PREFACE

My Thesis entitled "Administrative Problems of Reorganised Karnataka State" contains broadly three parts: the Preliminary, the Text and the Reference matter.

1) In the first part, the preliminary contains the Final Research Design. It has been further sub-divided into seven sections:
   a) Statement of the Problem;
   b) Review of Related Literature;
   c) Limitations of the Study;
   d) Objectives of the Study;
   e) Methodology;
   f) Definitions;
   g) Capitalization of First Letters of Certain Terms.

2) In the second part, the text contains Ten Chapters along with Foot-Notes appended after each Chapter.

3) In the third part, the Reference Matter contains three sections: a) Bibliography;
   b) Appendices;
   c) Maps.
Part I - The Final Research Design or Preliminary

a) Statement of the Problem

The most researched area in Public Administration in India is its organisation and structure. Right from the British period to the present times, a number of studies have been undertaken on the organisation of the Government of India, State Governments, the Federal System and the Constitutional structure of the Government. Mr. A.K. Chanda, Mr. M.V. Fylee, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. E.B. Visra, Mr. V.K.N. Menon and others have contributed a lot to such kind of literature. The recent reports submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission throw light on certain functional areas such as personnel management, financial administration, economic administration and on the structure and organisation of administration of the Central, State and the Local Self Governments. Most of these studies are descriptive and analytical and reflect changes in the structure of the organisation and facts of administration and find out the concepts which are relevant to the administrative needs of India. Considerable academic and official literature is available on the hierarchical system in the ministries, the departments, their rules of business and procedure and a host of reports on the
reforms to be introduced to gear up the administrative machinery of the State Governments. Another area which has not been sufficiently researched into is the States' Reorganisation and its problems. But very less work is available on the problems of States' Reorganisation in India. The above efforts have been inadequate in respect of the problems of States' Reorganisation.

b) Review of Related Literature

Some literature is available on States' Reorganisation and its problems in general. But even then, it is scanty. A few works may be mentioned here:


Similarly, some periodic literature is also available on the problems of States' Reorganisation. A few articles may be mentioned here.

1) The Indian States and the Linguistic Problems, an article by Dr. D.V. Gundappa in the Indian Year-Book of International Affairs, 1954.


c) Limitations of the Study

The above analysis of literature brings home the facts that research gap has been left out in respect of the problems and the issues arising out of reorganisation. I was very much fascinated by the peculiar administrative problems faced by most of the State Governments in India soon after their reorganisation in 1956. But there are 22 States in India. It would be a herculean task to undertake research on such a large scale for an individual research worker. Hence I have chosen the topic entitled "Administrative Problems of Reorganised Karnataka State", which is my home State. I have confined myself to an investigation into the problems arising out of reorganisation of Karnataka which took place in 1956. So, the conclusions drawn in this study will apply only to the State of Reorganised Karnataka. The conclusions are not at all
applicable to any other States of India. I have tackled the administrative problems faced by the Government of Karnataka during the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st October 1976.

d) Objectives of the Study

1) To examine and probe into the problems arising out of the Unification of Karnataka consequent upon reorganisation in 1956, like unification of laws, rules and regulations, integration of services, division of assets and liabilities, disputes with adjoining States, Linguistic Minorities and others.

2) To find out to what extent the basic principles governing the settlement of these problems have been applied in the actual solution of these problems and the practical difficulties encountered in the application of these principles.

3) To assess how far the Government of Karnataka has succeeded in solving these problems.

4) To suggest guide lines for the solution of these problems in respect of unsolved problems.
e) **Methodology**

The type of my research work is the Ex-post Facto research. In this kind of research, the independent variable or variables have already occurred in which the researcher starts with observation of a dependent variable or variables. Hence, I have used the historical method in the collection, processing and analysis of data. Because, administrative processes are not static but dynamic. Therefore, the historical tool will yield much needed insight into the practical problems involved and the theoretical generalisations. In the investigation of the above problem, I have heavily relied upon the large mass of data collected from the primary sources like the Reports of the Central and the State Governments with reference to Karnataka, Historical Records maintained in the State Archives, Government Files, Statutes, Texts of the Agreements among the States, Official Reports of the Debates in both the Houses of Karnataka State Legislature, the Debates of both the Houses of Indian Parliament, Gazettes of the Central Government and the Government of Karnataka, Census data from the records of the Directorate of Census Operations and the Statistical data from the records of the Bureau of Economic and Statistics. I have also gathered some material through unstructured interviews held with Senior
Civil Servants of the higher Administrative Service in order to supplement the information and also through other sources like Personal Correspondence with the Governments of the neighbouring States, the contemporary Newspapers, Books and Journals.

f) Definitions

In this Thesis, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms will have the meaning as mentioned below:

A) Old Mysore: The Old Mysore State was a Princely State upto 1947 and Part-B State of the Indian Union upto 1956. It consisted of the following Districts:

1) Bangalore; 2) Mysore;
3) Mysore; 4) Chitradurga;
5) Kodar; 6) Tumkur;
7) Shimoga; 8) Chickmagalur;
9) Hassan.

B) Bombay-Karnataka: This part of Karnataka was in the Bombay Province upto 1956. It consisted of the following Districts:

1) Dharwar; 2) Bijapur;
3) Belgaum; 4) North-Kanara.
C) Hyderabad-Karnataka: This part of Karnataka was in the Part B State of Hyderabad upto 1956. It consisted of the following Districts:

1) Gulbarga; 2) Raichur; 3) Bider.

D) Madras-Karnataka: This part of Karnataka was in the Madras province upto 1956. It consisted of the following Districts:

1) South-Kanara; 2) Bellary.

But the District of Bellary was added to the Old Mysore State on 1-10-1953 when Andhra State was formed.

E) Ex-Coorg: This part of Karnataka was a Chief Commissioner's Province upto 1956. It had only one District viz., Coorg.

F) Mysore State: All the above five disintegrated areas were merged into one composite State on 1st November 1956 and the new State was named as Mysore State. The name of the State as Mysore was retained upto 31-10-1973. Hence, while referring to certain events, contexts and
matters, the term Mysore State has been used. But the term Mysore State is nothing but Karnataka.

G) Karnataka: The Mysore State was renamed as Karnataka with effect from 1-11-1973. (Vide Issue of renaming the State in Chapter-I of this Thesis.)

Note: While referring to certain documents in the Foot-Notes and the Bibliography, the term Government of Mysore has been used, because those documents were published by the new State of Mysore before the renaming of the State. Similarly, while referring to certain documents, the term Government of Karnataka has been used, because those documents were published by the Government of Mysore after it was renamed as Karnataka.

g) Capitalization of First Letters of Certain Words and Terms

In view of considerations of rationality, the First Letters of the following words and terms have been capitalized throughout the body of the Thesis in order to maintain style uniformity. They are the following:

Capitalized Words and Terms
Act
Battle of Plassey
Board of Revenue
Bombay-Karnataka
Cauvery
Chairmanship
Coorg
Collectors
Congress
Committee
Commission
Courts
Conference
Constitution
Cadres and Recruitment
Constituent Assembly
Commission of Service
Deputy Commissioners
District Judges
Executive Magistrates
Fasli
Governor
Governor-General
Godavari
Government
Hyderabad-Karnataka
Indian National Congress
Judicial Magistrate
Kanarese
Krishna
Karnataka Unification
Legislature
Linguistic Minorities
Munlatdars
Madras-Karnataka
Municipality
Memorandum
January, February, March etc.
Maharashtra, Gujerat, Rajasthan,
Chandigarh, Pondicherry, and others.
Old Mysore
President
Reverend
State
States' Reorganisation Commission
Session
Sepoy Mutiny
Secretary of State
Taluka
Part II - Text with Foot-Notes

I have divided the text of the entire thesis into ten Chapters (vide Table of Contents) and all the Ten Chapters have been further sub-divided into several sub-headings in order to maintain the chronological and thematic sequence which are the scientific requirements of the Research Procedure. At the end of each Chapter, I have appended the Foot-Notes. In the preparation of Foot-notes, I have followed the format mentioned in the Book entitled "A Manual for writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations" written by Kete, L. Turabian and printed at the University of Chicago Press, U.S.A., 1955.

Part III - Reference Matter

In this part I have incorporated cumbersome material into eight Appendices pertaining to some Chapters, in order to maintain the flow of the Text in the Thesis. An exhaustive bibliography quoting from primary, secondary and tertiary sources has been appended. I have given a comprehensive bibliography, classified under appropriate headings all the available source materials on the problems in chronological and alphabetical order method which is the key to the entire study. It includes references to
all names of persons, places, subjects, events, authors, compilers, titles of books and other related information appearing in the text. I do claim that I have made references, in this study, to all the important documents which are relevant for this piece of my research work.

At the end of this study, I have also appended ten Maps to illustrate certain matters more emphatically.

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