

Chapter IX

ADMINISTRATION

Many of our administrative institutions were the legacy of the administrative arrangements that existed in the past. The text on Hindu polity like Manusmriti, Arthashastra, and Kamandaka's Nitishastra did influence administration in Karnataka as elsewhere in India in ancient period, as testified by inscription dating back to more than 1200 years. There were Nadus of 12 villages or 30 villages like Kisuvolal-6, Mulgunda-12 or Honnathi-12, or Kolanur-30 or Navilgunda-30, the figures indicating the number of villages comprised in the respective Nadus. There were bigger units like Nagarakhand-70, Hangal-500 and districts like Belvola-300, Terachuvadi-1000, Kuhundi-3000, but provinces like Banavasi-12000, indicated that it had 12 districts. Likewise Nalavambadi-32,000 had 32 and Gangavadi-96,000 had 96 districts.

During the ancient period when kings ruled the land, the kingdom was divided into Maharashtrakas (zones) and Rashtras or Deshas or Mandalas or provinces. Under these provinces were a number of districts called Nadu or Vishaya and each district had a certain number of villages or 'gramas' attached to them. Every province had a Viceroy or Governor to administer it apart from the hereditary local officers. Districts had Nadagavundas with certain powers invested in them. There were several village level officials called Patela or Gouda (evolved from gramakuta) a village headman who did police duties also. Revenue records were maintained by the Shanbhogs or Senobhova or Kulkarni (Karnik or clerk) as mentioned in many inscriptions. Revenue records were called Kadatas and officer in charge of it as Kaditavergade. Revenue administration formed the foundations of all administrative matters. The village headman had under him the totis, talaris, sanadis or ugranis who were the village militia. When the British took over Bombay and Madras-Karnatak region they appointed Collectors for districts, Mamlatdar or Tahsildar under them for Taluks and revenue officers for

Circles. Moreover, the village hereditary officials were also continued. The old Mysuru area which was under the Wodeyars, came under the British commissioner's rule in 1831. During this period (1831-1881) the British system of administration was gradually introduced and in 1881 the State was restored to Mysuru Wodeyars.

Until 01-08-1986, the state was divided into 4 divisions comprising 19 districts, 49 sub-divisions and 175 Taluks. But, with the creation of Bengaluru Urban District in the same year the number of districts rose to 20, while the number of sub-divisions and Taluks remained the same. Bengaluru Rural, Chickamagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mysuru, Mandya, Shivamogga and Tumakuru constitute the old Mysuru state as it existed from 1799 to 1953. The present Ballari district was transferred to Mysuru from Madras state in October 1953 by which time the princely state of Sandur was already merged in the district. Kodagu district as it exists now was a group C state. The present Dakshina Kannada district was part of Madras Presidency till 01-01-1956, as also Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore district which was included in Mysuru District. The present districts of Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag and Uttara Kannada districts were in Bombay state. The whole or portions of former princely state viz. Ramdurg, Jhamkhandi, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Kolhapur, Kurundwad Junior, Sangli, Audh, Mudhol and Savanur are found interspersed in Belagavi, Vijayapura and Dharwad districts.

Earlier the districts of Vijayapura, Belagavi, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada were under the Bombay Presidency. These districts constitute Belagavi division. The districts of Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur were in the former Hyderabad state. They constitute Kalaburagi Division with Ballari district merged from Madras Presidency. Kodagu, a group C state ruled by a Commissioner was made into a separate district and was merged into Mysuru Division into which Dakshina Kannada,

Mandya, Shivamogga, Hassan, Chickamagalur and Mysuru were included. Kollegal Taluk from Coimbatore district was made a part of Mysuru district. Bengaluru division has Bengaluru, Bengaluru Rural, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Kolar districts.

The areas now included in Karnataka experienced administrative changes necessitated by the merger of princely states, by Federal Financial Integration and by State's Reorganisation. As many as 573 villages which formed part of 13 States have been merged in Belagavi, Vijayapura and Dharwad districts. Sandur was merged in the Ballari district. The merger rendered it necessary to extend the administrative system and laws of the absorbing unit to the merged areas. There was also the problem of integration of services. Federal Financial Integration affected only the areas which formed part of the former princely states of Mysuru and Hyderabad. The departments in these states which were dealing exclusively with subjects in the Union List such as Railways, Posts and Telecommunications, Broadcasting, etc., were transferred to the Central Government. Composite departments like the Excise Department and the Income Tax and Sales Tax on income had to be bifurcated and the staff, records etc., attributable to the subjects in the Union list were transferred to the Central Government. The State Reorganisation was implemented on 1st November 1956 which resulted in the District officers being designated as the Deputy Commissioners in the whole state and they were assisted by the Assistant Commissioners at sub-divisional levels and the Tahsildars at the Taluk levels. In August 1997, seven more new districts were newly formed raising the number of districts in the state to 27 vide Revenue Secretariat Notification No. RD. 42 LRD 87 (P-III) Bengaluru dated 2nd August 1997 and No. RD. 42 LRD 87 (P-III) Bengaluru dated 4th August 1997 (for Koppal District). Two new districts were formed vide government notification No. RD 27 Bhudapu.2006 (p-3) Bengaluru dated 3rd August 2007; thus the total number of districts increased to 29. Later during 2009 Yadgir District was newly formed by dividing the Kalaburagi district. As a result today there are 30 districts and 177 taluks in the State.

Later on the recommendations of the Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission, four offices of the Divisional Commissioners have

been abolished. Subsequently, the Karnataka Government at its meeting of the Cabinet Ministers held on 19-8-2005, agreed to establish four offices of the Regional Commissioners, one each at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Kalaburagi and Belagavi. It has also been decided that the new Regional Commissioners in addition to their duties of the Revenue Department should also perform the duties of supervising developmental activities. In pursuance of that decision, the State Government issued orders during September 2005 establishing four Offices of the Regional Commissioners, one each at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Kalaburagi and Belagavi, along with the requisite supporting staff. All Regional Commissioners perform their duties as subordinate officials to the Principal Secretary of the Revenue Department.

Department of Revenue

The department usually functions as follows

General Administration

- 1) To uphold Law and order through the Executive Magisterial powers.
- 2) Manage public complaints against the Government.
- 3) Ensure public Distribution System with regards to Food and Civil Supplies.
- 4) Conducting all elections.
- 5) Conducting Census (human census, cattle census and all other census).
- 6) Follow protocol in all Government Functions.
- 7) Provide relief to people facing Nature's wrath and other natural disasters and to provide rehabilitation.
- 8) Old age pensions and other social security services.
- 9) Protection of minorities.
- 10) Registration of Birth, Death and Marriage.
- 11) Issue of 37 different certificates like caste, income etc.
- 12) Municipal administration.
- 13) Treasure trove.
- 14) Maintenance of Transport issues (only RTA) under Motor Vehicles Act.
- 15) Appearing in the courts in Government cases.

- 16) Convening different Central and State Government Programs. Inspecting the progress made in the implementation of such programs.

Revenue Administration.

These are the main tasks assigned to the department under the Land Revenue Act and other similar Acts.

- 1) Maintaining land records and undertaking land surveys.
- 2) Collection of revenue like land revenue, water taxes and recovery of loans given under Government Schemes.
- 3) Maintaining Government land and safeguarding the natural resources of the Government like Gramthana, Grazing lands, lake beds etc.
- 4) Land Grants
- 5) Land reforms and Tenancy Rights.
- 6) Safeguarding the lands of the SC/ST's
- 7) Conversion of land and formation of lay-outs in a phased manner.
- 8) Acquiring Private lands for public use purpose
- 9) Registration and collection of registration taxes of immovable properties, will etc.
- 10) Development and control of Hindu religious endowments.

The department has been given the responsibility of maintaining the Status of Hindu religious endowments and administering the same. It is done through the Hindu Religious and Endowments Department. There is a separate Muzrai Minister for the same.

Legal Administration (List of Acts)

The district is the principal unit for administrative purposes. The head of the district, or the Deputy Commissioner passes orders on most of the matters relating to the collection of land revenue and administration of land. The important unit between the district and the village is the Taluk or Tahsil. In between the villages and the Taluk office there is an executive official known as the Revenues who supervises the work of the

village officers of a group of villages placed under his charge. His unit of jurisdiction is called a Hobli or Revenue Circle. In between the Taluk and the Village Office is the Nad Kacheri for a circle. They were introduced on an experimental basis in one hobli each in totally 175 taluks in 1986. As per Notification No.RD09 BHUDAPU 2012 dated 15-03-2013 of Revenue Department one more taluk created during 2013, i.e. Kittur Taluk of Belgaon District. One more circle in each Taluk had a Kacheri opened in 1987. As per Government notification No.RD33 DSP 2012 dt 05-06-2012 272 Nad Kacheries except 176 kasaba hoblis were sanctioned. Nad Kacheri is headed by Deputy Tahsildar or Shirastedar, who supervises the work of village officers in his jurisdiction. Similarly for a group of Taluks there is a sub-divisional officer or an Assistant Commissioner who is the appellate authority as well as supervisory officer in respect of the Taluks placed under him. The Chief Controlling Officer for matters connected with land revenue is the Divisional Commissioner.

As the five different regions of the pre-unification days were accustomed to different office procedure, a new Secretariat Manual was prepared and enforced in 1958. This established a uniform office procedure at the Secretariat and at the district level. The areas which comprised the new State had their own heritage of administrative organisation, their own laws, rules and regulations, methods of work. Development schemes etc. Taxation laws which were different for different areas were formulated on the basis of the recommendation made by the Mysuru Finance Enquiry Committee and made them uniform throughout the State. In addition, it also streamlined various other Acts and Rules in force and introduced uniformity in administration.

The district administration is evolved into a fairly clear establishment, conforming to the purpose and apparatus of Government in the district. The purpose is three-fold, i.e., maintenance of law and order, revenue administration, and the development activities of the economic and social advancement of the people of the district.

Under Article 154 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the State vests with the Governor. He is the constitutional head of the State and the Government is carried on in his name and is appointed for a period of five years. Although in theory the Governor is the repository

of all executive authority, he seldom exercises his authority directly except under extraordinary circumstances. In practice the council of ministers exercises all the executive powers of the state. The council is assisted by the Secretariat in running the administration efficiently. Likewise, there is a separate Secretariat to the Governor headed by a secretary.

The State legislature consists of two Houses viz. the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 224 members with one member nominated by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

The term of office of the members is five years and they are elected by adult franchise. The term of office of a member elected to the council is six years. The council has 75 members of which 25 are elected from the Legislative Assembly, 25 by Local Bodies, 7 by Registered Graduates, 7 by Registered Teachers and 11 nominated by the Governor. The Assembly sessions are presided by the Speaker who is elected by the Assembly, while the Council elects the Chairman. The Chief Minister is generally the leader of the legislative assembly.

The Constitution also provides for a Council of ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. The Chief Minister who is leader of the majority party is appointed by the Governor and the other ministers are appointed on his advice. The Council of Ministers which is collectively called the Cabinet consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

The Chief Minister will exercise powers in guiding, directing, controlling and coordinating the activities of other ministers. He combines in himself the roles of the leader of the party, the leader of the House and the leader of the Government. The Chief Secretary is the head of the administrative services. He, together with the Chief Minister will equally share and also assist him in effectively discharging the administrative responsibilities.

The three major branches of the State Government are: 1. The Minister 2. The Secretary 3. The Executive Head of the department. The Minister will decide the policy, the Secretary provides advice, and the Executive head will

implement the decisions. Two major functionaries – the Minister and the Secretary are served by the Secretariat Organisation.

At the head of the Secretariat is the Chief Secretary to the Government who is responsible for the proper and efficient functioning of the administrative setup. He is assisted by Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary or Secretaries to Government who in turn have under them Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Deputy and Under Secretaries to Government.

The Present set-up of the Secretariat Departments are: 1. Agriculture and Horticulture, 2. Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Fisheries, 3. Co-operation, 4. DPAR 5. Education 6. Energy, 7. Finance, 8. Food and Civil Supplies, 9. Forest, Ecology and Environment, 10. Health and Family Welfare, 11. Home and Transport, 12. Urban Development, 13. Housing, 14. Industries and Commerce, 15. Infrastructure Development, 16. Information Technology, 17. Information, Tourism and Youth Services, 18. Irrigation, 19. Kannada and Culture, 20. Labour, 21. Law, 22. Parliamentary Affairs and legislation, 23. Public Works, 24. Revenue, 25. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 26. Social Welfare and 27. Women and Child Welfare etc.

The Government has established Training Institutes in all the districts of the State, under the Administrative Training Institute located at Mysuru. There is also the Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute at Bengaluru, which imparts training to the staff of different categories and levels.

Kannada is the official language of the State and Kannada alone should be used in correspondence in all the Government offices except in correspondence with the Central Government, other State Government offices and courts.

Several steps have also been taken to modernise the administrative system by the introduction of computers in some departments in technical consultation with the Karnataka Government Computer Centre and the National Informatics Centre, Bengaluru.

The State Government has appointed Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission in 2000 with former minister Haranahalli Ramaswamy as its Chairman. The Committee has already submitted its Interim Report in January 2001. The State

Government has start suitable implementation among them.

Land Reforms

Land Reforms programmes undertaken all over the country in the wake of independence had three specific objects: (1) Abolition of intermediaries like Zamindars, Inamdars and such other absentee landlords (2) Regulation and subsequent abolition of tenancy, and (3) Putting a ceiling on the ownership of land by cultivating households. The Jatti Committee submitted its report in September 1957, and these recommendations finally resulted in the enactment of the Karnataka Land Reform Act in 1961. However a more egalitarian legislation was enacted in 1971 which is still in operation.

The land revenue system throughout the state is the ryotwari system wherein each landowner deals directly with the Government. Revenue records show the extent of land held and the revenue payable for such land every year. Systematic collection is possible only if such records are available. Records are maintained for each village separately.

These records though prepared originally for facilitating collection of revenue in course of time have come to be regarded as indicating title to the land also, as all changes in ownership were being incorporated in these accounts. These gradually came to be known as records of rights. Village Accountants were appointed displacing the hereditary Kulkarnis as in Bombay state in 1950, and the new officials were then called Talatis, and in the whole of Karnataka in 1962 displacing hereditary Shanbhogues, and they are in-charge of revenue records of their respective villages and are responsible for collecting revenue. They are a transferable cadre. The state had its land surveyed and settlement made in 1964.

BHOOMI

Bhoomi is a project jointly funded by the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka to digitize the land records and create a software mechanism to control changes to the land registry in Karnataka. The project was designed to eliminate the long-standing problem of inefficiency and corruption in the maintenance of land records at dispersed and poorly supervised and audited block-level offices known as “taluka” offices in

South India and “tehsildar” offices in North India. The project development and implementation was done by National Informatics Centre.

Bhoomi (to mean “land” in Kannada language) is the project of on-line delivery and maintenance of land records in Karnataka. It provides transparency in land records management with better citizen services and takes discretion away from civil servants at operating levels.

The Revenue Department in Karnataka, with the technical assistance from National Informatics Centre (NIC), Bengaluru, has built and operationalised the BHOOMI system throughout the state. The BHOOMI has computerized 20 million records of land ownership of 6.7 million farmers in the state.

BHOOMI has reduced the discretion of public officials by introducing provisions for recording a mutation request online. Farmers can now access the database and are empowered to follow up. In the BHOOMI project, a printed copy of the RTC can be obtained online by providing the name of the owner or plot number at computerized land record Kiosks in 177 taluk offices, for a fee of Rs.15. A second computer screen faces the clients to enable them to see the transaction being performed.

A farmer can check the status of a mutation application on Touch Screen Kiosks. If the revenue inspector does not complete the mutation within 45 days, a farmer can approach a senior officer in person with their grievance.

Now, mutation requests are being handled strictly on (a first-come-first-served) the basis of seniority eliminating preferential treatment and discretionary powers of the civil servants. Operators of the computerized system are made accountable for their decisions and actions by using a bio-login system that authenticates every Login through a thumbprint. A log is maintained of all transactions in a session.

The new system has brought about a sea change in the way land records are maintained and administered in the state. The system has not only simplified the process of record keeping but has also provided many collateral benefits. This governance model has proven to be financially self-sustainable. It has become a trendsetter for e-Governance projects in the state as well as other parts of the country.

In the next phase of BHOOMI, the 'LAND RECORDS ON WEB' is to be established wherein, all the taluk databases are getting uploaded to a web-enabled central database so as to allow the private agencies to set up the village – level Kiosk to download the land records documents at the village and issue to the farmers. In this Private Public Participation (PPP) model, all the stakeholders will be benefited in land records delivery.

Department of Stamps & Registration

The Department of Stamps & Registration is the third highest revenue generating department for the Government of Karnataka with a revenue collection of Rs. 3795.26 crores for 2010-2011 as against the revenue target of Rs.3700 crores. Achievement - 102.56%. Documents Registered - 12.02 lakhs. Sanctioned staff strength of the department including officers and staff is 1634. The department has a large cutting edge interaction with people.

Main functions and services offered by the department are:

Functions:

- 1) Registration of Documents.
- 2) Registration of Marriages under Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act and Parsy Marriage Act.
- 3) Registration of Partnership Firms.
- 4) Collection of revenue to the government in the form of Stamp duty and Registration fee.
- 5) Refund of stamps in respect of unused or spoiled stamps or excess paid.
- 6) Deposit of Wills brought for deposition.
- 7) Preservation and Maintenance of permanent records containing copies of the registered documents, marriages, firms and their indexes.
- 8) Sending J-Forms to the Revenue Department in respect of transactions containing transfer of agricultural lands.

Services:

- 1) Issue of Encumbrance Certificates.
- 2) Issue of Certified Copies of Documents.

- 3) Issue of copies of the Marriage Certificates.

KHAJANE: Online Treasury System

The online treasury project, KHAJANE, computerises all the 216 treasury offices in Karnataka and is connected to a central server at the State Secretariat through VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal). It provides regular updates regarding the State expenditure and receipts to the central server. KHAJANE in Sanskrit means treasury.

KHAJANE aims to bring about a more transparent and accountable system of financial transactions and also discipline in operations and management, resulting in efficiency and cost savings for the government. This system eliminates duplication of data entry and maintenance of individual treasuries and enables uniform replication of modified data at the central server. It also addresses pension payment details for treasury to retired Government staff and social welfare schemes started by the government.

Sakala Karnataka-Guarantee of Services to Citizens System: Government of Karnataka has launched its most ambitious scheme "Sakala" which is a Guarantee of Services to Citizens System within a stipulated time limit. The scheme was inaugurated on April 2, 2012 with the tag line of "It is your right to obtain citizen related services in time" Sakala is believed to help reduce the corruption, bribe & red tapism in Government Offices.

There are 375 services across 11 Government Departments which comes under this system. Now citizens should take the acknowledgement number for their application which contains 15 digit GSC No. Using this number citizen can check their application status through Mobile or through Online.

If the concerned officer / employee fail to deliver the service within the stipulated time the fine will be imposed as ₹. 20/- per day of delay up to maximum of Rs. 500/-. This fine will be deducted from employee's salary & paid to the citizen / applicant as compensation. The Service Slogan of SAKALA is "Indu nale innila, helida samaya tappolla"

Chief Secretaries of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the Chief Secretary	Cadre	Duration	
			From	To
1	P.V. Rao	ICS	01.11.1956	06.01.1960
2	N.S. Hiranayya	IAS	06.01.1960	18.11.1960
3	R.J. Rebello	IAS	18.11.1960	13.11.1962
4	K.Narayanaswamy	IAS	13.11.1962	01.05.1963
5	K.Balachandran	ICS	01.05.1963	18.03.1967
6	K.Narayanaswamy	IAS	18.03.1967	25.08.1968
7	R.N. Vasudeva	IAS	25.08.1968	07.02.1971
8	R.J. Rebello	IAS	07.02.1971	01.06.1974
9	G.V.K. Rao	IAS	01.06.1974	19.07.1977
10	K. Narasimha Rao	IAS	19.07.1977	28.02.1982
11	R.A. Naik	IAS	28.02.1982	30.09.1983
12	T.R. Satishchandran	IAS	30.09.1983	31.10.1987
13	A.B. Datar	IAS	31.10.1987	30.09.1989
14	K.S.N. Murthy	IAS	30.09.1989	31.05.1990
15	M. Shankaranarayana	IAS	31.05.1990	04.01.1991
16	N.K. Prabhakar Rao	IAS	04.01.1991	31.10.1991
17	T.P. Issar	IAS	31.10.1991	28.08.1992
18	J. Alexander	IAS	28.08.1992	30.11.1992
19	J.C. Lynn	IAS	30.11.1992	31.12.1994
20	S.B. Muddappa	IAS	31.12.1994	30.12.1995
21	Cecil Noronha	IAS	30.12.1995	31.08.1996
22	B.R. Prabhakar	IAS	31.08.1996	31.07.1997
23	B.K. Bhattacharya	IAS	31.07.1997	31.12.2000
24	Teresa Bhattacharya	IAS	31.12.2000	30.03.2002
25	Dr. A. Ravindra	IAS	30.03.2002	30.12.2002
26	B.S. Patil	IAS	30.12.2002	31.01.2004
27	K.K. Mishra	IAS	31.01.2004	30.07.2005
28	B.K. Das	IAS	30.07.2005	30.09.2006
29	Malati Das	IAS	30.09.2006	31.12.2006
30	Prahlad B. Mahishi	IAS	31.12.2006	07.02.2008
31	Sudhakar Rao	IAS	07.02.2008	30.09.2009
32	S.V. Ranaganath	IAS	30.09.2009	31.10.2013
33	Kaushik Mukherjee	IAS	Since 01.11.2013	

Police Administration

Under the rulers of Mysuru, the duties of police were performed by Talwars, Totis, Nirganti, Kavalgars, Kattabidi peons, Halepaikas, Umblidars, Amargars, Hulagavals, Ankamalas and Kalla Kormas who formed the militia and Patels supervised them, under the rule of Tipu and Poorniah in princely Mysuru. Dewan Poorniah introduced Kandachar peons for doing the work of police. In 1856, the Judicial Commissioner was appointed and he became the ex-officio head of police. In 1879, the Chief Commissioner was in charge of the police. After the Rendition the police administration was under the control of Dewans. Later a police secretary was appointed. In 1906, the posts of Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents of Police were merged in the general cadre of Assistant Commissioner. Later by 1910, the Police force in Mysuru consisted of village police and regular police.

In Madras-Karnataka Area, Talari's (watchmen) in each village was the ancient "Kaval" (watch system). Under this system Talaris were subordinate to Kavalgars who were controlled by Palegars or

local Chieftains and later by the Patels. In 1904, there was one constable for every six square miles of area, in the Madras Presidency. The head of the department was the Inspector General. Each district was under the District Superintendent of Police. In Bombay Karnataka Area, a regular police force was organised under the administrative control of the District Magistrates by the Bombay Regulation Act XII of 1827. Every district had a Superintendent of Police. Earlier there were village militia consisting of talaris and shetsanandis under the supervision of the Patil.

In Hyderabad Karnataka Area there was no well organised police force till 1853. In 1866, a regular police force was raised and placed under the Revenue authorities. In 1869, a special Sadar-ul Mohawn or Police Minister was appointed for Hyderabad State. After 1948, Kalaburagi was the divisional Headquarters comprising four districts of Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur and Usmanabad. There were two police forces namely the Diwan's police belonged the Nizam's Government and the Jahgir police belonged to individual Jahagirdars, who had been allowed to maintain their own police establishments to administer law and order. After unification, a common Police Act (1963) was implemented. Minor changes have taken place in the administrative set up and as in 1993, in the state the Police set up were as follows.

The State Police consists of 27 police districts, 3 Police Commissioners at Bengaluru, Mysuru and Hubballi-Dharwad cities, 112 sub-divisions, 228 circles, 782 police stations, and 297 police out-posts and 7 women police stations. The strength of the State Police as on 1991 was 50,009 with 30,434 civil police, 334 civil women police, 11,089 Armed Police, 1,661 wireless staff and 6,494 KSRP. The strength of state police as on 31-12-1999 was civil police 44,765, CM1 Women police 1,416, armed police 15,741, wireless staff 1,337 and KSRP 10,439. There are six ranges viz., Central Range at Bengaluru, Eastern Range at Davangere, Northern Range at Kalaburagi, Southern Range at Mysuru and Western Range at Mangaluru.

There are Village Defence Parties to guard the villages, to patrol for the purpose of preventing crime to protect persons and property in the village and to assist the police when necessary. The Government Railway Police is headed by a D.I.G. of police. There are seven Railway circles, 18 Railway Police Stations, 25 out-posts.

Besides there are Criminal Investigation Department (Forest Cell, Anti-Dowry Cell, etc.), Dog squad, the Civil Rights Enforcement Wing, Police Wireless and police Motor Transport Organisation and special unit.

The Director General and Inspector General of Police is the head of the police department in the state. Under him there are Additional Directors General of Police. Each of the Additional Directors General of Police is in charge of a particular function like Law and Order, Crime and Technical Services, Administration, Intelligence, Karnataka State Reserve Police, Recruitment and Training, Transport, Tele-communication and Modernization and Director of Civil Rights Enforcement. There are 3 Commissionerates. The Commissioner, Bengaluru City, is of the rank of Additional Director General of Police, whereas Commissioners Hubballi-Dharwar and Mysuru City are of the rank of Inspector General of Police. Below the Additional Directors General of Police there are Inspectors General of Police. Six Inspectors General of Police are in charge of Ranges, besides a number of Inspectors General of Police are in charge of specific functions. Each Range comprises 3-6 districts. Each district is headed by an officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police.

The following are the Police Ranges and the districts comprising each Range:-

Range	Districts
Southern Range, Mysuru	Mysuru Kodagu Mandya Hassan
Chamarajanagar District is attached to Commander Task Force, MM Hills for special reasons, for the time being.	
Western Range, Mangaluru	Dakshina Kannada Uttara Kannada Chickmagalur Udupi
Eastern Range, Davangere	Chitradurga Ballari Shivamogga Davangere

Central Range, Bengaluru	Tumakuru Kolar Bengaluru K.G.F. Chikkaballapura Ramanagar
Northern Range, Belagavi	Belagavi Vijayapura Dharwad Bagalkot Haveri Gadag
North Eastern Range, Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi Bidar Raichur Koppal

Police Training

There are four Police Training Institutes in the State viz., the Police Training College (for officers) at Mysuru, Karnataka State Police Training School, Channapatna, Police Training Magodu and Armed Police School, Bengaluru.

This wing is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Recruitment and Training. He works under the overall control and supervision of the Director General of Police, Corps of Detectives. He is assisted by Inspector General of Police (Training) and Deputy Inspector General of Police (Training).

The State has the following Police Training Institutions.

1. Karnataka Police Academy, Mysuru.
2. Karnataka State Police Training School, Channapatna.
3. Police Driving and Maintenance School, Yelahanka, Bengaluru.
4. Karnataka State Reserve Police Training School, Bengaluru
5. Karnataka State Police Training School, Khanapur
6. Armed Police Training School, Bengaluru.
7. Traffic Training School, Bengaluru.
8. Karnataka State Police Training Centre, Kalaburagi.
9. Special Branch Training Institute, Bengaluru.
10. Wireless Training Institute, Bengaluru.

Home Guards: Home Guards Organisation also supplement the Police force in case of need. As on 1991, there were 16,122 Home Guards including 500 women Home Guards. As on 1991-92, there were 165 Fire Stations in the State. As on 31-12-2010, 22899 home guards were enrolled including 2814 women guards functioning in 30 districts and 146 taluks in the State. A total of 165 stations were functioning in the state as on fire Stations is 30.

Presently, the Police Department in the state has four officers of the rank of Director General & Inspector General of Police and one among them will be appointed by the Government to Head the entire department. He is assisted by 11 ADGP's, 26 IG's, 25 DIG's, 57 SP's and a host of DY.SP's/ACP's, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and the Constabulary. The total number of police stations in the state for the year 2006-07 was 901 that included RPS, TPS and WPS.

Intelligence Wing: The Intelligence Wing is headed by an Officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. He is assisted by 2 Inspectors General of Police and 4 Superintendents of Police at the headquarters. The 5 Superintendents of Police in the Intelligence Divisions are located at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Kalaburagi and Belagavi.

Corps of Detectives (COD), Special Units and Economic Offences: This special unit is headed by an officer of the rank of Director General of Police. He will oversee the work of all the specialized investigation units like, the Corps of Detectives, the Forest Cell and the unit dealing with Economic Offences and the Cyber Police Station. He also supervises the training units.

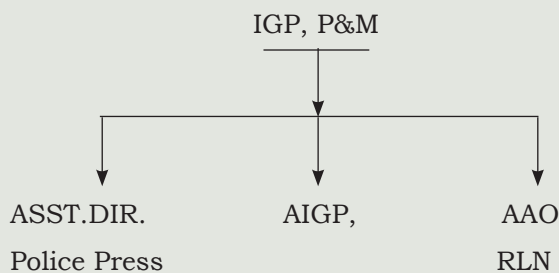
Karnataka State Reserve Police: This wing is headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police, who is assisted by an Inspector General and two Deputy Inspectors General of Police at the Police Head Quarters. The Karnataka State Reserve Police at present consists of 10 Battalions. 4 Battalions have their headquarters at Bengaluru and 1 each at Mysuru, Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Mangaluru, Shivamogga and Shiggoan. There are KSRP detachments at

Hubballi- Dharwad and Bidar training school at Bengaluru, 2 Women Companies and an Anti-terrorist unit.

Transport, Telecommunication & Modernisation Wing (T.T.M): This wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The wing consists of a Police Wireless Unit headed by a Superintendent of Police and Motor Transport Organisation headed by a Superintendent of Police.

Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement: The Additional Director General of Police, Civil Rights Enforcement is the head of the wing. He is assisted by an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police at the headquarters. There are 6 field units, each headed by a Superintendent of Police, at the police Ranges located at Bengaluru, Mangaluru, Davangere, Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Mysuru. The Directorate monitors registration and investigation of the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The Directorate generally works as the watch dog of the rights and benefits extended to the SC/STs and also keeps close vigil on those people other than SC/STs who avail the benefits meant for SC/STs.

Planning & Modernisation: This wing is headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police, Planning and Modernisation. The consolidated proposals of the Police Department are being submitted to the Government for sanctions through this wing. The organization of this wing is as under:-



Traffic and Road Safety: This wing is headed by an Officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Commissioner for Traffic and Road Safety (CTRS). The development of traffic infrastructure

on scientific lines is of utmost importance in the enforcement of road safety.

Police Housing And Police Welfare: This wing is headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police, Grievance Cell and Human Rights.

Coastal Security Police: The Coastal Security Police was established in the year 1999. The wing is headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police, followed by Superintendent of Police & other Staff. The CSP exercises jurisdiction over the territorial Coastal waters of Karnataka from Talapady in Dakshina Kannada Dist. to Sadashivgad in Uttara Kannada Dist. covering about 320 kms.

The responsibilities of Coastal Security Police are:-

1. Collection of Intelligence about the anti-social and anti-national activities by the under world criminals in the contiguous zone.
2. Control of illegal arms and ammunitions, Explosives and Narcotic Drugs.
3. The Coastal Security Police to act as Nodal Agency and co-ordinate with the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Navy, Customs, Central Excise, Local Police, Coast Guard, Fisheries Department and New Mangaluru Port Trust authorities.
4. To open check posts in Coastal Villages.

Karnataka State Police: It is the Law enforcement agency for the state of Karnataka in India. The State Police force is headed by an officer of the rank of Director General of Police.

There are several wings in the Department. In the discharge of his duties, he is assisted by staff officers in the headquarters and officers in-charge of special and various field units. The police administration in the District is headed by an Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police. A group of districts are put under one Range and there is an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police heading each Range in Karnataka State. The Police administration in Bengaluru City is headed by Commissioner of Police of the rank of Addl. DGP and Mysuru and Hubballi-Dharwad

Cities headed by Commissioners of Police of the rank of Dy. Inspector General of Police. All these Officers report to the Director General and Inspector General of Police, Karnataka.

Bengaluru City Police (or BCP): It is the premier enforcement authority of law and order in the city of Bengaluru, India. The BCP works under the jurisdiction of the Karnataka State Police.

The Bengaluru City Police consists of a network of foot patrols, mobile patrols, traffic patrols and armed striking force mobile units in the city. The jurisdiction of the Bengaluru City Police is divided into seven zones — East, West, North, South, Central, South-East and North-East. Each zone is further divided into three sub-divisions, each headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police. Each sub-division consists of a number of police stations, which are headed by a Police inspector. Other units within the BCP include Traffic Police, City Armed Reserve (CAR), Airport Security — responsible for the overall security of Bengaluru's Airport, City Special Branch (CSB), City Crime Branch (CCB) and City Crime Records Bureau (CCRB).

The Bengaluru City Police's mobile patrol consists of more than 100 mobile vehicular patrols called Hoysala, named after the empire that ruled over most of the state of Karnataka in medieval India. The Bengaluru City Police is one of the few police departments in India along with the Pune Police and Kochi Police to use BlackBerrys.

Bengaluru City Police, established in 1963, was the first established police force in the state of Karnataka. The first BCP Police Commissioner was C. Chandy and was of the rank Deputy Inspector General of Police. Today, Bengaluru City Police consists of 104 Law & Order police stations & 39 Traffic Police Stations, including two all-women police stations.

Police Commissioners

The Commissioner of Police is the chief of the Bengaluru City Police. The Commissioner of Police is of the rank of Additional Director General of Police and is assisted by four Additional Commissioners of the police, one Joint Commissioner of Police and 18 Deputy Commissioners of Police.

Hubballi-Dharwad Police Commissionerate was created vide Government Order No. HD-91/POP/1989 Dated: 17/10/1989. The Government also appointed Commissioner of Police, Hubballi -Dharwad as District Magistrate vide Government Notification No.HD/1001/PCC/1989 Dated.17/10/1989 for the area coming under the jurisdiction of Hubballi Dharwad Municipal Corporation. The Commissioner of Police is exercising powers, performing the functions and duties and responsibilities as provided under the Karnataka Police Act 1963. He is assisted by Deputy Commissioner Law and Order, Deputy Commissioner Crime and Traffic and Deputy Commissioner City Armed Reserve and also five Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Mysuru is another city which has an Inspector General of Police (IGP) as its commissioner. Mangaluru is the fourth city in Karnataka to have a Police Commissioner. He is of the rank of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP) as its commissioner.

The Police Stations are the lowest functional units of the police department. There are at present 805 Police Stations. The Police Stations are headed by Inspectors in towns and cities. In these Police Stations there are 2-4 Sub Inspectors, besides a number of Assistant Sub- Inspectors, Head Constables and 79 Police Constables. (on an average) In rural areas the Police Stations are headed by either a single Sub- Inspector or two Sub- Inspectors looking after Law and Order and Crime according to the importance of the police station. In rural Police Stations there are at least 30 men. (on an average) The rural Police Stations are grouped into circles and circles come under a Sub-Division. The Sub-Divisions are headed by Deputy Superintendents of Police and Circles by Inspectors of Police.

Fire and Emergency Service

Fire & Emergency Services in Karnataka was first established in the year 1942 in Bengaluru South & North under the administrative control of the Police department. Later, during the reorganization of the state, a few more fire stations at Ballari, Hosapete, Mangaluru, Udupi & Raichur were added to the Karnataka State. This system of functioning of fire services under the administrative control of the police department was continued till

the enactment of Karnataka State Fire Services Act in 1964. Under the provisions of this Act, a separate Directorate of Fire & Emergency Services was created on 05-11-1965. Since then the department is working under the administrative control of the Director General of Fire & Emergency Services. Normally this post is held by an officer of the rank of Director General of Police. The Director General of Police also functions as the Commandant General of Home Guards and Ex-officio Director of Civil Defence.

Prisons

During the Non Regulation period (1837-1856) there were eight jails in the erstwhile Mysuru State. Bengaluru Central Jail was constructed in 1863. In 1923, there was one Central Jail, one district jail and 78 lock-ups in the Mysuru state. In Modern Karnataka Area, by 1905 there was a district jail at Ballari and 9 subsidiary jails. By 1926, there were 6 sub-jails in Dakshina Kannada District with one District jail in Mangaluru. In Bombay Karnataka Area, by 1883 there were jails at each Mamlatdar's office. One district jail was at Kaladgi (later shifted to Vijayapura) and subordinate jail at Basavana Bagewadi. There were district jails at Karwar, Dharwad and Belagavi and a subordinate jail at Athani. There was a Borstal school at Dharwad (which is still there) and a Central Jail at Hindalga near Belagavi. In Hyderabad Karnataka Area, there were jails at Kalaburagi, Raichur and Bidar.

At the time of Unification there were six central jails, four District jails, two special jails and two Borstal Schools. Besides there were the agricultural cum-industrial farms at Vijayapura and Khanapur. As on 1992, the following were the prisons in the state. 1) Central Prisons (6) at Bengaluru, Belagavi, Ballari, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Vijayapura with a total accommodation of 3679 prisoners; 2) District Prisons (6) at Mangaluru, Madikeri, Raichur, Bidar, Shivamogga and Karwar (844 accommodation); 3) District sub-jails (7) at Mandya, Chitradurga, Kolar, Hassan, Chickamagalur, Tumakuru and Dharwad; (558); 4) Special sub-jails at Davangere and K.G.F.(113); 5) 26 taluk sub-jails under the direct control of Prisons Department and 44 Taluk Sub-jails under Ex-Officio Superintendent of Police Departments and Revenue Departments (1669); 6) One Open Jail at Koramangala, Bengaluru (80) and 7) One jail for youth prisoners (Taruna Bandi

Khane) at Dharwad (133). Totally there were 96 jails, working strength 1318 and vacant posts were 474. As on 1999-2000 the sanctioned staff strength of the jails was 1792. The average daily expense per prisoner in the State varied from ₹ 3.05 in 1982-83 to ₹ 10.10 in 1991-92. The daily average expenditure of a prisoner is rupees 16.75 (December 1999). The total number of prisons in the state for 2006-07 was 98 with a total of 12094 male and 468 female prisoners among them.

Karnataka Lokayukta

Problems of Redressal of Citizens Grievances is the subject on which the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Late Shri. Morarji Desai, who later became the Prime Minister of India gave its first report. It is that report which recommended for the establishment of Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions at the Central and State level respectively for redressal of citizens grievances by investigating into administrative actions taken by or on behalf of Central Government or State Government or certain public authorities. These institutions were intended to serve as institutions independent of the Government concerned and as institutions to supplement the judicial institutions headed by Chief Justices or Judges of Supreme Court of India or High Court of the State.

The recommendation for appointment of Lokayuktas at the States level, as indicated in that report, was made to improve the standards of Public Administration, by looking into complaints against administrative actions, including cases of corruption, favouritism and official indiscipline in administrative machinery. It is the said recommendation which made the Karnataka State Legislature to enact the Karnataka Lokayukta Act 1984 for investigating into allegations or grievances in respect of administrative actions relating to matters specified in List II or List III of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Judicial Administration

Rajadharma (the laws defining the powers and duties of kings) influenced the rulers in ancient Karnataka for the administration of justice. This was one of the fundamental obligations/functions of the king. The word "Dushta shiskshe, shishta paripalana" in old inscriptions indicate that the

king was to punish the wicked and protect the law-abiding. Rendering impartial justice that the king was to punish the wicked and protect the litigants were among the sacred duties enjoined on kingship. The administration of justice was an obligatory function of the king and in its discharge he was helped by persons well versed in the Dharmashastras, and Smritis. The ancient texts of Manu, Kautilya, Yagnavalkya etc., had laid down rules regarding the structure of powers of the highest court at the capital and of lower courts established under royal authority.

The rules also provided for the recognition of the People's courts having the power to decide on cases. The qualifications of Judges and the arbitrators had been clearly laid down. The village assemblies and professional guilds also had judicial powers, and disputes were mostly settled amicably.

Emperor Bukka himself settling a dispute between the Srivaishnavas and Jains during the 14th century and another Vijayanagar Emperor sending the palace priest to settle a property dispute between the Jains and the Brahmins at Lakshmeshwar during the 15th century are the classic examples on legal matters from Karnataka and Vijnaneshwara from Kalyana (11th century) wrote a celebrated commentary on the Yagnavalkya Smriti called Mitakshara and his elucidation of the law regarding then right of coparceners by birth and other members of Joint Hindu family in respect of ancestral property is accepted as an authority in whole of India except in Bengal where the commentary of Jimutha Vahana is followed. The Hoysalas followed mostly the system of administration justice handed down by the Gangas and the Chalukyas. During Vijayanagar days, there were certain specific laws like the law of treason, law of limitation, and the law governing enjoyment of service inams etc. During the period of Bahamani shahis and the Adilshahis (Muslim rulers) the king was not only the ruler, but the judge, military leader and the religious head of the State. The Chief Justice was Sadar-i-jahan. He was assisted by Kazis and Ulemans. The Kotwal was in charge of capital city. During the period of Hyder and Tipu, the revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. There was a 'Sadar' Court at the capital city and Kazis in other place.

In the princely Mysuru, after the takeover of the administration of Mysuru State by the British

in 1831 the following courts were established. (1) The Amils, (2) Town Munsiffs (3) Sadar Munsiffs (4) Principal Sadar Munsiffs and (5) The Court of European Superintendents.

By 1862 the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs Court were abolished and the judicial hierarchy consisted of the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents of Divisions, the Deputy Superintendents and Amildars of Taluks. As regards criminal justice, the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents and Amildars of taluk were conferred with criminal jurisdiction also. Later in 1884 the Mysuru Chief Court was constituted and later renamed as The High Court. In British possessions like Belagavi, Ballari areas, the British judicial system pervaded and there were District judges, civil judge and Munsiff for civil matters and the magistrate for criminal matters at the taluk. Village committees dispensed with petty crimes and disputes. There were the High Court, Federal Court and Privy Council in England as Courts of appeal. After unification (1956) the High Court became the highest court of judicature in the State. By the Karnataka Civil Courts Act of 1964 a three-tier system of courts under uniform designation prevailed. They were District Court (district level); Civil Judge's Court (district or smaller area); and Courts of Munsiff in respect of Civil Justice and District and Sessions Judge (District level) and the Judicial Magistrate First Class (other places) in respect of criminal cases. In metropolitan areas, the Chief Magistrate is to be designated as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

Besides there are Special Tribunals like Land Tribunals (for each taluk) and the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, Labour Courts, Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (in Bengaluru), Consumer's Redressal Forums, Consumer Courts, Income Tax Tribunal, Educational Tribunal etc. There are Legal Aid Boards, even at the district and Taluk level to provide legal assistance to the needy. The Advocate General is the Chief Legal Advisor and Advocate for the State. There is a Directorate of Prosecutions, functioning with prosecutors, Asst. Public Prosecutors assisting at the taluk level in respect of the Government cases. Lok Ayukta (1986) (formerly Vigilance Commission) founded in 1948) looks into the cases against the public servants.

Since 40 percent of the total number of civil cases arising in the State are from Bengaluru,

it was considered necessary to have a two-tier system for the purpose of speedy disposal of cases. Accordingly the Bengaluru City Civil Courts Act 1980 was enacted. Under the Act in the Metropolitan City of Bengaluru the City Civil Court was established.

The sanctioned strength of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court was 33 permanent judges and 17 Additional Judges during the year 2009-10. As on 31-03-2010, there were 32 Judges and 8 Additional Judges in the High Court, 261 District and Sessions Judges (including Additional Judges and Judges of Fast Track Courts), 11 Judges of Family Courts (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Davangere, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Raichur), 229 Civil Judges (Sr. Division) and CJMS (including Small Causes Court, Mysuru), 321 Civil Judges (Junior Division), and JMFC (including Additional Civil Judges (Junior Division) in various Courts in the State.

As on 2009-10 total number of civil cases for disposal in the High Court was 1, 93,218 and of which 72,034 cases were disposed off and out of 27,038 criminal cases for disposal 13,159 cases were disposed off. Similarly 7, 27,255 civil cases were to be disposed off in 2009-10 in all other courts in the State, of which 2, 67,600 cases were disposed off. Out of 6,87,894 criminal cases, 3,56,291 cases were disposed off. In addition, in Bengaluru City as on 2009-10 1,33,088 civil cases were to be disposed off, of which 51,700 cases were disposed and out of 4,80,446 criminal cases 2,33,415 cases were disposed. The total of 12,54,740 cases were pending as on 31-03-10 of which 6, 62,227 was civil and 5,92,513 criminal.

25 Courts were newly established in the year 2009-10.

There are about 37,000 advocates enrolled in the State out of which 5,300 are women. There are Advocate's Association and Bar Council of India, Karnataka branch, both with their central offices at Bengaluru.

Karnataka State Legal Services Authority

The Legal Services Act 1987 is basically aimed to provide free and competent legal Service to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other

disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity.

Creating Legal awareness, Legal Aid and Settlement of disputes through amicable settlement are the main functions of the Authority.

Legal awareness programmes are taken up for empowerment of legal knowledge to all the citizens in general and to the weaker sections of the society in particular. Various activities are taken up to reach the vulnerable sections of the society such as SC/ST, Women, Industrial Labourers etc.,

The Authority provides legal aid by way of providing the services of able and efficient services of Lawyers. Any person, who fulfills the criteria, is entitled for the legal Aid. The Lok Adalats organized by the Authorities and the Taluk Committees help the disputing parties to come to settlement through Conciliation and such settlement reached before a Lok Adalat becomes a record having equal status to that of a judgment of the Court.

Karnataka Administrative Tribunal: Karnataka Administrative Tribunal was established on 6.10.1986 vide Notification of Government of India bearing No. A 11019/20/86-A dated 3.10.1986. The scheme of the Act in its original form excludes the jurisdiction of High Courts and other Courts subordinate to it with regard to service matters. However, Hon'ble Apex Court in L.Chandrakumar v. Union of India declared that the decision of Administrative Tribunals are amenable to appellate jurisdiction of Jurisdictional High Courts, w.e.f. 18.3.1997.

The Advocate General :The principal activity of the office of the Advocate General is to file and conduct cases pertaining to the State Government before the Supreme Court, Karnataka High Court and Karnataka Administrative Tribunal and Central Administrative Tribunal where the State of Karnataka is a party to the case.

The Advocate General is the Head of this office. He is principal Legal Advisor to the Government. The State being the biggest litigant before the High Court and a party before the Supreme Court, KAT and CAT, to assist the Advocate General a team of Law Officers comprising of the Government Advocate (1), Additional Government Advocates (18), State Public Prosecutor (1), Additional State Public Prosecutors (3) and High Court Government Pleaders (33) have been appointed by

the Government to look after the litigation work. Now there are in all 58 Law Officers including the Advocate General. The Government has recently appointed an Additional Advocate General at New Delhi. All the Law Officers work under the guidance and supervision of the Advocate General and they are accountable to the Advocate General and the Government. The administration in the Office of the Advocate General is looked after by administrative officer who is assisted by two Assistant Administrative Officers (one at main office and other at KAT unit), and 10 Section Officers and 1 Audit Officer. The Administrative Officer is authorized to sanction the remuneration bills of the Law Officers.

In order to enable the Advocate General to devote his entire attention on his legal and other consultative work, he is authorized to distribute the work amongst the Government Advocates and the Government Pleaders, except very important matters.

Karnataka Appellate Tribunal :According to report of Justice T.K.Tukol Commission, Government of Karnataka under Kar.Act 10/1976 constituted K.A.T. Initially the RAT was created solely for adjudication of Revenue related matters and disputes. Later it extended to commercial taxes and co-operative department from 01-01-1976.Karnataka Appellate Tribunal (K.A.T) was established under the K.A.T Acts of 1976.It hears appeals against the orders of the competent authorities under the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964,Karnataka Cooperative Societies Act 1959, Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957, Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958 & Karnataka Entry Tax Act.

It is thus a common Appellate Authority for the Revenue Department, Department of Cooperation & the Commercial Taxes Department, but it is attached to the Revenue Department.

The K.A.T. consists of the Chairman and 8 Benches. The Chairman is a very Senior I.A.S. officer of the Above Super Time Scale Grade. Each Bench has one Judicial Member and one administrative Member. there are two Revenue Benches, two Cooperation Benches & Four Commercial Tax Benches. **Directorate of Prosecution**: Based on the recommendations made in the 14th Report of the Law Commission, the Government of Karnataka ventured for the

establishment of a separate and independent Director of Prosecutions for the effective conduct of Prosecution in heinous cases, and in all criminal cases and civil cases in subordinate courts on behalf of Government. The main object in constituting Independent Directorate of Prosecutions to find out whether the materials collected during the course of investigation are sufficient to make an accused stand trial in the court of a Magistrates and Sessions Judges, to adduce evidence and to submit effective arguments to bring book real culprits.

The Government of Karnataka in their order No. LAW 114 LAG 72 dated: 30.12.72, directed the Constitution of a Directorate of Prosecutions, keeping in view the recommendations of Law Commission Report and again in G.O. No. LAW 15 PPE 73, DATED: 20.3.73, laid down the organizational set up and the main functions of Directorate of Prosecutions.

The Government of Karnataka in its G.O.No. DCA 7 ARB 2004, dated: 22.09.2004 entrusted the administrative control of the Director of Prosecutions from Law Department to Home Department.

Karnataka Human Rights Commission: All human beings, for the simple reason that they belong to human kind, are entitled to enjoy certain rights from the cradle to the grave. These rights are their birth rights and, therefore, called natural rights. These are the basic entitlements of human beings without which life is not worth living, satisfying, enjoyable and meaningful. The concept of natural rights i.e birth rights is as old as the origin of mankind. But even then these rights could not be enjoyed by all sections of human beings in the primitive age i.e before the rise of the sun of civilization when “survival of the fittest was the order of the day”. It can, therefore, be deduced that in those dark days the concept of Human rights was not born.

The makers of the Indian Constitution while drafting the Constitution had included in it the rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human rights in two separate Parts, namely Part III and Part IV of the Constitution. The Civil and Political Rights have been included as Fundamental Rights in Part III while Part IV of the Constitution contains the economic, social and cultural rights as “Directive Principles of State Policy”. For

better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto the Government of India by an Ordinance provided for the constitution of the National Human rights Commission, the State Human rights Commission in States and Human rights Courts w.e.f. 28th September, 1993. This Ordinance was replaced by the Parliament of India by Act No.10 of 1994 on 8th January, 1994 by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 which came into force retrospectively on 28th day of September, 1993. Accordingly, the National Human Rights Commission was constituted in the year 1993 and, thereafter, the States Human rights Commission were constituted in several States.

The Karnataka State Human Rights Commission was established by the Government by its order No.LAW 20 LAG 05 dated 28th June, 2005. However, the present chairperson and members were appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka vide notification No. LAW 17 HRC 2005 dt. 23.07.2007 and 28.07.2007.

Consumer Forum

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (in short, 'the Act'), is a benevolent social legislation that lays down the rights of the consumers and provides their for promotion and protection of the rights of the consumers. The first and the only Act of its kind in India, it has enabled ordinary consumers to secure less expensive and often speedy redressal of their grievances. By spelling out the rights and remedies of the consumers in a market so far dominated by organized manufacturers and traders of goods and providers of various types of services, the Act makes the dictum, *caveat emptor* ('buyer beware') a thing of the past.

The Act mandates establishment of Consumer Protection Councils at the Centre as well as in each State and District, with a view to promoting consumer awareness. National Consumer Day is celebrating in India on 24th December every year. World Consumer Day is celebrating on 15th March of every year.

The Central Council is headed by Minister, In-charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs in the Central Government and the State Councils by the Minister In-charge of the Consumer Affairs in the State Governments. It also provides for a 3-tier structure of the National and State Commissions

and District Forums for speedy resolution of consumer disputes.

To provide inexpensive, speedy and summary redressal of consumer disputes, quasi-judicial bodies have been set up in each District and State and at the National level, called the District Forums, the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions and the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission respectively. At present, there are 629 District Forums and 35 State Commissions with the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) at the apex. NCDRC has its office at Upbhokta Naya Bhawan, 'F' Block, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110 023.

Each District Forum is headed by a person who is or has been or is eligible to be appointed as a District Judge and each State Commission is headed by a person who is or has been a Judge of High Court.

The National Commission was constituted in the year 1988. It is headed by a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The National Commission is presently headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India as President and has ten Members, viz. Hon'ble Mrs. Vineeta Rai, Hon'ble Mr. Vinay Kumar, Hon'ble Mr. Suresh Chandra, Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B Gupta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.M. Malik, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. S. Chaudhari, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Bharihoke, Hon'ble Mrs. Rekha Gupta, Hon'ble Dr. B. C. Gupta & Hon'ble Dr. S. M. Kantikar.

The provisions of this Act cover 'goods' as well as 'services'. The goods are those which are manufactured or produced and sold to consumers through wholesalers and retailers. The services are in the nature of transport, telephone, electricity, housing, banking, insurance, medical treatment, etc.

A written complaint, can be filed before the District Consumer Forum for pecuniary value of upto Rupees twenty lakh, State Commission for value upto Rupees one crore and the National Commission for value above Rupees one crore, in respect of defects in goods and or deficiency in service. The service can be of any description and the illustrations given above are only indicative. However, no complaint can be filed for alleged deficiency in any service that is rendered free of

charge or under a contract of personal service. If a consumer is not satisfied by the decision of a District Forum, he can appeal to the State Commission. Against the order of the State Commission a consumer can come to the National Commission.

In order to help achieve the objects of the Consumer Protection Act, the National Commission has also been conferred with the powers of administrative control over all the State Commissions by calling for periodical returns regarding the institution, disposal and pendency of cases. The National Commission is empowered to issue instructions regarding (1) adoption of uniform procedure in the hearing of the matters, (2) prior service of copies of documents produced by one party to the opposite parties, (3) speedy grant of copies of documents, and (4) generally overseeing the functioning of the State Commissions and the District Forums to ensure that the objects and purposes of the Act are best served, without interfering with their quasi-judicial freedom.

Bar Council

Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 came into force with effect from 1st January, 1880. A Person who is qualified to be pleader / vakil / muktas has to appear for examination and after obtaining the certificate he / she may apply under Sec. 7 of the Legal Practitioners Act and Register their name in any Court or Revenue Office situated within the local limits of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court.

As per the Act, 38 of 1926, the Indian Bar Council Act 1926 came into force with effect from 9.9.1926. As per Sec. 8 of Indian Bar Council Act

a person may enroll as an advocate in the High Court. As per Sec. 4(1), every Bar Council shall consist of 15 Members, one shall be the Advocate General, 4 shall be persons nominated by High Court of whom not more than 2 may be judges of High Court and 10 shall be elected by the Advocates who are practicing at High Court.

After the Bar Council Act, 1926 came into force one Shri. Bheema Rao P of Bengaluru enrolled as an Advocate on 4.1.1926 in the Bengaluru Division, Shri. Jade Krishna Rao of Davangere enrolled as an Advocate on 7.1.1926 in Shivamogga Division and Shri. H. Vasudeva Rao of Mysuru enrolled as an Advocate on 11.6.1926 in Mysuru Division.

After admission as an Advocate he/she has to undergo One year Apprentice training with any senior advocate and he has to issue certificate that training period is completed successfully. Prior to the Advocates Act, 1961 there were totally 2426 Members enrolled as Advocates in the High Court of Mysuru.

Shriyuths E.S. Venkataramaiah, V.S. Malimath, K.A. Swamy, K. Jagannatha Shetty, B. Muralidar Rao, A.J. Sadashiva, Shivaraj V. Patil, N.Y. Hanumanthappa, K.H.N. Kuranga, P.Vishwanatha Shetty, K.L. Manjunath, V. Gopala Gowda and Mohan Shantanagoudar who are prominent Members of this Bar Council who were elevated as Judges of this Hon'ble High court and Supreme Court.

The main salient features of this Bar Council is to enroll the candidates who have obtained law degree, disciplinary control over the advocates, to promote legal education to junior advocates and provide financial assistance to the Advocates on medical ground and also the bereaved family of the Advocates.



High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru

Primary Census Abstract of Karnataka 2011- Districtwise

Name	TRU	Area in Sq km	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
KARNATAKA	Total	191791.00	13357027	61095297	30966657	30128640
KARNATAKA	Rural	185783.46	7946657	37469335	18929354	18539981
KARNATAKA	Urban	6007.54	5410370	23625962	12037303	11588659
Belgaum	Total	13433.00	983854	4779661	2423063	2356598
Belgaum	Rural	13020.38	719233	3568466	1811094	1757372
Belgaum	Urban	412.62	264621	1211195	611969	599226
Bagalkot	Total	6552.00	361149	1889752	950111	939641
Bagalkot	Rural	6369.08	242690	1291906	650267	641639
Bagalkot	Urban	182.92	118459	597846	299844	298002
Bijapur	Total	10498.00	408806	2177331	1111022	1066309
Bijapur	Rural	10234.53	309751	1675353	857562	817791
Bijapur	Urban	263.47	99055	501978	253460	248518
Bidar	Total	5448.00	319937	1703300	870665	832635
Bidar	Rural	5283.27	239979	1277348	651250	626098
Bidar	Urban	164.73	79958	425952	219415	206537
Raichur	Total	8442.00	363853	1928812	964511	964301
Raichur	Rural	8329.59	267585	1438464	717972	720492
Raichur	Urban	112.41	96268	490348	246539	243809
Koppal	Total	5570.00	264595	1389920	699926	689994
Koppal	Rural	5533.14	217748	1156216	582958	573258
Koppal	Urban	36.86	46847	233704	116968	116736
Gadag	Total	4657.00	219096	1064570	537147	527423
Gadag	Rural	4386.56	139782	685261	347585	337676
Gadag	Urban	270.44	79314	379309	189562	189747
Dharwad	Total	4260.00	382700	1847023	937206	909817
Dharwad	Rural	3958.91	160674	797484	409416	388068
Dharwad	Urban	301.09	222026	1049539	527790	521749
Uttara Kannada	Total	10277.00	324530	1437169	726256	710913
Uttara Kannada	Rural	10024.22	228887	1018188	514910	503278
Uttara Kannada	Urban	252.78	95643	418981	211346	207635
Haveri	Total	4823.00	330414	1597668	819128	778540
Haveri	Rural	4679.60	257195	1242167	638450	603717
Haveri	Urban	143.40	73219	355501	180678	174823
Bellary	Total	8461.00	489118	2452595	1236954	1215641
Bellary	Rural	8048.73	295258	1532356	774093	758263
Bellary	Urban	412.27	193860	920239	462861	457378
Chitradurga	Total	8436.00	357003	1659456	840843	818613
Chitradurga	Rural	8295.99	283669	1329923	675573	654350
Chitradurga	Urban	140.01	73334	329533	165270	164263
Davanagere	Total	5924.00	410176	1945497	986400	959097
Davanagere	Rural	5780.31	275421	1316487	668267	648220
Davanagere	Urban	143.69	134755	629010	318133	310877
Shimoga	Total	8478.00	406816	1752753	877415	875338
Shimoga	Rural	8240.08	259456	1129026	565821	563205
Shimoga	Urban	237.92	147360	623727	311594	312133
Udupi	Total	3582.00	253078	1177361	562131	615230
Udupi	Rural	3338.33	177529	843300	398847	444453
Udupi	Urban	243.67	75549	334061	163284	170777

Name	TRU	Area in Sq km	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Chikmagalur	Total	7202.00	276085	1137961	566622	571339
Chikmagalur	Rural	7091.47	218247	898453	447545	450908
Chikmagalur	Urban	110.53	57838	239508	119077	120431
Tumkur	Total	10597.00	640081	2678980	1350594	1328386
Tumkur	Rural	10468.86	497521	2079902	1048710	1031192
Tumkur	Urban	128.14	142560	599078	301884	297194
Bangalore	Total	2196.00	2393845	9621551	5022661	4598890
Bangalore	Rural	1391.17	213207	871607	464256	407351
Bangalore	Urban	804.83	2180638	8749944	4558405	4191539
Mandya	Total	4962.00	428625	1805769	905085	900684
Mandya	Rural	4905.32	355271	1497407	751243	746164
Mandya	Urban	56.68	73354	308362	153842	154520
Hassan	Total	6814.00	433453	1776421	883667	892754
Hassan	Rural	6732.78	341634	1399658	695583	704075
Hassan	Urban	81.22	91819	376763	188084	188679
Dakshina Kannada	Total	4861.00	439733	2089649	1034714	1054935
Dakshina Kannada	Rural	4309.74	225243	1093563	541484	552079
Dakshina Kannada	Urban	551.26	214490	996086	493230	502856
Kodagu	Total	4102.00	142716	554519	274608	279911
Kodagu	Rural	4075.40	121989	473531	234161	239370
Kodagu	Urban	26.60	20727	80988	40447	40541
Mysore	Total	6307.00	700968	3001127	1511600	1489527
Mysore	Rural	6100.23	406952	1755714	887500	868214
Mysore	Urban	206.77	294016	1245413	624100	621313
Chamarajanagar	Total	5648.00	244874	1020791	512231	508560
Chamarajanagar	Rural	5582.37	204137	845817	424884	420933
Chamarajanagar	Urban	65.63	40737	174974	87347	87627
Gulbarga	Total	10954.00	471601	2566326	1301755	1264571
Gulbarga	Rural	10686.40	312880	1730775	877144	853631
Gulbarga	Urban	267.60	158721	835551	424611	410940
Yadgir	Total	5270.00	202063	1174271	590329	583942
Yadgir	Rural	5169.17	162187	953594	479078	474516
Yadgir	Urban	100.83	39876	220677	111251	109426
Kolar	Total	3979.00	333348	1536401	776396	760005
Kolar	Rural	3858.05	227058	1056328	535431	520897
Kolar	Urban	120.95	106290	480073	240965	239108
Chikkaballapura	Total	4244.00	284698	1255104	636437	618667
Chikkaballapura	Rural	4186.67	220987	973985	494463	479522
Chikkaballapura	Urban	57.33	63711	281119	141974	139145
Bangalore Rural	Total	2298.00	229279	990923	509172	481751
Bangalore Rural	Rural	2229.55	164814	722179	371369	350810
Bangalore Rural	Urban	68.45	64465	268744	137803	130941
Ramanagara	Total	3516.00	260533	1082636	548008	534628
Ramanagara	Rural	3473.56	199673	814877	412438	402439
Ramanagara	Urban	42.44	60860	267759	135570	132189

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Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Athni	Rural	97698	477990	244533	233457
Athni	Urban	9991	47842	24046	23796
Raybag	Total	75921	405489	207142	198347
Raybag	Rural	67828	363599	185784	177815
Raybag	Urban	8093	41890	21358	20532
Gokak	Total	116569	612163	307626	304537
Gokak	Rural	88909	476448	239622	236826
Gokak	Urban	27660	135715	68004	67711
Hukeri	Total	85209	399270	200490	198780
Hukeri	Rural	72512	341645	171560	170085
Hukeri	Urban	12697	57625	28930	28695
Belgaum	Total	209944	957373	486704	470669
Belgaum	Rural	64878	313511	159294	154217
Belgaum	Urban	145066	643862	327410	316452
Khanapur	Total	56153	258089	130598	127491
Khanapur	Rural	48500	223987	113404	110583
Khanapur	Urban	7653	34102	17194	16908
Sampgaon	Total	80060	381189	192462	188727
Sampgaon	Rural	69611	332007	167934	164073
Sampgaon	Urban	10449	49182	24528	24654
Parasgad	Total	70063	352929	178755	174174
Parasgad	Rural	61511	311714	158163	153551
Parasgad	Urban	8552	41215	20592	20623
Ramdurg	Total	49323	258527	130910	127617
Ramdurg	Rural	42240	223727	113560	110167
Ramdurg	Urban	7083	34800	17350	17450
Bagalkot	Total	361149	1889752	950111	939641
Bagalkot	Rural	242690	1291906	650267	641639
Bagalkot	Urban	118459	597846	299844	298002
Mahalingapur(TMC)*	Total	7212	36055	18208	17847
Mahalingapur(TMC)*	Rural	0	0	0	0
Mahalingapur(TMC)*	Urban	7212	36055	18208	17847
Jamkhandi	Total	90067	470176	237086	233090
Jamkhandi	Rural	55639	298146	151059	147087
Jamkhandi	Urban	34428	172030	86027	86003
Bilgi	Total	30864	160294	80147	80147
Bilgi	Rural	27142	142502	71342	71160
Bilgi	Urban	3722	17792	8805	8987

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Mudhol	Total	55234	285915	142961	142954
Mudhol	Rural	44598	233716	116896	116820
Mudhol	Urban	10636	52199	26065	26134
Badami	Total	61605	330860	166748	164112
Badami	Rural	45260	246804	124649	122155
Badami	Urban	16345	84056	42099	41957
Bagalkot	Total	55836	285114	143220	141894
Bagalkot	Rural	33316	173181	86842	86339
Bagalkot	Urban	22520	111933	56378	55555
Hungund	Total	60331	321338	161741	159597
Hungund	Rural	36735	197557	99479	98078
Hungund	Urban	23596	123781	62262	61519
Bijapur	Total	408806	2177331	1111022	1066309
Bijapur	Rural	309751	1675353	857562	817791
Bijapur	Urban	99055	501978	253460	248518
Bijapur	Total	138156	721075	367179	353896
Bijapur	Rural	72613	393648	202002	191646
Bijapur	Urban	65543	327427	165177	162250
Indi	Total	78925	421169	217663	203506
Indi	Rural	71490	382952	198132	184820
Indi	Urban	7435	38217	19531	18686
Sindgi	Total	71251	395675	202735	192940
Sindgi	Rural	64253	358449	183855	174594
Sindgi	Urban	6998	37226	18880	18346
Basavana Bagevadi	Total	66930	348721	176986	171735
Basavana Bagevadi	Rural	60490	315523	160242	155281
Basavana Bagevadi	Urban	6440	33198	16744	16454
Muddebihal	Total	53544	290691	146459	144232
Muddebihal	Rural	40905	224781	113331	111450
Muddebihal	Urban	12639	65910	33128	32782
Bidar	Total	319937	1703300	870665	832635
Bidar	Rural	239979	1277348	651250	626098
Bidar	Urban	79958	425952	219415	206537
Basavakalyan	Total	64055	345247	176223	169024
Basavakalyan	Rural	51676	275530	140107	135423
Basavakalyan	Urban	12379	69717	36116	33601
Bhalki	Total	54100	277350	141603	135747
Bhalki	Rural	46537	237017	120862	116155
Bhalki	Urban	7563	40333	20741	19592

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Aurad	Total	51672	278400	142309	136091
Aurad	Rural	45934	248299	126924	121375
Aurad	Urban	5738	30101	15385	14716
Bidar	Total	89172	469941	241095	228846
Bidar	Rural	47311	253921	129625	124296
Bidar	Urban	41861	216020	111470	104550
Homnabad	Total	60938	332362	169435	162927
Homnabad	Rural	48521	262581	133732	128849
Homnabad	Urban	12417	69781	35703	34078
Raichur	Total	363853	1928812	964511	964301
Raichur	Rural	267585	1438464	717972	720492
Raichur	Urban	96268	490348	246539	243809
Lingsugur	Total	68478	385699	194363	191336
Lingsugur	Rural	52181	297743	150029	147714
Lingsugur	Urban	16297	87956	44334	43622
Devadurga	Total	48437	280606	140165	140441
Devadurga	Rural	43311	251677	125539	126138
Devadurga	Urban	5126	28929	14626	14303
Raichur	Total	98867	498637	249556	249081
Raichur	Rural	48199	247476	123267	124209
Raichur	Urban	50668	251161	126289	124872
Manvi	Total	71599	370670	184163	186507
Manvi	Rural	62462	324205	160902	163303
Manvi	Urban	9137	46465	23261	23204
Sindhnur	Total	76472	393200	196264	196936
Sindhnur	Rural	61432	317363	158235	159128
Sindhnur	Urban	15040	75837	38029	37808
Koppal	Total	264595	1389920	699926	689994
Koppal	Rural	217748	1156216	582958	573258
Koppal	Urban	46847	233704	116968	116736
Yelbarga	Total	50214	267442	135165	132277
Yelbarga	Rural	47360	252628	127673	124955
Yelbarga	Urban	2854	14814	7492	7322
Kushtagi	Total	51347	284792	144227	140565
Kushtagi	Rural	46533	259914	131734	128180
Kushtagi	Urban	4814	24878	12493	12385
Gangawati	Total	89885	459905	229627	230278
Gangawati	Rural	66620	345263	172397	172866
Gangawati	Urban	23265	114642	57230	57412

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Koppal	Total	73149	377781	190907	186874
Koppal	Rural	57235	298411	151154	147257
Koppal	Urban	15914	79370	39753	39617
Gadag	Total	219096	1064570	537147	527423
Gadag	Rural	139782	685261	347585	337676
Gadag	Urban	79314	379309	189562	189747
Nargund	Total	20072	100623	51276	49347
Nargund	Rural	12639	64332	32923	31409
Nargund	Urban	7433	36291	18353	17938
Ron	Total	53348	264123	132566	131557
Ron	Rural	38801	191763	96504	95259
Ron	Urban	14547	72360	36062	36298
Gadag	Total	77639	367258	184572	182686
Gadag	Rural	36684	175883	89133	86750
Gadag	Urban	40955	191375	95439	95936
Shirhatti	Total	41413	200669	101877	98792
Shirhatti	Rural	29964	146305	74682	71623
Shirhatti	Urban	11449	54364	27195	27169
Mundargi	Total	26624	131897	66856	65041
Mundargi	Rural	21694	106978	54343	52635
Mundargi	Urban	4930	24919	12513	12406
Dharwad	Total	382700	1847023	937206	909817
Dharwad	Rural	160674	797484	409416	388068
Dharwad	Urban	222026	1049539	527790	521749
Hubli-Dharwad M.Corp@	Total	200418	943788	474518	469270
Hubli-Dharwad M.Corp@	Rural	0	0	0	0
Hubli-Dharwad M.Corp@	Urban	200418	943788	474518	469270
Dharwad	Total	50058	249993	128227	121766
Dharwad	Rural	46493	232765	119544	113221
Dharwad	Urban	3565	17228	8683	8545
Navalgund	Total	37789	190208	96942	93266
Navalgund	Rural	27067	137328	70304	67024
Navalgund	Urban	10722	52880	26638	26242
Hubli	Total	29199	142807	72980	69827
Hubli	Rural	29199	142807	72980	69827
Hubli	Urban	0	0	0	0
Kalghatgi	Total	31526	154659	79733	74926
Kalghatgi	Rural	27965	137742	71205	66537
Kalghatgi	Urban	3561	16917	8528	8389

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Kundgol	Total	33710	165568	84806	80762
Kundgol	Rural	29950	146842	75383	71459
Kundgol	Urban	3760	18726	9423	9303
Uttara Kannada	Total	324530	1437169	726256	710913
Uttara Kannada	Rural	228887	1018188	514910	503278
Uttara Kannada	Urban	95643	418981	211346	207635
Dandeli(CMC)\$	Total	11735	52069	26202	25867
Dandeli(CMC)\$	Rural	0	0	0	0
Dandeli(CMC)\$	Urban	11735	52069	26202	25867
Karwar	Total	40330	155213	78248	76965
Karwar	Rural	19397	73671	37279	36392
Karwar	Urban	20933	81542	40969	40573
Supa	Total	11648	52012	26167	25845
Supa	Rural	11648	52012	26167	25845
Supa	Urban	0	0	0	0
Haliyal	Total	25601	119357	60599	58758
Haliyal	Rural	19132	91563	46603	44960
Haliyal	Urban	6469	27794	13996	13798
Yellapur	Total	18155	78662	39813	38849
Yellapur	Rural	13350	58210	29563	28647
Yellapur	Urban	4805	20452	10250	10202
Mundgod	Total	21931	106174	57490	48684
Mundgod	Rural	17371	83638	44708	38930
Mundgod	Urban	4560	22536	12782	9754
Sirsi	Total	43091	186908	93902	93006
Sirsi	Rural	27944	124026	62680	61346
Sirsi	Urban	15147	62882	31222	31660
Ankola	Total	25476	107332	53961	53371
Ankola	Rural	17867	75388	38103	37285
Ankola	Urban	7609	31944	15858	16086
Kumta	Total	35023	154280	77704	76576
Kumta	Rural	26531	117561	59383	58178
Kumta	Urban	8492	36719	18321	18398
Siddapur	Total	23261	97322	48221	49101
Siddapur	Rural	19761	83118	41169	41949
Siddapur	Urban	3500	14204	7052	7152
Honavar	Total	37750	166264	83196	83068
Honavar	Rural	33327	147155	73670	73485
Honavar	Urban	4423	19109	9526	9583

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Bhatkal	Total	30529	161576	80753	80823
Bhatkal	Rural	22559	111846	55585	56261
Bhatkal	Urban	7970	49730	25168	24562
Haveri	Total	330414	1597668	819128	778540
Haveri	Rural	257195	1242167	638450	603717
Haveri	Urban	73219	355501	180678	174823
Shiggaon	Total	38384	187910	96735	91175
Shiggaon	Rural	28118	137174	70703	66471
Shiggaon	Urban	10266	50736	26032	24704
Savanur	Total	31326	161521	83150	78371
Savanur	Rural	24126	120954	62396	58558
Savanur	Urban	7200	40567	20754	19813
Hangal	Total	53384	260455	133171	127284
Hangal	Rural	47652	232296	118863	113433
Hangal	Urban	5732	28159	14308	13851
Haveri	Total	58533	280362	143600	136762
Haveri	Rural	43966	213260	109841	103419
Haveri	Urban	14567	67102	33759	33343
Byadgi	Total	29566	141024	72143	68881
Byadgi	Rural	23094	111010	57013	53997
Byadgi	Urban	6472	30014	15130	14884
Hirekerur	Total	50043	231115	118319	112796
Hirekerur	Rural	45918	211924	108551	103373
Hirekerur	Urban	4125	19191	9768	9423
Ranibennur	Total	69178	335281	172010	163271
Ranibennur	Rural	44321	215549	111083	104466
Ranibennur	Urban	24857	119732	60927	58805
Bellary	Total	489118	2452595	1236954	1215641
Bellary	Rural	295258	1532356	774093	758263
Bellary	Urban	193860	920239	462861	457378
Hadagalli	Total	38656	195219	98853	96366
Hadagalli	Rural	33008	167252	84819	82433
Hadagalli	Urban	5648	27967	14034	13933
Hagaribommanahalli	Total	36616	188238	95337	92901
Hagaribommanahalli	Rural	36616	188238	95337	92901
Hagaribommanahalli	Urban	0	0	0	0
Hospet	Total	94190	459991	229338	230653
Hospet	Rural	36564	188965	94673	94292
Hospet	Urban	57626	271026	134665	136361

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Siruguppa	Total	52180	269104	134246	134858
Siruguppa	Rural	36512	190388	94949	95439
Siruguppa	Urban	15668	78716	39297	39419
Bellary	Total	156081	770929	387744	383185
Bellary	Rural	69588	360484	181595	178889
Bellary	Urban	86493	410445	206149	204296
Sandur	Total	52067	260213	134034	126179
Sandur	Rural	34324	181097	91936	89161
Sandur	Urban	17743	79116	42098	37018
Kudligi	Total	59328	308901	157402	151499
Kudligi	Rural	48646	255932	130784	125148
Kudligi	Urban	10682	52969	26618	26351
Chitradurga	Total	357003	1659456	840843	818613
Chitradurga	Rural	283669	1329923	675573	654350
Chitradurga	Urban	73334	329533	165270	164263
Molakalmuru	Total	27551	141284	72049	69235
Molakalmuru	Rural	24202	125487	64095	61392
Molakalmuru	Urban	3349	15797	7954	7843
Challakere	Total	76361	365784	185931	179853
Challakere	Rural	64311	310590	158343	152247
Challakere	Urban	12050	55194	27588	27606
Chitradurga	Total	90256	423879	214563	209316
Chitradurga	Rural	56845	272142	138532	133610
Chitradurga	Urban	33411	151737	76031	75706
Holalkere	Total	45730	207260	104992	102268
Holalkere	Rural	40855	185241	93964	91277
Holalkere	Urban	4875	22019	11028	10991
Hosdurga	Total	53019	235116	119148	115968
Hosdurga	Rural	46441	206746	104605	102141
Hosdurga	Urban	6578	28370	14543	13827
Hiriyur	Total	64086	286133	144160	141973
Hiriyur	Rural	51015	229717	116034	113683
Hiriyur	Urban	13071	56416	28126	28290
Davanagere	Total	410176	1945497	986400	959097
Davanagere	Rural	275421	1316487	668267	648220
Davanagere	Urban	134755	629010	318133	310877
Harihar	Total	52434	254170	129336	124834
Harihar	Rural	33324	163668	83306	80362
Harihar	Urban	19110	90502	46030	44472

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Harapanahalli	Total	58561	302003	154289	147714
Harapanahalli	Rural	49547	254964	130398	124566
Harapanahalli	Urban	9014	47039	23891	23148
Jagalur	Total	35147	171822	86981	84841
Jagalur	Rural	31465	154565	78288	76277
Jagalur	Urban	3682	17257	8693	8564
Davanagere	Total	147490	681979	344759	337220
Davanagere	Rural	53032	247008	124983	122025
Davanagere	Urban	94458	434971	219776	215195
Honnali	Total	50640	233206	118152	115054
Honnali	Rural	46699	215278	109265	106013
Honnali	Urban	3941	17928	8887	9041
Channagiri	Total	65904	302317	152883	149434
Channagiri	Rural	61354	281004	142027	138977
Channagiri	Urban	4550	21313	10856	10457
Shimoga	Total	406816	1752753	877415	875338
Shimoga	Rural	259456	1129026	565821	563205
Shimoga	Urban	147360	623727	311594	312133
Sagar	Total	48396	206319	102273	104046
Sagar	Rural	32660	140922	69798	71124
Sagar	Urban	15736	65397	32475	32922
Sorab	Total	46658	200809	101130	99679
Sorab	Rural	44100	189477	95507	93970
Sorab	Urban	2558	11332	5623	5709
Shikarpur	Total	51798	238229	120487	117742
Shikarpur	Rural	40834	185350	93949	91401
Shikarpur	Urban	10964	52879	26538	26341
Hosanagara	Total	27313	118220	58508	59712
Hosanagara	Rural	25917	112381	55670	56711
Hosanagara	Urban	1396	5839	2838	3001
Tirthahalli	Total	35340	142006	69882	72124
Tirthahalli	Rural	31614	127478	62789	64689
Tirthahalli	Urban	3726	14528	7093	7435
Shimoga	Total	117601	507324	255262	252062
Shimoga	Rural	41592	184674	93244	91430
Shimoga	Urban	76009	322650	162018	160632
Bhadravati	Total	79710	339846	169873	169973
Bhadravati	Rural	42739	188744	94864	93880
Bhadravati	Urban	36971	151102	75009	76093

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Udupi	Total	253078	1177361	562131	615230
Udupi	Rural	177529	843300	398847	444453
Udupi	Urban	75549	334061	163284	170777
Kundapura	Total	79573	398471	187586	210885
Kundapura	Rural	71170	357798	167859	189939
Kundapura	Urban	8403	40673	19727	20946
Udupi	Total	125817	562799	270954	291845
Udupi	Rural	65960	302092	143307	158785
Udupi	Urban	59857	260707	127647	133060
Karkal	Total	47688	216091	103591	112500
Karkal	Rural	40399	183410	87681	95729
Karkal	Urban	7289	32681	15910	16771
Chikmagalur	Total	276085	1137961	566622	571339
Chikmagalur	Rural	218247	898453	447545	450908
Chikmagalur	Urban	57838	239508	119077	120431
Sringeri	Total	9313	36539	18030	18509
Sringeri	Rural	8148	32617	16044	16573
Sringeri	Urban	1165	3922	1986	1936
Koppa	Total	21296	84882	41746	43136
Koppa	Rural	19965	79889	39287	40602
Koppa	Urban	1331	4993	2459	2534
Narasimharajapura	Total	16566	66090	32449	33641
Narasimharajapura	Rural	14827	58632	28712	29920
Narasimharajapura	Urban	1739	7458	3737	3721
Tarikere	Total	53225	225280	112891	112389
Tarikere	Rural	44787	189338	94969	94369
Tarikere	Urban	8438	35942	17922	18020
Kadur	Total	69575	291668	146483	145185
Kadur	Rural	56125	234794	118150	116644
Kadur	Urban	13450	56874	28333	28541
Chikmagalur	Total	74176	305368	151921	153447
Chikmagalur	Rural	45631	186967	93219	93748
Chikmagalur	Urban	28545	118401	58702	59699
Mudigere	Total	31934	128134	63102	65032
Mudigere	Rural	28764	116216	57164	59052
Mudigere	Urban	3170	11918	5938	5980
Tumkur	Total	640081	2678980	1350594	1328386
Tumkur	Rural	497521	2079902	1048710	1031192
Tumkur	Urban	142560	599078	301884	297194

Name	TRU	No. of House holds	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females
Chiknayakanhalli	Total	52612	212130	105583	106547
Chiknayakanhalli	Rural	43313	174620	87055	87565
Chiknayakanhalli	Urban	9299	37510	18528	18982
Sira	Total	70754	313758	158978	154780
Sira	Rural	58138	256204	129920	126284
Sira	Urban	12616	57554	29058	28496
Pavagada	Total	55652	245194	123680	121514
Pavagada	Rural	49118	216708	109381	107327
Pavagada	Urban	6534	28486	14299	14187
Madhugiri	Total	63924	267866	134670	133196
Madhugiri	Rural	56986	238707	120086	118621
Madhugiri	Urban	6938	29159	14584	14575
Koratagere	Total	40619	167591	84349	83242
Koratagere	Rural	36874	152326	76749	75577
Koratagere	Urban	3745	15265	7600	7665
Tumkur	Total	140097	592397	303197	289200
Tumkur	Rural	67797	290254	150272	139982
Tumkur	Urban	72300	302143	152925	149218
Gubbi	Total	63688	262518	132102	130416
Gubbi	Rural	59182	244072	122876	121196
Gubbi	Urban	4506	18446	9226	9220
Tiptur	Total	55075	222749	111282	111467
Tiptur	Rural	40624	163206	81333	81873
Tiptur	Urban	14451	59543	29949	29594
Turuvekere	Total	42101	168994	83950	85044
Turuvekere	Rural	37841	152177	75553	76624
Turuvekere	Urban	4260	16817	8397	8420
Kunigal	Total	55559	225783	112803	112980
Kunigal	Rural	47648	191628	95485	96143
Kunigal	Urban	7911	34155	17318	16837
Bangalore	Total	2393845	9621551	5022661	4598890
Bangalore	Rural	213207	871607	464256	407351
Bangalore	Urban	2180638	8749944	4558405	4191539
BBMP (M.Corp.)&	Total	2101831	8443675	4391723	4051952
BBMP (M.Corp.)&	Rural	0	0	0	0
BBMP (M.Corp.)&	Urban	2101831	8443675	4391723	4051952
Bangalore North	Total	85722	352420	185978	166442
Bangalore North	Rural	64913	270195	141675	128520
Bangalore North	Urban	20809	82225	44303	37922

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Bangalore South	Total	51094	205274	109255	96019
Bangalore South	Rural	36931	154523	81043	73480
Bangalore South	Urban	14163	50751	28212	22539
Bangalore East	Total	24537	102607	53699	48908
Bangalore East	Rural	22683	94464	49485	44979
Bangalore East	Urban	1854	8143	4214	3929
Anekal	Total	130661	517575	282006	235569
Anekal	Rural	88680	352425	192053	160372
Anekal	Urban	41981	165150	89953	75197
Mandya	Total	428625	1805769	905085	900684
Mandya	Rural	355271	1497407	751243	746164
Mandya	Urban	73354	308362	153842	154520
Krishnarajpet	Total	61035	260479	130241	130238
Krishnarajpet	Rural	54766	234533	117259	117274
Krishnarajpet	Urban	6269	25946	12982	12964
Nagamangala	Total	44954	187897	93682	94215
Nagamangala	Rural	40790	170121	84798	85323
Nagamangala	Urban	4164	17776	8884	8892
Pandavapura	Total	43262	183352	92038	91314
Pandavapura	Rural	38422	162953	81866	81087
Pandavapura	Urban	4840	20399	10172	10227
Shrirangapattana	Total	43402	180191	89940	90251
Shrirangapattana	Rural	35321	146056	73151	72905
Shrirangapattana	Urban	8081	34135	16789	17346
Mandya	Total	99024	415153	208607	206546
Mandya	Rural	66185	277795	139945	137850
Mandya	Urban	32839	137358	68662	68696
Maddur	Total	71028	295432	147879	147553
Maddur	Rural	62398	260285	130316	129969
Maddur	Urban	8630	35147	17563	17584
Malavalli	Total	65920	283265	142698	140567
Malavalli	Rural	57389	245664	123908	121756
Malavalli	Urban	8531	37601	18790	18811
Hassan	Total	433453	1776421	883667	892754
Hassan	Rural	341634	1399658	695583	704075
Hassan	Urban	91819	376763	188084	188679
Sakleshpur	Total	32142	128633	63126	65507
Sakleshpur	Rural	26346	105281	51568	53713
Sakleshpur	Urban	5796	23352	11558	11794

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Belur	Total	45665	184458	91306	93152
Belur	Rural	40230	161974	80179	81795
Belur	Urban	5435	22484	11127	11357
Arsikere	Total	75358	315339	157728	157611
Arsikere	Rural	63265	262123	130772	131351
Arsikere	Urban	12093	53216	26956	26260
Hassan	Total	98290	396166	197116	199050
Hassan	Rural	54076	218682	108733	109949
Hassan	Urban	44214	177484	88383	89101
Alur	Total	21089	85255	42253	43002
Alur	Rural	19483	78714	38954	39760
Alur	Urban	1606	6541	3299	3242
Arkalgud	Total	48729	204585	102297	102288
Arkalgud	Rural	44677	187775	93829	93946
Arkalgud	Urban	4052	16810	8468	8342
Hole Narsipur	Total	42335	182187	91565	90622
Hole Narsipur	Rural	35252	152213	76664	75549
Hole Narsipur	Urban	7083	29974	14901	15073
Channarayapatna	Total	69845	279798	138276	141522
Channarayapatna	Rural	58305	232896	114884	118012
Channarayapatna	Urban	11540	46902	23392	23510
Dakshina Kannada	Total	439733	2089649	1034714	1054935
Dakshina Kannada	Rural	225243	1093563	541484	552079
Dakshina Kannada	Urban	214490	996086	493230	502856
Mangalore	Total	216300	994602	490797	503805
Mangalore	Rural	44003	210033	102613	107420
Mangalore	Urban	172297	784569	388184	396385
Bantval	Total	76405	395380	196708	198672
Bantval	Rural	54562	279482	138959	140523
Bantval	Urban	21843	115898	57749	58149
Beltangadi	Total	55385	266589	131967	134622
Beltangadi	Rural	52151	251802	124672	127130
Beltangadi	Urban	3234	14787	7295	7492
Puttur	Total	59569	287851	143116	144735
Puttur	Rural	46647	226977	112812	114165
Puttur	Urban	12922	60874	30304	30570
Sulya	Total	32074	145227	72126	73101
Sulya	Rural	27880	125269	62428	62841
Sulya	Urban	4194	19958	9698	10260
Kodagu	Total	142716	554519	274608	279911
Kodagu	Rural	121989	473531	234161	239370
Kodagu	Urban	20727	80988	40447	40541

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Madikeri	Total	36709	146583	72966	73617
Madikeri	Rural	28191	113202	56543	56659
Madikeri	Urban	8518	33381	16423	16958
Somvarpet	Total	53094	206505	101888	104617
Somvarpet	Rural	47350	184450	90783	93667
Somvarpet	Urban	5744	22055	11105	10950
Virajpet	Total	52913	201431	99754	101677
Virajpet	Rural	46448	175879	86835	89044
Virajpet	Urban	6465	25552	12919	12633
Mysore	Total	700968	3001127	1511600	1489527
Mysore	Rural	406952	1755714	887500	868214
Mysore	Urban	294016	1245413	624100	621313
Piriyapatna	Total	54075	243076	124755	118321
Piriyapatna	Rural	50044	226391	116471	109920
Piriyapatna	Urban	4031	16685	8284	8401
Hunsur	Total	65584	282963	142946	140017
Hunsur	Rural	53791	232098	117516	114582
Hunsur	Urban	11793	50865	25430	25435
Krishnarajanagara	Total	60590	252657	126539	126118
Krishnarajanagara	Rural	51947	216852	108639	108213
Krishnarajanagara	Urban	8643	35805	17900	17905
Mysore	Total	299853	1281768	645316	636452
Mysore	Rural	60788	267541	136294	131247
Mysore	Urban	239065	1014227	509022	505205
Heggadadevankote	Total	61469	263706	132748	130958
Heggadadevankote	Rural	55430	237968	119929	118039
Heggadadevankote	Urban	6039	25738	12819	12919
Nanjangud	Total	90864	384922	193038	191884
Nanjangud	Rural	78727	334324	168030	166294
Nanjangud	Urban	12137	50598	25008	25590
Tirumakudal - Narsipur	Total	68533	292035	146258	145777
Tirumakudal - Narsipur	Rural	56225	240540	120621	119919
Tirumakudal - Narsipur	Urban	12308	51495	25637	25858
Chamarajanagar	Total	244874	1020791	512231	508560
Chamarajanagar	Rural	204137	845817	424884	420933
Chamarajanagar	Urban	40737	174974	87347	87627
Gundlupet	Total	54615	223070	111109	111961
Gundlupet	Rural	48090	194965	97094	97871
Gundlupet	Urban	6525	28105	14015	14090
Chamarajanagar	Total	86679	357799	178555	179244
Chamarajanagar	Rural	70488	287924	143772	144152
Chamarajanagar	Urban	16191	69875	34783	35092

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Yelandur	Total	18895	82069	41179	40890
Yelandur	Rural	16840	73290	36787	36503
Yelandur	Urban	2055	8779	4392	4387
Kollegal	Total	84685	357853	181388	176465
Kollegal	Rural	68719	289638	147231	142407
Kollegal	Urban	15966	68215	34157	34058
Gulbarga	Total	471601	2566326	1301755	1264571
Gulbarga	Rural	312880	1730775	877144	853631
Gulbarga	Urban	158721	835551	424611	410940
Aland	Total	61568	342207	176052	166155
Aland	Rural	54128	299836	154167	145669
Aland	Urban	7440	42371	21885	20486
Afzalpur	Total	39866	220339	113057	107282
Afzalpur	Rural	34740	193251	99165	94086
Afzalpur	Urban	5126	27088	13892	13196
Gulbarga	Total	154305	829830	423051	406779
Gulbarga	Rural	51475	286683	146499	140184
Gulbarga	Urban	102830	543147	276552	266595
Chincholi	Total	48431	254287	127748	126539
Chincholi	Rural	44466	233390	116896	116494
Chincholi	Urban	3965	20897	10852	10045
Sedam	Total	42384	218572	108598	109974
Sedam	Rural	33240	172759	85578	87181
Sedam	Urban	9144	45813	23020	22793
Chitapur	Total	73171	404188	202354	201834
Chitapur	Rural	47840	273639	136920	136719
Chitapur	Urban	25331	130549	65434	65115
Jevargi	Total	51876	296903	150895	146008
Jevargi	Rural	46991	271217	137919	133298
Jevargi	Urban	4885	25686	12976	12710
Yadgir	Total	202063	1174271	590329	583942
Yadgir	Rural	162187	953594	479078	474516
Yadgir	Urban	39876	220677	111251	109426
Shorapur	Total	71486	412291	208173	204118
Shorapur	Rural	62591	360893	182403	178490
Shorapur	Urban	8895	51398	25770	25628
Shahpur	Total	61945	363621	183458	180163
Shahpur	Rural	49467	294682	148245	146437
Shahpur	Urban	12478	68939	35213	33726
Yadgir	Total	68632	398359	198698	199661
Yadgir	Rural	50129	298019	148430	149589
Yadgir	Urban	18503	100340	50268	50072

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Kolar	Total	333348	1536401	776396	760005
Kolar	Rural	227058	1056328	535431	520897
Kolar	Urban	106290	480073	240965	239108
Srinivaspur	Total	43414	202304	102075	100229
Srinivaspur	Rural	37719	175511	88467	87044
Srinivaspur	Urban	5695	26793	13608	13185
Kolar	Total	83136	385410	195129	190281
Kolar	Rural	52630	246948	125219	121729
Kolar	Urban	30506	138462	69910	68552
Malur	Total	52443	236920	121083	115837
Malur	Rural	43031	196870	100706	96164
Malur	Urban	9412	40050	20377	19673
Bangarapet	Total	99691	452832	227621	225211
Bangarapet	Rural	51325	235340	119428	115912
Bangarapet	Urban	48366	217492	108193	109299
Mulbagal	Total	54664	258935	130488	128447
Mulbagal	Rural	42353	201659	101611	100048
Mulbagal	Urban	12311	57276	28877	28399
Chikkaballapura	Total	284698	1255104	636437	618667
Chikkaballapura	Rural	220987	973985	494463	479522
Chikkaballapura	Urban	63711	281119	141974	139145
Gauribidanur	Total	68834	290999	147049	143950
Gauribidanur	Rural	58010	243122	123061	120061
Gauribidanur	Urban	10824	47877	23988	23889
Chikkaballapura	Total	47214	212536	108854	103682
Chikkaballapura	Rural	32312	148884	76725	72159
Chikkaballapura	Urban	14902	63652	32129	31523
Gudibanda	Total	12978	55832	28078	27754
Gudibanda	Rural	10721	46391	23463	22928
Gudibanda	Urban	2257	9441	4615	4826
Bagepalli	Total	44221	183498	92905	90593
Bagepalli	Rural	36493	150576	76062	74514
Bagepalli	Urban	7728	32922	16843	16079
Sidlaghatta	Total	44772	214169	108937	105232
Sidlaghatta	Rural	34613	163010	82872	80138
Sidlaghatta	Urban	10159	51159	26065	25094
Chintamani	Total	66679	298070	150614	147456
Chintamani	Rural	48838	222002	112280	109722
Chintamani	Urban	17841	76068	38334	37734
Bangalore Rural	Total	229279	990923	509172	481751
Bangalore Rural	Rural	164814	722179	371369	350810
Bangalore Rural	Urban	64465	268744	137803	130941

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Nelamangala	Total	51325	210889	107504	103385
Nelamangala	Rural	39412	163090	83242	79848
Nelamangala	Urban	11913	47799	24262	23537
Dod Ballapur	Total	71158	299594	153527	146067
Dod Ballapur	Rural	46648	198546	101291	97255
Dod Ballapur	Urban	24510	101048	52236	48812
Devanahalli	Total	46260	209622	107842	101780
Devanahalli	Rural	31774	146705	75798	70907
Devanahalli	Urban	14486	62917	32044	30873
Hosakote	Total	60536	270818	140299	130519
Hosakote	Rural	46980	213838	111038	102800
Hosakote	Urban	13556	56980	29261	27719
Ramanagara	Total	260533	1082636	548008	534628
Ramanagara	Rural	199673	814877	412438	402439
Ramanagara	Urban	60860	267759	135570	132189
Magadi	Total	49624	203841	102582	101259
Magadi	Rural	40773	167122	84216	82906
Magadi	Urban	8851	36719	18366	18353
Ramanagara	Total	63352	266614	136446	130168
Ramanagara	Rural	39687	161530	82852	78678
Ramanagara	Urban	23665	105084	53594	51490
Channapatna	Total	62384	261304	130408	130896
Channapatna	Rural	46465	189362	94310	95052
Channapatna	Urban	15919	71942	36098	35844
Kanakapura	Total	85173	350877	178572	172305
Kanakapura	Rural	72748	296863	151060	145803
Kanakapura	Urban	12425	54014	27512	26502

- * The statutory limits of Mahalingpur (TMC) spreads across the parts of Mudhol and Jamkhandi Taluks. Hence the Population figures of Mahalingpur (TMC) are not shown under any of the said two taluks, but included in District Urban and District Total only.
- @ The statutory limits of Hubli Dharwad (M.Corp.) spreads across the parts of Hubli and Dharwad Taluks. Hence the Population figures of Hubli Dharwad (M.Corp.) are not shown under any of the said two taluks, but included in District Urban and District Total only.
- \$ The statutory limits of Dandeli (CMC) spreads across the parts of Haliyal and Supa Taluks. Hence the Population figures of Dandeli (CMC) are not shown under any of the said two taluks, but included in District Urban and District Total only.
- & The statutory limits of BBMP(M.Corp.) spreads across the parts of Anekal, Bangalore North, Bangalore South and Bangalore East Taluks. Hence the Population figures of BBMP (M.Corp.) are not shown under any of the said four taluks, but included in District Urban and District Total only.

List of Chief Justices in Karnataka since 1955

Sl.No.	Names	Duration	
		From	To
1	Justice Sri L. R. Venkataramaiah	10.04.1955	15.07.1957
2	Justice Sri Subodh Ranjan Dasgupta	25.07.1957	13.08.1961
3	Justice Sri Nittoor Srinivasa Rao	29.03.1962	07.08.1963
4	Justice Sri H. Hombegowda	07.08.1963	01.08.1969
5	Justice Sri A.R. Somanatha Iyer	23.11.1969	29.12.1969
6	Justice Sri M. Sadashivaiah	30.12.1969	16.09.1970
7	Justice Sri A. Narayana Pai	17.09.1970	07.06.1973
8	Justice Sri G.K. GovindaBhat	07.06.1973	15.12.1977
9	Justice Sri D.M. Chandrashekar	23.02.1978	25.09.1982
10	Justice Sri K. Bheemaiah	28.10.1982	11.04.1983
11	Justice Sri V.S. Malimath	06.02.1984	23.10.1985
12	Justice Sri P.C. Jain	28.08.1986	16.08.1989
13	Justice Sri S. Mohan	28.10.1989	07.10.1991
14	Justice Sri Barucha	01.11.1991	30.06.1992
15	Justice Sri S.B. Majumdar	02.07.1993	13.09.1994
16	Justice Sri G.T. Nanavathi	28.09.1994	04.03.1995
17	Justice Sri M.L. Phendse	28.03.1995	25.03.1996
18	Justice Sri S.A. Hakeem	03.05.1996	09.05.1996
19	Justice Sri R.P. Sethi	29.06.1996	06.01.1999
20	Justice Sri Y. Bhaskar Rao	07.01.1999	24.06.2000
21	Justice Sri P.V. Reddy	21.10.2000	16.08.2001
22	Justice Sri N.K. Jain	31.08.2001	19.10.2004
23	Justice Sri N.K. Sodhi	19.11.2004	28.11.2005
24	Justice Sri B. Padmaraj	29.11.2005	06.01.2006
25	Justice Sri Cyriac Joseph	07.01.2006	07.08.2008
26	Justice Sri P.D. Dinakaran	08.08.2008	07.08.2010
27	Justice Sri Jagdish Singh Khehar	08.08.2010	12.09.2011
28	Justice Sri Vikramjit Sen	12.09.2011	24.12.2012
29	D.H.Waghela	Since 07.03.2013	

Local Self Government

From the beginning, Karnataka has imbibed a rich and incessant heritage of self-governing civic institutions keeping in harmony with the changing socio-economic and political conditions in the course of history.

In ancient Karnataka, the tradition of village bodies was very strong. Even in the centralised monarchy L.S.G. bodies were very much prevalent and village assemblies functioned and dealt with local problems. The local bodies were called Ooru (town), Okkalu (residents), Praje (subjects), Prajasamudaya (congregation of subject), Oorahadinentujaati (18 communities of village) etc. In an Agrahara villages, the assembly of mahajans, (heads of scholarly Brahmin families) served as village councils. They looked after irrigation facilities, took care of temples and other local affairs and settled minor disputes.

The villages grouped themselves into Nadu, and the assembly was also known as Nadu. By about 10th century Nadu emerged to the status of modern Mandal or Taluk Panchayat. They comprised of heads of constituent villages as their representatives. The association of Nadus was known as Maha Nadu which consisted of the representatives of villages, towns, merchant guilds, officials etc., It can be compared to Modern Zilla Panchayat and it was the highest local assembly. All these assemblies were entrusted with undertaking socio-economic, religious and cultural activities. They had their own financial resources. They also acted as trustees of public properties and endowments. The assembly of the towns which was founded by the enterprising merchants were known as Nagara or Pattana and the head was known as Pattana Shetty or Pattanaswamy. Their number depended on the size of the town.

All these local bodies were the creation of the local interest and the Government remained there in an advisory capacity. Government's interference was evidenced when these bodies mismanaged their affairs. The advent of the British rule in India brought several mixed changes in the working of these institutions. Efforts were made to bring back the lost glory of ancient village communities by the Indian leaders like Tilak, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gandhiji and others. The real development of villages in the modern sense started in 1863 by the passing of Village Sanitation Act in many provinces, including the princely Mysuru. In different parts

of integrated areas of Karnataka, LSG activities were started in different times. The princely State, Mysuru, constituted Municipal Committees on an experimental basis in 1862, beginning with Mysuru and Bengaluru. The local Boards (District Boards and Taluk Boards) for development of rural areas actually came into being for the first time in 1919. In the former Bombay Karnataka areas, local bodies were created under the East India Company Act 1850. Belagavi Municipal Committee constituted in 1851 was the first committee for Bombay Karnataka area followed by Nippani in 1854, Hubballi in 1855 and Dharwad in 1856. Subsequently Municipalities were constituted under the Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901. There were Borough Municipalities with wider powers under the Bombay Borough Municipalities Act 1925. In Madras areas, local administration was started with the passing of Town Improvement Act 1865 for Municipalities and Local Fund Act for Local boards in 1871. Panchayat Boards were first started for single or group of villages under the 1884 act. In Hyderabad areas, levying of local cess in 1887-88 marked the beginning of L.S.G bodies in the state. In Kodagu area Municipal committees were established in 1870.

Changes after 1956

In recent years there is an increase in urban migration. The percentage of the urban population to the total population of the State in 1991 was 30.91 as against 28.89 in 1981. It was well above the all-India level of 25.72 per cent. The number of towns and cities in the State have increased at a rapid rate from 245 in 1971 to 347 in 2011. Likewise the number of cities and urban agglomerations have also increased from 12 in 1971 to 22 in 1991. Municipal Law known as Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 saw major changes in the Municipal Administration in the State. These were comprehensive, uniform and applicable to the entire State. Many more radical changes have been brought into force in the constitution and modus operandi of Municipal Administration in the State. More seats have been reserved for the SC/ST communities and women. Liberal development grants are given by the State for municipalities for undertaking the works like water supply, sanitation etc. Every Municipality is expected to reserve 18% of its budget expenditure for the ameliorative measures of SC/ST and other

weaker sections. There are five categories of urban local bodies in the State viz., 1) City Municipal Corporation (Mahanagarapalike) 2) City Municipal Councils 3) Town Municipal Councils 4) Notified Area Committees and 5) Sanitary Boards.

Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976 governs the Municipal Corporations in the State. At present there are six Municipal Corporations in the State viz. Bengaluru (1949), Hubballi-Dharwad (1962), Mysuru (1977), Belagavi (1977), Mangaluru (1980), Kalaburagi (1981) (Shivamogga-Bhadravati Corporation formed in 1992 was later cancelled). The number of City Municipalities is 19, and Town Municipalities 135. There are 15 Notified Area Committees.

At present only one Cantonment Board is in existence in the State i.e., Cantonment Board for Belagavi constituted in 1832. It is administered by the Cantonment Act 1924 of the Central Government. As on 31-03-1999 there were 216 municipalities/ corporations in the state. The coverage of local bodies by category as on November 2014 is as follows: One BBMP (Bengaluru), 10 City Corporations (CCs), 41 City Municipal Councils (CMCs), 68 Town Municipal Councils (TMCs), 94 Town Panchayats (TPS) and five notified area committee (NAC).

A separate department (Directorate of Municipal Administration) for Municipal Administration in the State was started in 1984-85 in order to coordinate the functional activities of Municipalities in the State. The total number of Municipal employees in the state was 19,000 in 1993. Since 1984, the State Government has introduced a scheme of awarding cash prize to the best urban local bodies in the state. There are special development City/Town authorities constituted for the development of all important district head quarter towns in the State, coordinating the activities like town planning, water supply, housing, sewerage, slums, etc. Karnataka is one among the 16 states in the country to abolish Octroi in 1979, which used to be the main sources of Municipal income; the loss of income is compensated by the Octroi grant by the Government.

Karnataka is the first state in the country to impose a ban, by legislation on carrying night soil on head by the Bhangees (scavengers). It was banned as early as in 1973. The scavengers are re-named as Pourakarmikas.

Panchayati Raj

During the courts of these four decades (1952-1993) radical changes have been brought into practice in the concept, structure, constitution and modus operandi of Panchayat Raj institutions in practice in Karnataka by enacting progressive legislations by the successive Governments in power in order to translate the concept of decentralisation and 'Grama Swarajya' and 'Surajya' into a reality.

After the Re-organisation of the State, in 1960, a unified comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act known as Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act 1959, came into being since 1960. Under this Act, Village Panchayats at the village level, Taluk Development Boards at the Taluk level and District Development Councils for each district were constituted. Under the above three-tier system of administration, only the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development boards had elected representatives.

The District Development Councils were mere advisory bodies comprising of Government officials of the development works and schemes were non-official members. In the above system most of the rural development works and schemes were channelized through Taluk Development Boards. Village Panchayats worked under the control of the Taluk Development Boards.

This system of Panchayat raj institutions continued 1983. In order to have decentralisation in administration, at the Mandal levels, increased people's participation in the process of development etc., the earlier Act of 1959 was replaced by a new Act known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act in 1983. This act came into effect from 1985. The Nyaya Panchayats included in the Act did not come into existence.

Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993

In order to further strengthen the functioning of rural Panchayati Raj institutions in the state by decentralisation at the appropriate level and to improve the quality of functioning, to provide social justice by means of extending additional reservation facilities to SC/ST communities (23%), women and other backward classes (33%) etc, the new Panchayati Raj Act was introduced. The New Act also contemplates the reservation of seats for the chair persons by rotation.

The new Act has come into force from 10th May 1993. It is a comprehensive enactment to establish a three-tier Panchayat Raj system in the state with elected bodies at the Village, Taluk and District levels. It is enacted keeping in view of the 73rd Constitution Amendment relating to Panchayats. It ensures greater participation of people and more effective implementation of rural development programmes. Panchayat at the taluk under the new Act, there will be a Grama panchayat for a village or group of villages, at the Taluk level and the Zilla Panchayat at the District level. All three institutions will have elected representatives and there is no provision for nomination by the Government to any of these councils.

Karnataka is the first state in the country to enact new Panchayat Raj Act incorporating all provisions of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. In accordance with the provisions of the present Act, the elections to 5,645 Grama Panchayats were held in December 1993 for nearly 79,865 seats of which 23,454 were women, whereas elections to Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats were held in March 1995. The number of members elected to Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats are 919 and 3340 respectively. Over two crore voters have exercised their franchise in these elections. In 1999-2000 there were 5,692 Gram Panchayat with a total number of 73,547 (30,155) Taluk Panchayats 3,340(1345) and Zilla Panchayat 919(335) in the state. Figures in the bracket indicate women members.

In the new Act provision has been made for setting up a District Planning Committee, Finance Commission and Permanent Election Commission.

It is reported that in these elections women will secure 40% representation in Taluk Panchayats and 36% in Zilla Panchayats, the SC and ST communities getting 18% and 5% seats respectively. The backward castes in A category will get 27% in both bodies. To facilitate early elections to Gram Panchayats the Karnataka Gram Panchayat Act (2nd Amendment) - Ordinance 1999 was promulgated to amend section 4 & 5 of the Act on 21-01-1999. That state Government has also framed the Karnataka Zilla Panchayat at (business) Rules 1998 pertaining to monthly allowance to member, annual grant to Gram Panchayat and convening Gram Sabhas in every village. To make Panchayat Raj institution more

accountable and responsive, government has recently introduced the Panchayat Jamabandi.

Municipal Administration

The history of urban local self-governing bodies (commonly called Municipalities) in Karnataka State dates back to more than a century. These local bodies are again classified into various categories like Corporations, Cities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats depending upon the population.

The Municipal bodies are now governed by the provisions contained in Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (for City Municipalities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats) and Corporation Act, 1976. Municipalities have been constituted with the objective of discharging certain obligatory functions.

The Government of Karnataka has reconstituted the municipalities according to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The towns have now been classified based on the population and other criteria as Town Panchayat (Population 10,000 - 20,000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20,000 - 50,000) City Municipal Councils (Population 50,000 -3,00,000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above). On this basis, at present there are 10 City Corporations, 41 City Municipal Councils, 68 Town Municipal Councils, 94 Town Panchayats and five notified area committee (NAC) in the state. Also for specified areas like industrial areas where municipal services are required to be provided.

In order to discharge the above responsibilities, Municipalities have been vested with the powers to levy certain taxes and fees. Also, the State Government transfers a portion of its general revenues to the urban local bodies. The main sources of income of the municipalities are derived from (a) taxes on building and lands, (b) user charge for water supply (c) license fee for regulating the building construction activities and fee from other trade license. The municipalities can also raise loans from Central and State Governments and Financial Institutions to meet expenditure under capital heads of accounts.

Government through Directorate of Municipal Administration supervises the functioning of the

municipalities. Government directly supervises the functioning of the Corporations. The Directorate has the responsibility to supervise the function of the municipalities, work out suitable human resource policies, exercise disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitor the tax collection of ULBs, lay down policies for transparency in expenditures, hear appeals against the decisions of municipalities, release the Government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implement schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Nirmala Nagar.

The Directorate also collects statistics from ULBs and helps in the preparation of municipal statistics. The Directorate also inspects municipalities, interacts with both elected representatives and the employees to find out both genuine and specific problems of urban administration and urban municipal services and work out the solutions for those problems.

District Planning Committees

The Government of Karnataka amended the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act to incorporate the provisions of District Planning Committees (DPCs) as provided in the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (CAA). Provisions were made to establish DPCs all the districts of the State as per section 310 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act. The Government has issued a circular No. RDP ZPS 2000 dated 12-4-2001 describing the roles and responsibilities of DPCs. Abdul Nazir Sab State Rural Development Institute is the nodal agency to educate the Gram Panchayat Members and organised programmes through settleite. The history of the Panchayat Raj and its constitution, the rules of the Grama Panchayats, auditing, Budget, Action plan, Education, Health, Colletction of local cess etc and also overall development, Right to Information and other such important matters are taught at the Institute.

Computerization of Grama Panchayats

The state has taken up the task of computerizing all the 5653 Grama Panchayats of the state. there is a software to link the survey numbers, the family members and land taxes. The secretary and the members are given computer training. Nearly 365 details are uploaded in the website so as to enable

the members to get the required data to help in the functioning of the Panchayats.

Zilla Panchayath

Duties of Zilla Panchayath

Taluk Panchayat: There is provision to set up Taluk Panchayat's in every Taluk as per the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993. This is a body of elected representatives sans the urban areas of the Taluk. The M.L.A's and M.P's of the respective segments are also its members. Irrigation, Drainage, cottage industries, rural housing schemes, rural electrification Social Welfare Programmes, Fisheries and Veterinary etc are some of the important tasks undertaken by these bodies.

Municipalities: As per the Act of 1850 the local bodies were started in Mysuru and Bengaluru during the rule of the Commissioners. The same was extended to other District centres by around 1865. In 1902 and 1906 these bodies were given statutory status.

Corporations: The corporations are for the urban local bodies whose population is not less than two lakhs. There were six corporations in 1983, viz, Bengaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru, Belagavi, Mangaluru and Kalaburagi. As per the Karnataka Municipal Corporation Amendment Act 1982 the Government has the right to nominate the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the founding members. The members to the corporations are elected for a term of five years. There is reservations for the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, women and backward communities.

Legislaors and M.P's whose segments are partially or wholly partof the city can take part in the council meetings. They do not however enjoy voting rights. Mayor and Deputy Mayor whose term is for a year are elected from amongst the elected council members. Every corporation has three standing committees, Tax and finance committee, Public health committee and Public Works committee. The mayor and the deputy mayor are just members in these committees. The Commissioner is the executive head of the corporations.

Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike: The history of municipal governance of Bengaluru dates back to 27 March 1862, when nine leading citizens of the city formed a Municipal Board under the Improvement of Towns Act of 1850. Later, a similar Municipal Board was also formed in the Cantonment area of the city. The two boards were legalised in 1881, and functioned as two independent bodies called the Bengaluru City Municipality and the Bengaluru Civil and Military Station Municipality. The following year, the concept of elected representatives come into being and also saw the introduction of property tax.

After Indian independence, the two Municipal Boards were merged to form the Corporation of the City of Bengaluru in 1949, under the Bengaluru City Corporation Act. The corporation then consisted of 70 elected representatives and 50 electoral divisions. The name of the council then changed — first to Bengaluru City Corporation (BCC) and then to Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BMP).

In January 2007, the Karnataka Government issued a notification to merge 100 wards of the erstwhile Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike with seven City Municipal Councils (CMCs), one Town Municipal Council (TMC) and 111 villages around the city to form a single administrative area. The process was completed by April 2007 and the body was renamed 'Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike'. Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) is the administrative body responsible for the civic and infrastructural assets of the Greater Bengaluru metropolitan area.

The BBMP represents the third level of government, (the Central government and State Government being the first two levels). Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is run by a city council. The city council comprises elected representatives, called "corporators", one from each of the wards (localities) of the city. Elections to the council are held once every five years, with results being decided by popular vote. Members contesting elections to council represent one of more of the state's political parties. First elections to the newly-created body was held on 28 March 2010, after the delays due to delimitation of wards and finalising voter lists. A mayor and deputy mayor of the council are also elected for a period of one-year, though not by popular vote. The post of the mayor and deputy mayor are filled through

a quota system to a Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidate or to an Other Backward Class female candidate from among the elected Councillors. However, in the absence of an elected body, the BBMP is at present run by an Administrator and a Commissioner, who are appointed by the State Government. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is responsible for civic and infrastructural requirements of the city. It often works in conjunction with other civic bodies such as the Agenda for Bengaluru Infrastructure Development Task Force (ABIDe) and the Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) to design and implement civic and infrastructural projects.

The obligatory and optional functions of ULB are listed below. The 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India (Article 243 W), inserted by the constitution 74th Amendment Act of 1992, provides a list of 18 functions as belonging to the legitimate domain of Urban Local Bodies.

- 1) Urban Planning including town planning;
- 2) Regulation of land use and construction of buildings;
- 3) Planning for economic and social development;
- 4) Roads and bridges;
- 5) Water Supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;
- 6) Public health, sanitation, conservancy and Solid Waste Management;
- 7) Fire services;
- 8) Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects;
- 9) Safe guarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and the mentally retarded;
- 10) Slum improvement and upgradation;
- 11) Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- 12) Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens and play grounds;
- 13) Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects;
- 14) Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation ghats/grounds, and electric crematoria;
- 15) Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals;
- 16) Vital statistics including registration of birth and deaths;
- 17) Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
- 18) Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

It is also the responsibility of the ULB to co-ordinate between the different service delivery institutions.

Central Relief Committee Bengaluru (CRC)

308.03 acres of land was taken possession during 1944 for the Relief and Rehabilitation of

Nirashritharu in Survey Nos. of Srigandha Kaval and Sajjepalya at Magadi main road Bengaluru North Taluk. The buildings were constructed during 1948 for the Relief and Rehabilitation programmes of the Nirashritharu. Dormitories with all facilities provided for their stay during the detaining period.

Central Relief Committee comes under Social Welfare Department extensively works on rehabilitation of Beggars. It provides not only shelter and hygenic food but also gives training on various skills and strives for better living of Beggars and local R.C. working in 14 Districts.

Directorate of Municipal Administration

Directorate of Municipal Administration in Karnataka is established in 1984 under Section 388 of the Karnataka Municipalities

Act, 1964. Presently, the directorate is headed by a Commissioner. Directorate of Municipal Administration who while discharging the statutory functions delegated under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and some functions delegated under the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act is vest with powers regard to the supervision and control of Municipal Corporations other than Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, City Municipal Councils, Town Municipal Councils, Town Panchayats and Notified Area Committees earlier constituted under the Act.

The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts have overall supervision and control of the urban local bodies coming under the district. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by the District Urban Development Cell in the District. Project Directors are appointed for heading the District Urban Development Cells in the state.



Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
Belagavi District						
Chikkodi		Nippani	Chikkodi	Sadalagi		
Athani			Athani			
Rayabagh				Rayabagh Kudachi		
Gokak		Gokak	Mudalagi	Konnur	Gokak Falls	
Hukkeri			Sankeshvar	Hukkeri		
Belagavi	Belagavi				(Belagavi Contonment)	Kangrali, Sulebhavi, Sambra, Kakathi, Hindalagi, Matga, Benakana-halli, Piranwadi, Matte, Yallur
Khanapur				Khanapur		Mouje Nandgad, Londa
Sampangauv			Bailahongala			
Parasagad			Soundatti Ellamma			
Ramadurga			Ramadurga			
Bagalakote District						
Jamakandi		Rabakavi Banahatti Jamakandi	Teradal			
Bilagi				Belagi		
Mudhol			Mudhol			
Badami			Guledagudda Badami	Kerur		
Bagalkote		Bagalkot				
Hunagund		Ilakal	Mahalingapur	Hundund		Kamatagi, Amingad Gudur
Vijayapura District						
Vijayapura		Vijayapura				
Indi			Indi			
Sindagi			Sindagi			
Basavana Bagewadi			Basavana Bagewadi			
Muddebihala			Talikote Muddebihala			
Bidar District						
Bidar		Bidar				
Basavakalyana		Basava kalyana				
Bhalki			Bhalki			
Aurad				Aurad		
Humnabad			Humnabad			
Chitaguppa			Chitaguppa			

Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
Raichur District						
Raichur		Raichur				
Lingasugur			Lingasugur			
Devadurga			Devadurga			
Manvi			Manvi			
Sindanur		Sindanur				
Koppal District						
Yalabarga				Yalabarga		
Kustagi			Kustagi			
Gangawati		Gangawati				
Koppal		Koppal				Munirabad Project Area
Gadag District						
Naragund			Naragund			
Rona			Rona Gajendragad	Naregal		
Gadag		Gadag-Betageri				
Shirahatti			Lakshmeshwara	Shirahatti		
Mundaragi			Mundaragi			
Dharwad District						
Dharwad	Hubballi-Dharwad			Alnavar		
Navalgund			Annigeri Navalgund			
Hubballi	Hubballi					
Kalaghatagi				Kalaghatagi		
Kundagol				Kundagol		
Uttar Kannada District						
Karawar		Karawar				Kadavada
Supa						
Haliyal				Haliyal		Ambikanagar
Yallapur				Yallapur		
Mundagod				Mundagod		Tattili
Sirsi		Sirsi				
Ankola				Ankola		Bobruvad Aversh
Kumata			Kumata			
Siddapur				Siddapur		
Honnavar				Honnavar		
Bhatkala		Dhandeli	Bhatkala			Venkatapur , Jali

Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
Haveri District						
Shiggavi			Bankapur Shiggavi			
Savanur			Savanur			
Hanagal			Hanagal			
Haveri		Haveri				
Byadagi			Byadagi			
Hirekerur				Hirekerur		
Ranibennur		Ranibennur				Kavalettu, Kodiyal
Ballari District						
Hadagali			Huvina-Hadagali			
Hosapete		Hosapete	Kampli	Kamalapur		
Siraguppa			Siraguppa	Tekkalakote		
Ballari	Ballari					
Sandur			Sandur			Vaddu, Kurekuppa, Donimlai, Township
Kudligi				Kottur Kudligi		
Chitradurga District						
Monakalmuru				Monakalmuru		
Challakere			Challakere			
Chitradurga		Chitradurga				Mathada Kurubara Hatti
Holalkere				Holalkere		Chikkajajur
Hosadurga			Hosadurga			
Hiriyur			Hiriyur			
Davanagere District						
Harihara		Harihara				Amaravathi Haralapur
Harapanahalli			Harapana halli			
Jagalur				Jagalur		
Davanagere	Davanagere					
Honnali				Honnali		
Channagiri				Channagiri		
Shivamogga District						
Sagara		Sagara		Joga Kargal		
Soraba				Soraba		
Shikaripur			Shikaripur	Shiralakoppa		
Hosanagar				Hosanagar		
Thirtahalli				Thirtahalli		
Shivamogga		Shivamogga				
Bhadravathi		Bhadravathi				

Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
Udupi District						
Kundapur			Kundapur			Koteshwar
Udupi		Udupi				Varamballi, Thonse east, Saligrama 52, Heruru, Tenkanidiyur, Badaga Bettu, Alevur, Udyavar, Manipur, Korangra padi, Yanagudde, Mudubettu, Malvara, Bada, Nadasal
Karkal			Karkal			Sanur
Chikkamagalur District						
Sringeri				Sringeri		
Koppa				Koppa		
Narasimharaja pura				Narasimha rajapur		
Tarikere			Tarikere			
Kadur			Birur Kadur			
Chikkamagalur		Chikka magalur				
Moodigere				Moodigere	Kudure mukha	
Tumakuru District						
Tumakuru		Tumakuru				
Chikkanaikana halli			Chikkanaikana halli			Huliyar
Sira		Sira				
Pavagada			Pavagada			
Madhugiri			Madhugiri			
Koratagere				Koratagere		
Gubbi				Gubbi		
Tipatur		Tipatur				
Turuvekere			Turuvekere			Aditya Pattana
Kunigal			Kunigal			
Bengaluru District						
B.North	BBMP					Kodigenahalli, Madanaikana halli, Chikkabidara kallu, Hunasamarana halli, Chikka banavara

Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
B.South	BBMP					Kumbalagud, Konappana Agrahara
B.East	BBMP					
Anekal			Anekal			Dommasandra, Maragondana halli, Sarjapur, Hebbagodi, Bommasandra, Attibele, Jigani
Mandya District						
Krishnarajapet			Krishnarajapet			
Nagamangala				Nagamangala		
Pandavapura				Pandavapura		
Srirangapattana			Srirangapattana			Hongalli
Mandya		Mandya				
Maddur		Maddur				Mellahalli
Malavalli		Malavalli				
Hassan District						
Sakaleshpur			Sakaleshpur			
Belur			Belur			
Arasikere			Arasikere			
Hassan		Hassan				Haralahalli sathya mangala
Aluru				Aluru		
Arakalagud				Arakalagud		
Holenarasipur			Holenarasipur			Sravana belagola
Channarayana patna			Channarayana patna			
Dakshina Kannada District						
Mangaluru	Mangaluru		Mudabidri, Ullal	Mulki		Talvadi, Bajpe, Tokur, Kenjar, Kolambe, Muduperar, Badagowli padi, Mudu shedde, Mulur, Addur, Bondatila, Neemarga, Adyar, Akurla, Harekala, Konaje, Bella, Munnur, Someshvar Kotekar, Talapadi, Manjanadi

Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
Buntwal			Buntwal			Kariyangala, Padu, Tumble Sajinadu, Munnur, Narikombu, Navur, Kairangal, Vitla
Beltangadi				Beltangadi		Kuvettu
Puttur			Puttur			Uppinangadi
Sulya				Sulya		
Kodagu District						
Madikeri		Madikeri				
Somavarpet				Kushalnagar Somavarpet		
Virajpet				Virajpet		Gonikoppal
Mysuru District						
Piriyapatna				Piriyapatna		
Hunsur			Hunsur			
Krishnaraja nagar			Krishnaraja nagar			
Mysuru	Mysuru					Ilavala, Kugalli, Belavatha, Hinagal, Hootagalli, Bogadi, Srirampura, Kadagola
Heggadadevana kote				Saragur Hegadda devana kote		
Nanjanagud			Nanjangud			
T.Narasipur			Bannur	T.Narasipur		Gargeshwari, Bairapura
Chamaraja nagar District						
Gundlupet			Gundlupet			
Chamarajnagar		Chamaraj nagar				
Yalandur				Yalandur		
Kollegal		Kollegal		Hanur		
Kalaburagi District						
Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi					
Alanda			Alanda			
Afzalpur				Afzalpur		
Chincholi				Chincholi		
Sedam			Sedam			Kurugunta
Chitapur		Shahabad	Chitapur, Wadi		Shahabad ACC	
Jevargi				Jevargi		

Taluk	City Corporation (CCs)	City municipal Council (CMCs)	Town municipal Council (TMCs)	Town panchayath (TPs)	Notified area Committee (NAC)	Census Town
Yadgir District						
Shorapur			Shorapur			
Shahapur			Shahapur		Bhima rayangudi	Gogipet
Yadgir		Yadgir		Gurumatkal		Saidapur
Kolar District						
Kolar		Kolar				
Srinivasapur			Srinivasapur			
Malur			Malur			
Bangarpet		Robertson pet	Bangarpet			Bethamangala
Mulbagilu			Mulbagilu			
Chikkaballapur District						
Chikkaballapur		Chikka ballapur				
Gowribidanur			Gowribidanur			
Gudibande			Gudibande			
Bagepalli			Bagepalli			
Shidlagatta			Shidlagatta			
Chintamani		Chintamani				
Bengaluru (Rural)						
Nelamangala			Nelamangala			Arasinakunte
Doddaballapur		Dodda ballapur				Basettihalli
Devanahalli			Devanahalli Vijayapur			
Hosakote			Hosakote			
Ramanagar District						
Ramanagar		Ramanagar				Bidadi
Magadi			Magadi			Kudur
Channapatna		Channapatna				
Kanakapura			Kanakapura			

Urban and Rural Project Department

Urban Development Authority(UDA): The Urban Development Authority is a state government body dealing with citizens requirements in all the sectors and enabling and providing the needed services and other facilities to the citizens, business firms, industries, commercial establishments etc.

Karnataka Housing Board

Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) established under Karnataka Housing Board Act 1962 as a successor to Mysuru Housing Board constituted in 1956. The primary objective of KHB is 'to make such schemes and to carry out such works as are necessary for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need of housing accommodation'. With this directive KHB endeavors to provide housing to the people of Karnataka at affordable

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board

Government of Karnataka for the welfare and improvement of slums felt it necessary to pass an act called Karnataka slum areas (Improvement and clearance) Act 1973 in accordance with this act the Karnataka slum clearance board was constituted in July 1975 the board has, 8 nominated official members and 5 non- official members normally a non official member is nominated as chairman and in his absence the secretary housing department will look after the duties of the chairman. The commissioner of the board is chief executive officer.

Election Commission : This is an autonomous, constitutionally established federal authority responsible for administering all the electoral processes in the State. Under the supervision of the commission, free and fair elections have been held at regular intervals as per the principles enshrined in the Constitution. The Election Commission has the power of superintendence, direction and control of all elections to the state legislatures, the Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats and elections to all other local bodies like Municipalities, Corporations etc.

At the state level, the election work is supervised, subject to overall superintendence, direction and control of the Commission, by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, who is appointed by the Commission from amongst senior civil servants proposed by the concerned state government. He is, in most of the States, a full time officer and has a small team of supporting staff.

At the district and constituency levels, the District Election Officers, Electoral Registration Officers and Returning Officers, who are assisted by a large number of junior functionaries, perform election work. They all perform their functions relating to elections in addition to their other responsibilities. During election time, however, they are available to the Commission, more or less, on a full time basis.

The Karnataka Public Service Commission

The Public Service Commission was constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India on 18-05-1951. In accordance with the provisions of clause 14 of the Public Service Commission, Regulations 1950, the staff of the Public Service

Commission as it stood on 18-05-1951, was continued as the nucleus of the staff of the Public Service Commission.

Abdul Nazir Sab State Rural Development Training Institute: This is a nodal agency to educate and train elected representatives of the Panchayat Raj Institutions mainly the Gram Panchayat Members. The history of the Panchayat Raj and its constitution, the rules of the Grama Panchayats, auditing, overall development, Right to Information and other such important matters are taught at the Institute.

The Abdul Nzeer Sab Institute for Rural Development operationalised the SATCOM centre in 2001-02. The SATCOM centre comprising an earth station and studio was set up for one way video and two way audio communications on extended C-Band transponder of INSAT 3B. With the establishment of the satcom centre, the institute began to make far reaching changes to its entire approach, system and curriculum of training. The Institute is headed by a Director.

ANSSIRD offers training programmes in several thrust areas of rural development and decentralized governance for the elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), functionaries of line departments, NGOs and Rural Credit institutions. The institute provides intensive training in face to face as well as satellite mode, using contemporary methodologies and technologies to suit different programme requirements. The form, content and delivery mechanisms of the programmes are developed with the assistance of experts, NGO activists and people's representatives. A right mixture of presentations, panel-discussions, demonstrations, lectures, case studies, role playing, experience sharing, brainstorming, film viewing field exposures is effectively used in the training process, with emphasis on participatory and interactive learning components.

Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru: The ATI is the apex training institute of the Government of Karnataka. The training programmes are conducted on regular basis include Foundation Course for Gazetted probationers of the State Civil Services, Orientation courses for IAS / IFS probationers allotted to Karnataka cadre, refresher course for Senior Officers, Training of the Trainers and training on Gender sensitization,

Financial Management, Legal Aspects and Computer Applications. ATI caters mainly to the needs of Grade A and Grade B Officers. The District Training Institutes (DTIs) are taking care of the Group C and Group D employee training needs. There are 22 District Training Institutes (DTIs) in the stage. Also, the “Centre for Disaster Management” has been functioning since 2007-08 in the ATI campus.

Government of Karnataka for the welfare and improvement of slums felt it necessary to pass an act called Karnataka slum areas (Improvement and clearance) Act 1973 in accordance with this act the Karnataka slum clearance board was constituted in July 1975 the board has, 8 nominated official members and 5 non-official members normally a non-official member is nominated as chairman and in his absence the secretary housing department will look after the duties of the chairman. The commissioner of the board is chief executive officer.

Karnataka State Secretariat Training Institute: The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms [DPAR] deals with training, including the administrative jurisdiction of Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute and District Training Institutes, matters connected to administrative reforms, pension to freedom fighters, RTI Act and other miscellaneous matters.

The Department of Cabinet Affairs and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms mainly deal with 1) The State Government's Personnel Management function to facilitate implementation of policies relating to personnel management in various departments of Government and providing advice and guidance in all service matters. 2) All matters concerning the process of Administration with a view to increase efficiency and bring improvement in the quality of work in every sphere of administration

Janaspandana Cell

The Principal Secretary, DPAR (Janaspandana) reviews the progress of the disposals of Public Grievance Petitions pending in the office of Deputy Commissioners, Chief Executive Officers and District Superintendent of Polices. The Officers and Officials of the DPAR (Janaspandana Cell) will review the disposal of public grievances petitions

and also gives instructions and suggestions regarding action to be taken about the disposal of public grievance petitions

The DPAR (Janaspandana) will monitor the Hobli Level Janaspandana Meetings and issue instructions to the Deputy Commissioners and other Officers for effective implementation/functioning of this programme

DPAR(Janaspandana) works as Nodal Department for the implementation of Right to Information Act -2005 and deals with the matters concerning implementation of RTI Act, Clarification regarding RTI Act 2005 and The Karnataka Right to Information Rules-2005. And administrative matters of Karnataka Information Commission

Karnataka Information Commission: In India Information Act was approved by president of India on 15-06-2005. As per section 15 of this act the State Commissions were formed. K.K.Mishra was the first Commissioner for the Karnataka Information Commission. The Commissioner is assisted by one State Chief Information Commissioner, Six State Information Commissioner, Secretary under secretary and other subordinate staff.

The question of information arose when the United Nations organized a seminar in Geneva in March 1948 regarding freedom of information. The UN General Assembly declared the Right to Information as a fundamental Human Right on 10-12-1948. The UN social and economic council adopted the resolution in 1960. The first nation to adopt these resolutions for its citizens was Sweden followed by other nations who enacted laws to this effect. The main aim of this Act is to bring down the inefficiency in beauracracy and to curb corruption. To bring in transparency in the administration and hence help the general public to get the services in time.

Department of Kannada and Culture

There are many departments that work under this directorate including Kannada and culture. Development of Kannada, sharing information, conseration of art, archives, preserving historically significant data etc are some of the functions of the department. The department is headed by a director, with Assistant Directors at the District levels. Several academies like the Kuvempu Bhasha

Bharathi, Kannada Pusthaka Academy etc help in the functioning of this department. Arranging seminars for the development of kannada and its culture, holding festivals, building of kalamandiras, teaching kannada to non-kannadigas, helping the organizations involved in the development of kannada and felicitating famous literary and cultural icons of kannada are some of the important tasks undertaken by the department.

Karnataka State Archives Department: Karnataka State Archives functioning in Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru from 1973 houses all non-current and semi current records of the Karnataka government. It also collects and preserves private papers of eminent personalities, records voices under oral archives programme, rare collections are microfilmed.

The State Archives is a treasure of historically important documents. It contains source material relating to the History of Mysuru i.e, establishment of the British rule in Mysuru, copies of French records relating to the correspondence between Hyder- Ali, Tipu- sultan and the French, on attempts made by the Indian National Congress to oust the British from Princely State of Mysuru, and Unification Movement etc. in addition to the above, Kannada Marathi Modi records and Gazettes from 1866 are available. Most of the records are in English, few are in French, Marathi and in Kannada. The General Records Section houses and maintains semi-current records of the Government Secretariat Departments. Records received from the various secretariat departments are indexed to ensure easy identification and accessibility. These records are made available only to the Departments of the Secretariat on requisition.

- To carry out a survey of the Heritage Area and prepare reports on the surveys so carried out.
- To prepare development plan of the Heritage area
- To cause to be carried out such works as are contemplated in the development plan
- To formulate as many schemes as .are necessary for implementing the development plan of the Heritage Area
- To secure and co-ordinate execution of the development plan, town planning schemes and the development of the Heritage Area in

accordance with the said plan and schemes

- To raise finance for any project or scheme for the development of the Heritage Area and to extend assistance to the local authorities in the Region for the execution of such project or scheme.
- To do such other acts and things as may be entrusted by the State Government or as may be necessary for or incidental or conducive to, any matters which are necessary for furtherance of the objects for which the Authority is constituted
- To entrust to any local authority or other agency the work of execution of

any development plan or town planning scheme or development of the Heritage area.

- Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, the Karnataka
- The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums
- The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka is the oldest among the departments of Archaeology in Indian states. Though the department was established in January, 1885, by the erstwhile princely Mysuru State, by appointing Mr. B Lewis Rice as Director, the archaeological studies had started much earlier. The first publication of the state is related to epigraphs of the region published in 1879 under the title Mysuru Inscriptions. Mr. B Lewis Rice devoted himself primarily to epigraphical studies. He published 9000 inscriptions collected from eight districts of the princely state of Mysuru and the province of Coorg. They were published in 12 volumes under the title Epigraphia Carnatica.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE

- Government of Karnataka under Notification No.DPAR 58 SAS 2004 dated 7-2-2004. started the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage with the post of Commissioner. At Mysuru Office of the Deputy Director, Archaeology, Museums and Heritage Department is functioning from 30.09.2005.
- Office of the Deputy Director, Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Mysuru.
- Aims and Objectives of Department:

- a. Identifying heritage buildings and areas on the basis of their historical, architectural, environmental and ecological values and grading them.
- b. To take up programmes of heritage conservation in association with public, NGOs and private bodies.
- c. To propose legal provisions, if necessary, regarding heritage conservation after studying the existing regulations and rules on the subject.
- d. Publicity campaign to identify heritage buildings - heritage areas and to create awareness among the public to keep their vicinity clean.
- e. Publications on heritage towns, arranging exhibitions and bringing out manuals on heritage conservation.
- f. Creation of Heritage Fund in association with UNESCO, INTACH, Government of India, State Government and other private Bodies.
- g. Preparation of maps of the above heritage areas through G.I.S., remote sensing and survey.
- h. Activities related to promotion of Tourism besides creating a website.
- i. Production of documentary films and arranging cultural programmes.
- j. Policy and important issues concerning the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums.

Kannada Development Authority

This Authority was created vide G.O no. LA58, LGN 93, Bengaluru dated 01-10-1994.

Functions of the Authority.-The Authority shall,-

(a) review the actions taken by the different departments; public undertakings, all institutions and local bodies and institutions and receiving grants by the State Government in the implementation of official language policy of the State Government;

(b) suggest measures to the State Government for the effective implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Sarojini Mahishi Report as approved by the State Government;

(c) identify the hurdles in the implementation

of Kannada as the administrative language and to take suitable measures to solve them; take action to secure priority for, and promotion of Kannada in the field of education and cultural activities.

(d) review from time to time the system of Kannada Examinations (Service Examination), Examinations conducted for testing the knowledge of Kannada along with the relevant syllabus existing or that may be prepared and if necessary suggest the Government to revise, modify or renew the same, to conduct study and consultations regarding the manufacture, purchase and distribution of Kannada typewriters, the use of Kannada in modern equipments like computers, teleprinters, telex, which are used in the modernisation of offices and in this connection to take decisions that would promote extensive use of Kannada and to take necessary actions to get it implemented;

(e) arrange training programmes, workshops, exhibitions and seminars which would facilitate the use of Kannada for officers and officials and Kannada teaching courses for non kannadigas and to prepare the necessary syllabus and literature;

(f) publish, purchase and distribute useful publications relating to the development of Kannada;

(g) ensure all the forms used in the offices are printed in Kannada and to examine and grant permission for the printing of forms, publications and registers which are required to be in languages other than Kannada;

(h) examine whether the regional language as being used in the forms, notices and name plates that are in day to day use in accordance with the language policy of the Central Government in the offices of the Central Government, banks, post offices and in other offices and undertakings which have more public contacts in the State and to conduct correspondence with those offices in this connections;

(i) take decisions on the matters of preparation, revision, printing and distribution of reference books on administration and to implement the same and to monitor the progress in this field and suggest necessary measures;

(j) examine the standards of Kannada text books and give instructions to rectify the mistakes, if any, in these books.

Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts

The Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts (CAVA), is situated in the city of Mysuru, in the state of Karnataka in India. The academy is affiliated to the University of Mysuru, and offers courses in drawing, painting, sculpture, graphics, applied arts, photography and photo-journalism and art history. CAVA awards degrees in Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) and Master of Fine Arts (MFA)

CAVA was originally started by the Maharaja of Mysuru Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV in 1906 as the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. The foundation stone of this building, dedicated to Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar, was laid by George V of the United Kingdom. It was built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, and completed in 1913. It is an elaborately composed structure which runs along the road. It has a rectangular facade, which is composed of pedimented dormers and gables. The institute is located close to the city's railway station, on Sayyaji Rao road, which is currently a busy road with several commercial establishments.

Under Independent India, in 1981 the Karnataka state government renamed the Chamarajendra Technical Institute as CAVA. Following the suggestions of a committee headed by the prominent Russian painter, Svetoslav Roerich, CAVA was established on the lines of the J.J. School of Arts in Mumbai. University of Mysuru provided affiliation for the courses offered at CAVA, while CAVA itself was under the administration of the Department of Kannada and Culture. In 2003, the Minister of State for Kannada and Culture, requested the University of Mysuru, to take over and completely integrate CAVA. In September 2004, there was opposition from students, who felt that CAVA would have lesser funds if displaced from its semi-autonomous administration under the Department of Kannada and Culture.

CAVA offers a five year course in several different disciplines leading to a BFA degree. The disciplines include painting, graphics, sculpture, applied art, photography and photo-journalism and history of art. Commencing from the academic year 2002-03, CAVA offers post-graduate MFA courses in painting, graphics and sculpture. Admission to the post-graduate courses is based on an eligibility test, and only those who have completed a BFA are eligible to take the test. CAVA organizes tours,

seminars, and exhibitions of works executed by its students and leading artists. Student art works are also exhibited during Dasara festivities.

Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority

Hampi world heritage area management authority basically deals with providing design solutions and guidelines for local development. The technical wing of authority comprising of architects, engineers and surveyors, study the drawings submitted for building construction permission within the LPA (local planning area) as well as check on site and in accordance with the norms laid down in the master plan comment on feasibility of the building. Apart from these, various projects falling under tourism sector and development of tourism is also being taken care of. The technical wing of Hampi world heritage area management authority also provides consultancy services to various other government bodies to name few are, archeological survey of India, public works department, Zilla panchayat, A.P.M.C and lot more. Besides the projects, our team is also working on preparation of Detailed Project Report (D.P.R.) for the development of tourism in World heritage site.

Also the Master plan was prepared by the Hampi World Heritage Area

Management Authority (HWHAMA) as part of its mandate to protect cultural, natural heritage and regulate development in the Local Planning Area. The plan was prepared under Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act – 1961 with the assistance of the Department of Town and Country Planning, Government of Karnataka

THE KARNATAKA BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Authority shall

(1) implement, supervise and evaluate the development works in the border areas and also improve the educational, social and cultural conditions of Kannada speaking people in the border areas of the neighbouring States.

(2) provide assistance for opening required number of Kannada medium schools in the areas outside the border of the State. Open Kannada medium schools to impart education in Kannada medium in those villages wherein Kannada schools

have been closed by the neighbouring states and construct school buildings.

(3) assist in the appointment of required number of teachers in the border areas to teach in Kannada medium. Provide Kannada medium text books from time to time to the students studying in Kannada medium.

(4) open libraries in the border area to provide them access to Kannada daily, monthlies and weeklies to facilitate Kannadigas of those areas to learn about the day today developments in Kannada Language.

(5) grant annual aid to registered Kannada organisations for conducting pro-Kannada activities to facilitate development of Kannada language.

(6) fulfill the cultural requirements of Kannadigas in the border area by organising cultural activities at border areas.

(7) provide suitable forum to exhibit art forms such as Kannada literature cinema, drama, folk, dance, Yakshagana, lavani, bayalata togalu bombeyata, harikathe, music etc. Construct cultural auditoria for the exhibition of these art forms in the taluk headquarters, villages and for Kannadigas of other States.

(8) conduct Gadinadu and Horanadu festivals. Construct Kannada Bhavanas. Conduct several development programmes to improve the living conditions of the people in the border areas and to fulfill their cultural, social, financial, educational aspirations.

(9) take steps to promote handicrafts, cottage industries and other village industries in the border area.

(10) supervise the facilities required for drinking water, health, agriculture, irrigation, road and for other development works to the villages in the border area to be provided through the concerned departments.

The Authority shall implement the objectives of the Act through the Deputy Commissioner at District level, the Assistant Commissioner at the Sub-divisional level and the Tahsildar at the Taluk level.

Department of Information

This department started in 1949 as the official broadcaster of the Government with the Chief

Secretary as the Chief Information Officer. It was then revamped in 1961 as Department of Information and Broadcasting with the Chief Information Officers post redesignated as the Director. The present office is in the premises of Vartha Soudha in Bhagwan Mahaveer Road in Bengaluru. The Department is headed by a Director with six Deputy Directors. Bengaluru (Rural), Bengaluru (Urban), Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi house the offices of the Deputy Directors. There are offices of the department in all the District Centres. Karnataka Media Academy, Film Academy, etc function under this department.

Karnataka Gazetteer Department

The Gazetteer unit in the State was started during the Second Plan Period in 1958 and the scheme has been continued till to date. The unit was earlier attached to the General Administration Department for purposes of administration. It is at present under the administrative control of the Department of Information, Tourism and Kannada & Culture. There is an Advisory Committee of distinguished men of letters with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman.

The first re-oriented series started after the dawn of Independence and there was no hierarchy in doing this work. Since it was a new venture of an extraordinary character, the approach to this State was prudently cautious; drawing upon the examples of the units of neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. As such the department was set up to bring out independent district Gazetteers coupled with the revision of gazetteers. Each Gazetteer is similar to an encyclopaedia on various information of the districts considered to be most valuable, authentic and comprehensive publication depicting all aspects of history, culture, folklore, etc, of the region. After collecting various source materials the preparation of chapters covering people, history, sociology, economics, banking, trade and commerce, industries, education and medical services, other departments and places of interest ; giving highlights of the district based on Government Plan Programmes and policies. Therefore the publication of the Gazetteer constitutes an authenticated source for the use of Government departments, general public and for historical research. Realizing the importance of

Gazetteer publication, Government has also taken up along with Kannada, the English versions of Gazetteer publication for the purpose of popularizing its rich history and culture outside the state and country. So far, the district Gazetteer of Kodugu, Dharwad, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura Mandya and Kolar had been brought out as revised editions. Few district gazetteers are out of print, which are in great demand from the public. Therefore the department has sent proposals to the government for the re-print of the old rare Gazetteers (both pre and post-Independence publications) Under the said scheme the Vijayapura district Gazetteer (1881) had been reprinted in 2001.

So far, the department has brought out all the twenty (20) districts Gazetteers, (English Editions) Karnataka State volume, its decennial supplement both in Kannada and English, revised district gazetteers of few districts (both in Kannada and English), 'Handbook of Karnataka' and 'Karnataka Kaipidi' along with revised editions.

**Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Parliamentary Affairs
(Administrative Matters Connected with)**

1	Karnataka High Court
2	Karnataka Lokayukta
3	Karnataka Administrative Tribunal
4	Karnataka Public Service Commission.
5	Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru.
6	District Training Institutes
7	Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, Bengaluru.
8	Recruitment Committees
Accounts related to the Ministry	
1	Department of Law, Justice and Human Rights
2	Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation
3	Agriculture and Horticulture Department

4	Social Welfare Department
5	Forest, Ecology and Environment Department
6	Women & Child Development Department
7	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries Department
8	Home Department
9	Co-operation Department
10	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
11	Kannada, Culture, Information & Tourism Department
12	Information Technology, Bio-Technology Science & Technology Department
13	Education Department
14	Planning, Programme Monitoring, Statistics Department
15	Commerce & Industries Department
16	Health & Family Welfare Department
17	Finance Department
18	Karnataka Maharashtra Border Disputes Special Legal Advisory Committee
19	Non Residence of India Committee, (Karnataka)
20	Youth Services Department
21	Minority Welfare Department
22	Transport Department
23	Revenue Department
24	Department of Public Enterprises
25	Labour Department
26	Irrigation Department
27	Energy Department
28	Infrastructure Development Department
29	Urban Development Department

30	Housing Department
31	Public Works Department
32	Food & Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department
33	Office of the Chief Electoral Officer (DPAR-Elections)
Ministry of Social Welfare	
1	Social Welfare Department
2	Backward Classes Welfare Department
3	Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare
4	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited
5	D.Devraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation limited
6	Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.,
7	Karnataka Residential Educational Institution Society
8	Dr.Ambedkar Research Institute
9	D Devraj Urs Research Institute
10	Karnataka State Backward Class Commission
11	Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission
12	Central Relief Committee
13	Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation, Limited
Ministry Of Water Resources (Major, Minor Irrigation & Kada)	
1	Krishnabhagya Water Corporation Limited
2	Karnataka Irrigation Corporation Limited
3	Cauvery Irrigation Corporation Limited
Ministry of Co-operative	
1	Registrar of Co-operative Societies
2	Auditor General of Co-operative Societies Department
3	Department of Marketing Department

4	Karnataka State Warehouse Corporation, Limited
5	Karnataka Marketing Federation
6	KASCARD Bank
7	Karnataka Milk Federation
8	Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank limited
Ministry of Fisheries	
1	Directorate of Fisheries
2	Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, Limited
Ministry of Horticulture	
1	Horticulture Department
2	Karnataka Grape Development Board
3	Hop coms
Ministry of Forest	
1	Conservative of Forest Ecology and Environment Department
2	Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Limited
3	Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Ltd
4	Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation
5	Karnataka State Ayurpark and medicinal plants Authority
Ministry of Youth Services	
1	Department of Youth Services and Sports
2	National Service Scheme Cell
3	Karnataka Sports Authority
4	Government Aeronautical Training School
Ministry of Kannada and Culture	
1	Directorate of Kannada and Culture
2	Directorate of Archaeology and Museums

3	Department of Archaeology Museums and heritage
4	Karnataka State Archives Department
5	Karnataka Gazetteer Department
6	Kannada Development Authority
7	Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority
8	Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts
9	Karnataka Border Area Development Authority
10	Information Department
Ministry of Tourism	
1	Karnataka Tourism Department
2	Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation
3	Jungle Lodges & Resorts Limited
Ministry of Agriculture and Watershed Development	
1	Directorate of Agriculture (Department)
2	Watershed Development Department
3	State Soil Survey (Protection) Department
4	Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Limited
5	Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited
6	Karnataka State Agricultural Products Processing and Export Corporation Limited
7	Karnataka Compost Development Corporation Limited
8	Karnataka Tur of Development Board, Limited
9	Mysuru Tobacco Company Limited
10	Agricultural Universities (Bengaluru, Dharwad, Raichur, Shivamogga)
11	Karnataka State Seed Certification Agency
12	Karnataka Agro Proteins Limited

13	Karnataka Golden Parks Foundation Lal Bagh, Bengaluru
Ministry of Animal Husbandry	
1	Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
2	Animal Health and Biological Agency
3	Karnataka Co-Operative Milk Producers Federation Limited
4	Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation
5	Karnataka Poultry Co-operative Federation Ltd
6	Karnataka Meat and Poultry Marketing Corporation Limited
Ministry of Women and Child Development	
1	Women and Child Development Department
2	The Directorate of Women and Child Development
3	Department of Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizens
4	Karnataka State Women Development Corporation
5	Karnataka State Commission for Women
6	Karnataka State Social Welfare Board
7	Bal Bhavan Society
8	Karnataka State Child Rights Protection Commission
9	Balavikasa Academy, Dharwad
Ministry of Revenue	
1	Revenue Department
2	Directorate of Social Security and Pensions
3	Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records
4	Department of Stamps and Registration
5	Religious & Endowment Department
Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs	
1	Department Government of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

2	Department of Legal Metrology
3	Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
4	Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited
Ministry of Infrastructure Development (Development Agencies)	
1	Karnataka State industrial Investment and Development Ltd., (KSIIDC)
2	Karnataka Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation (KRIDE)
3	Bengaluru Airport Rail Link Ltd
4	Infrastructure development corporation (Karnataka-IDECA)
5	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) (Acquisition of land
6	Karnataka Infrastructure planning Development Corporation Limited (KIPDC), Karnataka Housing Board (K.H.B) Which provides assistance for the development of a specific project)
Ministry of Public Works of the Harbor and Inland Water Transport	
1	Department of Public Works port and inland water transport
2	Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited (KRDC)
3	Department of architecture
Home Department	
1	Police Department
2	Home Guards and Civil Defense Department
3	Fire Service and Emergency Services Department
4	Prison Department
5	Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation
6	Directorate of Prosecution
7	Sainik Welfare and resettlement Department
Department of Industries and Commerce	
1	Department of Industries and Commerce

2	Department of Mines and Earth Science
3	Sericulture Department
4	Handloom and Textile Department
5	Sugar Department
6	Karnataka State Khadi and Gramodyoga Board
7	Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation, Limited
8	Karnataka State Leather Industries Development Corporation, limited
9	Karnataka State Handlooms Development Corporation, limited
10	Mysuru Paper Mills limited
11	Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Limited
12	Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,
13	Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Ltd.,
14	Karnataka Asset Management Company (Pvt) Limited,
15	Mysuru Sugar Company, Ltd.,
16	Hatti Gold Mine Company, Ltd.,
17	Karnataka Trust Management Company (Private Limited)
18	Mysuru Paints and Varnish, Ltd
19	Mysuru Electrical Industries, Ltd.,
20	N.G.E.F., Hubballi
21	Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited
22	Marketing Consultants and Agencies Limited
23	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited
24	Mysuru Minerals Limited
25	Karnataka State Power-loom Development Corporation, Limited
26	Mysuru Sales International Limited
27	Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Limited

28	Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited
Ministry of Transportation	
1	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation
2	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation
3	North-West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation
4	North-East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation
5	D. Devaraja Urs Truck Terminals Limited
6	Regional Transport Department
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation	
1	Directorate of Translation and Single Member Committee
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	
1	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
2	Planning Department
Ministry of Energy	
1	Department of Energy
2	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited
3	Power Company of Karnataka Limited
4	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited
5	Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd.,
6	Hubballi Electricity Supply Company Limited
7	Mangaluru Electricity Supply Company Limited
8	Kalaburagi Electricity Supply Company Limited
9	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd.,
10	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development
11	Chief Electrical Inspectorate

12	Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission
13	KPC Bidadi Power Corporation Private Ltd.,
Ministry of Urban Department	
1	Urban Development Department
2	Corporations
3	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)
4	Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA)
5	Urban Development Authorities
6	Town Planning Authorities (TPA)
A	Directorate of Municipal Administration
B	Planning Department
C	Directorate of State Urban Transport
6	Urban Development Authority
A	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)
B	Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA)
C	Bengaluru Metropolitan Task Force (BMTF)
D	Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRC)
7	Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB)
8	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board's (KUWSDB)
Finance Department	
1	Commercial Tax Department
2	Excise Department
3	Directorate of Karnataka State Treasury
4	Karnataka State Capital Investment
5	Karnataka Government Insurance Department

6	Karnataka State Accounts Department
7	Karnataka State Finance Corporation
8	Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited
Ministry of Education(PrimaryandSecondary)	
1	Departmentof Public Instruction
2	Directorate ofPrimary Education
3	Directorate ofSecondary Education
4	Directorate ofcommunaland linguisticminorities Education
5	Department of State Educational Research and Training(DSERT)
6	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board
7	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board(other exams)
8	Directorate of SarvaShikshaAbhiyana
9	Directorate of Rashtriya Madhyamika ShikshaAbhiyana
10	National Dairy Research Institute
11	Directorate ofPre-universtiyEducation
12	The Directorate ofMassEducation
13	Vocational Directorate of Education
14	Directorateof Public Libraries
15	Directorate of Printing,stationeryandpubl ications
16	Department of Collegiate Education
17	Department ofTechnical Education
18	National Cadet Corps(NCC)
Ministry ofHousing	
1	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited
2	Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
3	Karnataka Housing Board

Important Central Government Departments	
1	Accountant General
2	Department of Atomic Energy
3	Central Bureau of Investigation
4	Ministry of Civil Aviation
5	Income Tax Department
6	Indian Audit and Accounts Department
7	Directorate of Agriculture, Marketing and Investigation
8	Institute Central Coastal Fisheries Technology
9	National Dairy Research Institute
10	Institute of National CattleNutrition Food and Biology
11	Ministry of Industries and Commerce
12	Steel Authority of India
13	Coffee Board
14	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
15	Department of Posts Karnataka circle
16	Ministry of Company Affairs
17	Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs,
18	Visveshwaraiiah Industrial and Technological Museum
19	Aeronautical Development Agency
20	Indian Council for Cultural Relations(ICCR)
21	Ministry of Finance
22	Department of Commissioner Customs
23	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Services
24	Census Bureau
25	Department of Human Resource Development

26	Coir Board
27	Department of Labour and employment
28	Employees' Provident Fund
29	EmployeesStateInsurance Corporation
30	Ministry of Law & Justice
31	Geographical Survey Of India
32	Indian Bureau of Mines
33	Ministry of Central Energy Development Board
34	Ministry of Railways
35	Ministry of Water, Road, Transport and National High way
36	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
37	Ministry of CentralSilkBoard
38	Indian Meteorological Department

39	Archaeological Survey of India
40	Central Ground water Board
41	Planning Board
42	Indian Space Research Organisation
43	ISRO Satellite Center
44	Central Water Commission
45	Ministry of Women and Child Development
46	Ministry Of Youth Services & Sports
47	National Co-operative Development Corporation
48	Atomic Energy Commission of India
49	Ministry Of Urban Development(HUDCO)
50	Khadi And Gramodyog Board



NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES AND CORPORATIONS

Year/District	Municipalities/Corporations					
	City Corporations	City Municipal Councils	Town Municipal Councils	Town Panchayats	Notified Area Committes (NACs)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12	8	44	94	68	5	219
2012-13	8	44	94	68	5	219
2013-14	10	42	91	72	5	221
2013-14						
1. Bagalkote	0	4	5	3	0	12
2. Bangalore	1*	0	1	0	0	2
3. Bangalore (R)	0	1	4	0	0	5
4. Belgaum	1	1	7	7	1	17
5. Bellary	1	1	3	5	0	10
6. Bidar	0	2	3	1	0	6
7. Bijapur	1	1	5	0	0	7
8. Chamarajnar	0	2	1	2	0	5
9. Chikkaballapura	0	2	3	1	0	6
10. Chikmagalur	0	1	2	5	1	9
11. Chitradurga	0	1	3	2	0	6
12. Mangalore	1	0	3	4	0	8
13. Davangere	1	1	1	3	0	6
14. Dharwad	1	0	2	3	0	6
15. Gadag	0	1	5	3	0	9
16. Gulbarga	1	1	4	3	1	10
17. Hassan	0	1	5	2	0	8
18. Haveri	0	2	5	1	0	8
19. Kodagu	0	1	0	3	0	4
20. Kolar	0	2	4	0	0	6
21. Koppal	0	2	1	1	0	4
22. Mandya	0	1	4	2	0	7
23. Mysore	1	0	4	4	0	9
24. Ramanagara	0	2	2	0	0	4
25. Raichur	0	2	3	1	1	7
26. Shimoga	1	2	1	5	0	9
27. Tumkur	1	3	4	3	0	11
28. Udupi	0	1	2	1	0	4
29. Uttara Kannada	0	3	2	6	0	11
30. Yadagiri	0	1	2	1	1	5

* = BBMP

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration

ELECTION TO ZILLA PARISHADS.

(Numbers)

Year/District	Total seats	Seats reserved for SCs & STs	Seats reserved for women	Seat reserved for SC/ST women
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	1013	272	539	153
1. Bagalkote	32	7	17	4
2. Bangalore	34	10	19	6
3. Bangalore (R)	18	5	10	3
4. Belgaum	86	16	44	8
5. Bellary	36	15	19	8
6. Bidar	31	12	17	7
7. Bijapur	38	9	20	5
8. Chamarajnar	21	7	12	4
9. Chikkaballapura	27	11	14	6
10. Chikmagalur	34	9	18	5
11. Chitradurga	34	14	18	7
12. D. Kannada	35	5	18	3
13. Davangere	34	12	19	7
14. Dharwad	22	3	12	2
15. Gadag	18	4	11	3
16. Gulbarga	43	12	23	7
17. Hassan	40	9	21	5
18. Haveri	32	7	17	4
19. Kodagu	29	7	16	4
20. Kolar	28	10	14	5
21. Koppal	27	7	14	4
22. Mandya	40	7	21	4
23. Mysore	46	16	24	8
24. Raichur	35	15	18	8
25. Ramanagara	22	5	12	3
26. Shimoga	31	7	16	4
27. Tumkur	57	16	30	9
28. Udupi	25	3	13	2
29. Uttara Kannada	36	4	19	3
30. Yadagiri	22	8	13	5

Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka.

