

## CHAPTER XII

### LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

**T**HE maintenance of law and order is the primary task of the police administration in the district. Prior to 1859, the police work formed part of the revenue administration of the district. In that year, the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department and placed on a new footing. Since then, the police force in the district has been under the superintendence and control of the District Superintendent of Police who is assisted by necessary staff. Law and order are being administered as per statutes and manuals.

#### Earlier period

Much is not known about the administration of law and order during the early period. During the time of Alupas, it was the practice to expel the culprits from the four castes for serious offences committed by them. For ordinary offences, the records show that the system of imposing fines was the commonly accepted mode of punishment. Capital punishments were very rare. During the days of the Vijayanagara rule, there were various officers to prevent conflicts and maintain peace at different levels. While *Adhikari* was the administrative head at the level of *nadu*, *Odeya* or *Heggade* was the head at the village-level maintaining law and order. These officers were also called *Sthalada Adhikari* and *Gramada Adhikari*. Even after the fall of Vijayanagara, more or less the same system of maintenance of law and order had continued until modern times.

#### General peace and tranquillity

The situation of law and order in the district has been generally normal. The area has been free from any upheavals and serious breaches of peace. There has been, however, labour unrest now and then. In 1955, tension between two groups was noticed over a question of music before some places of worship in Mangalore and the adjoining area of Ullal. This necessitated promulgation of prohibitory orders under Section 30 of the Indian Police Act of 1861. Eventually, the matter was peacefully settled. Industrial labour organisations in the district have been very active, but there have been no major disturbances or incidents.

Their agitations for better wages and service conditions did not disturb the general tranquillity. Strikes were common but short-lived. Agrarian issues were settled peacefully and there was no occasion of any serious disturbance, though, however, minor labour troubles occurred.

In 1968, the police were called upon for arduous duties in connection with a communal riot and also an anti-Hindi agitation. They had to open fire on two occasions. Orders under Section 144 of Cr.P.C. were promulgated for one week in Mangalore city. As a result of firing, two persons were killed. As many as 190 cases were registered against 291 persons. In 1971, students of one of the colleges in Mangalore city held protest demonstrations when a bus conductor failed to take a group of students in a bus which belonged to a private bus operator. The relationship between the police and the public has been cordial and the public are co-operating with the police in maintaining law and order, and in preventing crimes as far as possible.

Crimes in the district have been, in a way, on the increase, but no particular reason can be attributed to this increase. The general increase in population and shortage of essential commodities is a factor that has, perhaps, contributed towards this. There are no organised dacoit gangs, nor any criminal tribes operating as a menace to the public peace of the district. The Thottia Naiks of South Kanara were once known for their criminal propensities and were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. This Act was removed from the statute book when India attained independence and they have been rehabilitated and led into peaceful pursuits. South Kanara is entirely free of any criminal settlements. The usual grave crimes in the district are murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and thefts including cattle thefts. In 1953, there were 18 murders and in 1954, the figure increased to 23, and in 1955 it was 22; but in 1957, 39 murders were committed, which was the highest in the decade 1950-60. Mostly, the motives for the murders were factions, family disputes, sexual jealousies, robberies and grave provocations. Dacoities are not common and the incidence showed a definite decline. In 1953, there were six dacoities reported and this figure fell to one in 1957. There were eight robbery cases in 1957. The large number of cases of house-breaking and thefts, which came to 484 in 1953, was due to the prevalent unemployment, high cost of foodstuffs, etc. A few desperate men forgot honest modes of living and turned to criminal acts. Though the incidence had decreased slightly in later years, the figure had remained more or less in the neighbourhood of 450 by 1957. Cattle thefts were insignificant and only eight cases had been reported in 1957. In 1971, 33 murders, four dacoities, one robbery case, eight house-breaking and thefts and fifteen ordinary thefts were reported.

Incidence of  
crime

Among the offences against persons like murderous assaults, the majority of cases reported related to sexual cases. Nearly 50 to 60 per cent of the murders had a sexual motive behind the crime. Dacoities, whose incidence was not, however, alarming, were committed in fields and houses and eight such cases were reported in 1957. In 1957, the police in the district were called upon to investigate 890 crimes under various heads, except ordinary thefts, which resulted in conviction of 295. The police in the district are enforcing also the Arms Act, Prevention of Animal Sacrifice Act, Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, Untouchability Act, Temple Entry Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act, Infant Marriage Act, Coffee Stealing Act, Lotteries and Prize Competition Act, Infringement of Trade Marks Act, Press Objectionable Matter Act, Cattle Trespass Act, Opium Act, Beggary Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, Habitual Offenders Act, etc.

Similar to other urban areas in the country, South Kanara too has had its share of gambling on cotton figures; this *satta* gambling has in recent years shown an upward trend; in 1957, 65 cases of *satta* gambling were detected by the police and 38 cases ended in conviction. Other forms of gambling enumerated as offences accounted for 419 cases in 1956 and 520 cases in 1957. In all, 5,422 other offences were detected by the police in 1957 and out of this, 4,698 cases ended in conviction. Illicit distillation, smuggling and drunkenness formed the main feature of prohibition offences and out of 6,976 cases detected, 4,529 cases ended in conviction in 1957.

**Cognisable  
crimes**

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six separate categories for purposes of investigation. They are offences against the State, offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons and property, and offences not specified. The cognisable crimes registered in the district during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 were as given below :—

Class	Nature of crime	Year					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	85	71	92	180	179	241
II	Serious offences against persons.	415	472	521	591	620	656

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	Serious offences against persons and property or against property.	201	251	246	313	234	297
IV	Minor offences against persons.	109	110	129	217	226	235
V	Minor offences against property.	379	489	475	613	424	384
VI	Other offences not specified above.	18,274	16,503	26,308	23,373	23,075	25,965

The following statement indicates the number of grave crimes committed in the district during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	Number of cases					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1.	Murder ..	21	35	26	26	32	33
2.	Dacoity ..	1	4	3	6	2	4
3.	Robbery ..	6	4	5	4	2	1
4.	House-breaking and thefts.	5	9	12	6	10	8
5.	Ordinary thefts ..	4	2	2	3	16	15

The classification of murders according to motives is given below :—

Sl. No.	Motive	Number of cases					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1.	Sexual jealousy ..	2	4	2	1	3	1
2.	Gain ..	..	..	1	..	1	2
3.	Family disputes ..	5	1	3	1	2	..
4.	Factions and feuds ..	1	..	1	1	3	1
5.	Other cases ..	13	30	19	23	23	29

The subjoined statement shows the quinquennial yearly Quinquennial averages in respect of various categories of crimes committed in averages the district during the period from 1961 to 1970 :—

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	Quinquennial average	
		1961 to 1965	1966 to 1970
1.	Cognisable crimes	21,545.8	24,071.0
2.	Rioting	89.6	162.8
3.	Murder	28.6	36.8
4.	Kidnapping	6.6	5.8
5.	Dacoity	2.0	2.8
6.	Robbery	7.8	3.2
7.	House-breaking and thefts	7.8	9.0
8.	Cheating and breach of trust	32.4	50.0
9.	Arms Act cases	23.0	7.6
10.	Satta cases	21.0	..
11.	Gambling	664.8	1,174.0
12.	Untouchability Act cases	9.2	4.4

The foregoing statement reveals that cases of cognisable crimes, rioting, cheating and breach of trust and gambling had registered an increase during the quinquennium from 1966 to 1970 while the average number of cases of other categories was on the decline except in respect of house-breaking and thefts.

#### Riots

Disputes, rivalries, ill-will and party factions are the reasons for rioting. The number of rioting cases reported during the year 1971 was 233 as against 83 during the year 1961. The number of rioting cases during the years from 1967 to 1971 was as given hereunder :—

Year	No. of cases
1967	103
1968	249
1969	172
1970	176
1971	233

#### Unnatural deaths

Unnatural deaths have to be reported to the police under the law, so that the real causes can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for a thorough *post-mortem* examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After these formalities are gone through, the bodies are handed over to the relatives. During the year 1957, unnatural deaths claimed a total toll of 531 lives, out of which accidental drowning alone took 244 lives. Suicides were on the increase due to various causes, the total number reported in that year being 107, of which suicidal hanging alone accounted for 81. Snake-bites killed as many as 50 persons. The number

of *post-mortem* examinations conducted during 1957 was 206. The statement given below shows the number of unnatural deaths during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths
1961	564	1969	580
1962	511	1970	595
1963	550	1971	592

Violation of traffic rules is an offence and the various categories of offences have been enumerated in the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act. The traffic in the area is very heavy and the incidence of motor car, motor bus and motor lorry accidents is more than in respect of other vehicles. The following statement gives the number of accidents that occurred in relation to various types of vehicles during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Sl. No.	Category of vehicles	Year					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1.	Motor cars	35	54	55	145	158	135
2.	Motor buses	50	44	63	59	67	60
3.	Motor lorries	76	95	98	108	107	96
4.	Motor cycles	9	6	12	30	25	22
5.	Motor vans	2	2	3	6	8	5
6.	Jeeps	7	10	8	12	16	10
7.	Taxis	4	8	6	13	33	26
8.	Autoriokshaws	2	2	..	18	28	21
9.	Other vehicles	5	10	7	13	7	18

It can be seen that the number of accidents in respect of several types of vehicles had increased during the last years of the decade. The number of persons killed or injured in road accidents during the years 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 were as follows :—

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
Killed	29	36	32	81	75	77
Injured	187	163	271	389	467	369

Efforts are made to exercise prompt and effective check on motor vehicles in the district by various ranks of the district police force, particularly by the traffic authorities. A traffic week is observed periodically in order to inculcate a road sense among the public. Several steps are taken including giving of lectures by police officers on traffic rules and screening of slides in cinema

Check on motor vehicles

theatres to impress upon the people the need to observe the rules of the road.

**Detection of cognisable crimes**

Crime detection involves perseverance, scientific approach and fool-proof evidence. All cases put up by the police do not end in conviction. The following figures indicate the percentages of detection of cognisable crimes during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1961 .. ..	35.9	1969	20.3
1962 .. ..	20.9	1970	17.7
1963 .. ..	36.8	1971	22.11

As seen from the above figures, there was a decrease in the percentage of detection of crimes during the last three years. The percentages of detection of grave crimes during those years were as given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1961 .. ..	65.0	1969	26.6
1962 .. ..	45.9	1970	50.0
1963 .. ..	58.6	1971	63.6

*Sessions cases.*—The following were the particulars of sessions cases at the end of 1971 :—

No. of cases committed during 1971 ..	49
No. of cases decided .. ..	17
No. of cases pending at the end of the year ..	32

**Property lost and recovered**

The total value of the property lost during 1957 was Rs. 54,584, out of which Rs. 18,677 worth of property was recovered showing a percentage of 34.2. The value of property lost and recovered after investigation during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 was as given hereunder :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of property</i>		<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>lost</i>	<i>recovered</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1961 .. ..	1,74,338	25,993	14.9
1962 .. ..	1,33,503	41,517	31.9
1963 .. ..	1,26,286	37,996	30.1
1969 .. ..	3,45,906	1,58,409	45.8
1970 .. ..	1,00,636	34,523	34.1
1971 .. ..	1,95,019	1,09,021	55.9

Out of a total of 543 police prosecutions during 1957, as many as 295 cases ended in conviction after proper trial in the courts. The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 is shown below :—

<i>Particulars</i>	1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1. No. of cases decided by courts.	591	620	712	1,040	1,036	944
2. No. of cases that ended in conviction.	294	250	344	541	251	445
3. No. of cases acquitted or discharged.	217	285	238	277	647	233
4. No. of cases compounded.	90	85	130	222	138	266
5. Percentage of convictions.	48.1	40.3	48.3	52	24.2	47.14

On account of factions and consequent possible breach of peace, security proceedings were drawn up as a preventive measure under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 27 persons in 1961 as against 73 in 1957. The number of security cases put up in the district during 1969, 1970 and 1971 were 106, 94 and 84 respectively.

The usual restrictions applicable to habitual offenders are in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences mentioned in the Habitual Offenders Act are classified as habitual offenders. The descriptions of the "out-of-view" criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and criminal intelligence gazettes for the information of the public. The police conduct also raids to spot out the "out-of-view" criminals. There were 20 habitual offenders at the close of 1971 as against 33 in 1961.

Prohibition was first introduced in the district with effect from the 1st October 1946 in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act. There was a separate force in charge of enforcement of prohibition in the district. The Prohibition Department of the erstwhile Madras State was merged with the Police Department from the 1st November 1955. One Sub-Inspector, 34 head constables and 43 police constables were allocated exclusively for enforcement of prohibition in the district. The prohibition law was repealed in the district with effect from the 15th October 1967 and the staff were allowed to continue till the 1st January 1971, when one Sub-Inspector, three head constables and 43 police constables of the prohibition staff were



absorbed in the Traffic Police force of the district. The following figures show the number of cases reported under prohibition during the years from 1961 to the end of 15th October 1967 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>
1961	9,529
1962	7,384
1963	9,293
1964	8,670
1965	7,647
1966	3,097
1967 (upto 15th October)	5,685

#### Suppression of immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. There is no separate police staff to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendents of Police are the special police officers who deal with such offences. The particulars of cases booked under the Act in the district during the years from 1961 to 1963 and from 1969 to 1971 were as given hereunder :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases booked</i>	<i>No. of cases ended in conviction</i>	<i>No. of cases acquitted</i>	<i>No. of cases pending trial</i>
1961	14	1	6	7
1962	6	..	2	4
1963	8	..	2	7
1969	19	2	..	17
1970	48	48	..	..
1971	26	25	..	1

#### Organisation of District Police

The police force in the district was reorganised in 1959. The Superintendent of Police, Mangalore, is in-charge of the police administration of the entire district, and he works directly under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Mysore. He is responsible for all matters relating to the Department's internal management and economy, for the maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performance of all preventive and executive police duties in the district. He has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For purposes of orderly and efficient administration, the district is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*, Mangalore, Puttur and Udipi sub-divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy

Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Superintendent of Mangalore Sub-Division is also the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, besides being in charge of Mangalore City, Mangalore Traffic and Mangalore Rural Circles. While the Udipi and Coondapur Circles are under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Udipi Sub-Division, the Puttur and Buntwal Circles are administered by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Puttur Sub-Division.

Each of the seven police circles mentioned above is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police who is responsible for the administration of his circle. The Circle Inspectors have to guide investigations by giving timely instructions to the Station House Officers (*i.e.*, officers in charge of police stations). They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their respective circles. The Sub-Inspectors, who are in-charge of Police Stations, have to detect crimes and preserve peace in their jurisdictions. As in 1971, there were, in all, 33 Sub-Inspectors on the permanent staff and nine Sub-Inspectors on the temporary staff of civil police. Besides these, the civil police strength consisted of six Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the permanent establishment and one Assistant Sub-Inspector in the temporary establishment. There were, in all, 119 Head Constables and 558 Constables in the permanent establishment and 58 Head Constables and 120 Constables in the temporary establishment. There were 29 police stations in 1973, which were located at the following places: *Mangalore Town Circle*: Mangalore North, Mangalore South, Mangalore East and Mangalore Port; *Mangalore Traffic Circle*: Mangalore Traffic West and Mangalore Traffic East; *Mangalore Rural Circle*: Mangalore Rural, Ullal, Bajpe, Mulki and Panambur; *Udipi Circle*: Udipi Town, Udipi Rural, Shirva, Hiriadka and Karkal; *Coondapur Circle*: Coondapur, Baindoor, Brahmavara and Kota; *Puttur Circle*: Puttur, Vittal, Kadaba, Sullia and Uppinangady; *Buntwal Circle*: Buntwal, Belthangady, Moodabidri and Venoor.

There were eleven out-posts attached to the various police stations as noted below: (1) Urva out-post attached to Mangalore East, (2) Aerodrome out-post attached to Bajpe, (3) Manipal attached to Udipi Rural, (4) Kaup to Shirva, (5) Hebri to Hiriadka, (6) Shankaranarayana to Coondapur, (7) Kollur to Baindoor, (8) Subramanya to Kadaba, (9) Bellare to Sullia, (10) Shiradi to Uppinangady and (11) Punjalakatta to Belthangady. Each one of these out-posts was manned by a Head Constable.

The Superintendent of Police has to inspect every year all police stations, circle offices, sub-division offices and out-posts while the Deputy Superintendents of Police have also to do

inspections of police stations, circle offices and out-posts in their respective circles twice a year, ending with June and December.

**Armed Reserve Force**

There is a District Armed Reserve Force in Mangalore. Particular attention is bestowed on the physique and general fitness of the force. In 1957, there was one Sergeant Major in direct charge of the force, taking orders from the District Superintendent of Police, assisted by four Sergeants. There were, in all, 33 persons in the force drawn from the district in 1957. As in 1971, there were one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 32 Head Constables and 159 Constables in the permanent establishment, while there were one Head Constable and ten Constables in the temporary establishment. In order to meet any emergency affecting the general tranquillity in the district, there is also a Tear Gas Squad attached to the District Armed Reserve Force.

**Fire Service Force**

There are two fire stations, one at Mangalore and the other at Udipi. Whenever there is a need in other places also, the force stationed at Udipi and Mangalore is indented upon. During the year 1957, as many as 54 fire calls were received at these two stations and the total value of property involved in the accidents was Rs. 3,52,005. The actual loss sustained was Rs. 23,415. Formerly, the Fire Service establishment was under the control of the Police Department. Now, there is a separate Directorate of Fire Force with its headquarters at Bangalore which controls all the fire force units in the State. The following table shows the particulars in respect of number of calls received, property damaged, property involved and the property saved by the fire stations in the district during the years from 1967 to 1970 :—

<b>Mangalore</b>				
<i>Particulars</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Total No. of calls received.	118	118	69	142
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Property damaged ..	3,48,023	1,31,981	82,099	8,83,676
3. Property involved ..	18,84,612	17,84,680	25,97,975	39,31,440
4. Property saved. ..	15,36,589	16,52,699	25,15,876	30,47,724
<b>Udipi</b>				
<i>Particulars</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Total No. of calls received.	26	34	26	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Property damaged ..	38,330	22,270	1,40,481	30,860
3. Property involved ..	1,15,300	1,58,185	23,82,895	98,850
4. Property saved ..	76,970	1,35,915	22,42,414	67,990

*Finger Prints.*—The Finger Print Bureau for the Mysore State is located in Bangalore. As soon as a person is apprehended by the police on suspicion of criminal activities in the district, his finger print is forwarded by the Station House Officer to the Bureau, with a search slip to trace his antecedents.

*Police Lock-ups.*—All the police stations in the district have small lock-ups for safe custody of the arrested persons. There are separate cells for men and women. As in 1972, there were 37 lock-ups for 27 police stations, of which 12 were intended for women.

*Intelligence Bureau.*—There is a District Intelligence Bureau called the District Crime Record Bureau in the district. The Bureau serves as an agency to collect particulars about the criminals and crime and disseminate information to police officers in and out of the district. As in 1971, the staff of the Bureau consisted of one Sub-Inspector of Police and three Head Constables. There is also a Prohibition Intelligence Bureau with a staff of five Head Constables who detect cases under the Excise Act.

*District Special Branch.*—There is another branch of the police force called the District Special Branch functioning in the district. This branch collects information regarding political activities, watches political and communal organisations, checks foreigners and deals with verification rolls. The strength of the staff of this branch, as in 1971, consisted of one Circle Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, nine Head Constables and one Constable. There is a permanent Launch establishment which, in 1971, consisted of one driver, one helmsman and three *khalasis*.

*Remand Home.*—There is a Remand Home at Mangalore with a separate staff to deal with juvenile delinquency. This Home helps to rehabilitate helpless or socially handicapped young offenders and weans them away from undesirable means of livelihood (*see also Chapter XVII*).

*Vigilance Shelter.*—A Vigilance Shelter is functioning in the district with a separate staff which helps in the prevention of immoral traffic in women and girls and in rehabilitating them (*see also Chapter XVII*).

Civilian Rifle Training Centres were started at Mangalore, Surathkal, Udipi, Manipal, Coondapur, Subramanya, Basrur, Shirva, Bajpe, Puttur, Uppinangady, Sullia, Buntwal, Venoor, Moodabidri, Panambur and Belthangady to impart training to the civilians of the district in the use of rifles. Upto 1971, as many as 1,205 were trained in rifle training. Civilians are usually given 10 days training and they are supplied with 30 rounds of .22 cartridges for target practice. The cost of the ammunition at

**Civilian Rifle-  
Training Centres**

the rate of Rs. 13 per hundred rounds is collected from the members.

**Home Guards**

To assist the police in emergencies, there are five Home Guard units in the district. The particulars of these units as on 31st December 1972 were as given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	When started	No. of Home Guards on the roll of each unit
1.	Mangalore Unit .. ..	23-7-1963	243
2.	Udipi Unit .. ..	17-4-1966	75
3.	Belthangady Unit .. ..	22-8-1968	51
4.	Panambur Unit .. ..	14-2-1970	37
5.	Puttur Unit .. ..	15-10-1971	42
<b>Total</b>			<b>448</b>

The staff of the Home Guards consisted of one Commandant, one Inspector, two Assistant Instructors, two part-time Instructors and four ministerial and other staff, as on 31st December 1971. A sum of Rs. 63,516 was spent on the units in 1971 as against Rs. 26,402 during 1967.

**Village defence parties**

Village defence parties have been formed at some places in the district to assist the police. As required under the Village Defence Parties Act, intensive training was imparted to as many as 127 members during the year 1971. Such village defence parties have been formed within the limits of Puttur, Mulki, Hiriadka, Buntwal, Bajpe and Kadaba Police Stations.

The District Police Force have, in all, one station wagon, ten police vans, 20 jeeps, four motor cycles and one launch. The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs. 34,45,037 during the year 1970-71.

**Police welfare**

Prior to the 1st November 1956, there was a Benevolent Fund called Gasson Police Fund in the district. It had Rs. 1,253 in the savings bank account and a loan bond of Rs. 1,000. This fund was later merged with the new Mysore State Police Benevolent Fund. As in July 1972, the amount held in the Benevolent Fund was as given below :—

	Rs.	P.
Cash on hand .. ..	477.	23
In savings account .. ..	20,215.	74
Fixed deposits .. ..	3,04,000.	00
Loan bond .. ..	1,000.	00
National Savings Certificates .. ..	20,000.	00
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>3,45,692.</b>	<b>97</b>

This amount included Rs. 3,10,897.48 which was collected by arranging a benefit dance performance by Smt. Kamala and party in 1969. There is a Police Welfare Centre at Mangalore. It has a health centre where a dispensary has been functioning since 3rd February 1965 for the benefit of the families of policemen. The dispensary works for two days in a week between 5 P.M. and 6 P.M. Services of a lady doctor from the Lady Goschen Hospital and of a pharmacist from Government Hospital are being utilised. The cost of medicines required for the dispensary is met from the Benevolent Fund. The welfare centre has one nursery school and one primary school which are conducted in the welfare centre building itself. The expenditure on the primary school is met by the Education Department. The centre has also a tailoring wing which conducts classes in tailoring for the lady members of the police staff and a dance class which trains the girls in dancing and the expenditure on this account is met from the Benevolent Fund. For screening educative films for the benefit of the families of police staff at the district headquarters, a 16 m.m. projector has been purchased from the Benevolent Fund.

There is a Police Co-operative Society in the district with a membership of 548. As in 1972, it had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,358. The Society had also a reserve fund of Rs. 8,005. Loans are being granted to members for various useful purposes. There are children's parks at Baindoor, Brahmavara, Udipi, Mulki, Sullia and Mangalore for the benefit of the children of the police

#### JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

The Jail, which is located in Mangalore, was formerly a District Jail and this was converted into a Special Sub-Jail from 1st October 1908. Since then, it has been the principal prison-house for the whole district. There are five Sub-Jails at Coondapur, Udipi, Puttur, Karkal and Buntwal. Formerly, the Assistant District Medical Officer of the Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, was in-charge of the Special Sub-Jail and was looking after its working as a part-time officer, and a Jailor, a subordinate grade officer of the Mysore Prisons Department, was in actual charge of administration of this Special Sub-Jail, assisted by one clerk, three head warders, 14 warders, one gate-keeper, two female warders and one pump attendant. Now (1972), the District Surgeon, South Kanara, Mangalore, is the *ex-officio* Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail. As in 1972, the strength of the Jail staff remained the same and the Jailor's post was upgraded into that of a Chief Jailor. Accommodation is provided for 150 prisoners including four females, in this Jail. As in 1972, the prisoners' strength was 94 males, of whom 72 were undertrials and 22 convicts. As per the provisions in the Madras Prisons

and Reformatory Manual, which is still in force in the district, only 'C' class prisoners are confined in this Jail which keeps only those prisoners who are sentenced upto two years.

#### Amenities to Prisoners

A prisoners' panchayat system was introduced in this Jail in 1964, which is a noteworthy reform. The *panchas* elected by the prisoners themselves look after their diet, sanitation, complaints, etc. An adult education class was started in 1971, mostly for undertrial prisoners. With the help of the education department, a warder conducts the classes. During the first six months in 1971, only four prisoners attended the classes regularly, of whom three persons completed the course satisfactorily. As in 1972, 16 prisoners were attending the literacy classes. The Education Department provides books, slates, etc. There is a small library of about 300 books. Facilities for reading newspapers are also provided. Two Kannada dailies and a Kannada weekly are made available.

*Craft Training.*—The convicted prisoners are trained in weaving and manufacture of coir fibre from the coconut husks. The total production in the manufacturing section of the Jail during the years 1965, 1968, 1969 and 1970 was as given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of production</i>		
			Rs.
1965	..	..	4,722
1968	..	..	12,620
1969	..	..	8,534
1970	..	..	5,764

No wages are paid to the prisoners in this Jail except to those who attend to the conservancy work for which they are paid at the rate of 25 paise per day. Since 1965, moral lectures are given to prisoners on every Sunday by a Moral Lecturer. They are encouraged to sing *bhajans* arranged every Wednesday by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and occasionally by the Shri Sathya Sai Sangha. The State Information Department arranges documentary film shows.

Both out-door and indoor games are encouraged to keep the prisoners physically fit. Some of the popular games for which facilities are provided are carrom, volley-ball, kabaddi and ring tennis. The prisoners are allowed to write two letters a month to their relatives and friends. Interviews are allowed two times in a month when near relations can come and talk to them. A canteen was started in 1960 for the benefit of the prisoners, where they can purchase cigarettes, soap, eatables, etc., besides tea and coffee. Besides the usual diet issued as per the old Madras scale,

the prisoners are given special feeding on a few festive occasions in a year. The convicted prisoners are issued Government clothing. The undertrial prisoners are allowed to have their own clothing. Government clothing and bedding are also provided to those undertrial prisoners who are unable to have their own.

Strict enforcement of Jail discipline is the primary duty of all prison officials and the Superintendent is empowered to maintain it at all costs. The *ex-officio* Superintendent periodically visits the Jail and gets reports from the Chief Jailer and all the relevant papers pass through him to the Inspector-General of Prisons, whose headquarters is in Bangalore. The total expenditure incurred on this Special Sub-Jail during the years 1965, 1968, 1969 and 1970 is given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.		Rs.
1965	81,241	1969	1,11,427
1968	98,437	1970	95,129

*After-care.*—There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Mangalore which caters to the needs of those who are about to be discharged from the Jail. The Honorary Secretary of the Society periodically visits the Jail and speaks to those prisoners who are in need of help regarding their rehabilitation. Efforts are made to provide employment to the released prisoners.

The five Sub-Jails in the district mentioned already are also governed by the Madras Sub-Jail Manual. Their administration is vested in the Sub-Jail Officers subject to general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Mangalore. The Sub-Jail Officers are responsible for the due observance of all the rules and orders relating to the jail administration. Only the undertrial prisoners are lodged in these jails. The Government doctors of the respective places periodically visit these jails to look after the health of the inmates. The prisoners are allowed to wear their own dress and they are fed twice a day, the diet supplied being as prescribed in the Sub-Jail Manual. There is a Visitors' Board, consisting of both officials and non-officials, constituted for suggesting improvements in the jail administration.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In the mediaeval period, several guilds acted as arbitrators in disputes, and the system of imposing fines by way of punishment was commonly resorted to. It seems that sometimes the culprits were expelled from the four castes. During the Vijayanagara



period, arbitration was a common means of justice between local rulers and organisations. The records do not refer to individual disputes; perhaps such cases were enquired into by the official *madhyastha* (arbitrator).\* Even after the fall of Vijayanagara, broadly the same mode of administering justice had continued until modern times.

The origin of the present system of civil and criminal justice is to be traced to what is called the Cornwallis System, first established in Bengal in 1793 and subsequently extended to Madras in 1802. In 1802, a series of rules were approved in the Madras Presidency for establishing civil and criminal courts and for defining their powers.

Prior to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, there were two separate wings of the Judicial Department in South Kanara district. The Civil Judicial Wing was under the control of the District Judge, while the Criminal Judicial Wing was under the control of the District Magistrate (Judicial). On the Civil side, there were one District Court and one Subordinate Judge's Court at Mangalore and five District Munsiffs' Courts, one each at Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur. A new Subordinate Judge's Court was established at Udipi with effect from the 1st August 1961. A District Munsiff's Court at Udipi and another District Munsiff-cum-Magistrate's Court at Belthangady were started with effect from the 2nd January 1964. After the implementation of the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, with effect from the 1st July 1964, the Subordinate Judges and the District Munsiffs were designated as Civil Judges and Munsiffs respectively.

On the criminal side, there were one District Magistrate's Court at Mangalore, one Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court at Puttur, one First Class Magistrate's Court at Karkal and five Stationery Sub-Magistrates' Courts, one each at Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Puttur and Buntwal. The District Magistrate's Court, which had come into existence on the 1st July 1954, was abolished with effect from the 2nd January 1964, consequent on the re-organisation of courts in the district. The Principal Subordinate Judge at Mangalore was appointed to function as District Magistrate on the criminal side in addition to his civil jurisdiction. Later, when the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965, was enforced with effect from the 1st October 1965, the post of District Magistrate on the judicial side ceased to exist and the Magistracy was made subordinate to the Sessions Judge. The Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Puttur was abolished with effect from the 2nd January 1964.

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\*Dr. K. V. Ramesh, "A History of South Kanara" pp. 266-68.

The posts of Stationary Sub-Magistrates and First Class Magistrates in the district were non-gazetted posts, the Stationary Sub-Magistrates exercising only II class powers. Later, these posts were upgraded and converted into gazetted ones of District Munsiffs in December 1960. Consequently, the relative courts presided over by them, were also converted into Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts with effect from the 17th July 1961 and these were designated as Additional District Munsiff-cum-Magistrates' Courts of the respective places, thereafter the Magistrates exercising I class powers.

There were five independent Land Tribunals functioning, one each at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Mangalore and Puttur, during the period from the 4th December 1967 to the 14th January 1970, presided over by an officer of the cadre of Munsiff designated as member of the respective Tribunal. The Tribunals were dealing with cases filed under the Mysore Land Reforms Act. On 15th January 1970, these Land Tribunals were abolished and their relative cases and staff were transferred to the Munsiffs' Courts of their respective places.

Land Tribunal

The District Judge, who has his headquarters in Mangalore City, is the highest judicial authority in the district. The District Judges are appointed under Article 233 of the Indian Constitution by the Governor in consultation with the High Court. He is the head of the administration of justice in the district and supervises the work of other subordinate courts, besides inspecting them periodically. He exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Civil Judge in which the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit or proceedings is less than Rs. 20,000 and also over the decisions of the Munsiffs in cases under the Rent Control Act of 1961 and the Land Reforms Act, 1961.

District Court

The District Judge exercises also appellate powers over the decisions of the competent officers under Section 10 of the Mysore Public Premises Act, 1961, over the decisions of the Assistant Commissioners under Section 11 of the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act (Madras Act XIII of 1920), over the decisions of the Executive Officer and Chairman, Mangalore Port Trust under Section 43-F of the Mangalore Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1964, and miscellaneous appellate powers under the Payment of Wages Act. He has also been appointed as a member of the Claims Tribunal constituted for South Kanara district under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, since the beginning of 1966 and he has been trying cases for compensation filed under the provisions of the said Act. He also exercises special jurisdiction under certain Acts such as the Guardians and Wards Act, the Indian Lunacy Act, Special Marriage Act, the Indian Companies Act, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, the Indian Divorce Act, the Indian Succession Act, 1925, Small Cause Courts Act, etc. The other

cases that are dealt with by him are the revision petitions filed under Section 39 (4) of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961.

**Civil Judges' Courts**

The Civil Judges' Courts at Mangalore and Udupi have unlimited original jurisdiction over civil suits valued above Rs. 10,000. They have been exercising appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of all the Munsiffs working within their territorial jurisdictions. The Civil Judge's Court at Mangalore is invested with small-cause powers by the High Court of Mysore to try small-cause suits pertaining to the local limits of Mangalore city and Mangalore taluk upto a pecuniary value of Rs. 1,000. Similarly since the 1st November 1967, the Civil Judge's Court at Udupi is also invested with small-cause powers to try small-cause suits within the local limits of Udupi town and Udupi taluk.

Both the Civil Judges' Courts are empowered to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894), within the pecuniary and local limits of their jurisdiction. They are also invested with powers to deal with cases under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and to dispose of proceedings under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, which may be transferred to them by the District Judge under Section 4-A of the said Act. They are further invested with powers under the Insolvency Act in respect of all cases presented by creditors and cases of petitions submitted by debtors when the amount of debt exceeds Rs. 5,000. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the Cadre of Munsiffs.

**Munsiffs' Courts**

The Munsiffs' Courts have jurisdiction in respect of suits the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000. They also exercise powers in regard to small cause suits upto a value of Rs. 500 and have jurisdiction under the Insolvency Act in respect of petitioners by debtors when the debts do not exceed Rs. 5,000. They entertain petitions under the Indian Succession Act. The Munsiffs have also been the *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates in the district.

**Criminal Justice: Sessions Judge's Court**

As per amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the revisional powers vested in the District Magistrate were taken away and vested in the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge tries cases committed to him under the Criminal Procedure Code and hears appeals from the judgement of Magistrates' Courts in the district. He also exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction over the decisions of the Deputy Commissioner under Section 6-C of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1965, and Section 435 of Criminal Procedure Code, respectively. He is empowered to try cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, and for the trial of such cases, he has been designated as Special Judge.

All the Magistrates in the district are First Class Magistrates exercising powers under the Criminal Procedure Code within their respective territorial jurisdictions. They are also vested with powers for the purpose of Section 12-A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The First Class Magistrate at Mangalore exercises certain powers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in respect of the entire district. The Magistrates working at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur and Buntwal are also designated as Additional Munsiffs of the Munsiffs' Courts of the respective places. They entertain such of the civil cases of the Munsiffs' Courts as are made over to them for disposal. The Munsiffs and Magistrates are borne on the same cadre and are appointed by the Governor as per the Mysore Munsiffs' Recruitment Rules, 1958, in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the High Court.

**Magistrates'  
Courts**

The Civil Judge's Court at Mangalore has jurisdiction over the area comprised within the territorial jurisdiction of Munsiffs' Courts of Mangalore, Buntwal, Puttur and Munsiff-cum-Magistrate's Court at Belthangady, while the Civil Judge's Court at Udipi has jurisdiction over the area comprised within the territorial jurisdiction of Munsiffs' Courts of Coondapur, Udipi and Karkal.

**Jurisdiction  
of Courts**

There are civil and criminal courts at each taluk centre. The jurisdiction of some of the courts extends to more than one taluk as shown hereunder :—

<i>Court</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>
Munsiff's Court, Mangalore ..	83 Villages of Mangalore taluk.
Magistrate's Court, Mangalore	Do
Munsiff's Court, Coondapur	Entire Coondapur taluk (101 Villages) and 32 villages of Udipi taluk.
Magistrate's Court, Coondapur	Do
Munsiff's Court, Udipi ..	67 villages of Udipi taluk
Magistrate's Court, Udipi ..	Do
Munsiff's Court, Karkal ..	Entire Karkal taluk (79 villages), 16 villages of Udipi taluk, 8 villages of Buntwal taluk and 30 villages of Mangalore taluk.
Magistrate's Court, Karkal ..	Do
Munsiff's Court, Puttur ..	67 Villages of Puttur taluk and 11 villages of Belthangady taluk.
Munsiff's Court, Sullia ..	Entire Sullia taluk (41 villages)
Magistrate's Court, Sullia ..	68 villages of Puttur taluk, entire Sullia taluk (41 villages) and 3 villages of Buntwal taluk.
Munsiff's Court, Buntwal ..	76 villages of Buntwal taluk and one village of Puttur taluk.

<i>Court</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>
Magistrate's Court, Buntwal	81 villages of Buntwal taluk.
Munsiff-cum-Magistrate's Court, Belthangady.	Civil side: 70 villages of Belthangady taluk. Criminal side: Entire Belthangady taluk (81 villages).

Statements showing the number of cases both civil and criminal decided by the various courts in the district as also the receipts and charges during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are enclosed at the end of the Chapter (*vide* tables 1 to 4).

#### Juvenile Court

There is only one Juvenile Court at Mangalore, having jurisdiction over the entire district. The First Class Magistrate (Judicial) at Mangalore presided over this court. The total number of cases filed, disposed of and pending in this court during the years from 1964-65, 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Juvenile cases</i>		
	<i>Filed</i>	<i>Disposed of</i>	<i>Pending</i>
1964-65 .. ..	119	106	13
1967-68 .. ..	197	182	15
1968-69 .. ..	91	97	9
1969-70 .. ..	71	63	17

#### Executive Magistrates

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the district's Chief Executive Magistrate, while his Headquarters Assistant is the Additional District Magistrate. The Assistant Commissioners of Mangalore and Udipi Sub-Divisions are the Executive Magistrates at the Sub-Divisional level, while the Tahsildars of all taluks are the Executive Magistrates at the taluk level. All these officers are subject to the general control of the District Magistrate. The main duties of these Executive Magistrates are to maintain law and order and to exercise powers vested in and delegated to them under the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law for the time being in force.

#### Heritage of Lawyers and Judges

The South Kanara district has a rich heritage of lawyers and judges. Besides achieving distinction in the legal field some of them were pioneers in spheres of social service also. Legal luminaries like Ammembal Subraya Pai and late Ammembal Shrinivasa Pai, Naimpalli Shiva Rao and U. C. Krishna Bhat were some of the early members of the Mangalore Bar Association. Former Supreme

Court Judge Shri K. S. Hegde and Shri M. K. Nambiar, Advocate of the Supreme Court, were active members of the Mangalore Bar Association. Former Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court Shri A. Narayana Pai, present Mr. Chief Justice G. K. Govinda Bhat, Mr. Justice M. Santhosh, Mr. Justice D. Noronha and Mr. Justice K. Jagannatha Shetty, all of the Mysore High Court, are from South Kanara.

The late Benegal Narasinga Rao, who was a Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague and recognised world jurist, belonged to this district. The great patriot Karnad Sadashiva Rao was also a member of the Bar in this district. The late Shri K. B. Jinaraja Heggade, a legal practitioner was a member of the Central Legislature before 1947. Shriyuths K. R. Achar and A. Shankara Alva were members of the Lok Sabha. Several other eminent advocates, Shriyuths B. Mahabala Heggade, Jerome Saldanha, Naimpalli Subba Rao, U. C. S. Bhat, K. R. Karanth, L. C. Pais, B. Venkatarao Baliga and M. N. Suvarna were members of the Madras State Legislature. The late B. Vaikunta Baliga, who was a Minister and then a Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, was a member of the Mangalore Bar. Shriyuths K. Balakrishna Rao, K. Suryanarayana Adiga, S. Narasappayya and P. V. Aithal were also members of the Mysore State Legislature. Shri Shankara Alva, Minister for Co-operation, Shriyuths U. T. Farid and B. Subbayya Shetty, who have been members of the Bar in this district, are legislators.

The late A. Subraya Pai started the Canara High School and Shriyuths M. Madhava Rao and M. A. Kamath were its managers. Shriyuths B. Manjayya Heggade and Naimpalli Subba Rao rendered service as District Board Presidents, while some others like Shriyuths L. C. Pais, B. Venkatarao Baliga, K. S. N. Adiga and G. Somashekhara Rao were chairmen of the Mangalore Municipality. Shriyuths S. Narasappayya, P. Shrinivasa Rao and B. V. Krishnappa have been presidents of various co-operative societies. Shri B. V. Krishnaiah is the President of the Vidya-dayinee group of institutions and Shri K. Balakrishna Rao is rendering service in the Yakshagana field.

The Bar Association at Mangalore was started nearly 70 years ago with only seven or eight lawyers practising in civil courts. The Association started a small library called "Best Law Library" named after the then District Judge, Mr. Best. When the strength of the Association increased to 25, the Association framed its own constitution in 1921, making necessary rules, which were later modified from time to time. The membership is open to all legal practitioners. As in 1970, it had a membership of 176 advocates and two pleaders as against 180 advocates and five pleaders in 1960.

**Bar Association,  
Mangalore**

The Association has a fine and upto-date library with a separate section for reference. Former Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, Shri A. Narayana Pai and Shri M. A. Kamath, a former President of the Association, donated their private libraries to the Association a few years ago. As in 1972, the library contained about 3,000 volumes.

Besides the Mangalore Bar Association, there are six Bar Associations in the district at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur, Buntwal and Belthangady, situated in the court premises of the respective places. Each of these Associations is having its own library and getting financial assistance from the Government by way of annual grants for the maintenance of library and furniture.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara District in 1967-68

Name of Court	No. of cases pending at beginning of the year	No. of cases received		Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of		Total disposed	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
		Instituted during the year	Refled remanded or received by transfer		No. of cases decided	No. of cases transferred to other courts				
District Judge's Court..	421	553	4	978	433	9	442	536	Rs. 61,364	Rs. 2 05,100
Civil Judges' Courts ..	4,698	6,348	19	11,065	6,465	238	6,703	4,362	3,62,718	1,28,268
Munsiffs' Courts ..	10,117	26,803	2,109	39,029	20,952	677	21,629	17,400	4,69,163	4,16,240
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>15,236</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>51,132</b>	<b>27,850</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>28,774</b>	<b>22,298</b>	<b>8,83,245</b>	<b>7,49,608</b>



TABLE II

Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara District in 1968-69

Name of Court	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases received		Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of		Total disposed	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
		Instituted during the year	Refiled/ remanded or received by transfer		No. of cases decided	No. of cases transferred to other courts				
District Judge's Court	536	812	4	1352	348	6	354	998	Rs. 80,703	Rs. 2,36,358
Civil Judges' Courts .	4,362	2,493	61	6916	3,738	6	3,744	3,172	2,52,186	1,33,163
Munsiffs' Courts	17,400	23,638	755	41,793	15,865	19	15,884	25,909	5,81,901	5,82,130
Total	22,298	26,943	820	50,061	16,951	31	19,982	30,079	9,14,790	9,51,651

TABLE III

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara District in 1969-70

Name of Court	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases received		Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of		Total disposed	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
		Instituted during the year	Refiled, remanded or received by transfer		No. of cases decided	No. of cases transferred to other courts				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs.	Rs.
District Judge's Court ..	998	687	5	1,690	644	13	657	1,033	1,36,151	2,18,184
Civil Judge's Courts ..	3,172	2,973	65	6,210	2,551	96	2,647	3,563	2,63,321	1,60,839
Munsiffs' Courts ..	25,909	51,282	1,170	78,361	10,586	4,184	14,770	63,591	5,16,438	6,06,843
Total ..	30,079	54,942	1,240	86,061	13,781	4,293	18,075	68,187	9,15,910	9,85,866

TABLE IV

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara district in 1967-68

Name of Court	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of			No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
				No. of cases decided	No. of cases transferred to other courts	Total disposed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	44	312	356	276	..	276	80	200	7,224
Magistrates' Courts	3,663	24,759	28,422	23,315	208	23,523	4,899	2,35,566	2,04,957
Total	3,707	25,071	28,778	23,591	208	23,799	4,979	2,35,766	2,12,181
<b>1968-69</b>									
Sessions Court	80	265	345	282	..	282	63	1,230	12,061
Magistrates' Courts	4,899	21,642	26,541	21,798	64	21,862	4,679	1,72,091	2,27,974
Total	4,979	21,907	26,886	22,080	64	22,144	4,742	1,73,321	2,40,053
<b>1969-70</b>									
Sessions Court	63	234	297	218	..	218	79	3,450	6,527
Magistrates' Courts	4,679	23,070	27,749	21,378	36	21,414	6,335	2,26,711	2,51,34
Total	4,742	23,304	28,046	21,596	36	21,632	6,414	2,30,161	2,57,868