar, under the charge of an Executive Engineer each. These four Divisions have been further sub-divided into 21 sub-divisions, each under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. While the Yermaras Division has six sub-divisions, three at Yermaras, two at Gille-sugur and one at Rampur, the Odderhatti Division has also an equal number of sub-divisions, two each at Karatgi and Odderhatti and one each at Manvi and Kilarahatti. The Sindhanur Division has five sub-divisions, two each at Maski and Turvihah and one at Sindhanur, while the Sirvar Division has four sub-divisions, one each at Malat, Manvi, Hirekotankal and Sirvar.

**Tungabhadra
Canal Circle**

The Superintending Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Circle Office by a Personal Assistant (Assistant Engineer), six Junior Engineers, two Draughtsmen, four Assistant Draughtsmen, three Tracers and a Blue-Printer on the technical side and a Registrar with about 20 members of ministerial and ten of class IV staff on the administration side. Each of the Executive Engineers of Divisions has, under him, three to seven Junior Engineers, two Draughtsmen, two Tracers, one to three Blue-Printers and about 20 to 25 members of ministerial and class IV staff. Similarly, the Assistant Engineers of sub-divisions are assisted in their duties by three to ten Junior Engineers, three to eight Supervisors, an Assistant Draughtsman, a Tracer and about ten ministerial and class IV officials.

The Superintending Engineer of a Circle has powers to accord administrative sanction to estimates of works costing upto rupees one lakh each in respect of plan works and upto Rs. 50,000 each in respect of non-plan works. He can also accord technical sanction in respect of original works costing upto rupees two lakhs each and in respect of other works upto rupees three lakhs each. Besides, he can also let out sanctioned works, either wholly or in parts, costing upto rupees five lakhs each, provided the excess, if any, over the corresponding amount of the sanctioned estimate is not more than 12 per cent.

**Registration
and Stamps
Department**

The administration of the Registration and Stamps Department in the district is looked after by the Special Deputy Commissioner of Raichur, who is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps. Insofar as these aspects of the work are concerned, the Special Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by a Headquarters Assistant and two members of ministerial staff. Besides there is a Headquarters Sub-Registrar at Raichur, a I Grade Sub-Registrar at Koppal and five II Grade Sub-Registrars, one each at Manvi, Kushtagi, Lingsugur, Sindhanur and Gangavati. In the Yelburga and Deodurg taluks, the respective Revenue Sheristedars function as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars. All these Sub-Registrars work under the control of the District Registrar and each of them is assisted by one or two clerks and one or two class IV officials.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all the Sub-Registrars in the district. He has powers to 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. He is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of appeals preferred by the public against the orders of the Sub-Registrars. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the

Inspector of Registration and, in that capacity, he has powers 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, 1954.

As Collector of Stamps, the Special Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Stamps Act and the rules issued thereunder. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Special Deputy Commissioner in this work as well.

The administration of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department in the district is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner who is designated as the Director of Endowments for the purpose. In that capacity, he has control over all the endowment institutions in the district. He exercises supervision over the administration of the affairs relating to these institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1349 F. which is still in force in the district. He is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by an Endowments Assistant (of the status of a Deputy Tahsildar), three clerical and two class IV officials. At the taluk-level, however, there is no separate staff for the purpose. The revenue staff attached to the Tahsildars' offices handle the works relating to endowments. The Tahsildars also exercise the powers and perform the duties of endowment officers in their respective jurisdictions. The District Deputy Commissioner, in so far as the administration of religious and charitable endowments in the district is concerned, is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments, Bangalore. All the religious and charitable endowments in the district, except Muslim Wakfs, have been brought under the jurisdiction of these revenue officers. They have powers to inspect all endowment institutions in their respective jurisdictions, to enquire into the claims of temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

**Religious and
Charitable
Endowments
Department**

There is a District Social Welfare Officer at Raichur to look after the work relating to the Social Welfare Department in the district. His office, established in 1951, is attached to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and the District Social Welfare Officer works as the former's Executive Assistant in all matters relating to social welfare. But he is under the technical control of the Director of Social Welfare in Mysore, Bangalore.

**Social Welfare
Department**

The District Social Welfare Officer is assisted in his duties at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors, one in each taluk, who work under the control of the respective Block Development Officers. At the district headquarters, he is assisted by an

Accountant and three clerks. There are several social welfare institutions in the district, such as nurseries-*cum*-women welfare centres, hostels for boys and girls, tailoring centres for women, residential schools and agricultural colonies, and the staff attached to them work under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer. The number of such staff in the district in 1969 included 16 Superintendents of hostels, 11 Teachers and 11 Organisers.

The District Social Welfare Officer is mainly responsible for the implementation of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes (including Denotified Tribes) and other Backward Classes in the district. All these schemes are implemented through the respective Taluk Development Boards with the help of the Social Welfare Inspectors at the taluk-level.

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 is a Probation Officer at Raichur. He is responsible for the administration of the Probation of Offenders Act in the district. He is directly responsible to the Regional Probation Superintendent, Bangalore. Besides, for the administration of the Mysore Children's Act, 1964, in the district, there is another Probation Officer at Raichur. He is also the Superintendent of the Remand Home established at Raichur under the Act. He is assisted in his work by a Clerk-*cum*-Typist, a Matron, three Guards and three other class IV officials. Similarly, a Reception Centre for women has also been established at Raichur under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. This Centre is under the charge of a Lady Superintendent. She is assisted in her work by a Matron, a Teacher (part-time), a Lady Guard and three other class IV officials. Both the Probation Officer-*cum*-Superintendent of the Remand Home and the Superintendent of the Reception Centre are responsible to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bangalore. (See also Chapter XII).

**Statistics
Department**

Till 1959, there was no District Statistical Agency in Raichur district. The Divisional Statistician, who was stationed at Gulbarga, used to look after the statistical work in respect of this district as well. In 1959-60, a separate District Statistical Office was established at Raichur under the charge of a District Statistical Officer. The nomenclature of this Department, which was known as the Department of Statistics till recently, was changed as the "Bureau of Economics and Statistics" from March 1968, in keeping with the nature of duties and functions of the Department. The District Statistical Officer, Raichur, is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer include collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-government organisations and private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and send them on to the head office for being processed and published. Besides compilation of general statistics, the unit has also to attend to collection of vital statistics, conducting of crop estimation surveys on principal food and non-food crops, collection of agricultural statistics, conducting of various sample surveys and such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the head office. The Unit also publishes a statistical sheet called "Raichur at a Glance" every year containing some basic statistics about the district.

The District Statistical Officer is assisted in his duties by a few Statistical Assistants, Enumerators and Computers with necessary ministerial and class IV staff. Besides, there are Progress Assistants, one in each full block, to assist the District Statistical Officer at the block-level.

The work relating to Survey, Settlement and Land Records in the district is under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who is directly responsible to the Divisional Superintendent of Land Records, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. This office was established at Raichur in the year 1919. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, whose jurisdiction covers the entire district, is assisted in his duties by a Supervisor and six I Division and five II Division Surveyors on the executive side and six clerks on the ministerial side, besides 15 class IV servants, such as Dafterbunds and Peons.

Survey,
Settlement and
Land Records
Department

The main functions of this department in the district include proper maintenance of all land records, bringing of the land and survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, maintenance of boundary marks of survey numbers, conducting of sub-division survey work under the record of rights, providing of technical guidance to revenue officers and imparting of training to Revenue Inspectors as and when necessary. It also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees.

There is also another Assistant Superintendent of Land Records at Raichur, exclusively for *hissa* survey work in the district. He is directly responsible to the Superintendent of Land Records, Hissa Survey, Bellary. The sanctioned strength of establishment of the Assistant Superintendent consists of seven Supervisors, six I Division and 71 II Division Surveyors, three clerical and 41 class IV officials. However, since *hissa* survey work has been completed in eight out of the nine taluks of the

district, most of the posts of II Division Surveyors and class IV staff have been kept vacant for sometime past.

**Transport
Department**

Prior to 1957, the functions relating to the Motor Vehicles Department in Raichur district were attached to the District Superintendent of Police. From April 1957, however, the Regional Transport Officer, Gulbarga, was made to exercise these functions in respect of this district also, till January 1958 when a separate office for the district was established.

There is a Regional Transport Authority at Raichur, which is a quasi-judicial body, presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner, who is its *ex-officio* Chairman. There are two other official and one non-official members on the body, the Regional Transport Officer of the district being its Secretary. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority and also carrying out the various administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Regional Transport Officer is the registering and the licensing authority for the registration of all motor vehicles and also for the issue of tax tokens, driving licences and conductors' licences. While the Regional Transport Authority functions under the general control of the Mysore State Transport Authority, Bangalore, the Regional Transport Officer, Raichur, works under the control and guidance of the Commissioner of Transport, Bangalore. The Regional Transport Officer exercises the powers under the Motor Vehicles Act in respect of issue of permits, stage carriage timings, contract carriage permits, private carrier permits and regulation of public carriers. He is also responsible for collection of taxes under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts. He is required to conduct surprise checks of motor vehicles and conduct route surveys to find out the traffic potentialities of various routes. The Regional Transport Officer is assisted in his duties by five Motor Vehicles Inspectors, a dozen ministerial and about ten class IV officials.

**Treasury
Department**

Until 1964, the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the head of the government treasuries in the district and the District Treasury Officer was working under his control and supervision. In 1964, the Treasury Department was re-organised and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of this additional charge of treasury functions and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the treasury and was made the head of the Treasury Department in the district. He is now directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore.

The District Treasury Officer, Raichur, is assisted in his duties in the district treasury by an Assistant Treasury Officer, a Head Accountant, a Deputy Accountant, a Shroff, twenty-seven

ministerial and five class IV officials. There is a sub-treasury in each of the taluk headquarters, each of which is under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. While the Sub-Treasury Officer, Koppal, is assisted by a Head Accountant, the other Sub-Treasury Officers are assisted by a Deputy Accountant each, besides necessary ministerial and class IV officials, numbering about four to five. All these sub-Treasury Officers are directly responsible to the District Treasury Officer.

It is the responsibility of the District Treasury Officer to see that both the district and taluk treasuries function properly. He has to conduct technical inspection of the sub-treasuries once a year and also surprise inspections twice a year. He is solely responsible for the custody of cash, government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasury. He has to see that all the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries as well as the Accountant-General, Bangalore. Since almost all the treasuries in the district, except that of Deodurg, are bank-treasuries, cash transactions only in respect of pensions and savings bank accounts are handled by them, while the other government cash transactions are done by the State Bank of Hyderabad, which has opened branches in all the taluk headquarters, except Deodurg.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The Central Excise administration in the Raichur district is looked after by a Circle Officer who has his headquarters at Bellary. For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into three ranges, each of which is under the charge of an Inspector. The headquarters of one range is located at Raichur and it comprises the taluks of Raichur, Manvi and Deodurg. The second range has its headquarters at Koppal and it consists of Koppal and Yelburga taluks. The third range, with headquarters at Gangavati, has jurisdiction over the taluks of Gangavati, Kushtagi, Lingsugur and Sindhanur. In addition, another Inspector, who is in charge of the Bellary Town Range, also exercises jurisdiction over Munirabad proper within the district of Raichur.

Central Excise
Department

The Inspectors of these Central Excise ranges perform their functions and duties in accordance with the provisions of the Central Excise Act, 1944, and the rules issued thereunder. The commodities on which excise duty is levied in this district are sugar, sulphuric acid, pulp-board, tobacco, non-essential vegetable oils, matches and cotton fabrics made from power-looms. The gold refinery at the Hutti Gold Mines is also under the control of this Department.

**Income-tax
Department**

For the purpose of collection of income-tax in the district under the former Hyderabad Income-Tax Act, an Income-Tax Office was established at Raichur in the year 1949. Now, for the administration of the Central Income-Tax Act, there are two Income-Tax Officers in the district, *viz.*, a First Income-Tax Officer with jurisdiction over Raichur taluk, including the Raichur city, and a Second Income-Tax Officer with jurisdiction over all the remaining taluks of the district. They are responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Dharwar.

The Income-Tax Officers are assisted in their duties by two Income-Tax Inspectors, one exclusively for tax recovery work and the other for general duties, besides seventeen members of ministerial and class IV staff.

**Posts and
Telegraphs
Department**

The administration of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices, who has his headquarters at Raichur. Till May 1968, it was under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Gulbarga Division. The Superintendent of Post Offices is directly responsible to the Director of Postal Services, Bangalore, in respect of postal matters and to the Director of Telegraphs, Bangalore, in respect of telegraph matters. For purposes of postal administration, the Raichur district was constituted into a separate Division with effect from 1st May 1968 and it has three sub-divisions under it with their headquarters at Raichur, Sindhanur and Koppal. While the Superintendent of Post Offices, Raichur, is the head of the Division, an Inspector of Post Offices is in charge of each of the sub-divisions. There are also ten Mail Overseers, three in Raichur Sub-Division, three in Sindhanur Sub-Division and four in Koppal Sub-Division, to assist the Sub-Divisional Inspectors in their administrative work, mostly in the arrangement of mails.

There is a head post office at Raichur under the charge of a Head Postmaster, four lower selection grade post offices headed by a Lower Selection Grade Sub-Postmaster each, 40 sub-post offices under the charge of a Sub-Postmaster each and 356 branch post offices under the charge of a Branch Postmaster each. All these postmasters work under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices. The latter is also an Inspecting Officer and, as such, he inspects the post offices as also the offices of the Sub-Divisional Inspectors, periodically. He is the appointing and disciplinary authority in respect of postal clerks attached to post offices and also branch postmasters. The Sub-Divisional Inspectors are also inspecting officers and appointing authorities in respect of Agents of extra-departmental post offices.

For the administration of the Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the scheme framed thereunder, there is a Provident Fund Inspector at Raichur. This office, which was established in February 1959, is the headquarters of the Raichur Division, which comprises also the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Bellary. Upto June 1964, the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara were also included in this Division and they were separated from it in that year. The Provident Fund Inspector, who is the head of the Division, is directly responsible to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties in the office by a clerk and a class IV official.

**Provident Fund
Inspectorate**

The main functions of the Provident Fund Inspector are to visit all scheduled industries, as notified by the Government of India, employing 20 or more persons, in his jurisdiction and to see whether the provisions of the Provident Funds Act are complied with by the respective managements. In case of default, he has powers to file complaints and institute recovery proceedings against such managements.

The telephone systems in Raichur district are under the charge of two Engineering Supervisors, both of whom work under the control of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Gulbarga. Though the headquarters of both the Engineering Supervisors is at Raichur, one of them looks after the provision and maintenance of telephone facilities in Raichur city and the other outside the city, *i.e.*, in other places in the district. They are assisted in their duties by a technical staff consisting of three Telephone Inspectors, a Repeater Station Assistant, ten Mechanics, four Wiremen and 24 Linemen. Besides, there are also 33 ministerial operatives, 32 Telephone Operators and one Monitor (Telephones) assisting the Engineering Supervisors in the non-technical aspect of their functions.

**Telephone
Department**