

## CHAPTER XIII

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

**T**HE main functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the district are dealt with in some of the earlier and later chapters of this volume. In this chapter, brief accounts of the various other State and Central Government Departments are given. The general activities of some of these departments and also their achievements have received attention in the other relevant chapters, and as such, mainly their administrative set-up is described in this Chapter.

Until the end of 1966, all the agricultural development and extension activities in Shimoga district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer, with the assistance of some technical and ministerial staff. Consequent on the increase in the volume and tempo of agricultural development activities in recent years, the Agriculture Department of the State was re-organised in January 1967 and a Deputy Director of Agriculture, a senior class I officer, 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 Shimoga also came to have a Deputy Director of Agriculture at the district-level in place of the District Agricultural Officer. 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, Bangalore. For purposes of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two agricultural sub-divisions with their headquarters at Bhadravati and Sagar. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture.

At the district headquarters, the Deputy Director of Agriculture is assisted in his duties by three Agricultural Officers, one each for seeds, manures, and plant protection, an Assistant Agricultural Engineer and a Technical Assistant (all class II gazetted officers). There are four Field Assistants, about 20 members of ministerial and 15 members of class IV staff. Each of the Assistant Directors of Agriculture of the two sub-divisions is also assisted by three Assistant Agricultural Officers, one each for seeds, manures and

plant protection, besides other field staff like Supervisors, Field Assistants and Demonstration *Maistries* and ministerial and class IV officials.

There are some other functionaries of the department in the district, who are in charge of the various agricultural development schemes and who work under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. They include an Assistant Agricultural Officer in charge of the Sugarcane Development Scheme, another incharge of the Oil-seeds Development Scheme, a third incharge of Land Reclamation, a fourth incharge of the Japanese method of Paddy Cultivation, a Sea Island Cotton Assistant and a Cotton Supervisor in charge of the Cotton Development Scheme, and these in turn are assisted by Field Assistants and necessary clerical and class IV staff. There are groundnut schemes at Basavapatna and at Honnali taluk, for each there is an Assistant Agricultural Officer who is directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The main functions of the Agriculture 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 for the purposes of conducting demonstrations, organising crop competitions, holding exhibitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds, modern implements, chemicals and fertilisers, insecticides and the like. The services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available by the Department to interested cultivators. Under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, loans and subsidies and assistance of other kinds are also extended to the cultivators.

As the head of the Department at the district-level, it is the responsibility of the Deputy Director of Agriculture to guide and supervise the subordinate officers in the district in implementing the programmes under several schemes, to assign specific targets under each scheme to each subordinate and to review the progress achieved from time to time and also to overcome the bottlenecks experienced by them. He co-ordinates the activities of the different development departments connected with the agricultural development at the district-level. The Fertilizer Act, Seeds Act and Plant Protection Act and the Rules made thereunder are administered by this department in the district.

**Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services**

Prior to 1939, there were very few veterinary institutions in the district. After 1940, in taluk headquarters such institutions were opened and from 1946 onwards, rural veterinary dispensaries were also started. In Shimoga, the post of the District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, was upgraded in 1971 with new designation as Senior Assistant Director of Animal

Husbandry and Veterinary Services. The Regional Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bangalore, is the next immediate senior officer at the Divisional level. Under the control of this department in the district, at present (1975), there are two Veterinary Hospitals, 17 Veterinary Dispensaries and 49 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries. In addition to these, there are 34 Artificial Insemination Units. A Key Village Scheme is being implemented at Honnali. There are three Applied Nutrition Blocks in Honnali, Shikaripur and Hosanagar taluks. There is one Poultry Extension Centre at Shimoga. Two Piggery Development Schemes, a Fodder Development Scheme, a Hill Cattle Development Scheme are also being implemented in the district.

The Senior Assistant Director supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in regard to the discharge of their functions and gives directions to the qualified veterinarians who are in charge of the veterinary institutions. He is in overall charge of the administration of the department in the district and he is assisted in his duties by the following staff in the district headquarters and other places in the district :—11 Assistant Directors, 11 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 95 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 62 Veterinary Compounders, 4 ministerial officials and 106 Class IV officials.

The Deputy Commissioner, who is the *ex-officio* Deputy Community Development Commissioner, is the head of the Community Development Organisation in the district. In so far as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Development Commissioner at the State-level and to the Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division, at the Divisional level. With the enactment of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, and the constitution of the District Development Council, the Deputy Commissioner, in addition to implementing the Community Development Programmes in the district, is also required to look after the implementation of several other programmes under the Act. He reviews the progress reports of all the development blocks in the district periodically and sends them to the Development Commissioner and the Divisional Commissioner with his comments. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by a District Development Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner and with a necessary ministerial staff. The Block Development Officers are responsible for the proper execution of several programmes in the respective development blocks through their subordinate officers in the district.

At the taluk or block-level, there are nine Block Development Officers for implementing the programmes. They are assisted in each block, by a team of five Extension Officers—one each for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Engineering, Co-operation and Panchayats, a Progress Assistant, a Social Education Organiser,

a *Mukhya Sevika*, ten *Gramasevaks*, three *Gramasevikas* and five members of ministerial staff and four class IV staff. Though the members of the extension staff belong to different departments, they work as a team in the blocks under the supervision and guidance of the respective Block Development Officers. 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 their plans and programmes in addition to the Community Development Programme.

**Co-operative  
Department**

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district, until recently, was under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the re-organisation of the Department in the year 1966, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the district head of the Department. There are two sub-divisions, one with its headquarters at Shimoga and the other at Sagar, each headed by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There are two Special Auditors of Co-operative Societies working in this district. A few departmental officers have been deputed to work in some of the more important co-operative bodies. The Deputy Registrar is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

The Deputy Registrar is assisted in his duties by two Assistant Registrars, two Special Auditors, 11 Auditors, 13 Senior Inspectors, 36 Inspectors, 28 members of ministerial staff, eight Process Servers and 24 members of class IV staff. Besides, at the block-level, there is a Co-operative Extension Officer in each block, who is under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer.

The Deputy Registrar is responsible for the growth of the co-operative movement in the rural as well as the urban areas and for the organisation of different types of co-operative societies to suit the needs of the people in various spheres. He exercises supervision over all the co-operatives in the district. He is authorised to exercise powers as per the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, and the Rules framed thereunder and also other powers delegated to him by the Government. In so far as the administration of the co-operative law is concerned, powers have been delegated to the Assistant Registrars in their respective jurisdictions. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-Lenders and in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate their transactions in the district.

**Commercial  
Taxes Department**

The office of the Commercial Tax Officer was first started at Shimoga in 1948, under the name and style of the Sales Tax-cum-Income-Tax Office. During the year 1951, the Income-Tax Department was taken over by the Central Government and the

Sales-Tax Department remained with the State Government. The Sales-Tax Department was converted into Commercial Taxes Department with Entertainment-Tax, Show-tax, and Betterment-Tax transferred to it. With the gradual increase in the volume of work, another office of this department was opened during the year 1967, and it was named as the office of the Commercial Tax Officer-II Circle, Shimoga, while the former was designated as the Office of the Commercial Tax Officer-I, Circle, Shimoga. The Commercial Tax Officer-I Circle, Shimoga, exercises jurisdiction over one-half of Shimoga City, besides the Bhadravati, Tirthahalli, Honnali and Channagiri taluks, and the other Commercial Tax Officer-II Circle, Shimoga, exercises jurisdiction over the remaining half of Shimoga City and in addition over the Sagar, Shikaripur, Sorab and Hosanagar taluks.

There are two other Commercial Tax Officers, one of whom attends to intelligence work, having jurisdiction over Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts, with his headquarters at Shimoga. He has to conduct proper investigations, pay surprise visits to shops and check the accounts for detecting cases of evasion of the tax. The other officer is the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer whose duty is to assess and collect the tax on agricultural income in the district. The district has three Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, one each at Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Shimoga, has jurisdiction over the entire Shimoga and Tirthahalli taluks, while the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Bhadravati, extends to Bhadravati, Honnali and Channagiri taluks and that of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Sagar, to Sagar, Shikaripur, Sorab and Hosanagar taluks. Each of them is assisted in his duties by a Commercial Tax Inspector and necessary ministerial staff.

Both the Commercial Tax Officers are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore. They are independent registering and assessing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. The Commercial Tax Officer is empowered to assess cases of dealers whose business turnover is Rs. 75,000 and above, while the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers assess cases of dealers whose turnover is above Rs. 25,000 and below Rs. 75,000. Dealers, whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 25,000, are not assessed for commercial tax. The Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department in the district are the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act, 1957, the Karnataka Entertainment-Tax Act, 1958, and the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956. While the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are also the Entertainment Tax Officers under the Karnataka Entertainment-Tax Act, the Commercial Tax Officer is the appellate authority under the Act.

An Employment Exchange catering to the needs of employers and job-seekers of Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts was set up at Bhadravati in the year 1956. In 1956, the Exchange

**Employment and  
Training  
Department**

was shifted to Shimoga consequent on the setting-up of a separate Exchange for the Chikmagalur district and since then it is serving the needs of the Shimoga district only. In March 1973, a Town Employment Exchange was set up at Bhadravati. This Exchange renders service only to those candidates of Bhadravati and Channagiri taluks, who have passed S.S.L.C. or have a lower qualification. But job-seeking graduates and other technically qualified persons of the entire district have to get themselves registered in the District Employment Exchange at Shimoga.

The District Employment Exchange at Shimoga is headed by a District Employment Officer a class II Officer (Gazetted), who is assisted in his duties by an Employment Officer, a class III Officer (Non-Gazetted), two Assistant Employment Officers and one Employment Information Assistant and five members of the ministerial staff and three of class IV staff. He is directly under the control of the State Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. The Town Employment Exchange at Bhadravati is subordinate to the District Employment Exchange and is headed by an Employment Officer, who is also a Non-Gazetted Officer. He is assisted in his duties by a First Division Clerk, a Second Division Clerk, a typist and a peon. 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 service is rendered free to both of them.

**Excise  
Department**

A Superintendent of Excise is in charge of the administration of the State Excise Department in the district. He works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district who is also empowered to issue tree tapping licences and transport permits. For purposes of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into four excise ranges, namely, (1) Shimoga Range, (2) Bhadravati Range, (3) Honnali Range and, (4) Sagar Range which have in all 14 sub-ranges. For each range, there are one Excise Inspector, one Second Division Clerk and two Excise Guards, and for each sub-range, there are one Sub-Inspector of Excise and three Excise Guards. There are two Flying Squads situated one at Shimoga and another one at Bhadravati, each of which is having one Excise Inspector, one Sub-Inspector of Excise and six Excise Guards and a jeep driver. The Superintendent of Excise is assisted in his duties at the headquarters by one First Division Clerk, three Second Division Clerks, one typist and two Excise Guards for the office.

In addition, there is a separate office of the Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Excise Intelligence Bureau) at Shimoga, which is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Enforcement) Bangalore. The main functions of this bureau are to detect illicit business of liquor and plug leakages in revenue. He exercises certain independent powers under the Karnataka

Excise Act, 1965, and Rules made thereunder. His jurisdiction extends to the Chikmagalur district also. He is assisted in his duties by two Excise Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors of Excise, 12 Excise Guards and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. Each of the Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Excise is assisted by two or three Excise Guards. One Excise Clerk and one Excise Guard are attached to each of the taluk offices in the district to attend to excise work, under the control of the respective Tahsildars.

The Excise Inspectors are empowered 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 in their jurisdictions. The duties of a Sub-Inspector of Excise include inspections of arrack depots and shops, marking of date trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

An office of the Superintendent of Fisheries, Shimoga Division, Fisheries Department was established in 1959, with jurisdiction over the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Chitradurga and Bellary, with a view to intensifying the development activities of the Fisheries Department. In 1967, the districts of Bellary, and Chitradurga and Hassan were separated from the Shimoga Division. Again, in 1971, the Chikmagalur district was detached leaving only the Shimoga district under the jurisdiction of this office. In 1973, this office was redesignated as that of Assistant Director of Fisheries, Shimoga.

For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two Fisheries Sub-Divisions, with headquarters one at Shimoga and the other at Sagar. Each of them is headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries. The Sagar Sub-Division includes the taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Shikaripur and Hosanagar. The Shimoga Sub-Division, which consists of the taluks of Shimoga, Bhadravati, Tirthahalli, Honnali and Channagiri, has a Fisheries Inspector who is assisted by two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries (one each in the taluks of Shimoga and Honnali), six Fisheries Watchers, five fishermen and one peon. In the Sagar Sub-Division, there are two Inspectors of Fisheries (one each for the taluks of Sagar and Shikaripur), six Fisheries Watchers, five fishermen and one peon. There is another Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries at Shantisagara Fish Farm, who is in charge of the work of development and exploitation of fisheries in the Shantisagara reservoir. He is assisted by a Farm Supervisor, a Fisheries Watcher, three fishermen and one peon. There is also a Fish Seed Production Farm at the Bhadra Project and it is headed by a Special Officer (class I). In the taluks of Bhadravati, Honnali, Tirthahalli, Shikaripur, Sorab and Hosanagar, under the

schemes of Intensive Development of Fisheries in C. D. Blocks and Applied Nutrition Programme, there is, in each block, one Fisheries Extension Officer assisted by two fishermen.

There is a Special Officer (Fish Seed Production), Bhadra Project, who is a class I officer of the status of a Deputy Director of Fisheries. He is in charge of the *malwad* Regional Fish Seed Production Farm at the Bhadra Project. He is directly responsible to the Director of Fisheries in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Special Officer is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Director of Fisheries, four Research Assistants, six members of ministerial and fourteen class IV staff including twelve fishermen. His functions include co-ordination of the various agencies involved in designing the Fish Farm, construction of fish ponds, provision of water supply, electricity, etc., to the farm and all technical work relating to building-up of fish stocks in the fish farm, breeding and rearing of fish and distribution of fish-seeds for stocking in waters in Shimoga and also in neighbouring districts.

The main functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, fish-seed collection, rearing and stocking of fish, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, maintenance of fish farms, demonstration of fishing in deep waters, organising of fishermen's co-operatives and also fish-marketing. The main programme of the Department in the district is to develop inland fisheries with a view to making nutritious food available to the people (see also Chapter IV).

The administration of the Forest Department in the district is under the charge of the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga. He is directly responsible to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangalore. The district has been divided into three Forest Divisions, namely, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar Divisions, each headed by a Divisional Forest Officer. There are thirty three forest ranges corresponding to the nine revenue taluks of the district. Each forest range is placed under the charge of a Range Forest Officer. The ranges are further divided into sections, and each section is under the charge of a Forester. Further, each section is sub-divided into beats, and each beat is under the charge of a Forest Guard who is assisted by a Watcher. Thus, there are thirty three Range Forest Officers in the district under the administrative control of the three Divisional Forest Officers and they are assisted by 12 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 33 Range Forest Officers, in all the three Forest Divisions. The Divisional Forest Officer, Shimoga Division, Shimoga, is assisted in his duties by 5 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 12 Range Forest Officers, 19 Foresters, 119 Forest Guards, 18 Forest Watchers, one Game Watcher, one Depot-Supervisor, 8 Caretakers, two Surveyors, 23 members of ministerial staff and 15 class IV staff. In addition, there are, one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon two elephant *Jamedars*, 27 elephant *mahouts* and 26 elephant *kavadies*.

Forest  
Department



The main functions of the Forest Department in the district include protection of State Forests afforestation of the depleted forests and conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to providing timber, firewood, poly fibers, canes, minor forest produce and other requirements of the people of the district, besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area.

A post of District Horticultural Inspector was created in 1956. **Horticulture Department**  
Till 1963, his work was mainly confined to the development of ornamental gardens in the towns of the district. After the creation of a full-fledged new Department of Horticulture in 1963, twenty-three horticultural schemes, along with officials working in them, were transferred to this Department from the Department of Agriculture. The administration of the Horticulture Department in the district is now looked after by a District Horticultural Officer (Junior class I). He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by three Assistant Directors of Horticulture (class II), 19 Assistant Horticultural Officers (class III), one Horticultural Assistant (class III)—grade II, 28 Horticultural Assistants (class III)—grade III and necessary clerical and class IV officials. At the taluk level, there are one or two Assistant Horticultural Officers in each taluk and they are assisted by a Horticultural Assistant and *Malis* in varying numbers depending upon their areas of operation.

The main functions of the Horticultural Department in the district include rendering of technical assistance in the laying out of fruit and other gardens, cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, 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, organising of competitions, exhibitions and other propaganda work, and introduction and propagation of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. Genuine quality fruit plants and vegetable and flower seeds are issued to the cultivators. The Assistant Directors of Horticulture and other departmental staff visit the places where their services are required.

An office of the Superintendent of Industries for the Shimoga **Industries and Commerce Department**  
Division was established at Shimoga on 1st June 1917 with jurisdiction over Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur districts. This office was converted into that of an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Shimoga, on 2nd January 1960, with jurisdiction over Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts only. In 1963, the Chikmagalur district was separated from the jurisdiction of this office. Later, with effect from 1st December 1971, a Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce and *ex-officio* Project Officer Rural Industries Project, was appointed.

The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce and *ex-officio* Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Shimoga, is assisted in his duties by the following staff :—

				<i>No. of posts</i>
<i>A. I Rural Industries Project :</i>				
1	Assistant Director, Planning and Survey	..	..	1
2	Assistant Directors—Technical	..	..	4
3	Industrial Promotion Officers	..	..	4
4	Economic Investigators	..	..	4
5	Ministerial staff	..	..	5
6	Class IV officials	..	..	3
<i>B. District Executive Establishment :</i>				
<i>I Establishment Section :</i>				
1	Assistant Director	..	..	1
2	Industrial Supervisors	..	..	2
3	Ministerial Staff	..	..	4
4	Class IV officials	..	..	3
<i>II Handloom Section :</i>				
1	District Weaving Supervisor	..	..	1
2	Weaving Demonstrators	..	..	2
<i>III Agriculture Section:</i>				
1	Bee-keeping Demonstrators for Sagar and Hosanagar taluks	..	..	2
2	Apiary men for Sagar and Hosanagar taluks	..	..	2
<i>IV Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre, Shimoga :</i>				
1	Superintendent	..	..	1
2	Carpentry Supervisor	..	..	1
3	Smithy Supervisor	..	..	2
4	Skilled Carpenters	..	..	3
5	Carpentry helpers	..	..	1
6	Blacksmiths	..	..	1
7	Fitter-cum-Welder	..	..	1
8	Fitter	..	..	1
9	Hammerman	..	..	1
10	Machine-shop worker	..	..	1
11	Accountant-cum-Store-keeper	..	..	2
12	Ministerial staff	..	..	3
13	Class IV officials	..	..	
<i>V Artisan Training Institute, Sagar :</i>				
1	Superintendent	..	..	1
2	Instructors, (one each for Smithy, Carpentry, Sandalwood-carving, Leather-stitching, Bamboo and Ratten Craft.)	..	..	5
3	Assistant Instructors for the above jobs	..	..	5
4	Ministerial staff	..	..	2
5	Class IV officials	..	..	2
<i>VI Agricultural Machine Centre, Sagar :</i>				
1	Foreman	..	..	2
2	Carpentry Supervisor	..	..	1
3	Smithy Supervisor	..	..	1
4	Welder	..	..	1
5	Clerk	..	..	1
6	Class IV officials	..	..	2

## VII Sandalwood Production Centre, Sagar :

1	Master craftsman	..	..	..	..	1
2	Accountant	..	..	..	..	1
3	Class IV official	..	..	..	..	1

The Sandalwood Production Centre is run by the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation under the general supervision of the Department of Industries and Commerce in order to help the *gudigars* of Sagar and Sorab taluks.

All the above-mentioned functionaries are under the administrative control of the Deputy Director. He is responsible for the development of industries in the district in general. His 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 artisan training institutions, Industrial Production Centre and Sales Emporia of the Department. He also exercises supervision over the activities of Industrial Co-operative Societies, Sandalwood Production Centre and *Mahila Mandals* receiving assistance from the Department. He has to implement the plan schemes pertaining to handlooms, handicrafts, coir and other small-scale and 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 industries and procurement of raw materials and give technical guidance to the industrialists in general. He is also held responsible for developmental activities under the Rural Industries Project.

An office of the Information Department was established at Shimoga in August 1963. It is headed by a District Information Officer (class II). The Department of Information plays an important role in the democratic set-up. It has to keep the people informed of the policies and programmes of Government. Thereby it helps to enlist their co-operation in the various development and welfare activities. This is done through various media of mass communication and other methods of publicity.

Information  
Department

The District Information Officer is responsible to the Assistant Director of Information, Bangalore Division, Bangalore, and through him to the Director of Information and Publicity in Karnataka, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by an Information Assistant, two Radio Supervisors, one Receptionist, a Cinema Operator, two members of ministerial and five members of class IV staff. The Department has been provided with a mobile publicity van fitted with necessary equipment, and a tape-recorder and a transistor for publicity work.

The main functions of the Department in the district are to give wide publicity to the various developmental activities

and 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 like film shows, press releases, participation in exhibitions are made use of. The District Information Officer acts also as a liaison officer between several Government Departments and the newspapers.

**Labour  
Department**

The Department of Labour opened its office in this district at Bhadravati in 1941, headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The Department of Labour was re-organised in 1960 and its office at Bhadravati was made that of a Labour Officer, Shimoga, Sub-Division, and his headquarters was shifted to Shimoga in March 1971. He is a class II officer. His jurisdiction extends to the entire district and he is directly responsible to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mangalore Division, Mangalore. The Labour Officer is assisted in his duties by four Labour Inspectors, one for each of four circles in the district. The Shimoga Circle has only Shimoga taluk, whereas the Bhadravati Circle consists of Bhadravati, Honnali and Channagiri taluks, while the Sagar Circle includes Sagar, Sorab and Shikaripur taluks and the Tirthahalli Circle comprises Tirthahalli and Hosanagar taluks. The Labour Inspector, Bhadravati Circle is assisted by a Supervisor and two class IV officials, while each of the other three Labour Inspectors of Circles is assisted by two class IV officials. In the headquarters, the Labour Officer, is assisted by three ministerial and two class IV staff.

The main functions of the Labour Officer are to enforce the various labour laws. He has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees working in the various factories and establishments. If industrial disputes occur, by virtue of the conciliation powers vested in him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 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 the 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, Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and various other Acts in force in the district. The Labour Inspectors have also been notified as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, and some

other enactments. As such, they are required to implement the provisions of these Acts and Rules made thereunder, in the factories and establishments in their respective jurisdictions (*see* also Chapter XVII).

The administration of the Marketing Department in the district is looked after by a District Marketing Officer who has his headquarters at Shimoga, which was established in 1967. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. (At the State-level, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Chief Marketing Officer). The District Marketing Officer is assisted in his duties by the Secretary, the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Shimoga, who is a class II Officer, and the Secretary, the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Sagar, who is a class II officer, three Secretaries (class III) of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees of Shikaripur, Bhadravati, and Channagiri, one Marketing Inspector, two Graders in each of the two experimental Betel-nut Grading Centres at Shimoga and Sagar, two Graders in the Primary Grading Unit, Shimoga, three Accountants for three Agricultural Produce Market Committees at Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar, and three members of ministerial staff and five class IV officials. With the enforcement of the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules made thereunder with effect from 1st May 1968, the Secretaries and Accountants of the regulated market committees became regular Government employees and as such, they were placed under the control of the District Marketing Officer.

The main functions of the Marketing Department in the district include organisation, development and administration of regulated markets for agricultural commodities and livestock, conducting of survey of marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock products, collection and compilation of statistical data required for survey reports and furnishing the same to (1) the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, (2) the Economic and Statistical Advisor to the Government of India and to certain Departments in the State, supervision of work relating to market intelligence, organisation and supervision of grading stations for ghee, butter and edible oils, organisation and supervision of supervisory grading centres and primary grading units in regulated markets and co-operatives for grading of agricultural commodities, organisation and supervision of grading under Agmark of *atta*, jaggery, eggs, fruits, vegetables and other products, administration of the Warehouses Act, inspection of the offices of agricultural produce market committees and grading stations, and furnishing of market rates to the Government offices whenever they require them.

**Mines and  
Geology  
Department**

There is no office of the Department of Mines and Geology in this district. The district comes under the jurisdiction of the Senior Geologist, Mangalore, who is responsible to the Director of Mines and Geology, in Karnataka, Bangalore.

**Motor Vehicles  
Department**

The work relating to the Motor Vehicles Department in the district is under the charge of a Senior Regional Transport Officer. An office of Regional Transport Officer started functioning here from 1st January 1958. Thereafter, this office expanded gradually. The Department was re-organised in 1963. This office was given also licensing powers. A gazetted post of an Assistant Regional Transport Officer was sanctioned in 1964. The Department's own treasury was opened here in 1969 and a post of Prosecuting Inspector was created in 1970. Now the post of Regional Transport Officer has been up-graded to that of Senior Regional Transport Officer (Junior Class I). His establishment includes one post of Regional Transport Officer (class II), three posts of Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, one post of Prosecuting Inspector, one post of Accounts Superintendent, one post of a Head Clerk, five posts of First Division Clerks, ten posts of Second Division Clerks (including one Record-Keeper), one post of Stenographer, two posts of Typists, 11 posts of class IV officials (one Driver, one Attender, one Watchman, three Treasury Guards and five Peons). The Senior Regional Transport Officer is responsible to the Deputy Transport Commissioner, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

The Senior Regional Transport Officer is empowered to do various functions and exercise 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 Act. He is required to conduct surprise checks of motor vehicles and to do route surveys to find out the traffic potentialities of various routes. He has also to see whether the vehicles are quite fit for use on the roads and that they satisfy the requirements of the Motor Vehicles Act. He is also licensing authority for registration of all motor vehicles in the district and for issue of tax tokens, driving licences and conductors' licences.

**Public Works  
Department**

An office of the Public Works Department was opened at Shimoga during the year 1866. Since then, there has been gradual expansion of the activities of this Department in the District. The Shimoga Circle consists of the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan which is headed by a Superintending Engineer, who is assisted in his duties in the Circle Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer, three Junior Engineers, three Draughtsmen and three Tracers on the technical side and a Registrar, two Managers and about a dozen members

of ministerial staff on the administrative side, besides about ten class IV officials. The Superintending Engineer has powers to accord administrative sanction to estimates of works costing 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. For the purpose of administration, the district has been divided into two divisions with headquarters of one at Shimoga and of the other at Sagar. Each has an Executive Engineer as its head. Each Executive Engineer is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, in all technical and administrative matters. The Shimoga Division comprises the Shimoga, Honnali, Bhadravati, Channagiri and Tirthahalli taluks and the Sagar Division includes the Sagar, Hosanagar, Sorab and Shikaripur taluks. Each Division has a sub-divisional office at the taluk headquarters under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. Each sub-division is sub-divided into sections which are looked after by Junior Engineers.

Apart from the Assistant Engineers of Sub-Divisions, the Executive Engineer of the Shimoga Division is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Engineer, three Junior Engineers, five Supervisors, four Draughtsmen, two Tracers, a Mechanical Supervisor, a Junior Statistical Assistant, an Office Manager, accounts staff, ministerial and class IV staff, and each Assistant Engineer is assisted in his duties in his respective sub-division by one or two Junior Engineers, five to eight Supervisors, a Draughtsman and necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

The main functions of the Division include construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation works in the district. The Executive Engineer has powers to entrust to contractors sanctioned works costing upto rupees one lakh, and it has been laid down that the excess, if any, should not exceed eight per cent over the sanctioned estimate as recast on the basis of current Schedule of rates. He is empowered to accord administrative approval and technical sanction to estimates of works costing 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 programmes. He can also entrust all works costing Rs. 10,000 or more to contractors after calling for tenders, while works costing less than that amount could be entrusted straightaway at rates not exceeding the current schedule or rates, to local contractors who are duly registered for taking up such works.

The Executive Engineer 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 various civil works. Being an executive officer, he has to go round the taluks in the district for purposes of inspection of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation works, canals and the like. He is the professional and technical advisor to various other departments in respect of public works, and also *ex-officio* professional advisor to the municipalities and other local bodies. The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute and maintain all the above-mentioned public works in their respective jurisdictions under the guidance of the Executive Engineers. They have to supervise the work of the Junior Engineers, Supervisors, etc., working under them and to check-measure all the works, and are responsible for satisfactory execution of the works in their sub-divisions.

**Minor Irrigation  
Investigation  
Division**

An Additional Executive Engineer is in charge of the administration of the Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, Shimoga. His office came into being during the year 1959. Previously, this work was being carried on by the Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers in their respective jurisdictions. The Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, Shimoga, has four Sub-Divisions which have their respective headquarters at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitradurga. Formerly, upto the end of the Fourth Plan period, the Shimoga Division was attached to the Minor Irrigation Investigation Circle, Mysore. Then the Division and the Sub-Divisions were transferred to the control of the Superintending Engineer of a new circle created with Shimoga as its headquarters. The Additional Executive Engineer of Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, Shimoga works under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, in respect of all the technical and administrative matters. He is assisted in his duties by four Assistant Engineers, 15 Junior Engineers, (graduates), 16 Junior Engineers, (non-graduates), 27 members of the ministerial staff, two Draughtsmen, two Tracers and 19 members of class IV staff. An Assistant Engineer is in charge of each of the Sub-Divisions. The main functions of this Division are to make investigations about technical possibilities of taking up minor irrigation works and to prepare minor irrigation projects with estimates.

**Public Health  
Engineering  
Division**

There is also another Division of the Public Works Department in the district at Shimoga, called the Public Health Engineering Division, under the charge of another Executive Engineer with jurisdictions over the entire Shimoga district and the Chikmagalur district except Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks of Chikmagalur district. The main functions of this Division are to investigate and execute National Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes. It also looks after the operation and maintenance of water supply to the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati. It is also entrusted with the work of investigation of the Water Supply Scheme for greater Shimoga.



Apart from this, under the 64 Famine Relief Programme, and in scarcity area the Division has to sink bore wells for drinking water supply where necessary.

This Division comprises four Sub-Divisions. The No. I P.H.E. Sub-Division, Shimoga, consisting of the taluks of Shimoga, Shikaripur, Sagar, Sorab, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli, executes the National Rural Water Supply Schemes. The No. II P.H.E. Sub-Division, Shimoga, attends to the Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes at Shimoga. The No. III P.H.E. Sub-Division, Bhadravati, is having Bhadravati, Channagiri and Honnali taluks under its jurisdiction. It executes the Urban Water Supply and National Rural Water Supply Schemes, besides the Drainage Scheme of Bhadravati. The No. IV P.H.E. Sub-Division, Tarikere, lies outside this district. Each of these Sub-Divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is responsible to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Shimoga, which comes under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Shimoga. Apart from these Assistant Engineers of Sub-Divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Engineer, 15 Junior Engineers (division I), 24 Junior Engineers (division II) 6 Draughtsmen, 6 Tracers, 35 ministerials and accounts staff and 17 members of class IV staff. Each Assistant Engineer is assisted in his respective Sub-Division by eight or nine Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman and necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the district head of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. He is the Chief Muzrai Officer of the district and in that capacity, he has control over all the *muzrai* institutions except the Muslim Wakfs in the district. In so far as the *muzrai* aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Karnataka, Bangalore. He exercises supervision over the administration of the affairs relating to the *muzrai* institutions in the district in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act and the Rules made thereunder. The Assistant Commissioners in the two revenue sub-divisions and the Tahsildars in the nine taluks also exercise the powers and perform the duties of Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdiction. They are required to inspect all the *muzrai* institutions within their jurisdictions periodically. They have powers also to enquire into the claims of temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

The administration of the Registration and Stamps Department in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner who is the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps. He is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Registra-

Religious and  
Charitable  
Endowments  
Department

Registration and  
Stamps  
Department

tion and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka, Bangalore, in so far as these aspects of the work are concerned. The District Registrar exercises general supervision over all the sub-registry offices located in the district. This office was first started in the Shimoga district in 1862 and later on gradually sub-registry offices were opened in all the nine taluks of the district on account of increase in the volume of work. The District Registrar is assisted in his work by a Headquarters Assistant with necessary ministerial and class IV staff at the district headquarters. There is a Sub-Registrar (grade II) in each of the taluk headquarters and he is assisted by two clerks, one attender and one peon.

The main functions of this Department include receiving and registering documents. The deposit of wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The District Registrar is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of appeals preferred 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 under the Registration Act and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Officers under the Special Hindu Marriage Act, 1954. As Collector of Stamps, the Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Stamps Act and the Rules made thereunder. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Deputy Commissioner in this work. The Collector of Stamps is empowered to take suitable action under various sections of the Stamps Act; for instance, he has to deal with documents which are brought to him for adjudication and fix the stamp duty and impose penalty on documents impounded and forwarded by the Sub-Registrars.

**Survey,  
Settlement and  
Land Records  
Department**

A Superintendent of Land Records is in charge of the administration of the Shimoga and Chitradurga Divisions of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department. The Shimoga Division covers the whole of the district. Previously, there was a District Survey Office at Shimoga, which had been started during the year 1937. The Shimoga Division is divided into two Sub-Divisions, namely, Shimoga Sub-Division consisting of the Shimoga, Bhadravati, Channagiri, Honnali and Tirthahalli taluks and Sagar Sub-Division consisting of Sagar, Hosanagar, Sorab and Shikaripur taluks. Each Sub-Division is headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records. They are subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Shimoga, in all technical and administrative matters. They have to carry out also all administrative orders of the Deputy Commissioner in matters of Survey and Land Records. The Superintendent of Land Records is assisted in his duties by a First Division Surveyor and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. He is directly under the control of the

Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Karnataka, Bangalore. Each of the two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records is assisted in his duties by a Sub-Assistant Superintendent, three Supervisors, six First Division Surveyors, 30 Second Division Surveyors and five members of ministerial staff, two Daftar-bunds, 27 Bund Peons and three members of other class IV staff.

The main functions of this Department in the district include proper maintenance of all land records, bringing of 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 records of rights, providing of technical guidance to revenue officers and imparting of training of 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. The functions and powers of this Department are governed by the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, and Rules made thereunder, the Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966, the Land Acquisition Manual and the Survey Manual, etc.

In 1961, the Social Welfare Department was re-organised. Now a District Social Welfare Officer is in charge of the administration of this department in the district. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and acts as his executive assistant in all matters relating to social welfare, but he is under the technical control of the Director of Social Welfare in Karnataka, Bangalore. He is responsible for the execution of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (including denotified tribes) and other backward classes in the district. He has to assist in promoting their social, economic, educational and cultural interests with the active co-operation of the various District Officers. The schemes are implemented through the Taluk Development Boards with the assistance of Social Welfare Inspectors. The Social Welfare Officer is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by an Inspecting Assistant, one office Superintendent, three First Division Clerks and three Second Division Clerks, and at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors (one in each taluk). The Social Welfare Inspectors work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers. There are 52 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. Such staff in the district in 1974 included 20 Superintendents of Hostels and 20 Women Welfare Organisers.

**Social Welfare  
Department**

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-cum-Superintendent at Shimoga. He is responsible for the administration of the Probation of Offenders Act, in the district. A Reception Centre for women has also been established at Shimoga under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. This Centre is under the charge of a Superintendent. (See also Chapter XVII).

**Bureau of  
Economics and  
Statistics**

During the year 1958, the specific task of collection of statistics relating to the cost of cultivation of arecanut was entrusted to a Field Officer, stationed at Shimoga. He was given the assistance of four Supervisors, 44 Fieldmen, one Clerk, one Typist and two Peons. Thereafter, during the next year, he was designated as the District Statistical Officer, and one Senior Statistical Assistant, a Statistical *Shanbhogue*, a typist-cum-clerk and two peons were appointed to assist him. The necessity of a statistical office at the district-level had been felt for the collection, compilation and publication of administrative statistics and conducting of field investigation surveys on several crops. Importance was given to the conducting of crop-cutting experiments (Crop Estimation Survey) in respect of both food and non-food crops in the district to estimate the average yield of crops.

Several schemes of importance were introduced in the year 1969. At present, the following schemes are in operation in this district :

(1) MAJOR SCHEMES :

- (a) Crop Estimation Survey (Food and Non-food Crops).
- (b) Agricultural Statistics—Timely Reporting Scheme.
- (c) Sample Surveys for Assessment of High Yielding Varieties Programme.
- (d) Combined Coconut and Arecanut Scheme Sample Survey.
- (e) National Sample Survey (Socio-Economic Studies).

(2) MINOR SCHEMES :

- (a) Fruit and Vegetable Survey.
- (b) Survey on Betel Leaves.
- (c) Sample Registration Scheme.
- (d) Model Registration Scheme.
- (e) Employment and Unemployment Survey.

The District Statistical Office is collecting statistics in respect of the following items also :—

- (a) Crop forecast report.

(b) Monthly agricultural wages reports from selected villages.

(c) Collection of weekly retail prices for compilation of cost of living index numbers (for the working class at Bhadravati).

(d) Annual season and crop report.

(e) Registration of births and deaths (Vital statistics).

(f) Report relating to Community Development Programme including Applied Nutrition Programme.

(g) Report on farm harvest prices of Essential food and non-food commodities.

(h) Weekly, monthly and annual rainfall reports.

(i) Weekly and monthly weather and crop report.

(j) *Ad hoc* surveys like collection of statistics relating to wells, etc., in the district.

The data relating to field studies undertaken by the staff as per directions of the Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are processed and analysed at the district-level. A statistical sheet entitled the "District at a Glance" is prepared and published annually.

The District Statistical Officer is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by ten Senior Statistical Assistants, thirteen Junior Statistical Assistants, nine Progress Assistants, one Sample Registration Survey Computer, Seventeen Enumerators and three members of ministerial and two of class IV staff. This revised staff pattern came into effect from September 1974. The Unit has also to record the data relating to births and deaths at the district-level according to the Karnataka State Registrations of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, and the District Statistical Officer is designated as Additional Registrar of Births and Deaths and the Deputy Commissioner is designated as District Registrar of Births and Deaths at the district level.

The treasury was formerly a part and parcel of the Deputy Commissioner's office and it was under the charge of the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. On 1st April 1954, there was separation of the treasury from the Revenue Department and it was brought under the executive management of a separate Assistant Commissioner, who was under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. From 1st June 1961, a separate Treasury Department was formed and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of the additional charge of the treasury functions, and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the Treasury. He is now the head of the Treasury Department in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Karnataka, Bangalore.

**Treasury  
Department**

The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties in this district by two Assistant Treasury Officers, a Head-Accountant, three Deputy Accountants, eight Sub-Treasury Officers (one in each of the taluk headquarters except Shimoga taluk) and ministerial and class IV staff. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks exercise administrative control over the sub-treasuries. The District Treasury Officer is responsible for the proper working of all the Government treasuries in the district. He is responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasuries and for complete record of Government transactions in the district and for the compilation of the prescribed district accounts and returns and submissions to the Accountant General and the Director of Treasuries, at Bangalore. It is also his duty to see that the transactions taking place in the District and all the Taluk Treasuries strictly conform to the rules. The treasury is concerned with transactions relating not only to the State Government, but also to the Central Government, including Defence, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs Department. The cash business of the treasury is entrusted to the agency bank where payments are made on the authority of the pay orders issued by the Treasury Officer. Wherever there are no agency banks, the cash transactions are conducted at the treasury counters. The State Government have introduced a computerisation scheme in regard to the budget expenditure of the State Government.

**Town Planning  
Department**

An office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning was started in the year 1963 at Bhadravati as its district headquarters and was later shifted to Shimoga in 1968. After preparation of an Outline Development Plan for Shimoga and Bhadravati, the Government declared the area as notified with effect from 25th May 1966. Thereafter, as per Town and Country Planning Act (4c), the Shimoga-Bhadravati Planning Authority was constituted in 1969. The Assistant Director of Town Planning is directly responsible to the Director of Town Planning in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties by two Junior Town Planners (graduates), four Town Planning Supervisors (non-graduates), six Draughtsmen, two Investigators, two Tracers, three members of ministerial and nine of class IV staff (includes an attender, a jeep driver, three peons and four survey helpers). Besides the Shimoga district, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks of the Chikmagalur district are also included in the jurisdiction of this office at present.

The functions of the Department in the district include preparation of the base maps of the towns, taluks and villages for preparing extension schemes for them; this department also deals with traffic improvement problems by proposing pass roads, ring roads, introduction of light signals, pedestrain crossing, etc.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Bhadravati has a Station of All India Radio. This Station is under the charge of a Station Engineer. He is directly responsible to the Director-General, All India Radio, New Delhi. The Regional Engineer (South), All India Radio, Madras, has supervisory jurisdiction in Engineering matters. At present, the programmes are carried on under the direction of the Director, All India Radio, Bangalore. The Station Engineer, Bhadravati, is assisted in his duties at various levels by an Assistant Station Engineer, an Assistant Engineer, a Programme Executive, three Senior Engineering Assistants, seven Engineering Assistants, four Transmission Executives, a Librarian, two Senior Technicians, three Technicians, three Staff Artists (Junior-grade Announcers) and ten members of ministerial staff and 21 class IV officials (*see* Chapter VII).

All India Radio,  
Bhadravati

The Karnataka Central Excise Collectorate came into being in September 1957, with the headquarters at Bangalore. From the inception of the Collectorate, there were two Central Excise Range Offices in Shimoga district, one each at Bhadravati and Shimoga. The two ranges were merged into a "Multiple Officers' Range" with the headquarters at Bhadravati, with only a "Forward Sector" at Shimoga from 1st April 1958. Later, with effect from 1st August 1968, the "Multiple Officers' Range" at Bhadravati was bifurcated into two, one Range at Bhadravati and another at Shimoga as they existed previously. Owing to considerable increase in the volume of work at Bhadravati two ranges in place of the one at Bhadravati were formed as Bhadravati-I Range and Bhadravati-II Range, in 1971.

Central  
Excise  
Department

In addition, an Assessment-cum-Inspection Group with a team of three Inspectors is also stationed at Bhadravati. A Superintendent (class II) of Central Excise is the head of the Range in the district and he is directly responsible to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise at Bangalore. The Bhadravati-I Range is headed by a Range Officer who is assisted by two Inspectors and one Sepoy with jurisdiction over the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. and the Cement Factory. The Bhadravati-II Range has a Range Officer, two Inspectors and one Sepoy. Its jurisdiction extends to the factories manufacturing paper, caustic soda, plywood matches, copper, copper alloys, wireless sets and tobacco. The Shimoga Range is also headed by a Range Officer who is assisted by two Inspectors and one Sepoy. Its jurisdiction extends to the entire Shimoga district except Bhadravati. The officers in the area also work as Customs Officers and look after anti-smuggling operations.

The main functions of the Central Excise Department in the district are assessment and collection of central excise duties, detection of cases of evasion of central excise duties and prevention of smuggling of goods for which central excise duty is

payable. The Acts, etc., administered by this Department are : the Central Excise Salt Act, 1944, the Customs Act, 1962, with amendments and the Gold Control Act, 1968.

**Income-Tax  
Department**

For the purpose of collection of Income-Tax in the district, an Income-Tax Office was established at Shimoga in April 1950. Now, there are two Income-Tax Officers in the Shimoga Circle, having jurisdiction over different parts of the revenue district of Shimoga. All these two Income-Tax Officers are directly responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax Shimoga Range, Shimoga, and through him to the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Karnataka, Bangalore. Each of these Income-Tax Officers is assisted in his duties by an Income-Tax-Inspector, a Head Clerk, three Upper Division Clerks, one Lower Division Clerk, a Stenographer, a notice server and five class IV officials. The main functions of the Income-Tax Department include assessment, levy and collection of Income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax and estate duty and detection of cases in which a taxable income is being earned, but tax is not being paid, under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, Wealth Tax Act, 1967, Gift-Tax Act, 1958, and Estate Duty Act, 1957.

**Posts and  
Telegraphs  
Department**

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department has been functioning in the district since 1890. At first, there was a common Head Office at Shimoga for Shimoga and Chitradurga districts. Later, a separate Head Office was created in each district. In 1963, the Shimoga district came to have two Head Offices when the Sagar Sub-Office was made a separate Head Office. The Head Offices are under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Shimoga Division, Shimoga, whose office was opened in 1961. Prior to that, the superintending work was being done from Bangalore and Bellary. The superintendent, who has jurisdiction over the Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices and is directly responsible to the Post Master General, Bangalore. The district has two Head Post-Masters, five Inspectors of Post Offices, One Savings Development Officer, one Head Clerk, one Sub-Post-Master (HSG), two Public Relation Inspectors, twenty Sub-Post-Masters (LSG), 176 Time-Scale Clerks and Sub-Post-Masters, 3 Head Postmen, six Jamadars, 76 postmen, five Sorting Postmen, one Cash Overseer, 13 Mail Overseers and 44 peons. The post offices in the district are grouped under three categories, viz., Head Offices, Sub-Offices and Branch Offices. While the Head Offices are managed by Head Post-Masters, the Sub-Offices and Branch Offices are managed by the Sub-Post Masters and Branch Post-Masters respectively. The Head Offices and selected Sub-Offices and Branch Offices are inspected by the Superintendent of Post Offices, while the rest of the offices are inspected by the Inspectors of respective sub-divisions.



Shimoga has a Departmental Telegraph Office under the charge of a Telegraph Traffic Supervisor, which was established in 1961. Formerly, it was a small District Telegraph Office (D.T.O.) with 10 Telegraphists performing both operative and non-operative duties and had eight delivery messengers. Now, this office is having two Supervisors, one Testing Telegraph Master, eleven Telegraphists (operative), eight Clerks (non-operative) and eleven class IV staff for delivery of telegrams and other office work. This office is now working four teleprinter circuits (Bangalore, Belgaum, Sagar and Bhadravati) and has under its control about thirty combined offices. The Telegraph Traffic Supervisor is directly responsible to the Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic Division, Mangalore.

The telephone establishment in the Shimoga district is under the control of a Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs) with his headquarters at Shimoga. He is directly responsible to the Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs), Davanagere. He is assisted in his duties by 193 members of executive and ministerial staff. There are many post offices provided with phone facilities, among which 61 are public call offices and there are 69 telegraph offices. The Engineering Supervisors of the Department have to keep the telephone exchanges in proper working condition and set right any interruptions caused by damages to telephone lines, instruments, etc. They have to see that the lineman tests every telephone line periodically and in cases of interruptions rushes to the sports and take necessary remedial steps.