

CHAPTER 10

LAW ORDER AND JUSTICE

Since ancient period, the legal system and the Judicial administration based on religious texts like Dharmashastra was prevalent in Dakshina Kannada District. The epigraphical studies reveal that the rules and regulations were strictly enforced. During the rule of *Alupas*, the ancient rulers of the district, it was in practice that if persons found guilty of loyalty and theft, if proved were expelled from the kingdom. Though simple punishments were imposed on mild and petty offences, in case of severe law violations they were viewed cognizably. The "State" with province, and Nadus were the chief administrative units during the rule of the *Alupas*. The Vaddarse inscription of Udupi taluk of 7th century while giving details about the administration states that, Gundanna the right and able commandar of the Alupa king Kandavarma, was judicious in enforcing the justice with efficiency.

During the *Alupa* rule there is frequent reference to "Rajyabhivruddi Pravardhamanam" in their inscriptions. It was the object and the king himself was the Chief Justice in the kingdom. Their epigraphs speaks much about the Judicial practices that prevailed during medieval ages under the *Alupas* in Tulunadu. A person if committed a cognizable offence was excommunicated by the four castes which was commonly practiced during the *Alupa* rule. It was known by inscriptions that such

outcasted offenders were called "*Horahinavaru*". For petty and small offences penalties in the form of gold was imposed. In one of the inscriptions of Alupa Kulashekara I of 1204 A.D. one who do not adhere to specific donation "If a Bramin does-he was outcasted among four castes, if a Shetty (Vyshya) does, would be outcasted among the whole community, if a Vakkaliga does, then a penalty of thousand gold per head. The same inscription also says if the king or ruler himself commit an offence, he is also to be penalized. It further states that "If all these are not properly enquired and protected then the ruler is guilty of committing the sin of killing 1000 cows and Brahmins at Ganges and Rameshwara respectively. The Udyavara Dharmashasana of god Vinayaka, the Kapu inscriptions of 1325 A.D., the Hattiyangadi inscription of Kundapur taluk and other epigraphs give useful information about the penalties imposed and the punishments given for violation of gifts and donations made to the temples.

The Dakshina Kannada region was exposed to the decentralized administration under the Vijayanagara rulers. It is noteworthy that the judicial administration of Vijayanagara rule was based on religious code formed with Vedic tenets. The chaturvarna principle was the foundation of the social structure. From the Shivalli inscription of 8th century A.D. it becomes clear how the "*Shivalli Brahmanas*" enjoyed an highly influential status in judicial administration in those days. An inscription from Udyavara of 8th century A.D seriously warns of becoming victim to five peculiar sins, if anybody tries to destroy the religious centres like Varanasi, *Banavasi* and *Shivalli*. A good, number of such inscriptions with imprecatory warnings are available in plenty. In most of the administrative divisions the religious sanctions were determined based on the religious beliefs and practices were enforced. Besides this, people of respective castes, and communities had exclusive rules and sanctions in order to protect their social interest was common.

The judicial system of modern times was not found in ancient period. However certain inscriptions speak about the administration of provinces, villages and councils. Infact Grama Chavadi was the seat of justice. It comprised Gramini Madhyasta, Janni, Hegde and other elders. They decided the general issue. The village council by solving the village disputes strived for the development of village. Besides, the village council also discharged the duties of Collectors and Magistrates of modern times. Every community had its own committee under the stewardship of a *Gurikara* who was made responsible in enforcing justice

within the community. If there is any dissatisfaction about the decision and punishment imposed by the village council, the aggrieved parties had the provision to appeal before the Seema, Naadu, or Magani Councils. The Nadaprabhu who looked after the administration of the Nadus, headed also the Judicial Committee at provincial level. Thus the regional or provincial seat of justice, this committee use to hear major disputes and problems arised thereon and after reviewing them comprehensively, decisions were enforced. There are evidences to show that the Naadu or Seema councils had special power to review or revise the judgment passed by the village councils. Hence all these disputes or problems are usually disposed off locally either at the village level or else at provincial level only. However scarcely cases being taken upto zonal level and decided thereon. In all such cases the role of Madhyasta (mediator) in courts was so important. His role was more as a judiciary or mediator rather than an administrator.

A system called "*HALARU*" known as Civic Council for the general administration of the cities gradually came into existence at Barakur, Mangalore, Karkala, Basarur, Venupura and other towns. The association of Merchants who represents on behalf of the *settikar union*, are responsible to take decisions regarding the disputes arised out of business or trade, and case of a greater concern or only cognizable cases are referred to the *King*. However till recent, the association of merchants and its office bearers use to decide the case. It is very clearly represented in the inscriptions that the *Nakhara*, *Settikara*, *Nakhara-hanjamana* and *Kolabaliya* are the main association of merchants during the *Hoysala* period, who took a leading role in various fields. In the inscriptions of the *Hoysala* the strength of the *settikara* associations of various trading centres is also recorded. For examples:-*Barakoorina Moorukeriya Muvaru Settikars*, *Moodabidriya Entu Mandi Settikars* etc.

In the inscriptions of the Vijayanagar period among the various designated posts Madhyasta (Judge) is also found. The "*Kattaleyavaru*" or "*Samasta Kattaleyavaru*" was administrative class entrusted with various powers, and while enquiring the political crimes, the executive body seems to discharge even the Judicial powers. But in the inscriptions of Tulunadu, there is no reference to capital punishment or death sentences. Instead simple or meagre penalties being imposed for even cognizable crimes. In an inscription of 1342 A.D. when *Maleya Danda Nayaka* was ruling *Barakuru*, the criminals *Govinda* and *Krishna* who killed a Brahmin, as punishment were ordered to make donations

to the *Trimurthy* temple of the place. Whenever disputes arised between the officers of the kingdom and the Petty Chieftains of Tulunadu, or disputes between public and merchants associations such disputes were to be settled through influential persons or associations who acted as mediators was very common. It evidenced by several epigraphs of early times.

When *Annappa Odeyar* the governor of the Barakuru province invaded Shivalli in 1476 A.D, the whole village was set to fire and burnt, various merchants, associations of different groups who initiated as mediators, compensated the people of Shivalli is recorded in the above inscription.

The Kodiyalabylu inscription of 1419 A.D. states that the five *masjid* (place of worship of muslims) of Hanjamans were demolished by the Governor of Mangalore. On hearing this news the emperor after conducting enquiry, directed not only Bychappa Danda Nayaka to reconstruct them and but to restore the loss caused to the *Hanjamans*, by making grants afresh.

The Basarur inscription of 1444 A.D. states that when some of the members of Nakhara association of Basarur involved in the death of Thirumahadavala and Bommasetty, this incident was enquired by the Settykara union at Padavakeri Basarur, the accused persons were ordered to pay as compensation to the crime perpetuated, by them, by gifting gold, cash and other kind of donations as penalty to Nakhreshwara (Mahadevaru)temple of Basarur.

According to the Ujare inscription of 1468-69 A.D., due to the differences that arose between the Governor of Mangalore province and *Kamiraya Arasu* the king of *Bangavadi*, the villages Kodeyala (Mangalore) and Neeruwara of *Kamiraya Arasu* were set to fire and burnt by Vitharasa. Because of this Ujare (Puttur Taluk) village was given to *Kamiraya Arasu* and *Devanna Kothari* may be his deputy as compensation for the evil incident. The inscription further states that the tax and revenue collected from this village must be remitted to *Kamiraya Arasu* and *Devanna Kothari*.

Some aspects of Judiciary which was in practice during Keladi rule could be called out from "Shivatatva Ratnakara" composed by Basavaraja. There were specific laws to be followed by the state in providing justice to the needy becomes clear from their inscriptions. Among such laws Aliya Santana (son-in-law) inheritance through a unique social law that existed among the *kallu kutiga* (stone crushers)

community of Keladi. As per this Law, men enjoyed proprietary rights use to over the assets through their wives.

The Matriarchy system was in force in Dakshina Kannada district. It was known as Aliyakattu (son-in-law inheritance). In Kerala, among a large segment of people is practiced in the name of "Marumakkattayam". According to the famous researcher, Late. Manjeshwara Govinda Pai, the practice of Aliyakattu (son-in-law inheritance) is found among the aborigines of Hispaniola in South America, in the region of New Granada and Bogota, in the community of Huran and Natchez in North America, the Negro people around the river Niger of the African continent, among the few castes of Malaya people of Sumatra Island, in a neighboring district of Bintenne in Srilanka Island, and in India itself, the Kasi People living on Sychet hill area of East Bengal and Tipperah, the royal family of Tripura origion since early times, and is continued even today. Accordingly the region of this of Aliyakattu practice of Dakshina Kannada dates back to Before Christ. Hence in the opinion of Govinda Pai, this tradition was not pioneered by Bhootala Pandya. As this tradition existed much earlier he seems to have given only a legal frame work with his royal consent. Hence people appears to have called it as "*Bhootalapandyakattu*".

As per the rules and conditions of Aliyakattu, the inheritance right over Land, Cash, Gold, Jewellery, Houses and other ancestral property exclusively belongs to woman and her female offsprings only without break. However the male offsprings of a woman can enjoy the property till his death. After the death of a male member of a family, the property rights inherited shall not be transferred to his offsprings, instead, it reaches his sister or children of his sister who have their claim over it. Likewise after the death of the husband the widow woman automatically loose her claim over her husband's property.

In the post-independence period, during the Hindu Law was comprehensively compiled as for as wealth and property are concerned. "The Hindu Succession Act of 1956" came into existence and most of the legal provisions of Aliyasanthanakattu was cancelled, and few sections were retained. In 2005 for the same Act another amendment was brought. Wherein the remaining sections of son-in-law inheritance (Aliyasanthanakattu) was also abolished. The said son-in-law inheritatice act was in force for centuries uptill the middle of 20th century i.e., till 17-06-1956, as it was practiced in Dakshina Kannada district. In this manner the evolution of law, order and Judiciary and its

gradual development through the ages may be traced with epigraphical evidences.

Modern Period

During the Vijayanagara Empire, there are records to prove that the revenue officers themselves discharged even their judicial duties as magistrates. Even after the down fall of the Vijayanagara rule, it seems that the same system continued to flourish even in modern times. Hence till the modern period independent judicial set-up was absent. The civil and criminal judiciary system which came into existence in Bengal since 1793, was later extended to Madras province in 1802. Accordingly, in Madras presidency the Court of Fouzdari Adalat, Court of Circuit (Mobile Court) and District Magistrate Courts were established in 1802. Moreover, the District Magistrate's office was brought under the Jurisdiction of the District Civil Judge in 1802 itself. Further four Circuit (Mobile) Courts came into existence under the Government of Fort Saint George. In 1806 certain changes were made regarding their judicial powers of these courts and were redesignated as Regional Circuit Courts having Jurisdiction over North, Centre, South and West divisions or provinces. Accordingly the Canara and Sonda province (Dakshina Kannada District) came under the western division.

In 1804, the District Commissioner of Dakshina Kannada was also made charge of Magistrate powers. During 1806 District Courts were established in some of the districts of Madras presidency. In the same year District Court was started in Mangalore for Canara and Sonda Provinces. Its head was a British Officer and the post was designated as Judge and Magistrate. With this the Magistrative powers either too vested with the District Commissioner was abolished. Moreover, scribes, Judicial Officers, Pandits of Hindu Law, Muftis as described in Muslim law, and Jail staff and other officers were made to work under the District Judge. He was given the facilities of a public prosecutor of modern times. The court of Registration and under it, the Local commissioner Court was also made to work under the District Court, and government official was appointed as "Registrar" to supervise it. The local commissioner was to be selected from among the local Zamindars, Jahgirdars, merchants and Khazis. This local Commissioner was known as *Sadar Ameen*. In 1843, this designation was changed to Chief Sadar Ameen. He used to act as Muncifs while handling the cases of farmers and tenants.

In July 1808 the office of the District Judge was shifted from Mangalore to Honnavar. But at the request of the leading merchants and wealthy farmers, the same was transferred back to Mangalore in 1812. Later in 1816, the Magistrate and Police powers of the district was transferred to District Commissioner, either too held by the District Judge. Besides, in every district, Criminal Courts were established under the chairmanship of District judge. The Muncifs were appointed in Taluk Centres in the year 1816 and in the same year village headmen were appointed as Muncifs.

The British Judicial system which started during the early 19th Century in Dakshina Kannada District gradually witnessed progress. It was an systemized judicial power and within it various executive powers and facilities, that rested with officers were described. Judiciary was the chief machinery to serve as legal-aid-authority to control and consolidate imperialism. It had sidelined the mediatory principles practiced during the pre-British period. With this , the role of Mediators, Zamindars, and village chiefs who were playing a significant role in deciding the disputes earlier reduced considerably.

This British judicial system of delay nature, found expensive to the local people. Court Fees, stamp duty and penalties were all new to people. Hence they were not ready to accept them. But this type of local opposition was suppressed forcibly. The local leaders thus arrested were legally trialled in Courts. So, injustice, delay policy and corrupt practices were proved on record in the Judicial Administration. Eventhough Munroe pleaded that a systematic and feasible justice can only be given by the locals, still they were not appointed in higher posts of the judiciary. It becomes known from the previous administrative records that the locals had neither power nor can prevail over Europeans despite the fact that the local civil and criminal courts were established in 1827.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the Judiciary Department was divided into two divisions well before the separation of Judiciary and executive. The Civil Judiciary division was under the District Judge and the Criminal Judiciary division was under the control of District Magistrate. District Muncif Court and Stationary Sub-Magistrate Court belong to the above two Courts respectively. The Civil Court division was under the control of District Judge and the Criminal Court division was under the control of District Magistrate.

In relation to the Civil Justice, the District Court and subordinate Courts were working in Mangalore along with the six Taluk Muncif

Courts situated in Mangalore, Kasaragodu, Kundapura, Udupi, Karkala and Puttur. By 1846 itself the Taluk Muncif Court for Udupi Taluk was functioning at Barkuru. Whereas in Kundapur a Muncif Court was established in 1882. In 1898, the Taluk Muncif Court was shifted from Barkur to Udupi. The Udupi Taluk Muncif Court had Administrative jurisdiction over the revenue division except the 33 northern villages and 14 eastern villages of Udupi Taluk. The Revenue Division of Kundapura and the above 33 villages of Udupi Taluk comes under the Jurisdiction of Kundapura Muncif Court, 42 villages of Mangalore Taluk and 14 village of Udupi Taluk comes under the jurisdiction of Karkala Muncif Court respectively.

Likewise as criminal Justice is concerned, a District Magistrate Court at Mangalore, one Sub-Divisional Magistrate Court at Puttur, one first class Magistrate court at Karkala and five Sub Magistrate Courts one each at Mangalore, Kundapura, Udupi, Puttur and Bantvala were working. Before Independence, the *Patels* at village level, acted like Magistrates. The *Patels* use to decide the suits worth of Rs. 500 within their village panchayats. Since *Patels* had no power to impose punishment on the culprits, all disputes were settled through compromise and mutual understanding. Disputes like water, property, road etc., use to come under the perview of *Patels*.

Under the concept of village Courts, places like Temple, Village Council, (*Gramada Chavadi, Aralikatte*) or Village Panchayat (*Panchayathi Katte*) acted and served as Courts. The Judgement of *Patel* was not final or conclusive. They could be Challenged and appealed for review before the Muncif Court and other concerned appellant courts. It is very significant that the judicial pronouncements were in the regional language i.e., Kannada. The written transactions (Suits, appeal, stay etc) dealt in Kundapura Court were in Kannada language till 1955, is evidenced by early paper records.

But, this system stopped with the abolition of hereditary posts like *Patel* and other posts. The Mysore Regulation Act 1951 came into practice when the New Mysore state came into existence in 1956. Accordingly the District Court and Civil Judges Court at District level and the Muncif Court, First grade Judicial Magistrate Courts were stated at Taluk level.

Accordingly, the District and Session Court is functioning at Mangalore. While, the Governor in consultation with the High Court, appoints the District Judge. Other Judicial Officers are appointed by the

Governor in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the High Court of Karnataka. The High Court is having control over the District and other Courts.

Based on the New Mysore Civil Act, which came into existence in July 1964 Judge's posts of unicadre were created. Accordingly Judges of different cadre of Madras province who came to Mysore State were brought under this unicadre system.

The Sub-Courts at taluk level are functioning under the District Court. While, Civil Courts decide the civil disputes, the Session Judges decide the Criminal cases. At taluk level Muncifs are conducting trial of civil cases and Magistrates conducting trial of criminal cases. Though Magistrate courts are meant to decide criminal cases, Tahsildars of Taluk and Assistant Commissioners have some power on certain section and cases. In the same manner the Deputy Commissioner at the District level is the District Magistrate.

The list of Courts (as on 2004) which are functioning in Dakshina Kannada district.

- 1) Principal District and Sessions Judge-Mangalore.
- 2) First Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore.
- 3) Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore.
- 4) Third Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore.
- 5) Fast Track Court-I, Mangalore.
- 6) Labour Court, Mangalore.
- 7) Principal Civil Judge (Senior) and Civil Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 8) First Additional Civil Judge (Senior) and Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 9) Second Additional Civil Judge (Senior) and Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 10) Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate Court, Puttur.
- 11) Principal Civil Judge and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 12) First Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 13) Second Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.

- 14) Third Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 15) Fourth Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 16) Fifth Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 17) First Class Judicial Magistrate-II Court, Mangalore.
- 18) First Class Judicial Magistrate-III Court, Mangalore.
- 19) First Class Judicial Magistrate-IV Court, Mangalore.
- 20) First Class Judicial Magistrate-V Court, Mangalore.
- 21) Principal Civil Judge Court (Junior), Bantvala.
- 22) Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Bantvala.
- 23) Principal Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Puttur.
- 24) Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Puttur.
- 25) Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Beltangadi
- 26) Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Sulya
- 27) Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Moodabidri.

District Court

The District Judge with his head quarters at Mangalore is the Principal Judge of the district. He heads the Judicial Administration of the district, and conducts inspections of the Sub-ordinate Courts periodically and supervises the functions and activities. The District Court is having the power to accept and hear Civil Suits worth Rs. 1,00,000/-.

The cases which come under the Copy Right Act of 1956, Trade and Merchandise Act of 1956, P and S.C. (Petty)Cases and Appeals against lower Court decisions and the regulations made by the Government from time to time shall come under the jurisdiction of the District Court.

Sessions Court, Mangalore

- 1) As per the amendment of Code of Criminal Procedure, and as told in the Indian Penal Code, such cases of legal breach wherein the punishment period exceeds 07 years.

- 2) Those cases comes under this Court, in accordance with the notifications issued by the Government from time to time, for example: cases of Ganja, Petroleum an Attorcities, on SC and ST's etc.,
- 3) Appeals against the Judgement passed by subordinate Courts, and Review Petition Application also come under the jurisdiction of this Court.

Civil Courts (Senior Division)

- 1) All type of Civil Suits to mean Original Suits of Rs. 50,000/- and Petty civil suits of less than Rs. 25,000/-
- 2) Civil Court (Junior Division) Appeals and Review Petition applications, cases other than Rent Control Acts, other suits arised out of the bare acts issued by the Government, from time to time, example: Land Acquisition cases, Appointment of guardians related cases etc.,

Criminal Cases Courts

Under the Indian Penal Code Criminal Cases punishable in between three to seven years comes under the jurisdiction of this Court.

Magistrate Courts

Criminal Cases punishable upto three years under the Indian Penal Code and other suits arises out of the notification issued by the Government, from time to time, comes under the jurisdiction of this Court.

Civil Court (Junior Division)

Civil Cases above Rs. 25,000/- and upto 50,000/- and Rent Control Act cases comes under the jurisdiction of this Court. From 1990-2004 Details of the cases of different courts of Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 10.1: District Principal & Sessions Court Mangalore Original Suits (Original Suit, P and S.C., A, M.A., Amaldari Suit, RRP)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	1924	1238	390289	3116539
1991	1286	1230	754431	1163023
1992	1664	728	986517	7634458

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1993	1822	1038	940362	8944234
1994	2094	1199	992541	1016321
1995	2014	1730	989651	12022101
1996	1872	1015	860521	8467858
1997	1932	1179	901341	9984452
1998	2581	2123	934565	8396978
1999	3131	1132	978521	11011617
2000	2767	1217	859521	11525850
2001	3935	1327	267810	64913390
2002	1171	984	207379	11800661
2003	2109	1355	11800661	207379
2004	1356	1156	1616996	19257944

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

**Table 10.2: District Court Mangalore
(Criminal cases, Sessions, Special Appeal, and Revision Petitions)**

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed
1990	578	409
1991	653	475
1992	674	417
1993	739	578
1994	574	397
1995	874	907
1996	1182	1031
1997	1189	1239
1998	992	957
1999	1581	1486
2000	1591	1076
2001	1696	1247
2002	972	903
2003	1114	1107
2004	1355	1156

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.3: Civil Judge Court Mangalore

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	939	669	7956120.00	5729195.00
1991	645	597	5993291.00	5631809.00
1992	607	575	5851221.00	5534190.00
1993	636	575	5806433.00	5015257.00
1994	615	559	5916210.00	5210127.00
1995	623	529	5115995.00	5022187.00
1996	701	625	6998241.00	5831201.00
1997	688	567	5812919.00	5544195.00
1998	977	287	4439988.90	3906850.00
1999	637	639	6098895.01	5267255.00
2000	482	461	398250.60	4895607.00
2001	498	493	5628527.78	5015636.00
2002	521	773	7038500.60	4895607.00
2003	577	742	2781387.50	4187975.00
2004	571	740	2540167.00	3105761.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Juvenile Offenders Court: The Juvenile Offenders Court is purely concerned with Juvenile delinquents who are below 17 years, and who knowingly or unknowingly become juvenile delinquents. Such adolescent youth are being cared by the Juvenile Court in a meaningful way, by keeping them in prisons specially meant for them during their punishment period. As they are immature, proper cares being taken in the Juvenile prisons for their overall development with proper education and training in such a way that they become a responsible citizen in the Society. In the table 8.4, number of delinquency cases that filed, disposed and those lying pending in District Juvenile Court, during 1990-2004 is given.

Table 10.4: Court of Juvenile Offenders, Mangalore

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Cases Pending
1990	38	20	18
1991	36	18	18
1992	30	12	18

Table 10.4: Contd.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Cases Pending
1993	29	15	14
1994	37	11	26
1995	22	07	15
1996	33	13	20
1997	27	09	18
1998	31	07	24
1999	40	15	25
2000	35	11	24
2001	32	12	20
2002	26	12	14
2003	32	09	23
2004	**	**	**

** As per the office memorandum No: 5402/04 dtd: 29-09-2004 of this court all the cases of Juvenile offenders of Mangalore has been transferred to Juvenile Justice Board of Shimoga (Source: District and Sessions Court of Mangalore).

Table 10.5: 87 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of Muncif Court Mangalore

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	1645	383	2278415.90	1635606.80
1991	1501	307	1940025.50	1826138.00
1992	1405	224	1422160.10	1883707.00
1993	1087	321	791646.00	2185590.00
1994	1013	348	400487.65	2453009.00
1995	925	430	323048.85	2966926.00
1996	718	312	301131.90	2942579.00
1997	499	404	502967.00	3500670.00
1998	507	346	651318.50	3613918.00
1999	722	250	443298.00	3409737.00
2000	898	357	101486.00	3590471.00
2001	1221	274	398725.00	4403430.00

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
2002	1009	215	348251.00	4773440.00
2003	649	195	575220.00	5317859.00
2004	705	222	56664.00	4612695.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

**Table 10.6: Criminal Cases in Magistrate Court,
Mangalore**

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	13911	20682	44775.00	780445.00
1991	16317	18070	537796.00	934040.00
1992	19138	11762	641866.00	995283.00
1993	11400	9178	782752.00	1117074.00
1994	8022	7880	1974130.00	1331351.00
1995	7430	12839	2179300.00	1514126.00
1996	17958	27850	2517263.00	1603275.00
1997	24527	19197	3140842.00	2065791.00
1998	29961	34324	2772652.00	2031056.00
1999	28366	29114	3433058.00	2538293.00
2000	28911	31682	2701609.00	2507081.00
2001	24259	36900	2376806.00	2558392.00
	12708	3352	11901.00	918308.00
2002	12479	17558	16772.00	16554.00
	19442	17376	162908.00	1183137.00
2003	6514	5589	18.00	19027.00
	16146	14991	1236945.00	1074343.00
	4364	384	13850.00	343324.00
2004	5364	7238	1439559.00	2774501.00
	16645	14493	1541716.00	1065528.00
	2974	1473	27048.00	1230683.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore (The No. of disposed cases are more compared to No. of cases filed, because the cases which were due in the previous year is also included).

Table 10.7: Civil Judge Court (Jr.Dvn) Bantvala, 77 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court. Original Suits, H.R.C., Amaldari suits, P and S.C, F.D.P., Small Cause, Caveat.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income
1990	969	910	21155.00
1991	1123	742	37912.50
1992	1167	933	49105.00
1993	1308	981	70989.85
1994	1007	927	117946.80
1995	1107	1097	106001.25
1996	871	1202	106497.27
1997	532	936	115693.65
1998	374	571	88182.00
1999	301	436	73972.00
2000	283	409	157084.00
2001	261	340	62080.00
2002	226	299	72789.00
2003	315	424	73394.50
2004	438	548	73187.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.8: Additional Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn) and J.M.F.C. Bantvala 79 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	2040	1118	2448.00	2146.00
1991	2021	1675	2906.00	2386.00
1992	2773	1906	3412.00	2874.00
1993	2629	1999	3705.00	2738.00
1994	2506	1549	3112.00	2014.00
1995	1827	1136	2105.00	2628.00
1996	2221	1961	2561.00	2841.00
1997	2192	2001	2343.00	1738.00
1998	2338	1909	2373.00	1624.00
1999	2320	1494	2013.00	1258.00

(Contd..)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
2000	1011	1296	1390.00	1088.00
2001	1627	1087	1700.00	1179.00
2002	1721	1103	1842.00	1367.00
2003	1092	1853	2302.00	1906.00
2004	1927	1237	2905.00	2596.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

**Table 10.9: Principal Civil Court, Puttur
68 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court.**

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1991	317	302	15.00	0.00
1992	350	240	110.00	0.00
1993	367	230	137.00	0.00
1994	220	191	29.00	0.00
1995	110	544	0.00	438.00
1996	143	163	0.00	20.00
1997	151	42	0.00	109.00
1998	137	109	28.00	0.00
1999	192	67	95.00	0.00
2000	142	86	56.00	0.00
2001	138	111	27.00	0.00
2002	178	90	88.00	0.00
2003	127	86	41.00	0.00
2004	140	213	0.00	73.00
2005	196	191	5.00	0.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.10: Magistrate Court, Puttur 68 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	3842	3791	51.00	0.00
1991	2183	2494	0.00	311.00
1992	2939	2840	99.00	0.00
1993	3508	3418	90.00	0.00
1994	3314	3216	98.00	0.00
1995	3607	3406	201.00	0.00
1996	3381	3426	0.00	45.00
1997	2912	2699	0.00	213.00
1998	3273	3218	0.00	55.00
1999	4492	4437	0.00	55.00
2000	3407	3387	20.00	0.00
2001	2553	2735	0.00	182.00
2002	2258	1867	391.00	0.00
2003	2493	1863	630.00	0.00
2004	2234	2278	0.00	44.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.11: Muncif Court, Belthangadi. 81 Villages of Belthangadi Taluk coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	384	600	141412.00	572027.00
1991	527	549	188138.00	950128.00
1992	466	347	264177.00	1087255.00
1993	589	323	112487.00	1248085.00
1994	467	343	99676.00	1291359.00
1995	434	394	102509.00	1494293.00
1996	501	384	83857.00	1524256.00
1997	335	227	54964.00	1715973.00
1998	377	349	85088.00	2255386.00
1999	606	507	83331.00	3195573.00

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
2000	465	316	109653.00	2540983.00
2001	380	576	75651.00	2755583.00
2002	329	441	110200.00	2559726.00
2003	252	403	31734.00	2858754.00
2004	273	370	68031.00	3052688.00

Table 10.12: Magistrate Court, Belthangadi. 81 Villages of Belthangadi Taluk coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	1821	1706	129784.00	191.00
1991	938	958	94701.00	1940.00
1992	1095	1277	113480.00	997.00
1993	1139	1169	74869.00	3000.00
1994	980	962	95683.00	1500.00
1995	1182	987	93442.00	864.00
1996	1378	1492	153585.00	807.00
1997	1326	965	160351.00	474.00
1998	2003	1947	199118.00	1290.00
1999	2393	2315	333950.00	12517.00
2000	1835	1304	258213.00	20053.00
2001	1117	1924	381149.00	10119.00
2002	1039	1110	346254.00	3980.00
2003	1219	1527	236915.00	5482.00
2004	841	934	339561.00	11077.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.13: Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn) and J.M.F.C. Sulya

Year	No. of Cases Filed		Case Disposed	
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL
1990	215	949	240	1060
1991	285	628	228	520
1992	294	758	248	569
1993	234	1740	194	1660
1994	535	1179	415	1150
1995	445	447	1540	1483
1996	394	1148	365	1463
1997	409	1403	374	1258
1998	352	1677	486	1730
1999	327	2310	515	2385
2000	383	2057	374	1815
2001	344	1222	343	1360
2002	325	1446	492	1635
2003	399	1514	640	1605
2004	339	1439	380	1460

Source: High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Fast Track Courts

The Central Government has introduced Fast Track Courts as per the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission. The Fast Track Court system was introduced to serve the common people for a speed and quick disposal of criminal cases pending either too in the courts since two years.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the Fast Track Courts have started working from 8-12-2003. At present only one Fast Track Court is functioning, in the District Court Campus in subordination to the Principal District Court. The Principal District and Sessions Court is helping to quick disposal of the pending cases in other Courts by transferring them to this Fast Track Court. The cases referred to and disposed by the Fast Track Court in the district upto 2005 is as follows:

Table 10.14 Progress of Fast Track Courts in the District

Year	No. of Cases Filed					No. of Cases Disposed					No. of Cases Pending				
	Sessions Cases	Regular Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Complex Appeals	Criminal Revision Petitions	Sessions Cases	Regular Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Complex Appeals	Criminal Revision Petitions	Sessions Cases	Regular Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Complex Appeals	Criminal Revision Petitions
2003	67	00	90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2004	04	209	00	02	02	01	11	31	00	02	00	00	00	00	00
2005	17	02	58	04	04	32	54	09	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	88	211	148	06	06	33	65	40	01	02	55	146	108	05	04

Source: District and Sessions Court, Mangalore.

Note: No case is directly admitted in Fast Track Courts. These cases are referred by the Principal District and Sessions Judge of Dakshina Kannada District, Mangalore.

Labour Courts

The labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are existing to decide the cases referred by the Government under section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act. The Labour Court is having powers to decide the service condition of the labourers and rules and regulation regarding execution of their financial rights. Initially, these courts were under the jurisdiction of Labour Department. Now this has been attached to the Judicial Department. Udupi, Shimoga and Dakshina Kannada districts are included and brought under the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district Labour Court. There are no separate Labour Courts in these districts. Therefore the labour disputes in these three districts are registered in Dakshina Kannada district Labour Court only.

Under various labour acts, the cases registered, disposed and pending for the year 2003, 2004 and 2005 their statistics is given in the succeeding pages for reference :

Table 10.15: Complex Petition Act

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	00	00	00	00	00
2004	04	00	04	04	04
2005	01	00	01	00	01

E.S.I. Act-75 : 1948

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	No. of Cases Pending
2003	16	15	01
2004	10	01	09
2005	07	00	07

Industrial Reference Case Act-33 (c) 2

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	04	05	09	02	07
2004	12	17	29	12	17
2005	04	01	05	00	05

Industrial Dispute Petition Act-10 (4) A

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	24	16	40	26	14
2004	21	04	25	08	17
2005	16	01	17	04	13

Industrial Dispute Petition Act-10 (4) A

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	41	18	54	41	13
2004	32	20	52	27	25
2005	23	21	44	01	43

Mangalore Bar Association

The Mangalore Bar Association was commenced since a century with a membership of seven to eight Advocates. The Association started a good library in the name of the then District Judge, Best. Later on the membership of Advocates went upto 25. The said "Best" library till today serve as a reference library to the advocates of the district. In 1960 the Bar Association of Mangalore has a membership with 180 Advocates and five pleaders. Whereas in 1970 it had a membership of 176 Advocates and two pleaders. At present a good number of Advocates are serving in the Bar-Association under different capacities. Among them, the number of leading advocates are 174. The association has a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and 15 members in its Executive Committee is serving and in the same way all taluk Bar Association are also functioning.

Advocates Heritage: The Judges and Advocates of Dakshina Kannada district are maintaining a rich and good heritage. Many of them are not just serving the judiciary department, but also serving even in the social fields. The honorable : Ammenbal Subbaraya Pai (Founder of Canara High School) Ammenbal Sreenivas pai, Nyampalli Shivarao and U.C. Krishna Bhat, are the senior members of Mangalore Bar Association. Former judges of Supreme Court K.S. Hegde and M.K. Nambiyar, Mysore High Court Advocate Sree A. Narayana Pai, Former Chief Justice G.K. Govinda Bhat, M. Santhosh, D.Narohna, Jagannath Shetty. Benagal Narasihma Rao of Internationally fame and who served as Judge at the International Court at Hague, Karnad Sadashivarao who was inspite of being a rich advocate, who left his practices largely influenced by Gandhiji and sacrificed everything for the cause of Nation, all these are of Dakshina Kannada district. As one of the leaders who fought in the Karnataka Unification Movement with K. Ramakrishna Karanth who strived very hard and before 1947 served as Member of Central Assembly and an advocate was K.B. Jinaraj Hegde; Freedom Fighter and Member of Parliament K.R. Achar, Member of Madras Assembly B. Mahabala Hegde, District Judge and President of Mangalore City Council Jerome Saldhana, Madras State Assembly Member and Honorable Member of Mangalore City Council Rao Bahaddur M.N. Suvarna, famous advocate of Mangalore, Member of Mysore Assembly and Speaker Vaikunta Baliga of Bantvala, Member of Mysore State Assembly K. Balakrishna Rao, K. Suryanarayana Adiga, S. Narasappaiah, P.A. Aitaal, A.Shankar Alva, Ex-Minister for Co-operative U.D. Fareedh and B. Subbayya Shetty are

all members of this Advocate Association and legislator too. Ullala Raghunathaiah who served as Secretary of Brahma Samaja which was started with Social Reformer N. Arasappa, Company Law expert, Vice-President of City Council M. Madhava Rao, Melahalli Shivaram was prominent in the fields and served as Co-operation Movement, Social and Cultural activist, District Rationing Commissioner during 2nd World War time under Madras presidency. Manjappa Hegde, Nayyampalli Subba Rao, served as presidents of District Board, President of Mangalore City Council, L.C. Payas, B. Venkata Rao Baliga, K.S.N. Adiga, G. Somashekar Rao, B.V. Krishnaiah, S. Narasappaiah, P. Srinivasa Rao served as president of different Co-operative societies and all the above are very famous leading Advocates of Dakshina Kannada district. There are many more who served as members of Mangalore Bar Association.

PRISONS

Though prisons are existed since man started living as a social being. From time to time the structure and purposes has been changing. Prisons has seen a thorough change and developed from caves, creeks, huts into dark room prisons has been used 200 years back only to keep the under trials, detainees, convicted prisoners and those who have to repay loans. Prisons have changed into punishment, torture and rigorous imprisonment cells. Illegal and anti social elements are punished in prisons. Because of prisons, society is safeguarded. During the period of British rule many number of central prisons came into existence.

Initially the Mangalore prison was a district sub jail, but from 01st October 1908 it was converted as a special Jail. Since then it serve as District Jail. Around 1926 for under trials and short term convicts there were six sub-jails in Dakshina Kannada district and in Mangalore one prison existed. If conviction was more than one year, usually they were sent to Kannanur Central Jail of Malabar or other central Jails. If the conviction was less than one month, then they were kept in sub jails, but more often only under trials were kept in these sub jails. The Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual (volume-2) was in force in this district and as the time changes gradation in Jails were also changed.

Prison Rules and Manuals: Before the unification, when the district was under the direct rule of Madras presidency, Madras prison Manual, Madras Prison Reformation Manual were in prevalence. Besides, the Prison Act of 1894, 1871 and 1900 Prisoners Act, 1869 Evidence and Attendance Act and 1897 Reformatory School Acts were in practice.

But with the reorganization of state in 1956 and subsequent period the Rules and Regulations that were in practice is follows;

- (i) Karnataka Prisons Rules of 1974.
- (ii) Karnataka Prisons Manual of 1978.
- (iii) Juvenile offenders Act of 1963.
- (iv) Juvenile Offenders School Rules of 1963.

The Prisons has the responsibility of providing security and safety to the prisoners. In the district altogether there are three prisons. The District Jail is functioning at Kodiyalail in Mangalore City. Besides the sub-jails functioning in Bantawal and Puttur are associated with the Revenue department.

Sl No	Details	Men	Women	Total
01	Authorized capacity in district Jail	146	04	150
02	Present position	189	04	193

Source : District Prison, Mangalore.

Staff Pattern: Earlier the District Assistant Medical Officer of Wenlack Hospital of Mangalore was made in charge of Mangalore special Sub-Jail. But actually as part time officer an officer of lower cadre in Mysore prison department called Jailor, held the additional charge of this special sub-jail. One clerk, three chief warders, fourteen warders, one watchman, two women warder and one pump attender were assisting the Jailor. Later on in 1972 although the Mangalore District Surgeon was made both a non-officiating Superintendent of prison and medical officer, no change was made in the prison staff. But the Jailors post was upgraded to Chief Jailor.

At present, there is a superintendent, chief jailor, jailor, chief warder, head warder, warder, clerical staff, driver, pump attender and sweeper are working in the district jail. Medical officer, Drug Specialist, Typists and Nursing Warder are also working here. In sub- jails, the Deputy Tahsildar serves as the Superintendent of sub-jails. They are assisted by one first division assistant and a attender. In 2001-02 the annual expenditure of prisons was Rs. 42,07,772/, whereas in 2003-04 Rs. 84,67,676/- it means the annual expenditure was doubled from 2001-02 to 2003-04.

From 1994-95 till now in the district the number of prisons and prisoners (Men and Women) is given here. (In 1997 the district was

divided into Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts, the statistics shown herein upto 1998-99 are statistics of undivided districts).

Table 10.16: Details of Prisons and Prisoners in the District.

Year	No. of Prisons	No. of Prisoners	
		Male	Female
1994-95	06	239	05
1995-96	00	00	00
1996-97	06	227	13
1997-98	00	00	00
1998-99	06	320	03
1999-2000	04	241	05
2000-01	04	163	03
2001-02	04	120	00
2002-03	04	119	06
2003-04	04	190	06
2004-05*	03	189	04

1. The Sub-Jail is under renovation, total number of prisoners presently in the district prison is 193.

2. *Except in the year 2004-05 rest of the statistics are given here as per the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Facilities: One fulltime Medical officer is serving in the District prison at Mangalore. Besides this, health check-up, diagnose and treatment facilities are extended to prisoners with the assistance of drug-experts, nursing warder and other staff. In case of additional, or specific treatment if required, they are sent or referred to Government Wenlack Hospital in Mangalore, Nimhans and Kidwai Hospitals of Bangalore and Kims Hospital of Dharwad district. Moreover dental treatment camps and skin disease camps are also organized for individual prisoner under health and care camps. As the mental health is as important as physical health, the yoga camps are also conducted in the jails.

Every prisoner is provided with Nutritious food and on all National Festival days sweets worth of three rupees is also distributed. Daily wages for the work done by prisoners is also given as a token of encouragement. Those who serve in kitchen and sweeping work is given Rs. Ten, as daily wage. While Under trial prisoners whether male or female are allowed to wear casual dress, the convicted male prisoner are

provided with white Jubba, White Nehru Cap and White Towel as uniform. Likewise convicted female prisoners were given white saree, white blouse alongwith inner garments, towel, comb and mirror. Carpet, Blanket and two bed sheets and a pillow is also provided. Books borrowed from City Central library are provided to cultivate reading habits in them. Daily News papers in Kannada and English are also available for reading. For the entertainment of prisoners T.V. sets are provide in each cell. Apart from this, to encourage enthusiasm, sportive spirit and to develop sports skill both indoor and outdoor sports facilities are provided. To play chess, carom, kabaddi, volleyball and other sports facilities are provided. Provision for Bhajans, Keerthana (mass prayers and spiritual songs) and such other cultural activities. Proper facilities are extended to keep them off ill feelings and to bring mental peace among prisoners. In order to make them law abiding good citizens and to boost their morality into religious, spiritual, discourses, lectures and programmes about freedom fighters are arranged. "Womens Day" is observed for the sake of women prisoners.

The Director General of Police, Inspector General of Prisons, Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, District Principal Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and others periodically make visits to supervise the efficiency working of prisons. If the under trial prisoners are allowed to meet their relative and friends once in a week, convicted prisoners are allowed to meet once in 15 days.

Prosecution and Government Litigation

In Karnataka during 1972, the Directorate of prosecution and Government. Litigation has been constituted in order to execute the recommendations of the 14th and 41st report of Law Commission. A separate and independent department for Prosecution and Government Litigation, is functioning in order to examine the comprehensiveness of information collected by police department, so that it can effectively trial the criminal cases in the court of law. This department is functioning at taluk, district and divisional level. Since 15th June 1985 the office of the Deputy Director of Prosecution is functioning in Dakshina Kannada district. This Divisional office situated at Mangalore has control over Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Chikkamangalore districts. The office of Assistant Public Prosecutor at taluk places like Bantval, Karkala, Puttur, Beltangadi and Sulya in Dakshina Kannada

district have been started as per the G.O Number Law: 16:PPE:79 dated: 11-04-1979.

The Deputy Director is the Chief Officer of the Mangalore Divisional Office. The Deputy Director gives his opinion after scrutinizing the files submitted by the Assistant Public Prosecutors and Government prosecutors in Criminal cases with his comments and recommends fit cases either for appeal or to file a Review Petition, to his superior authorities. The office of the Assistant Director of Prosecution is working at the district level to give legal advice to the Superintendent of Police.

The District public prosecutors participate in the meetings organized by the district level coordination committee of Judicial Department to discuss for the quick and speedy disposal of the cases pending over years in the district. With the participation of public prosecutors, the cases are disposed off speedily due to the cooperation of the department of police and judiciary. The officers of this department also participate in legal-aid programmes to help the weaker section people in the society, by co-operating with office bearers of legal cells in extending free service to the needy poor. In this issue, if the Assistant Director of prosecutions who is the adviser to district superintendent of police also serve as member of the district legal aid committee, the Assistant Public Prosecutor serve as the member of Taluk legal aid committee. At the district level the office of the Deputy Director of prosecution, office of the Government prosecutor and office of the Assistant Director of Prosecution and at taluk level office of the Assistant Public Prosecutor are functioning in making this programme a success.

Public Prosecutors at the District Level and Assistant Public Prosecutors at the taluk level represents the Government in Criminal Cases. For judgement copies they apply to courts after the disposal of cases. After obtaining the judgement copies scrutinized the cases and offer comments and write their opinion. The case file with opinions, are thus submitted to the divisional office with details by the Public Prosecutor for proper action.

Fire and Emergency Services

The District Fire Brigade Office is a service oriented institution. Its main functions are to extinguish fire, provide rescue operations and Emergency services. When the public property catches with fire, protection of property, and saving the lives of the people are the prime responsibility of this office.

Table 10.17: Details of Criminal Cases of Dakshina Kannada district from 1999 to 2004

Year	Disposed	Conviction	Cases Verified	Recommended for Appeal	Recommended for Revision	Cases not Recommended for Appeal or Revision
1999	11212	2453	4077	117	19	3941
2000	12686	2739	4047	142	22	3883
2001	13567	3209	4334	138	09	4187
2002	13814	3356	5734	246	10	5478
2003	13803	3965	6883	393	04	6486
2004	14742	3962	6490	79	03	6408
TOTAL	79824	19684	31565	1115	67	30383

Table 10.18: Details of Civil Cases of Dakshina Kannada District from 1999 to 2004

Year	No. of Cases verified on Judgement and order	No. of Cases Recommended for Appeal	No. of Cases not Recommended for Appeal or Revision	No. of Cases Recommended for Revision
1999	112	06	104	02
2000	154	21	133	00
2001	186	18	166	05
2002	174	26	141	07
2003	163	12	148	03
2004	182	15	162	05
TOTAL	974	98	854	22

Source: Directorate of Prosecution and Government Litigation, Bangalore

The Directorate of Fire and Emergency Services in Bangalore is having control over all the Fire Stations of Karnataka. There are Five, Fire and Emergency Service Stations working the Dakshina Kannada district. Two fire stations at Mangalore and one each at Puttur, Mudabidri and Beltangadi are serving. The year of establishment of these stations is as follows;

1)	Pandeshwara	Mangalore	1942
2)	Kadri	Mangalore	24-10-1996
3)	Puttur	Mangalore	16-05-1992
4)	Mudabidri	Mangalore	13-03-1997
5)	Beltangadi	Mangalore	29-09-1997

Details of Staff :- The details of the staff of Fire and Emergency Service Station of Dakshina Kannada district are as follows (as on 19-07-2005)

Table 10.19: Details of the Staff of Fire and Emergency Service Station of Dakshina Kannada District, (as on 19-07-05)

Sl No	Designation	Santioned Post	No. of Staff Working	Vacancies
1)	Chief Fire Officer	01	01	00
2)	Regional Fire Officer	01	01	00
3)	District Fire Officer	01	01	00
4)	Station Officer for Fire	05	01	04
5)	Asst. Fire Station Officer	05	05	00
6)	Leading Fire Man	24	24	00
7)	Driver Mechanic	05	01	04
8)	Fire Man Driver	27	22	05
9)	Fire Men	104	52	52
	TOTAL	173	108	65

Source : District Fire and Emergency Service Station, Mangalore

Previously the Fire and Emergency Service unit was under the control of Police Department and now it is functioning independently. The department of Fire and Emergency Service is helping the district police department in many ways. In the district when communal clashes occurred, the Fire Station Staff help in protecting the public, private property, by initiating preventive measures. During the visit of Very Important Persons by cooperating with department of police and in public gatherings on the instruction of the department of police. The Fire Fighting Force has extended commendable services. During 1990-91 in

Puttur, Sulya and other places when communal clashes broke-out, by providing fire extinguisher instruments, the Fire Fighting Force ably helped the police department in the district.

In 1990 main office of the Corporation Bank at Pandeswara caught fire and Rupees 16,25,000/- worth of property was saved. In 1992 Tokkattu, Ullala, Suratkal, Byakampadi, Kavoor, Kooluru and other areas of Mangalore Taluk, due to the communal clashes many residential houses, shops and other commercial places caught fire and in these incidents, property worth of Rupees 28,97,800/- was saved and protected. In 1993 at Kudremukha Iron and Ore company Ltd., where a Iron mixing unit caught into fire and during this incident property worth Rupees 1,60,00,000/- was saved and protected. In 1993 at Bengre River shore in Mangalore taluk, the boats anchored there caught fire and rupees 90,00,000/- worth of property saved and protected. All these fire extinguishing services are the few examples of the Fire and Emergency Service stations of Dakshina Kannada district. In 2004, the department has received 443 public calls. Totally a sum of Rupees 6,30,50,000/- worth property caught fire and out of that a sum of Rs. 5,32,00,250/- worth of property was saved by Fire and Emergency Service Force.

As a token of appreciation and encouragement to the staff of Fire and Emergency Services Stations, in the district Hon'ble President of India and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka State, Medals are given. The various staff members of Fire Station of Dakshina Kannada district have earned three bronze, eight silver, four gold medals from Hon'ble C.M. of Karnataka and one medals from Hon'ble president of India during 1990 to 2005 .

The welfare fund facility is available to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services. From this fund financial assistance is given for post death rites ceremony of the staff, by looking into the circumstances extended to meet the expenses of medical treatment and also for the education purpose of the staff children. Out of this fund between 1995 to 2004 nearly 110 officers and their family members were benefitted. Practical demonstrations are conducted for the benefit of public, industrial workers, students and for this purpose, every year in the month of April the third week is observed as "Fire and Emergency Services Week" by arranging lectures on fire prevention. Apart from this in order to prevent fire accidents, lectures and demonstrations regarding prevention measures are conducted by Fire and Emergency

Station in camps, industries for the benefit of different organizations, association, NGO's, schools and Colleges,

Homeguards

For the first time in December of 1945 when the Homeguards organization was commenced in Mumbai, Homeguard units entered the four districts of Bombay- Karnataka region. In 1965 at Mangalore the Homeguards came into existence. It is basically voluntary service organization, organised as per the Karnataka Home Guards Act of 1962. Any male or female between 20 to 45 years of age can become a member of this organisation, provided who maintains good health and service oriented attitude. He should not have been convicted and should not have any criminal cases against him. The minimum education qualification required is seventh standard. A member of Homeguards can serve upto three years. Defence training, Training in operating weapons, wireless training and first aid, trainings are imparted to the Homeguards. Between 1990 to 2004 in Dakshina Kannada district nearly 500 Homeguards have been registered and trained.

The Acts followed by Homeguards

- 1) Karnataka Homeguards Act of 1962
- 2) Karnataka Homeguards Rules of 1963
- 3) Karnataka Homeguards Manual

The Homeguards units are functioning in district head quarters and at almost all taluk centres and other important places. The year of Homeguards commenced in various places of Dakshina Kannada district as follows:

Table 10.20 : Homeguard Units of the District

Sl No.	Taluk	Year of Commencement	No. of Home Guards
1)	Mangalore (Taluk)	1965	150
2)	Belthangadi (Taluk)	1966	44
3)	Puttur (Taluk)	1966	44
4)	Panambur (Sub-Unit)	1968	44
5)	Bantvala (Taluk)	1976	44
6)	Sullya (Taluk)	1976	80
7)	Mudabidri (Sub-Unit)	1976	44
8)	Kadaba (Sub-Unit)	1982	44

(Contd.)

Sl No.	Taluk	Year of Commencement	No. of Home Guards
9)	Bellare (Sub-Unit)	1982	44
10)	Mulki (Sub-Unit)	1993	44
11)	Vitla (Sub-Unit)	2005	44
12)	Uppinangadi (Sub-Unit)	2005	44

Source: Home Guards, Mangalore.

Hon'ble President's Medals has been conferred six persons for their meritorious service as Homeguards in Dakshina Kannada district. One teacher of the district has got cash prize twice by the State Commandant General of Homeguards. There are 44 women Home guards in the district. On the directions of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the State Government appoints an important person from among the Homeguards as the District Commandant honourarily. Hence they are not given any salary. They may be of any caste or religion but should not be a member of any political group. He is a volunteer service officer in the district. The district commandant is a prime officer who deputes Homeguards in emergency situation. He is also a member secretary of the Homeguards recruitment committee. In the office of the Honorary Homeguards commandant Honorary Home Guards also serve. Details of the Homeguards Office and its staff Dakshina Kannada district is as follows;

Honourable officers : District Commandant : 01, District II in Command : 01, Staff officer :01 **Details of Staff** : FDA-1, SDA-1, Typist-1, Office Assistant-1, Office watchman-1 **Trainers (for voluntary Service home guards)** Teacher-1, Asst. Teacher-1 and a Deputy Commandant post was created to help the commandant. **Details of Homeguards Staff reorganized since 1982** Deputy commandant-1, office Superintendent-1, FDA-1, Office Assistant-1 and Office watch man-1.

Allowance	From 1990 to 94 Rupees	From 1995 to 2004 Rupees	From 2004 to till now Rupees
Drill Allowance	3.00	12.00	22.50
Washing allowance for 03 days	1.00	7.00	7.00
Duty Allowance	35.00	70.00	90.00

In 1985-86 during the historical visit of Reverend Pope John Paul to the Dakshina Kannada district and during those four days, 600 Homeguards helped the police in maintaining peace, law and order. Every year, during the month of December Homeguards Day is celebrated. On that occasion the Homeguards exhibit before the public the kind of Training they had after attending oath taking ceremony with all enthusiasm.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

With proper maintenance of internal peace, containment of crime, within the legal frame work enforcement of rules and regulations and by protecting the rights and duties of people, the Police department is giving protection to the public property with utmost care. In Greek Language, 'police' to mean pivot of village administration. This is what the origin of the term 'police', punishing the offender and protecting the law abider is the main purpose of police system. The process of punishment is changing over the years. The two important officers mainly related to village administration are *Senubova* and *Talawara*. Among them, the responsibility of protection of town is by *Talawara*. In most of the inscriptions the name of *Talawara* is openly referred.

Historical Background

As in other regions of India, king was holding the prime seat even in ancient *Tuluvas*. For the efficient administration *Tuluwanadu* was divided into regions. In inscriptions these regions were ruled by king's officers. The towns are identified as *Mahanagara*, *Nagara*, *Nakara*, *Pura* and the administrators of these places were called as *Nayaka*. The chief of the village was known as *odeya*, an officer belonging to administration of village was known as *gramani* and one who ruled big village was known as *Uralu Heggade* or *vergade*. The scholars are of the opinion that in *Tulunadu* inscriptions that such nomenclature is rarely visible. *Pergade* or *Heggade* in *Tuluwa* Inscriptions are referred to as village officers.

Under British Administration

The Bengal Police system was extended even to Madras Presidency. Every district, sub divisions with 20 square miles were classified as small police zones. In each police zone, a *Darogha* (police chief) or police officer and one station officer were designated. Under his jurisdiction nearly twenty to fifty armed police who were working under the Deputy Commissioner.

For the purpose of Police Administration, the district was divided into three divisions. Each division was supervised by a *Darogha* (police chief) and his subordinate *Thanedar* (station chief) assisted by police constables. Every division was divided into many police stations headed by *Tanadar*. Each police stations with required number of police constables and station chief was appointed. Appointment and dismissal of police chief, station chief and police constables was done by Magistrate (Executive). The Station chiefs or any police officer never had the power to punish or impose penalties on offenders. They can intimate the magistrate (executive) about the punishment or imposition of penalties. When the workload of Deputy Commissioner was increased, in 1808 the police power delegated to him was transferred to District judge. In 1812 certain laws are enforced to prevent injustice and to protect law and order. In the year 1814, the board of directors rejected the *Darogha* (police chief) system and to expresses their opinion that the village police can maintain peace locally in a better way. It is also recommended with a strong proposal that the reorganization of police force at the grass root level and the duties of Magistrate alongwith their control over the Department of police may be integrated with the office of Deputy Commissioner.

Till then, the duties of Magistrate and the police supervision rested with the Judge. Mr. Munroe who headed the special committee, suggested that offices of Magistrate and Police Superintendent must be separated and be attached to Deputy Commissioner as existed earlier. Mr. Munroe advocated that the Department of police headed by Deputy Commissioner worked in a better way than that of judges and both village *Patels* and *Karnam* are relieved of two officers control. But for these reasons in 1816 the suggestions made by Munroe was accepted and the supervision of the police department was separated from District Judge and transferred to Deputy Commissioner. The designation of *Darogha* (police chief) was abolished. The Police force was brought under the control of *Patels* in village, under *Tahasildars* in taluk and Deputy Commissioner in district. Thus the common police system came into practice in 1816 which included even the orders coming under the administration of Fort Saint George, Government of Madras.

In the Dakshina Kannada district, till the middle of 19th century the police system which was commenced in 1816 was practiced. This system too was full of corruption, torture and local exploitation as seen in the Revenue and Judiciary departments. A commission was appointed in

Sept. 1854, comprising E.F. Elliot, H. Strokes and John Bruce Norton to conduct a comprehensive enquiry about the torture and exploitation made by the revenue officers, Magistrates and Police officers on locals and common people. This commission submitted its report during April 1855. In this report it was reported that torture was rampant in Police and Revenue Department and especially it was more in revenue department when compare to police.

Pardoning was one of the methods in the investigation of crime. Till 1856 torture was another method of investigation much used by the police in crime investigation. The Government half heartedly initiated actions to investigate the torture cases reported from 1806 to 1855. Police were paid low salary. Because of this, they were corrupt, immoral, unethical and have no self respect. Thus it was required essential to change and reorganize the police system. The committee of E.F. Elliot and others, suggested the remedial measures to solve the problems of police administration. Important among them are separations of revenue and police department and to reorganize the polices and bring them under the direct Supervision of European , viz., of Superintendent of Police. The Madras Government that accepted the suggestions and accordingly separated the police functions from that revenue functions.

In this way in 1859 the Police department which was either too a part of Revenue Administration was separated from it and made an independent department in the district. Since then District Police force is functioning under the direct control and supervision of the Superintendent of police. In 1860 with commencement of new police system, some improvements and achievements were found in the field of crime investigation. In spite of this, throughout 19th century, the belief that crime prevention is possible because of defferent punishment continued. But in 1860 the Indian Penal Code was initiated and implemented in 1862. Till then chopping of Hand and legs (repealed in 1802), branding (repealed in 1818) and torturing such other inhuman type of punishments was in force. Later on as per the Indian Penal Code, only five type punishments were accepted and they are death penalty (Captial punishment), deportation, simple and regular imprisonment, forfeiture of property and imposition of fines (Financial penalty).

According to the imperial Gazetteer of India it was reported that in Madras province during 1904, for six square miles and for 1558 people one police and for the same six square miles and for 1612 people, one

village (rural) police were in service. Inspector General of Police was the head of the police department, assisted by one or more Assistant Superintendents and under whose subordination Inspectors, Deputy inspectors, Head Constable, and Police Constables and rural police were in service. In cities *Sarjents* were serving. It is known from the Imperial Gazetteer of India that in 1908, the district was under the control of the Superintendent of Police and with its Headquarters at Mangalore. In this Police squad 10 inspectors, 558 Police and 50 Police Stations were serving.

The prime duty of the district police administration is maintenance of Law and order. Under the control of District Police Superintendent with the help of sufficient staff the district police are discharging their duties. The law and order is maintained as per the (Karnataka police) Acts and manuals. The Dakshina Kannada district is having a unique distinction of the invention of Khaki colour which was the uniform of police since British period and this was for the first time invented by John Hallor in 1851 at the Basel Mission weaving factory of Mangalore. Even today this is the uniform of Police staff.

In 1997 Udupi District was created by dividing Dakshina Kannada district. Accordingly since 01-04-1998, number of police staff and police stations also partially transferred to Udupi district. At present there are 28 Police Stations functioning in Dakshina Kannada district. As on March 2004 there were two traffic Police Stations, all Taluk and Hoblies Police Stations, Sub-Police Stations that were working as follows:

Table 10.21: Details of Police Stations in the District

Sl No	Police Station Name	Sub Station
1	2	3
1)	Mangalore North	NIL
2)	Mangalore South	NIL
3)	Mangalore East	NIL
4)	Mangalore Barkey	NIL
5)	Mangalore Uruva	NIL
6)	Women Police Station	NIL
7)	Traffic Station East	NIL
8)	Traffic Station West	NIL
9)	Mangalore Rural	NIL

Sl No	Police Station Name	Sub Station
1	2	3
10)	Kavuru Station	NIL
11)	Panamburu	NIL
12)	Surathkal	NIL
13)	Bajpe	NIL
14)	Mulki	NIL
15)	Mudabidari	NIL
16)	Ullala	NIL
17)	Konaje	NIL
18)	Bantvala Town	NIL
19)	Bantvala Rural	NIL
20)	Vitla Station	NIL
21)	Belthangadi	Ponjala Katte & Dharmastala Out Station
22)	Puttur Town	NIL
23)	Puttur Rural Station	NIL
24)	Kadaba	NIL
25)	Uppinangadi	Nelyadi (Shiradi) Out Station
26)	Subramanya	NIL
27)	Sulya	Bellare Out Station
28)	Venuru	NIL

Source: Department. of Police, Mangalore.

After separating the Udupi District in 1997 from Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore, Panambur, and Puttur Sub-divisions were reorganized to Dakshina Kannada district. The Deputy Superintendent/ Assistant Superintendent of police are in charge of these sub-divisions. The jurisdiction of Mangalore sub-division include Mangalore Taluk, the jurisdiction of Panambur Sub-Division include Mangalore town and Bantval Taluk and the jurisdiction of Puttur Sub-Division include Bantval, Puttur, Sullya and Beltangadi Taluks. There are four outpost stations located at Nelyadi, Dharmasthala, Poonjalakatte and Bellare.

District Armed Reserve Police Force

The District Armed Reserve Police Force (D.A.R.P) is functioning under the District Superintendent of Police. This Force or squad will discharge its duties whenever a situation warrants in emergency

situations like Riots, strike, procession and election related preventive measures. This Staff also functions as orderly, Different beat Staff and escorts to VIP, Police Band and producing prisoners before Courts such other duties are discharged by them. In the RPF squad District vehicle unit, District Armed force, armoury, and Police Dog Squad are also functioning.

District Police Dogs Squad

The Role of Dogs squad is very important in police networking. Dogs are joining to help in nabbing the criminals by tracing the scent which is the special/ gifted skills of dogs. In order to exploit this skill dogs are specially trained by police. The police are going to detect bombs, other explosive weapons and criminals through these specially trained dogs.

The District Police Dogs Squad started functioning since 1982. There are four police dogs, among them two dogs for detection of explosives and the other two for crime detection. These police dogs are meant for detection of crime and explosions. In this division trained staff are working. There are; three trainers for detection of explosives and another three trainers for crime detection. These staff with the help of police dog squad are detecting and investigating both crime and criminals.

In Dakshina Kannada district special forest squad and District Crime Intelligence units are also working. In the district under the District Superintendent of Police, District Special Wing is working in the collection of intelligence report. In this division one Police Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, Six Head Constables, one Civil Police Constable, were working. Total number of police personnel in Dakshina Kannada district during 2004 were 1164.

Police Vehicles: Totally 143 vehicles were with district police force during 2003-04 and rupees 70,76,943/- was spent for its maintenance.

Police Welfare Fund: The facility of police welfare fund is provided for the welfare of the staff of police department. Monthly donation is collected from the staff/officers of the department. Towards this funds, totally Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten Lakhs) has been deposited in a fixed deposit scheme. This fixed deposit amount is kept in HDFC, Bank account and interest accrued from it is deposited in welfare fund savings account. Out of this fund daily and weeklies, news papers are subscribed to the Police Welfare Centres. In this interest amount financial aid for higher

education also provided. For the first year of medical education Rs. 10,000/- and for subsequent years Rs. 1000/- financial aid is provided. Even for engineering courses first year Rs. 5,000/- and for subsequent years Rs 1000/- financial aid is provided to the children of staff and below the rank of Police Sub-Inspector. Apart from that, out of this fund, for the medical treatment, a maximum Rs. 5000/- per year is going to be sanctioned. For the police staff and their family one police health centre has been provided.

Police Employees Co-operative Society Limited: The District Police Employees Co-operative Society is working in Mangalore. Its area of operation is restricted to Dakshina Kannada district only and the membership is 1188. As on 31-03-2005 it had a total share amount of rupees 48,31,450/- (at the end of 31-03-05) and total loan amount was rupees 1,18,74,650/-. The maximum of rupees 50,000/- as loan can be sanctioned to its members by the society. The first (available information) police chief of the district was Colonel Heskins (04-10-1860-date of reporting) and the first Indian Police Chief was Sree A. Subbarao (24-3-1911). After independence, the first police chief of the district was Sree M. Singaravelu (16-6-1948). The District Police Superintendents worked in the district since 1990 till today are as follows:

Tabl3 10.22 List of District Police Superintendents

Sl No	Sriyuths	Dates
1)	K.S. Sureshabu IPS	16-02-1990 To 19-03-1991
2)	M.R. Poojar IPS	27-03-1991 To 02-03-1994
3)	A.M. Prasad IPS	02-03-1994 To 10-07-1996
4)	N.S. Megharik IPS	10-07-1996 To 09-07-1998
5)	Kamal Panth IPS	09-07-1998 To 22-12-2000
6)	Seemanthkumar Singh IPS	22-12-2000 To 12-02-2004
7)	Pankajkumar Thakur IPS	04-02-2004 To 14-08-2004
8)	Sowmendu Mukharji IPS	14-09-2004 To 05-09-2005
9)	P. Dayanand IPS	05-09-2005 To 25-06-2007
10)	Sathish Kumar IPS	25-06-2007 To 20-07-2009
11)	Dr. A. Subrahmanyeshwara Rao IPS	03-03-2009 To Till Date

Police staff conferred with medals: The police who earned medals meritorious service in the district are:- one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Superintendent of Police, three Circle Inspector of Police, two Assistant Police Inspector, one Police Inspector, two civil Head Constables and one Head Constable.

Table 10.23: No. of Criminal Cases of Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, House Theft including Livestock Theft, other Theft and Rape Cases in the district from 1990 to 2004 are as follows:

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Theft	Other Theft Cases	Rape
1990	56	02	11	423	313	03
1991	56	07	15	492	452	04
1992	54	08	27	489	478	10
1993	52	06	40	517	428	07
1994	54	08	17	538	420	06
1995	74	07	36	495	470	14
1996	48	08	31	361	381	06
1997	38	05	28	212	216	06
1998	42	01	25	211	180	06
1999	36	05	20	203	208	06
2000	45	00	12	159	186	11
2001	33	01	08	214	219	03
2002	26	03	09	173	208	09
2003	35	07	07	163	220	03
2004	24	08	50	215	259	12

Table 10.24: Main causes for the above crimes are given here

Year	No. of Cases					
	Sex Disputes	Gain	Family Disputes	Enmity	Other Causes	Total
1990	00	749	20	250	3049	4068
1991	01	966	08	301	3274	4550
1992	01	1002	07	443	4062	5515
1993	02	991	13	467	3392	4865
1994	01	983	15	502	3353	4854
1995	03	1008	12	604	3850	5477
1996	05	781	18	598	3717	5119
1997	03	461	20	459	2233	3176
1998	03	417	21	403	2050	2894
1999	03	436	24	462	2256	3181

Year	No. of Cases					
	Sex Disputes	Gain	Family Disputes	Enmity	Other Causes	Total
2000	07	357	12	400	2199	2975
2001	04	442	10	410	2181	3047
2002	01	393	15	501	2519	3429
2003	01	397	20	504	2599	3521
2004	07	535	17	562	3012	4133

The incidents of Crime: when compared with 1990 figures during 2004 the Murder, Theft, are declined considerably, but an increase in the Rape Cases. Through the Statistics it becomes clear that personal gain and personal enmity are the main causes for these crimes.

Stolen Property and the value of Recovered Property : Details of stolen property-its value; recovered property-its values as follows;

Table 10.25: From 1990 to 2004 the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered in Dakshina Kannada District

Year	Value of Property		Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
1990	Rs. 6548452	Rs. 3862293	59%
1991	Rs. 6026788	Rs. 2371173	39.35%
1992	Rs. 15140815	Rs. 3156519	29%
1993	Rs. 14933219	Rs. 5659099	38%
1994	Rs. 16198668	Rs. 5396480	33.50%
1995	Rs. 23897429	Rs. 10840331	45.50%
1996	Rs. 22656463	Rs. 6673409	29.50%
1997	Rs. 13303180	Rs. 5381989	40.50%
1998	Rs. 14123063	Rs. 5351139	38%
1999	Rs. 19026969	Rs. 6140841	32.25%
2000	Rs. 15688552	Rs. 5410027	34.50%
2001	Rs. 20096167	Rs. 8331482	41.50%
2002	Rs. 34639291	Rs. 25747814	74.50%
2003	Rs. 14135756	Rs. 4924507	35%
2004	Rs. 20366610	Rs. 8397648	41.20%

(Contd.)

In the year 2004 total amount of property stolen was Rs. 2,03,66,610/-, and property recovered was Rs. 83.97,648/-; percentage 41.20%. Though there is an increase in the percentage when compared to previous year (2003),but during 2002, the percentage was 74.50.

Cases Disposed Off: In Dakshina Kannada District from 1990 to 2004 the Crime cases reported under different heads, crime cases proved and their statistics is given below;

Table 10.26: In Dakshina Kannada District Crimes Reported under different heads and the No. of cases proved are given in the Table from 1990 to 2004

Year	Cases Reported	No. of Cases Investigated	No. of Crimes Proved
1990	4068	3438	110
1991	4550	3692	84
1992	5515	4717	146
1993	4865	4098	93
1994	4854	4228	156
1995	5477	4476	325
1996	5119	3909	415
1997	3176	2383	854
1998	2894	2207	846
1999	3181	2273	880
2000	2975	2288	1043
2001	3047	2363	1078
2002	3429	2684	1234
2003	3521	2795	1286
2004	4133	3530	769

During the year 2004 totally 4133 cases were reported, out of that 3530 cases where trial was conducted and of which the number of crime cases proved are 769, when compared to last years (i.e., 2003) figure of crime cases proved has decreased.

Table 10.27: From 1990 to 2004 in the District the Details of Clashes, with a brief explanation and such cases are given in this table:

Year	No. of Clashes	Reasons for Clashes and Details
1990	315	315 cases were reported, among them 42 cases were communal clashes, 08cases of students roits, 10cases of labours roits and 254 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1991	547	547 cases were reported among them 177 cases of communal clashes, 07cases of labours roits, 04cases were related to Agriculture, 02cases of students roits, 357 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1992	1076	1076 cases were reported, among them 252 cases of communal clashes, 07cases of labours roits, 02cases of students roits, 315 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1993	457	457 cases were reported, among them 94 cases of communal clashes, 01case of labours roits, 07cases of students roits, 355 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1994	322	322 cases were reported, among them 13 cases of communal clashes, 05cases of labours roits, 04cases of students roits, 300 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1995	491	491 cases were reported, among them 12 cases of communal clashes, 01case of labours roits, 05cases of students roits, 04 cases of political roits, 469 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1996	350	350 cases were reported, among them 02 cases of labours roits, 02cases of Agricultural roits, 08 cases of students roits, 338 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1997	201	201 cases were reported, among them 44 cases of communal clashes, 02cases of labours roits, 02cases of students roits, 153 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1998	166	166 cases were reported, among them 26 cases of communal clashes, 05cases of labours roits, 02cases of political roits, 133 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.

Year	No. of Clashes	Reasons for Clashes and Details
1999	343	343 cases were reported, among them 266 cases of communal clashes, 03 cases of labours roits, 01case of political roits, 02cases of students roits, 74 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2000	123	123 cases were reported, among them 19 cases of communal clashes, 03cases of political roits, 04cases of students roits, 97 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2001	127	127 cases were reported, among them 05 cases of communal clashes, 01case of political roits, 01case of students roits, 120 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2002	141	141 cases were reported, among them 01 case of communal clash for silly reason, 01case of students roits, 139 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2003	194	194 cases were reported, among them 05 case of communal clashes, 01case of labour roits, 178 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2004	277	277 cases were reported, among them 01 case of Election related communal clash, 01case of labour roits, 42 cases of Political roits, 02cases of students roits, 231 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.

Unnatural Death: As per the law, any Unnatural Death must be informed to police, and with this the exact cause of death can be known. The police has to send the dead body for a thorough postmortem examination. Later on the body is to be handover to the relatives.

The cases of Unnatural Death reported in Dakshina Kannada district during 1990-2004 is given below;

Table 10.28: No. of Accidental death cases in the District

Year	Sui- cide	Drow- ning in Water	Snake Bite	Elec- tric Shock	Thun- der	Vehi- cle Acci- dent	Fall- ing from Height	Burn inju- ries	Other cau- ses	Cases of Penal- ties
1990	336	114	06	01	02	235	17	09	195	00
1991	418	191	02	01	01	260	13	14	222	00
1992	664	170	05	71	02	295	15	19	264	00
1993	673	225	03	08	01	285	15	12	312	00

(Contd.)

Year	Sui- cide	Drow- ning in Water	Snake Bite	Elec- tric Shock	Thun- der	Vehi- cle Acci- dent	Fall- ing from Height	Burn inju- ries	Other cau- ses	Cases of Penal- ties
1994	736	249	09	08	02	345	17	14	310	00
1995	748	240	03	14	03	342	29	10	314	00
1996	652	251	07	13	03	331	23	15	301	00
1997	452	162	00	12	04	304	26	12	214	00
1998	518	161	07	11	04	486	22	20	257	00
1999	475	157	05	08	01	187	77	08	229	00
2000	548	169	03	15	01	215	22	18	213	00
2001	515	125	03	16	02	247	29	27	211	00
2002	546	144	08	14	01	265	34	19	217	00
2003	517	170	06	13	05	242	22	21	218	00
2004	482	139	03	13	03	235	29	17	291	00

*During 2004 total number of Un-Natural Deaths were 1212, out of that 482 cases are suicide, 139 cases are drowned in water, 235 cases are Accidental Death, and 291 cases are of other reasons. During last year (2003), the number of Un Natural Death cases had declined when compare to the 2004 statistics. In Dakshina Kannada district from 1990 to 2004 the reported cases of SATTa, other cases related to Gambling and the statistics are given below;

Table 10.29: Satta and other Gambling Cases reported in District

Year	Satta	Other Gambling Cases	Illicit Liquor	Smuggling	Other cases of same nature
1990	00	73	04	14	15
1991	00	93	07	10	09
1992	00	220	03	23	12
1993	33	241	04	23	10
1994	16	181	13	21	13
1995	00	121	19	20	12
1996	01	42	23	17	21
1997	00	59	35	10	19
1998	00	72	46	19	35

(Contd.)

Year	Satta	Other Gambling Cases	Illicit Liquor	Smuggling	Other cases of same nature
1999	00	92	36	38	28
2000	04	79	42	21	18
2001	05	83	15	15	16
2002	08	57	05	11	10
2003	07	53	07	08	10
2004	10	75	09	11	17

When compared to 1993 the cases of Satta and other Gambling cases, Illicit Liquor and Smuggling cases have considerably declined during 2004. But there is an increase when compared to that of 2003.

Table 10.30: Number of cognizable crimes reported in Dakshina Kannada District

Year	Crimes against the State, Public Peace, Security and Justice	Serious Crimes against individual	Serious Crimes against individual property or property	Small offences against individual	Small offences against property	Other crimes besides specifically mentioned above
1990	190	90	40	1262	40	2446
1991	183	86	40	1177	48	3016
1992	206	125	30	1653	68	3433
1993	144	102	31	1217	35	3336
1994	111	92	17	1185	43	3406
1995	139	110	18	986	12	4212
1996	152	111	26	991	33	3806
1997	190	249	42	1216	41	1438
1998	190	159	31	1299	32	1183
1999	256	137	63	2285	60	380
2000	217	118	24	1113	37	1466
2001	183	109	26	1841	46	842
2002	191	98	21	1952	35	1131
2003	175	113	20	1644	55	1514
2004	255	152	19	1519	45	2143

Motor Vehicle (Accidents) Crimes

Violations of Traffic Rules is also a Crime. There are heavy traffic in Dakshina Kannada district, Cars, Buses, Lorries, Cycles, Motor Cycles and Auto riksha accident cases are more when compare to other vehicles.

Table 10.31: Number of different Motor Vehicle Accident cases in Dakshina Kannada

Year	Car	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle	Maxi Cab Jeep Taxi	Auto	Other Vehicles
1990	92	163	95	163	102	97	93
1991	99	218	120	159	106	112	106
1992	117	224	125	330	131	115	380
1993	174	297	162	242	149	157	378
1994	177	324	174	218	171	154	458
1995	145	311	151	208	171	170	487
1996	127	358	172	237	167	171	521
1997	156	278	207	243	192	195	23
1998	180	290	200	250	158	171	13
1999	165	254	158	269	138	172	100
2000	205	310	201	279	151	188	80
2001	201	268	196	296	196	183	78
2002	263	286	211	403	224	242	56
2003	237	313	189	450	172	194	185
2004	305	305	294	487	184	239	77

Vehicle related accident cases have increased considerable when compared to previous years.

Table 10.32: Different cases of Accidental Deaths and injured (fatal and Non-fatal) statistics in the District

Sl No	Accidental Deaths	Injured in Accidents
1990	134	905
1991	127	1076
1992	178	1116
1993	227	1289

(Contd.)

Sl No	Accidental Deaths	Injured in Accidents
1994	261	1426
1995	250	1401
1996	224	1360
1997	214	2073
1998	201	1880
1999	190	1932
2000	217	2109
2001	250	2119
2002	269	2445
2003	248	2525
2004	250	2658

During 2004 the injured number in accidents are more when compare to 2003.

Prevention of Prostitution

In the Dakshina Kannada district Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act is executed. There is no separate police squad to investigate, the cases of prostitution.

**Table 10.33: Under the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act
No. of cases registered in the District**

Year	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Crimes Proved	No. of acquitted	Cases pending enquiry
1990	66	60	06	00
1991	78	66	12	00
1992	123	112	11	00
1993	75	70	05	00
1994	111	99	12	00
1995	60	53	07	00
1996	46	44	00	01
1997	73	72	01	00
1998	93	90	03	00
1999	81	75	05	00
2000	115	114	00	00

(Contd.)

Year	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Crimes Proved	No. of acquitted	Cases pening enquiry
2001	49	44	03	02
2002	31	22	01	07
2003	80	74	00	06
2004	82	60	02	20

Motor Vehicle Inspection

During peak hours and heavy traffic areas the traffic Police Officers of different rank in the District Police Squad, especially conduct efficient inspection on motor vehicles and cases are registered. Every year in the month of December the District Police observe "Traffic Safety Week" and create awareness among the public about road safety, public roads for smooth and safe transportation by following traffic rules. Police barricades are installed in the limits of police stations of the district to prevent road accidents.

Civil Rifle Shooting Training Centre

This training centre is functioning at Mudushedde in Mangalore City. In this centre the District Civilians are given training in using the Rifles. One Head Constable and one Inspector of Reserve Police are serving the centre.

Table 10.34: Number of Rifle Shooters trained in the District

Year	No. of Trained
1990	00
1991	00
1992	42
1993	00
1994	00
1995	00
1996	29
1997	22
1998	27
1999	62
2000	27

(Contd.)

Year	No. of Trained
2001	23
2002	23
2003	00
2004	32

32 persons are trained during 2004. During 2003 nobody has been trained.

Table 10.35: Number of Cases of Complaints to the Police in District

Year	Cases Disposed in Courts	No. of cases Guilt proved	No. of Cases acquitted and released	No. of Cases compromised	The percentage of cases proved guilty	No. of persons released on Bail
1990	302	110	137	60	35.83%	2392
1991	248	84	128	36	33.87%	2679
1992	350	146	166	38	41.71%	3012
1993	276	93	144	39	33.69%	2974
1994	439	156	254	29	35.53%	3269
1995	905	325	530	50	35.91%	2869
1996	968	415	527	26	42.87%	3046
1997	2282	854	1185	243	37.42%	2987
1998	2068	846	1068	154	40.90%	2902
1999	2040	880	1037	123	43.13%	2715
2000	2036	1043	857	136	51.22%	2915
2001	2050	1078	813	159	52.58%	3005
2002	2131	1234	804	93	57.90%	3130
2003	1964	1286	659	19	65.47%	2875
2004	1424	1046	365	13	73.45%	4280

Finger Print Bureau

The Finger Print Bureau is working at Mangalore under the jurisdiction of State Finger Print Bureau of Bangalore. The District Superintendent of Police is responsible for supervision, salary distribution, management of the staff and other responsibilities of the Finger Print Bureau unit in the district. The main duties and

responsibilities of the Finger Print Bureau is to compare the enrolled Finger Prints with the chance/latent Finger Prints of those involved in the theft and other criminal cases.

The total number of cases examined, the cases detected and the verification of the finger prints of the persons arrested by this unit from 1990 to 2004 in Dakshina Kannada district are given in the following table:

Table 10.36 Finger Print Bureau Statistics

Year	Total Cases	No. of verified finger prints of the arrested persons	Cases detected
1990	1299	1299	66
1991	1092	1092	45
1992	994	995	50
1993	1095	1098	54
1994	574	580	42
1995	486	488	19
1996	773	773	34
1997	571	571	30
1998	586	586	19
1999	559	561	15
2000	372	374	10
2001	270	271	08
2002	365	366	03
2003	378	380	42
2004	443	443	49

The source for all the tables related to police is Department of Police, Mangalore

Legal Aid Authority

The Karnataka State Legal Aid Authority came into existence in 1997. This authority is executing its activities through Taluk and District Committees. To create Legal Awareness among common public, to extend legal advice, to provide financial supports, help to settle disputes through Janatha-Adalaths are the main functions of this authority.

The State Government has earlier constituted a free Legal Aid Board in order to help those who are unable to approach the Courts to seek justice and those disabled poor who do not have financial support. Later Legal Aid Authority has been instituted by abolishing this Board. For this authority one of the sitting High Court Judge presides.

The respective Principal District Judge is the Chairperson of the District Legal Aid Authority and Chief Judicial Magistrate is its Secretary. The Civil Judge of Senior Division is the Chairperson and Civil Judge of Junior Division serves as Secretary in the Taluk Level Legal Aid committee. This authority executes on the suggestions of Ex-Officio Members and other non-official members.

This authority helps and supports for those Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes who's annual income is less than Rs. 25,000/. It also helps to Physically and Mentally Disabled, Women and Children, Victims of Natural Calamities, inmates under the custody of protective homes and psychiatric hospitals, industrial labourers, victims of communal violences, victims of trafficking in human beings. This authority also meet all the expenses including advocate fees at all levels from the lower Courts upto Supreme Court and in any cases of different offices.

Lok Adalat (Janatha Nyayalaya)

When legal awareness is created among the public, awakened people approach Courts to seek justice whenever their rights and facilities are infringed. Then the number of litigations are increased in the Courts. Therefore in order to reduce the pressure on Courts, the Lok-Adalats have been instituted by each Taluk Legal Service Committee and District Legal Service Authority for those who seek speedy and low cost or least expensive justice. Through this the cases which are fit enough to compromise are disposed off, besides those cases pending trial in different Courts are referred to legal aid authority. No scope for appeal against the cases disposed by the authority. Hence the burden of work pressure has been reduced in all the Appeal Courts. In Lok-Adalats no Court fees is collected and hence this serves as least or inexpensive. From 1997 to 2004-05 the cases disposed off by Lok-Adalats in Dakshina Kannada district is given below.

Table 10.37 : Lok Adalat Statistics

Year	Details of the cases Disposed					The total amount of compensation given in M.V.C. Cases	The total amount of compensation given in L.A.C. Cases	Total amount Spent	No. of legal aid cases
	The No. of cases disposed off	Civil	Criminal	Land acquired cases	M.V.C. Cases				
1997-98	3833	551	695	00	2587	108782131	00	137284	18
1999-00	1023	467	244	00	312	11090913	00	37320	25
2000-01	1294	381	403	00	510	22908031	00	112615	23
2001-02	1104	307	276	00	521	27654118	00	92146	02
2002-03	1271	508	439	00	324	11705100	00	121889	09
2003-04	1886	627	900	00	359	21974550	00	152225	23
2004-05	1870	484	769	07	600	42952010	991525	173168	23
Total	12281	3325	3726	07	5213	247066853	991525	826647	123

Source: Legal Aid Authority, Bangalore.

Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement

In the State, "Civil Rights Protection Cell" was instituted by this directorate on 07-08-1974. In 1978 a separate post of Deputy Inspector General of Police (D.I.G.P.) was created. This cell was reorganized into Regional Cells in Bangalore, Belgaum, Mysore and Gulbarga in 1980. Each cell was brought under an administrative officer designated under an Inspector General of Police (I.G.P.) for each cell in the year 1988. This cell was re-designated as "Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement" and an Additional Director General of Police (A.D.G.P) was made as the head of this division.

This Directorate is functioning at Bijoy in Mangalore. This is the only Government Institution which has been instituted to initiate legal action against the cases on Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes and this directorate was instituted to execute Civil Rights Protection Act of 1955 and Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Act of 1989. This directorate also give compensation for the victims of Daliths and initiate legal action and prosecution in police station against the Atrocities on Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. From 1990 to 2005 the cases of prevention of Atrocities Act and the Civil Rights Protection Act in the district and the details of cases disposed are given taluk wise below.

Table 10.38: Atrocity Cases on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes**a) Mangalore Taluk**

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
1991	04	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00
1992	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1993	05	00	00	00	01	00	04	00	00
1994	04	00	00	00	01	00	03	00	00
1995	09	00	00	00	01	00	08	00	00
1996	08	00	04	00	01	00	01	01	01
1997	03	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1998	06	00	02	00	00	00	04	00	00
1999	04	01	02	00	00	00	01	00	00
2000	04	00	02	00	00	00	01	01	00
2002	05	01	01	00	01	00	01	01	00
2003	07	03	03	00	01	00	00	00	00
2004	12	03	06	00	01	00	01	00	01
2005	04	02	01	00	01	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990 and 2001 no cases are reported.

b) Beltangadi Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
1991	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1992	04	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00
1994	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
1995	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
1996	06	01	01	01	00	00	03	00	00
1997	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00
1998	05	00	00	00	00	00	04	01	00
1999	07	00	02	00	00	00	05	00	00
2000	03	00	01	00	00	00	00	02	00
2001	05	00	03	00	00	00	01	01	00
2002	09	03	02	00	00	00	03	01	00
2003	12	05	01	00	00	00	04	02	00

(Contd.)

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
2004	04	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00
2005	03	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990 and 1993 no cases are reported.

c) Puttur Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
1995	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1996	03	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00
1997	02	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	00
1998	02	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	00
2000	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
2001	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00
2003	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2004	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2005	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990 -1994, 1999 and 2002 no cases are reported.

d) Bantvala Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
1995	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1992	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1993	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1995	04	00	00	00	01 Transfer	00	03	00	00
1996	04	01 LPC	01	00	00	00	02	00	00
1997	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1998	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2000	04	00	00	00	00	00	03	01	00
2001	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
2002	05	00	02	00	00	00	00	03	00
2003	04	01	00	00	00	00	02	01	00

(Contd.)

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
2004	02	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
2005	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990, 1991, 1994 and 1999 no cases are reported.

Source: Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Mangalore.

e) Sulya Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
1991	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1992	03	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00
1993	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1994	03	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00
1998	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
2000	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
2001	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2002	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
2003	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
2004	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2005	07	07	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990, 1995-1997 and 1999 no cases are reported.

Source : Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Bangalore

Cases Reported under Protection of Civil Rights Act (P.C.R. Act)

Taluk	Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction
Puttur	1990	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
	1994	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
Mangalore	1990	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
	1993	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
	1994	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
	1997	05	00	00	00	00	00	04	01
	2000	03	00	00	00	00	00	03	00
Bantval	1991	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00

Source : Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Bangalore

In Puttur Taluk 1993, 1995-2005, in Mangalore Taluk 1991-92, 1995-96, 1998-99, 2001-2005, in Bantvala Taluk 1992-2005, and in Sulya and Belthangadi Taluks during 1990-2005 no cases under Civil Rights Protection Act are reported.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum

In 1986 the Consumer Protection Act was brought in to existence to protect the exploitation of the consumers and to prevent the sale of goods, articles, which may bring loss of life or property, to intimate about the quality, quantity, purity to the consumers. Then in each district, the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum was instituted. In the same way from 1991 the Dakshina Kannada district, Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum came into existence. Till 1997 the Udupi district and its taluks were under the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district. Now its area of Operations includes Mangalore, Bantvala, Puttur, Belthangadi, and Sulya taluks.

The Consumer Protection Forum Instituted in every district of the state after the implementation of Consumer Protection Act of 1986. In that way during 1991 the Consumer Redressal Forum of Dakshina Kannada district was also instituted. Its jurisdiction is Dakshina Kannada district which includes five taluks namely; Mangalore, Bantvala, Puttur, Belthangadi, and Sulya. It addresses the problems of consumers and solves the Original complaints. It is an institution to provide justice for consumer complaints.

Organisational Structure : The Chairperson and Members of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum are appointed by the State Government, on the recommendations of the Chairperson of the State Forum, Secretary of the State Law Department and State Secretary to the Department of Consumer Disputes. The District Judge or the retired District Judge or equally qualified to be the District Judge are going to be the Chairperson of District Consumer Redressal Forum. Besides him are two members, and one among them must be a woman. The members must be above 35 years, degree holder from any recognised University and an experienced able person of at least 10 years in the field of Economics, Law, Commerce, Accountancy, Industry, Public Affairs or Administrative Related Problems.

In the District Consumer Redressal Forum if the compensation is sought in respect of the value of the goods or services, if the amount is

less than Rs. 20 lakhs and such complaints can be entertained by the District Forums. This Forum can address to the complaints received by the Consumers and compensated to the deserving persons. From 1990 to 2005 the cases registered, disposed and pending in the district Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum are given below table

Table 10.39 : District Consumers Disputes Redressal Forum Statistics

Year	No. of Reported Cases	No. of Disposal Cases	No. of Pending Cases
1991	78	78	00
1992	182	182	00
1993	999	999	00
1994	894	894	00
1995	420	420	00
1996	410	410	00
1997	331	331	00
1998	421	421	00
1999	355	355	00
2000	437	437	00
2001	492	492	00
2002	556	556	00
2003	1040	1039	01
2004	841	814	27
2005	514	359	155

Source: District Consumer Redressal Forum, Mangalore.

Karnataka Lokayukta, Mangalore

The Karnataka Lokayukta Act came into existence in 1984. The Lokayukta is an competent authority having power to look into the administrative measures of public service officers on behalf of the State Government. It came into effect from

15-01-1986. Enquiry and Investigation of the Corruption Cases in the Government and public sectors, initiating the action against the guilty officers and report the matter to the Government, for further legal action, are the prime duties of Lokayukta Institution. Confidentiality and Secrecy are maintained about those who gives information to Lokayukta. If anybody files a false complaint they are punished. Anybody can lodge complaints to the Lokayukta against Chief Minister, Ministers,

Secretaries, and Members of Assembly. With due procedure they initiate actions after suitable investigation. In the process of investigation any injustice if brought to the notice of Lokayukta then they would be prosecuted, and appropriate legal actions also initiated against such officers who deliberately violate the law. At the same time a suitable report is also submitted to the immediate higher officers for further proceedings. If the actions taken is satisfied by the Lokayukta, the case will end up there only, otherwise a special and separate report would be submitted to the Governor. From 1995 to November 2005 the number of cases filed under the Prevention of Corruption Act with other details of Dakshina Kannada District are given below.

Table 10.40 : Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act Statistics

Year	No. of Reported Cases	No. of Disposal Cases	No. of Pending Cases
1991	78	78	00
1995	08	08	00
1996	05	05	00
1997	06	06	00
1998	07	07	00
1999	10	09	01
2000	08	04	04
2001	06	02	04
2002	04	03	01
2003	05	04	01
2004	04	01	03
2005	04	00	04
TOTAL	67	49	18

Source: Karnataka Lokayukta, Mangalore.
