

## CHAPTER X

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

THE term 'general administration' may be defined as the management of public affairs within a territory demarcated for the purpose. In relation to a district (*i.e.*, revenue district) it denotes district administration. The district has always been an important administrative unit in our country. It was usually variously called as *Nadu*, *Vishaya*, *Seeme*, *Ventya* and so on at different times by different ruling dynasties in Karnataka in the past. The words '*Nadu*' and '*Vishaya*' occur in inscriptions found in the district. Particulars gleaned from the epigraphs show that administration was well organised in the mediaeval period, particularly during the Vijayanagara rule. The *nayaka* was the administrator of the city and *adhikari* (*atikari*) of the *Nadu*. There were many other officers like *madhyastha*, *athavane*, *appanekara*, *sthalada-adhikari*, *nada-senabova*, *gramada-adhikari*, *perrgade* (*heggade*), *odeya*, *uraluva*, *gramani* for looking after different aspects of administration.\* While it may not be generally possible to find any historical continuity between the old administrative units and the present-day ones, the fact remains that division of territory for administrative purposes is as old as organised administration. There has not been any great variation in this administrative arrangement over the centuries.

Immediately prior to the States' reorganisation, the South Kanara district, which formed a part of the then Madras State, consisted of eight taluks, *viz.*, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Belthangady, Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod. But as a result of the States' reorganisation on November 1, 1956, the last mentioned taluk, *i.e.*, Kasaragod, was transferred to the Kerala State and the district, consisting of the remaining seven taluks, became a part of the new Mysore State. With the creation of a new taluk, *i.e.*, Sullia, during 1966, the district again came to have eight taluks as before. For purposes of administrative convenience, the new State of Mysore, which consisted of 19

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\* Dr. K. V. Ramesh, "A History of South Kanara" pp. 243—250.

districts, was divided into four revenue divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga and each division was placed under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. The district of South Kanara, along with the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Coorg, Hassan and Chikmagalur was included in the Mysore Division. The district, at present (1973), consists of three revenue subdivisions, eight taluks, 26 *firkas* or *hobbies* and 687 villages, its administrative machinery constituting a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the attainment of independence, the terms 'general or public administration' have come to signify much more than what they meant in the earlier days. The expectations and demands of the people have vastly increased in recent years and there is a good deal of awakening among them. The ushering in of a democratic form of Government has stimulated their urges and aspirations. With the launching of the Five-Year Plans and other programmes of development, the public administration at the district level has attained greater importance. In addition to collection of revenue and provision of security of person and property as in the pre-independence days, the present-day public administration embraces almost every field of human activity. And what is more, all these administrative functions have to be carried out in such a way that they do not infringe the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens in the Indian Constitution and the Rule of Law.

**Different  
administrative  
groups**

For the sake of convenience, the various functions of the present-day district administration may be grouped under some broad heads. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizens and of all their rights. It includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group relates to revenue and excise matters and it includes assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds, such as land revenue, irrigation cess, agricultural income-tax, sales-tax, entertainment-tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, motor vehicles tax, income-tax, excise duties of both Central and State Governments, etc. The recovery of various loans advanced to cultivators, deriving of revenue from liquors, drugs, etc., control and maintenance of Government treasury, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of land-holdings and implementation of land reforms may also be included in this group. The third group pertains to agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, industries, transport and communications. All these together form a part of the economic group of administrative functions of the modern democratic Government.

The next group relates to welfare and development functions, some of which are also economic in character. Included in this group are community development, co-operation, education,

medical and public health, social welfare, panchayat raj and the like. Another duty cast upon the district administration is of dealing with scarcity conditions and natural calamities like famines, floods, fires, etc. It is also concerned with the conduct of elections to the Parliament, State Legislature and local bodies and also with the conduct of population census. It has also to see that local self-government institutions like municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly and to exercise the executive authority of the Government in periods of crisis endangering the life and security of the community. The list, however, does not end here, for each one of the functions mentioned above, comprises also several sub-functions. Although there is a hierarchy of officials at the district, sub-divisional, taluk, *hobli* and even village levels to attend to these multifarious functions of the Government in the district, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the brunt of the district administration.

The posts of Divisional Commissioners were created in the new Mysore State by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The South Kanara district, as already stated, is under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, Mysore. The Divisional Commissioner, being the head of the revenue administration within his division, plays a vital role in the general administration of all the districts constituting the division. He is concerned not only with revenue matters but also with the activities of all other departments in general. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district officers in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all development departments and gives them guidance.

**Divisional  
Commissioner**

The programmes taken up under the successive Five-Year Plans and the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts have lent great importance to the post of Divisional Commissioner. He is the chief co-ordinator of the various development programmes in the districts and as such he calls for co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically and reviews the progress of development works and helps to remove bottlenecks, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to be vigilant about natural calamities also and bestow his urgent attention on organisation of relief measures for alleviating the hardships of the victims. He has also to be watchful about the scarcity of foodgrains and other commodities of daily consumption and take suitable remedial measures. The Divisional Commissioner has also administrative control over the police force in the division, as also over the executive magistracy.

The Divisional Commissioner is also the Joint Development Commissioner of the division. In that capacity, he is responsible for the progress of the community development programmes in the division. He is also the chief controlling authority of all the local bodies within his jurisdiction. All proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programmes, local bodies and the like have to pass through him. The responsibility of distribution and re-appropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, etc., also rests with the Divisional Commissioner. He has powers to inspect all Government offices, except the offices of the police department, in the division. He is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue law and disciplinary proceedings against the revenue staff. In short, his functions may be described as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, advisory and appellate.

**Deputy Commissioner**

Prior to the integration of South Kanara district in the new Mysore State, the revenue head of the district was called Collector. After integration, it was changed as Deputy Commissioner which was made the common designation for all the districts of the new State. Just as the district is the crucial unit of general administration of the State, the Deputy Commissioner is the crucial figure in the general administration of the district. As the revenue head of the district, he plays a very prominent and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration. The advent of democracy and the resultant increase in the number and variety of developmental and public welfare activities, have enormously increased his functions and responsibilities.

The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as : (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. He is the custodian of Government property in land, including trees and water, wherever situated, and, at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land insofar as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special order or contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds, *viz.*, (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. It is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to see to the fixation, collection and accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see that the revenue due to the Government is collected regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. In order to enable him to carry out these and other related duties, he has been invested with adequate powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules.

Apart from land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner has also to collect fees and taxes under various other enactments, such as fees in respect of stamps and registration, ferries, cess in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears due to Government, whether of the State or Centre, can be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. For instance, if a party fails to pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority forward a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the latter has powers to recover the amount from that party in the same manner as he can do in respect of arrears of land revenue. The Deputy Commissioner has also to estimate the loan requirements of his district under the Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act and obtain the sanction of Government to that effect. Further, he has also to arrange for proper distribution of the loan amount placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time.

**Revenue  
functions**

Being the head of the revenue administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner exercises all the powers enumerated under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for the maintenance of land records. In addition, he exercises various powers under several other Acts, such as the Mysore Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, Mysore Municipalities Act, etc. He discharges also a quasi-judicial function in revenue disputes. The entire collection of land revenue has been assigned to the taluk development boards and village panchayats by the Government in recent years and it is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner to allocate these funds to these institutions as per the general principles laid down by Government. He has also powers to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands. He is also responsible for taking suitable steps for the succour of victims of floods and such other natural calamities.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the executive District Magistrate of the district and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order within the district. He is the head of all the executive magistrates, *viz.*, sub-divisional and taluk magistrates, in the district and has wide powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mysore Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police force in the district insofar as the law and order question is concerned and supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. His law and order responsibility involves enforcement of law and order through the police, as also regulatory and penal action. He is empowered to order the preventive detention of persons or get persons bound over, when necessary, under certain circumstances.

**Magisterial  
functions**

The Deputy Commissioner, in his capacity as District Magistrate, is also responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act. Under the Foreigners Act, he looks after the proper implementation of the various instructions received from the Government from time to time in respect of grant of visas, passports, etc.

**Development functions**

The Deputy Commissioner is also the Deputy Development Commissioner, in which capacity he is in overall charge of the community development programme in the district. He is required to possess a clear picture of the working of the several departments at the district level in order to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes of the district. With this end in view, he holds periodical meetings of all the district level (except the judicial officers) and block level officers at which the various developmental programmes are reviewed. The Deputy Commissioner is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council which guides and co-ordinates the developmental activities of the several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the execution of the community development programmes. In short, he has the overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the several schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans including social welfare work.

**Other functions**

The Deputy Commissioner is also the District Registrar and, in that capacity, he controls the administration of the Registration Department in the district. He is also the Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the district under the Mysore Excise Act, 1965, and also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, food and civil supplies. He is the custodian of all *muzrai* institutions in the district. He is also the Chairman of the Mangalore Port Trust, the Regional Transport Authority, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and president and Chairman of various other official and non-official committees. Recently, the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with powers to inspect all government offices, except the police offices, in the district.

**Deputy Commissioner's establishment**

The Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara, is assisted in the execution of his multifarious duties in the district headquarters by a Headquarters Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who functions also as the Additional District Magistrate, a District Development Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties relating to community development and other developmental activities, another Headquarters Assistant to assist him in matters relating to registration and stamps, an Office Assistant of the rank of Tahsildar to supervise the work of subordinate

staff in the office, a Food Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, to assist the Deputy Commissioner in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies, a District Social Welfare Officer to deal with matters relating to social welfare, a District Planning and Youth Services Officer to assist in planning of development and youth welfare programmes and a Superintendent of Excise, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, to assist in excise matters. Besides, there is also another Assistant Commissioner to assist the Deputy Commissioner in his work relating to Hindu religious and charitable endowments in the district. Apart from these officers, there are several other subordinate officials working under the Deputy Commissioner in the district office, consisting of about 80 ministerial and over 30 class IV officials. These included 8 Sheristedars, 28 I Division and 84 II Division Clerks, 12 Typists, 3 Drivers and 3 Attenders.

The South Kanara district, as stated earlier, has been divided into three revenue sub-divisions (with their headquarters at Mangalore, Puttur and Coondapur). Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner (previously called Deputy Collector), who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. These Assistant Commissioners form the connecting link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of taluks. Their functions, by and large, are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. (This is generally the level at which a new recruit to the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career.)

The Assistant Commissioners also exercise both revenue and magisterial powers. Their main revenue functions include, among other things, inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and village officers; safeguarding of the interests of the Government in land by conducting regular inspections in respect of encroachments, etc., hearing of appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars and settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters; conducting of annual *jamabandi* of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself is to conduct the *jamabandi*; inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *anewari* of revenue and record of rights; supervision over the realisation of Government revenues like land revenue and betterment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and assignment of lands and sanction of *taccavi* loans upto a limited extent.

The Assistant Commissioners are also Sub-Divisional Magistrates (executive) and in that capacity they exercise certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These include power to ensure public peace and security, power to obtain security for good behaviour, power to pass orders for prevention of apprehended danger to public peace, power to hold

Assistant  
Commissioners

inquests, etc. They have to keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of the law and order situation in their sub-divisions. The Assistant Commissioners are also responsible for the implementation of developmental activities in their jurisdictions. They have also powers to make enquiries into and conduct, inspections of development blocks, village panchayats and local board institutions.

#### Tahsildars

There are eight taluks in the district under the three revenue sub-divisions. Each of these taluks is under the charge of a Tahsildar, who is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure insofar as the general administration of the taluk is concerned. He is responsible for the collection of land revenue in the taluk. In addition, he has also to effect recoveries of *taccavi* loans, water rate, maintenance cess and also dues of other departments and bodies like sales-tax, income-tax, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc., from the defaulters at the request of the departments concerned. Generally applications for grant of *taccavi* loans are received and enquired into by him. He has to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner on almost all revenue matters so as to enable them to take decisions on those matters and he has also to execute the orders passed by them. He has to keep ready all particulars in respect of demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting the annual *jamabandi* of the taluk. He is the most intimately concerned officer for the determination of the amounts of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of crop failures, etc.

The Tahsildar is also the Taluk Magistrate (executive) and in that capacity he exercises certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. They include power to disperse any unlawful assembly with the use of civil force. With the authorisation of the State Government or the District Magistrate, he may also issue orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace and can also hold inquests. He has also powers to pass orders regarding the disposal of property in respect of which an offence has been committed and is empowered to recover penalty on forfeited bonds and to call for fresh security, etc.

#### Revenue Inspectors

Next below in the hierarchy of revenue officials is the Revenue Inspector at the hobli (firka) level. As stated earlier, the eight taluks of the district have been further sub-divided into 26 hoblies (firkas), each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. Each hobli consists of about 25 to 30 villages on an average. In the revenue set-up of the district, the Revenue Inspector is also an important official within his jurisdiction. He is directly



responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk in the administration of revenue matters in the hobli and forms a link between the Tahsildar and the village officers. He has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants and Patels and inspect village boundaries, boundary marks and Government lands, encroachments thereon, and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He is also responsible for the collections of land revenue within his jurisdiction with the assistance of the village officers. His other functions include maintenance of records of rights, disposal of mutation cases, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from the public and such other miscellaneous works as the Tahsildar may from time to time entrust to him.

Until a few years ago, the village establishment in the South Kanara district, which formerly belonged to the then Madras State, consisted of (1) Patel (village headman), (2) Shanbhogue, (3) Talayari (village policeman) and (4) Ugrani (village peon). The Patel was responsible for the collection of land revenue and other Government dues in the village. He was also the Police Patel and in that capacity was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the village with the assistance of the Talayaris. He was also responsible for maintaining the record of births and deaths in the village. The Shanbhogue was subordinate to the Patel and was responsible for the maintenance of accounts in respect of land revenue collections, etc. He had to prepare the *jamabandi* accounts and work out the land revenue demand for each holding. The Talayari was the village policeman and he had to assist the Patel in the collection of land revenue and other dues and also in maintaining law and order in the village. All these posts were held by hereditary succession. According to the report of the Special Officer appointed by Government of Mysore for examination of the service conditions of the village servants in the State, published in 1958, there were 585 Patels, 294 Shanbhogues, 770 Talayaris and 295 Ugranis in South Kanara district during that year. All these village officers were paid at a fixed rate, without any *inam* lands, ranging from Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per month.

#### Village Officers

The Madras Land Revenue Reforms Committee, which had been set up by the then Government of Madras in 1950 *inter alia* went into the question of the hereditary system of appointment of the village officers. After weighing both the advantages and disadvantages of this system, it recommended for its abolition and in its place suggested an alternative system. However, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard were not given effect to by the Madras Government. After the formation of the new Mysore State, the Government of Mysore took up this question and a law called the Mysore Village Officers (Abolition) Act was enacted in 1961, by which all the hereditary village offices

#### Abolition of hereditary offices

in the State were abolished with effect from 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of the hereditary Shanbhogues, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants with effect from 1st May 1968. The present incumbents of the posts of other village officers are, however, being continued for the time-being without hereditary rights.

**Village  
Accountants**

The jurisdiction of the Village Accountants is co-terminus with the village panchayats. During 1972, there were, in all, 471 Village Accountants' Circles in South Kanara district. The Village Accountants are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspectors of their hoblis. They are responsible for the collection of land revenue and all other Government dues within their jurisdictions. They are empowered to issue demand notices in respect of land revenue under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964. They have to maintain all prescribed registers, accounts and other records connected with the village. They are also *ex-officio* secretaries of village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000. They have to execute the orders of not only the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar but also of the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board.

**Law and order**

Administration of law and order is an important component of the general administration of the district. While the police force of the district, headed by the District Superintendent of Police, is responsible for the performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, the District Magistrate (executive) is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the District Magistrate. While the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the District Superintendent of Police, it is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate for the purpose of maintenance of law and order in the district. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline and training as also deployment of the force, is the responsibility of the District Superintendent of Police.

For purposes of police administration, the district has been divided into three police sub-divisions with their headquarters at Mangalore, Puttur and Udipi, each of which is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is directly responsible to the District Superintendent of Police. These sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into seven police circles, each of which is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police.

Jails and judicial lockups constitute another element of the law and order component. Besides a special Sub-Jail at Mangalore, there are five Sub-Jails at Coondapur, Udipi, Puttur, Karkal and

Buntwal, where persons convicted of various offences and prisoners under trial are housed. These Sub-Jails are under the general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Mangalore. (For more particulars, see Chapter XII).

The judicial administration in the district is under the charge of the District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore. He has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been dealt with in detail in Chapter XII. He exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. As Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. Apart from the District Court, there are, in the district two Civil Judges' Courts, one each at Mangalore and Udipi, and six Munsiffs' Courts, one each at Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur and Buntwal on the civil side. Similarly, on the criminal side, apart from the Sessions Court, there are six First Class Magistrates' Courts at the above places. Besides, there is a Munsiff-cum-First Class Magistrate's Court at Belthangady. (See also Chapter XII).

With the separation of judiciary from the executive, the functions of a magistrate were divided between two categories of magistrates, viz., Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. As stated earlier in this chapter, the Deputy Commissioner, his Headquarters Assistant, the Assistant Commissioners of revenue sub-divisions and the Tahsildars of taluks are *ex-officio* District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Taluk Magistrates, respectively on the executive side.

As mentioned earlier, with the advent of independence, great emphasis was laid on all-round development of the country and on improving the living condition of the people. The directive principles of State policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution call for promotion of all-round welfare of the people. Keeping this in view, in order to promote the well-being of the people, at a faster rate, the existing departments of the State Government have been strengthened and re-oriented and several new ones have been created. Thus there are now a number of economic, social administration and development departments functioning both at the State and district levels, apart from the revenue, law and order and judicial departments referred to in this chapter. The following is a list of the various district level and other officers of the several Government departments in South Kanara, whose main functions and responsibilities have been dealt with in Chapter XIII and other relevant chapters :—

**Other District  
Officers**

1. Superintending Engineer, Mangalore Circle (P.W.D.), Mangalore.
2. Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore.

3. Deputy Director of Agriculture.
4. Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
5. Deputy Director of Horticulture, Banana Development Scheme, Mangalore.
6. Deputy Director of Fisheries.
7. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
8. District Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.
9. District Health and Family Planning Officer.
10. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mangalore Division.
11. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udipi Division.
12. Executive Engineer, Rubber Division, Puttur.
13. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Mangalore.
14. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Mangalore.
15. Divisional Forest Officer, Mangalore Division.
16. Divisional Forest Officer, Coondapur Division.
17. Divisional Forest Officer, Survey and Demarcation, Mangalore.
18. Divisional Forest Officer, Rubber Division, Sullia.
19. Divisional Forest Officer, Rubber Division, Puttur.
20. Forest Settlement Officer, Mangalore.
21. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mangalore Division, Mangalore.
22. Labour Officer, South Kanara District, Mangalore.
23. District Treasury Officer.
24. District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
25. Regional Research Officer, Clinical Laboratory, Mangalore.
26. District Statistical Officer.
27. Assistant Director (Poultry), Regional Poultry Farm, Mangalore.
28. Senior Assistant Director, District Livestock Farm, Koila.
29. Superintendent, Government Milk Supply Scheme, Mangalore.
30. District Social Welfare Officer.
31. District Marketing Officer.
32. District Publicity Officer.
33. District Employment Officer.

34. District Horticultural Officer.
35. Senior Assistant Director of Horticulture, A. R. C. Scheme, Mangalore.
36. Port Officer, Coondapur.
37. Port Officer, Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore.
38. Geologist, Mangalore Division, Mangalore.
39. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.
40. Assistant Controller, Local Audit Circle, Mangalore.
41. Superintendent of Land Records, Mangalore.
42. Senior Regional Transport Officer.
43. Superintendent of Excise, Mangalore.
44. Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Enforcement) Mangalore.
45. Assistant Director of Town Planning.
46. Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures.
47. Drugs Inspector, Mangalore.

Besides, the Central Government has some of its offices in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services, the railways, aerodrome, etc. (See also Chapter XIII).

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