

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Earlier period

The old ruling dynasties had a simple police system which was serving the purpose of maintaining law and order in a rigorous way. It was the duty of the Patel (headman) of the village or a group of villages to secure the village against thieves and robbers. He was an important figure in the village community and exercised the authority of a police magistrate, with the assistance of the *Talavar* (watchman) and cooperation of the villagers. There were *Kavalgars* (guards) in groups of villages, who performed police duties. The town assemblies administered law and order in their places and kept a watch on movement of suspicious persons coming into and leaving the towns. Treason against the ruler or the state was considered a heinous offence for which punishment was execution. It was found that some high officers were given the title of *droha-gharatta* (crusher of treason). The security administration was given a high importance. The overall responsibility for safety of person and property was entrusted to the local and district officers who had to preserve peace and order. There were also spies who sent reports to higher authorities. The governors and *Dandanayakas* (military commanders) were responsible for maintenance of law and order in their respective jurisdictions.

The *Patnada-Chavadi*, which was the headquarters of the police at the metropolis and supervised also the work of the police organisation from the village watchmen onwards, under the Wodeyars, was continued by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan also, with addition of a large number of spies to gather intelligence of every type. Later, under the administration of Dewan Purnaiya (1799-1811), the *Amildar* of each taluk was made the head of the police in his jurisdiction, and he disposed of all minor complaints. For protecting the life and property of the people, there were armed police officials called the *Kandachar* police.

In 1834, the British Commission promulgated a code under a special *hukumnama* which regulated the day-to-day duties of the *Kandachar*

police. This force was meant exclusively for attending to police duties during normal times, and it was required to assist also the defence forces during times of grave public disorders. The *Amildar* was assisted in his duties by a *Killedar*, *Daffedar*, *Hobdars* or *Shekdars*. In 1844, a Superintendent of Police was appointed with powers to recruit, transfer, promote and discharge all officials under him from the *Killedars* downwards. In 1873, the Deputy Commissioner was made the head of the police force in the district.

After rendition

After the rendition of the old Mysore State back to the Wodeyar royal family in 1881, the direction of the police force was at first in the hands of the Dewan, and the Deputy Commissioners of the district. In 1885, an officer was designated as the Inspector-General of Police. He was also Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics. An Assistant Commissioner of Police was appointed for each district and he acted under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. The *Amildars* and the Deputy *Amildars* continued to be the heads of the police force in their jurisdictions and were assisted by Police Inspectors and *Jamedars*. At the end of 1891, the Police Department was again reorganised, and a full-time Inspector-General of Police was appointed as the head of the Police Department. The Assistant Commissioners of Police were graded as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. The police force continued to consist of both the regular police, and the village police who were hereditary village servants. In 1901-02, the village police were provided with uniform and lances. The District Police comprised the Taluk Police and the District Reserve Police Force including the Armed Emergency Reserve. While Taluk Police were in charge of the various police stations for doing ordinary police duties, the Reserve Police Force was attached to the District Police Office. In the latter part of the year 1908-09, a separate Criminal Investigation Department was formed. A separate Railway Force was also organised. Each village was made responsible for local protection. In 1913, when the Police Department was further reorganised, *Jamedars* were replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

In 1921-22, the Criminal Investigation staff was also employed in helping the other officials in the process of enquiry into the history of *woddars* and other nomadic tribes in the then Kadur district, the cases of theft, house-breaking, counterfeiting currency notes, in Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore districts respectively. In 1931-32, the Police Force was further augmented. The police officers were trained at Vellore. The posts of Assistant Superintendent of Police, and an Inspector, working in the establishment for prevention of sandal wood-smuggling, were abolished and the whole establishment was placed under the control and supervision of local police and continued to work as a unit of ordinary

establishment. In 1939, a Constables' Training School was opened at Mysore wherein candidates recruited from the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur got trained there. A Scientific Laboratory in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bangalore, was sanctioned in 1951 and this greatly helped in the investigation and detection of many important cases.

After the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, in order to bring about uniformity in the police administration throughout the State, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted, and it came into force with effect from 2nd April, 1965. The functions, powers and administrative set-up of the police are now governed by this Act and the Rules made thereunder.

Law and Order situation

In recent years, there have been a few sporadic minor agitations by workers engaged in coffee plantations for redressal of their grievances. In 1968, there was a riot between two groups due to a disputed passage through a burial ground. In 1969, there was an agitation by college students of Chikmagalur, demanding reduction of prices of eatables in hotels. During the next year, college students of Chikmagalur and Birur protested by strike and procession against the selection of delegates for visiting Expo-70 in Japan. In 1971 also, there were two protest processions by college students, one against the burning of an Indian Aircraft at Lahore, and the other against appointment of a new lecturer in place of another.

The workers of, a factory at Tarikere, a coffee curing works at Chikmagalur and the Nathic Chowk coffee estate of Chikmagalur taluk went on a strike in 1971 to protest against the attitudes of their managements, and they resumed work after settling their matters amicably. In 1972, workers of a coffee curing works at Chikmagalur struck work for a few days and resumed duty after intervention by the Labour Department. During the same year, there were two other labour strikes, one by members of a mine union and the other by workers of a coffee plantation. In that year, there was also a three-day hunger-strike by about 12 students of a college at Chikmagalur, asking for filling up of certain vacancies of lecturers and for fulfilment of some other demands. In 1973, there were minor agitations and disturbances about prices of foodgrains; students of a college of Chikmagalur took out a protest procession and the plantation labourers of the district observed a one-day token strike to press their demands. There was tension between members of certain local clubs. During 1974, 1975 and 1976 also, there were some minor strikes and agitations by workers and students. In 1976, there was a dispute and tension between two groups at Chikmagalur. Peace Committees

were formed and preventive measures were taken to avoid breach of peace.

There were no disturbances and organised violences in the district during the years of 1977, 1978 and 1979, except some minor incidents of strikes by the labourers in industries, estates, and by college students. Prompt action and effective watch over the agitation was, however, maintained by the district police.

Cognisable Crimes

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six different categories for purposes of investigation, *viz.*, offences against State, serious offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons, minor offences against persons and property and offences not specified. The following table gives the number of crimes registered according to the above classification for some recent years.

Nature of crimes	Years				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	113	100	141	183	147
Serious offences against persons	362	289	394	407	434
Serious offences against persons and property or against property	312	372	350	346	424
Minor offences against persons	99	141	113	176	91
Minor offences against property	373	449	552	420	545
Other offences not specified	85	86	103	48	161
Total	1,344	1,437	1,653	1,580	1,802

Grave Crimes

The number of grave crimes committed in the district from 1975 to 1979 was as follows :

Nature of crimes	Number of cases during				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Murder	15	21	13	19	28
Dacoity	—	1	7	5	—
Robbery	3	2	10	7	11
House-breaking and theft	10	2	7	22	15
Ordinary theft	16	14	42	35	45
Total	44	40	79	88	99

The sub-joined statement gives classification of murders according to motives.

<i>Motive</i>	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Property dispute	1	3	7	—	3
Personal enmity or vendetta	—	—	—	—	2
Murder for gain	2	1	—	—	1
Sexual causes	4	3	1	1	2
Other causes	8	14	5	18	20
Total	15	21	13	19	28

The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly registered during the year 1979 was 146 as against 177 in 1978, 129 in 1977, 98 in 1976 and 109 in 1975.

Quinquennial yearly averages

The statement given hereunder shows the quinquennial yearly averages pertaining to various categories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1967 to 1971 and 1972 to 1976.

<i>Nature of crime</i>	<i>Quinquennial yearly average</i>	
	1967 to 1971	1972 to 1976
Cognisable crimes	592.0	780.4
Rioting	51.0	92.8
Murder	14.0	16.4
Kidnapping and abduction	28.0	3.6
Dacoity	0.8	2.8
Robbery	2.4	5.0
House-breaking and thefts	200.4	272.8
Cheating	1.4	13.6
Breach of trust	13.8	22.4

These figures indicate that there was an increase in the number of offences during the latter five-year period under all heads except the fourth one (kidnapping and abduction), and thus there was an upward trend on the whole.

Unnatural deaths

Unnatural deaths have to be reported under the law to the police, so that the real causes of the same can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for thorough *post-mortem* examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After this, the dead bodies are handed over to the relatives. The suicides reported were attributed mainly due to dejection in life or family quarrels and ailments. The table given below shows the incidence of unnatural deaths during some recent years.

<i>Category</i>	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Accidental drowning	32	52	61	70	77
Suicidal drowning	24	21	20	36	48
Suicidal hanging	21	8	11	11	21
Snake bites	2	3	2	4	5
Attack by wild beasts	—	6	1	—	—
Burns	7	10	11	4	14
Electric shocks	3	5	—	1	3
Lightning	—	—	2	—	—
Motor accidents	29	42	43	53	—
Rail accidents	—	1	—	—	—
Fall from height	1	25	23	2	—
Crushed by weight	4	3	8	3	—
Gunshot	2	1	1	2	—
Poisoning	68	61	48	34	20
Other cases	131	99	93	132	157
Total	324	337	324	352	387

Motor vehicles offences

The number of cases put up for trial in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act was as follows in recent years.

<i>Category</i>	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Over-speeding	29	36	32	28	52
Driving without driving licence	245	296	370	295	389
Over-loading	697	725	673	560	271
Miscellaneous	1,146	902	818	855	1,499
Total	2,117	1,959	1,893	1,738	2,211

The subjoined table gives figures of motor accidents for the past few years.

<i>Category of vehicles</i>	<i>During</i>				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Motor cars	17	26	20	33	35
Motor buses	32	29	10	38	44
Motor lorries	17	67	16	91	82
Motor cycles and scooters	23	27	25	31	16
Jeeps	13	10	12	24	22
Other vehicles	7	18	17	33	36
Total	109	177	100	250	235

The number of persons killed and injured due to road accidents during recent years were as follows.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>During</i>				
	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>
Persons killed	75	42	239	57	34
Persons injured	27	254	43	—	390

Detection of cognisable crimes

Detection of crimes depends upon circumstances of cases and calls for scientific approach and perseverance. Hence the percentage of detections of cognisable crimes varies every year. The percentage of detection of grave crimes for some recent years were as given below.

<i>Name of crime</i>	<i>During</i>				
	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>
Murder	73	63	75	16	23
Dacoity	—	—	29	3	—
Robbery	—	—	30	4	8
House breaking and theft	20	—	29	5	1
Ordinary thefts	57	28	69	18	25

Investigation was refused under Section 157 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 14 cases in 1974, 12 in 1975, 7 in 1976, 9 in 1977, 2 in 1978 and 6 in 1979, as the properties involved were un-identifiable and trivial in nature.

The position in regard to sessions cases as at the end of 1979 was as follows.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number pending carried forward</i>	<i>Number committed to sessions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Acquitted</i>	<i>Pending trial</i>
1979	3	35	38	4	28	6

Property lost and recovered

The total value of properties lost and recovered after investigations during some recent years was as noted hereunder.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of property in Rs.</i>		<i>Recovery Percentage</i>
	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Recovered</i>	
1975	5,04,389	2,54,534	51
1976	6,73,498	4,45,902	66
1977	8,84,165	5,39,994	62
1978	10,67,439	6,46,866	61
1979	17,36,709	11,22,204	65

Disposal of cases

The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the past few years was as follows.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>During</i>				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
No. of cases decided by courts	896	951	120	911	1,139
No. of cases which ended in conviction	310	325	308	262	270
No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge	363	406	412	375	577
No. of cases compounded	161	146	181	258	272
No. of cases other wise disposed of	21	41	—	16	20
Percentage of convictions	42%	45%	43%	29%	23%

Security cases

The number of security cases put up in the district during 1978 was 55 under Section 109 and 40 under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The corresponding figures for 1979 were 76 and 29.

Habitual offenders

The Karnataka Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences indicated in the Act are classified as habitual offenders. They are expected to notify their residence to the police whenever they go out of the district. There were 70 such habitual offenders in the district at the end of 1979.

Descriptive particulars of the out-of-view criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and the criminal intelligence gazettes. Whenever needed, simultaneous raids are conducted by the local police in co-ordination with the police of the border districts to spot out the out-of-view criminals and also to round up the suspects. The subordinate police staff are encouraged with suitable rewards for tracing the out-of-view criminals. History sheets are maintained at all the police stations and at the District Crime Records Bureau about the previous convicts, absconders, boot-leggers and rowdies. In order to have control over their criminal activities, frequent physical checks are conducted.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Chikmagalur district with effect from 1st July 1949 under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. It was lifted with effect from 15th October 1967. Under the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, the District Police were in charge of the work of enforcement of prohibition. A District Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was also functioning for the purpose. The following tables show the

nature and number of cases booked and fines levied and realised in the district during some years prior to discontinuance of prohibition.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Illicit distillation</i>	<i>Possession of liquor</i>	<i>Drun^heness</i>	<i>Total No. of cases booked</i>
1965	227	1,078	898	2,203
1966	328	1,117	654	2,099
1967 upto 15-10-1967)	120	1,100	332	1,552

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of fines levied Rs.</i>	<i>Amount of fines recovered Rs.</i>
1965	51,364	36,249
1966	43,379	25,349
1967 (upto 15-10-1967)	24,316	21,950

Suppression of immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff have been appointed to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents of Police of Chikmagalur and Tarikere subdivisions are the special officers for the purpose of dealing with offences under this Act. The following statement shows particulars of cases booked under the Act in the district during some recent years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of cases booked</i>	<i>Number of cases which ended in conviction</i>	<i>Number of cases acquitted</i>
1973	12	12	—
1974	—	—	—
1975	10	10	—
1976	8	8	—
1977	7	7	—
1978	1	1	—
1979	3	2	1

Smuggling of Sandal wood

Smuggling of sandal wood is suspected to be done from Tarikere, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere, Koppa, Sringeri and Chikmagalur taluks. There is a Police Forest Cell at the State-Level with its headquarters at Bangalore and there is no branch in the district. The following is the quantity of smuggled sandal wood of Chikmagalur district traced with its cost during some recent years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>Kgs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1972	2,101	1,26,060
1973	94	5,640
1974	2,329	1,39,740
1975	2,472	1,48,320
1976	4,755	2,85,300
1977	N.A.	3,63,776
1978	N.A.	4,07,254
1979	N.A.	4,93,327

N.A. = Not available.

Organisation of District Police

The Superintendent of Police, Chikmagalur, is the officer in charge of the police administration of the entire district. He works directly under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Mangalore, who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Magistrate, and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police in so far as law and order matters are concerned, and has to enforce law and order through the police. He has to take regulatory and penal actions for the purpose. The Superintendent of Police is responsible for all matters relating to the Police Department, its internal management and economy, maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performances of all police duties in the district. He has to ensure prevention, investigation and detection of crimes and has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For the purposes of police administration, the district is divided into two subdivisions with headquarters at Chikmagalur and Tarikere respectively. The Chikmagalur Sub-Division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and has two circles, viz., Chikmagalur and Mudigere. The Tarikere Sub-Division is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, and it consists of three circles, namely, Tarikere, Koppa and Kadur. A Circle Inspector of Police is in charge of each circle which comprises three or four police stations. The Circle Inspectors have to guide and supervise the work of Sub-Inspectors of Police who are in charge of police stations. They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their circles. The Sub-Inspectors, who are responsible for efficient working of police stations have to maintain law and order and also attend to prevention and detection of crimes occurring in their respective jurisdictions. There were 24 Sub-Inspectors in the district and the break-up of this number was as follows:

In charge of Police Stations	..	21*
Special Branch	..	1
District Scientific Aid	..	1
District Crime Record Bureau	..	1
		<hr/>
Total	..	24

The 20 police stations are located at the following places:

<i>Circle</i>	<i>Police Stations</i>
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur Town, Basavanahalli, Chikmagalur Rural
Mudigere	Mudigere, Aldur, Banakal, Kalasa, Kudremukh
Koppa	Koppa, Sringeri, Narasimharajapura
Tarikere	Tarikere, Lingadahalli, Lakkavalli, Ajjampura
Kadur	Kadur, Birur, Panchanahalli, Yagati, Sakrepatna

There are five police out-posts in the district. A head-constable is in charge of each of them.

The Superintendent of Police has to inspect annually once each of the subdivision offices, circle offices, police stations and out-posts and also the District Crime Record Bureau, District Armed Reserve Force and District Police Headquarters. The Deputy Superintendent of Police has to inspect once in a year each of the circle offices, police stations and out-posts in his jurisdiction. The Circle Inspector in his turn has to inspect once in every half year each of the Police stations, and out-posts in his jurisdiction. At the end of 1979, the police force in the the district was provided with five vans, ten jeeps, two motor cycles, one matador tempo and one station wagon.

Strength of Police Force

The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force (permanent and temporary) including the District Armed Reserve, is shown in the statement given below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>As on 31st December 1979</i>
1	2	3
1	Superintendent of Police	1
2	Deputy Superintendents of Police	2
3	Circle Inspectors of Police	5
4	Sub-Inspectors	24
5	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3
6	Head Constables	84
7	Constables	424
	Total	<hr/> 543 <hr/>

*Kudremukh Police Station contains two Sub-Inspectors, one for Law and Order and another for Crime.

1	2	3
Armed Reserve Police		
1	Inspectors	1
2	Sub-Inspectors	3
3	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	5
4	Armed Head Constables	26
5	Armed Police Constables	144
	Total	179
Radio staff		
1	Sub-Inspectors	3
2	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3
3	Head Constables	19
4	Police Constables	10
	Total	35
	Grand Total	757

Crime Record Bureau

There is a District Crime Record Bureau working under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police, Chikmagalur. It serves as the agency for collecting particulars about crimes and criminals, and for maintaining records about criminals. It disseminates the information to police officers in and outside the district.

Special Branch

A unit named as District Special Branch is attached to the District Police Office. It is directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police. It has to collect intelligence concerning political, communal, social, criminal and any other matters of importance. In this section, there are one Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and one police constable.

There is an anti-corruption squad consisting of one Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and one police constable, at Chikmagalur. There is a Remand Home at Chikmagalur with separate staff, set up with the objective of rehabilitating delinquent, victimised, destitute or orphan children (see ch. XVII).

Civil Right Enforcement Cell

'Untouchability' offences are treated as grave crimes requiring an officer not below the rank of an Inspector of Police to investigate. Every police station in the State has been instructed to maintain in a register a list of Harijan colonies. All beat constables and head constables have been instructed to visit Harijan colonies periodically, for making enquiries of occurrence of incidents, if any. Senior officers also including the Superintendent of Police have been asked to visit the Harijan colonies periodi-

cally. In 1974, a Special Cell called the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was created in the State Criminal Investigation Department in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, for strict enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and for dealing effectively with cases of harassment of Harijans.

Police Welfare

The Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, head-constables and constables are now given washing/clothing/dress allowances at uniform rates of Rs 6 in cities and Rs 4 in mofussil places, per month. For the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, an annual uniform allowance of Rs 100 is granted. The police officers and some police officials are provided with residential quarters. A Policemen's Co-operative Society is being run for providing food-grains etc. at fair prices. There is also a Police Benevolent Fund being collected from the police staff which helps police personnel in various ways. A nursery school is maintained for policemen's children at Chikmagalur. Midday meals are provided to the children here for which an average sum of Rs 12 per head per month is being paid by the Police Department. There is a Police Welfare Centre at the police lines at Chikmagalur. It has a library and facilities for holding functions. It provides also lodging for police personnel visiting Chikmagalur.

Cost of Police Force

The amount of expenditure incurred for maintenance of the police force in the district during some recent years was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs.</i>
1972-73	18,06,043
1973-74	19,46,663
1974-75	25,71,470
1975-76	27,23,254
1976-77	33,98,518
1977-78	39,05,389
1978-79	38,95,276
1979-80	41,59,548

There is no fire-fighting unit of the State Directorate of Fire Force, in the Chikmagalur District.

Home Guards

The first unit of Home Guards was started at Chikmagalur in June 1964. By 1979, the district had 13 units, seven of which were at the taluk headquarters towns, and the rest in other places. Each unit has one unit officer. Enrolment in Home Guards is voluntary. The position since inception to 1979, is shown by the following statement.

Sl. No.	Unit	Year of establishment	Home Guards		Total
			Number trained	Number untrained	
1	Chikmagalur	1964	49	35	84
2	Kadur	1966	46	24	70
3	Birur	1966	40	30	70
4	Tarikere	1966	45	25	70
5	Lingadahalli	1969	35	—	35
6	Sringeri	1969	31	4	35
7	Ajjampura	1969	56	—	56
8	Koppa	1970	20	15	35
9	Narasimharajapura	1971	25	10	35
10	Mudigere	1971	35	—	35
11	Hochihalli	1973	35	—	35
12	Javuru	1974	45	10	55
13	Katiganere	1976	45	10	55
Total			507	163	670

The Home Guards Organisation imparts training to its members in physical education, drill with arms, use of weapons, civil defence, fire-fighting, first aid and leadership in such work, and also instils a spirit of discipline and service in its members who came from different walks of life. Selected Home Guards are given advanced training in Bangalore. The Home Guards of the district have helped in extinguishing fires in near and distant places and in saving lives and properties. They assist the law and order authorities in maintaining peace and order when necessary on occasions like general elections, taluk board and municipal elections, Republic Day and Independence Day Celebrations, *jatras* and festival days, sports meets, service camps, conferences, etc., They also take interest in athletics and sports.

There is a Commandant of Home Guards for the district as a whole who is assisted by an Adjutant, two Staff Officers, one Quarter Master, 46 JCOs, 104 NCOs. The expenditure on the Home Guard Organisation in the district during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs 2,69,269 and Rs 2,17,162 respectively.

Village Defence Parties

Village defence parties are constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. The important purposes and functions of these bodies are (1) aiding the police in matters of internal security, watch-and-ward patrolling and guarding, prevention of crimes, protection of persons and properties and maintenance of public order in the village, (2) assisting, when necessary, as an emergency labour force, the armed force and other

agencies responsible for maintenance of communications and essential services, and (3) conveying timely information to the proper authorities about local events and occurrences of significance and about movements of any suspicious characters. As in 1979, such village defence parties were formed and were working in places of the district. The Government decided to dispense with the services of Police Patels and appoint *Dalapatis* in their place. From 14th March 1977, upto end of 1979, 361 *Dalapatis* were appointed covering 879 villages in the district, under the Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act and the Rules made thereunder. These *Dalapatis* perform the duties of Police Patels. Their services are being utilised also during patrolling of rural areas and railway tracks.

Railway Police

The Railway Police force in Chikmagalur district consists of one head-constable and eight constables. There is a Railway Police Out-Post at Birur, and no Railway Police Station as such in the district.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

There is a District Sub-jail at Chikmagalur and there are two Taluk Sub-jails, one at Narasimharajapura and the other at Tarikere. The Inspector-General of Prisons in Karnataka, Bangalore, exercises general control over these sub-jails which are supervised by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

District Sub-jail, Chikmagalur

The District Sub-jail at Chikmagalur was established in 1913. As in 1979, it had a capacity to accommodate 102 prisoners at a time.

Prisoners in the State are lodged in A, B and C classes. There is provision for only C class short-term prisoners in this District Sub-jail. Those sentenced to a term below three months and under trial prisoners, and those who are detained under the Security Act, civil prisoners, etc., are lodged in this Sub-jail. Long-term prisoners and those sentenced to death are sent to the Central Prison at Bangalore.

There is a small garden attached to the Sub-jail. Vegetables grown therein with prison labour are issued to the prisoners. The receipts from gardening during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 817-00, Rs 591-00 and Rs 1,615-00 respectively. The expenditure incurred on this Sub-jail during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 71,265, Rs 99,963 and Rs 1,28,945.

Taluk Sub-jail, Tarikere

The Taluk Sub-jail at Tarikere was set up in 1940. It is located in the quadrangle of the Taluk Office. It has a capacity for 21 inmates at a time. The taluk Sheristedar of the Revenue Department functions

as the Jailor for carrying on the administration of this Taluk Sub-jail. A Head Warder of the Prisons Department assists him. Prisoners sentenced upto 15 days are kept here. The expenditure including the cost of prisoners' diet and the establishment during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 19,718, Rs 20,166 and Rs 18,114 respectively.

Taluk Sub-jail, Narasimharajapura

The Taluk Sub-jail at Narasimharajapura was brought into existence in 1940. It is located in the court premises, and has a capacity of 32 inmates at a time. The taluk Sheristedar of the Revenue Department functions as its Jailor. Prisoners sentenced upto 15 days are confined here. The expenditure including the cost of prisoners' diet and establishment during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 8,001, Rs 11,955 and Rs 13,117 respectively.

Amenities to prisoners

A prison *panchayat* system has been introduced for helping to settle grievances of prisoners and for providing amenities as per rules. There is a Board of Visitors for each of the Sub-jails. A separate ward is provided for sick prisoners. The District Surgeon, Chikmagalur, and the Assistant Surgeons of the local Government Hospitals at Tarikere and Narasimharajapura are the visiting Medical Officers of the District Sub-jail and Taluk Sub-jails respectively. Lectures on morality are arranged often for the benefit of the prisoners. They are encouraged to play games and sing *bhajans*. Books, magazines and newspapers are also provided to them. The literate prisoners are induced to teach the illiterate inmates. The prisoners are given special meals on important national and festival days. They are permitted to correspond with their relatives and well-wishers. As the period of confinements in these sub-jails is very short, all the various reformatory measures are not introduced in them.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In olden days, the king was the supreme authority of justice. The aggrieved parties in momentous and serious cases could appeal to him. It was also the practice to bring to his personal notice the most important cases. With the help of his counsellors, he heard or tried those cases which he thought fit for his so doing, in his open court. An upright ruler was acting impartially even in cases in which his own relatives were involved. The king appointed high judicial officers who were to decide cases of civil and criminal nature, and also to adjudge morals. It was also their duty to check disloyalty to the throne and to see to the proper administration of charitable endowments. The *Dandanayakas* (commanders of units of armed forces) and the chiefs of the *nadus* also exercised magisterial and judicial powers of control, and meted out punishments. Some of the officers were designated as *Dharmadhikaranas*

or *Dharmakaranikas* who enquired into revenue, land and other property disputes and criminal cases, and administered justice.

Actually, there were very few civil cases to be settled by the king's court or by the chief judicial officers. In practice, the responsibility for settlement of disputes developed primarily on the village and town assemblies. Their function in this respect was mainly adjudication. Disputes and questions had to be decided generally on the evidence of the leading men of the locality. When important disputes about boundaries of lands arose, the officers of the *nadu* and leading citizens inspected the properties, heard evidence and gave decisions in the matters. Deliberations were carried on until a consensus or a compromise was reached. The decisions were recorded, and it was incumbent on the parties concerned to accept the award and act according to it. In social and professional matters concerning castes and communities, at local levels, the *kula* (clan), the *shreni* (trade guild), the *puga* (corporation of a functional caste or an occupation) and leading residents of the place used to act as local courts. The officers of the king could intervene when necessary. In the administration of justice, local customs and privileges of castes, guilds, corporations, etc., were also taken into consideration, and any infringement of a recognised law or usage was visited with heavy penalties. In trials concerning serious offences such as treachery or disloyalty to the throne, assault or other violent acts, sometimes ordeals were resorted to. At times, criminal justice was dispensed in a rough and ready manner.

The Hoysalas followed mostly the system of administration of justice handed down by the Gangas and the Chalukyas. The village assembly of heads of families of a village performed several public duties of which the adjudication of civil and criminal cases pertaining to their jurisdiction was also one. The Governors, who had control over provinces, were in charge of maintaining peace in their respective areas. During the times of the Vijayanagar kings, the imperial court was assisted by elders of the village, town or *nadu*. Governors, *adhikari* (imperial official) or the feudatory chief administered justice at local level. Justice was based on traditional regulations as set forth by the ancient law-givers. Penalties imposed on guilty persons were severe and deterrent in nature.

Under Keladi Nayakas

During the period of Keladi Nayakas, the king was the highest judicial authority, as during earlier periods. Rewards were given to those who assisted in tracking down criminals. According to the "Shivatatt-varatnakara" of Keladi Basavaraja, the ruler had to decide cases impartially in consultation with learned counsellors. As he could not attend to this work personally, learned men had to be authorised to preside

over the trials of cases. The book gives an interesting account of the ways of detecting guilty persons, about deciding cases in which witnesses could not be found, disputes relating to properties, land boundaries, etc., and punishments to be meted out. The provincial officers had their own courts. The *panchayats*, the temple trustees, the caste elders, the heads of monasteries and merchants-guilds had power to administer justice in their own spheres. Foreign travellers have spoken highly of the law and order situation, which was maintained stringently, during the rule of the Keladi Nayakas.

During later period

Under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, administration of justice was mainly a local concern. The revenue officers acted also as judges. It was the duty of the *Amils* to investigate serious criminal cases and report to higher authorities for decision. During the regime of Dewan Purnaiya and thereafter also, due regard was paid to age-old institutions and doctrines of Hindu Law. Matters were usually determined according to earlier precedents and practices. The administration of civil justice was conducted in a manner analogous to that of criminal justice. As per the proposal of Purnaiya, a separate department of justice was constituted at Mysore. It consisted of two *Bakshis* as judges, two *Sheristedars* and six persons of respectability called *Panchayatdars* who formed a standing *Panchayat* with one Pandit and one *Qazi*. In this court, both civil and criminal cases were heard. Matters relating to caste or community were referred for decision to the Pandit or *Qazi* as the case may be, who was aided by a *Panchayat* of such individuals as were considered competent. In the taluks also, the parties to a dispute either nominated a *Panchayat* of individuals of their choice themselves for the purpose of adjudication and agree to abide by their decision, or they applied to the taluk authorities who ordered a *Panchayat* usually composed of the *Killedar* and two or three of the principal *Yajamans* and *Shettis*, and the matter was settled as they decided. In cases of serious difficulty or in important cases when life or liberty of a prisoner was concerned, the case was fixed for final hearing before the Dewan who pronounced his decision in consultation with the Resident. The penalty of death was inflicted only in cases of murder and plunder. Theft and robbery were punished with imprisonment and hard labour in proportion to the seriousness of crimes.

Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer, who headed the administration from 1883 to 1901, elaborated the system of judicial administration which won a high reputation in the country. In 1884, a plurality of judges was introduced in the Chief Court. In cases where traditional laws and customs were not applicable, the courts were to act according to justice, equity and good conscience. In 1887, a system of trial by jury was introduced in sessions cases. Under the Chief Court were District Courts, Subordinate

Judges' Courts and Munsiffs' Courts on the civil side, and Courts of Sessions, District Magistrates and Magistrates of the First, Second, and Third Classes on the criminal side. In 1895, the District Court of Shimoga had jurisdiction over Chikmagalur district also.

Background of present pattern

The present pattern of administration of justice is evolved out of many changes which were introduced from time to time, having regard to the requirements of the public. In 1919, a scheme for the separation of judicial functions from the executive ones was introduced in the districts of Shimoga and Bangalore and it was extended to other districts later on. Under this scheme, the revenue officers were divested of judicial functions and a separate magistracy was constituted. A stationery magistrate of the rank of a Munsiff was appointed for every two or three taluks for disposing of second and third class cases, and a magistrate of the status of a subordinate judge was appointed at the district headquarters for trying first class cases. These special magistrates formed a separate branch of the judicial service. The Assistant Commissioners and the Amildars no longer tried criminal cases, but they were *ex-officio* magistrates and exercised only the police powers connected with the maintenance of law and order. The Deputy Commissioner continued to have the powers of district magistrate. The objective of the scheme was, *inter alia*, to obtain speedier disposal of criminal cases and more efficient performance of the revenue work. The new arrangement was a decided improvement upon the old system. This introduced separation at the trial stage. But the magistrates continued to be under the control of the District Magistrates till 1956, when the position was changed.

Separation of judiciary from executive

The administration and control over all the Magistrates' Courts in the district had been vested till 1st June 1956 in the District Magistrate (who was also the Deputy Commissioner). But from that date, separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought into force, and the Magistrates' Courts came under the control of Judicial District Magistrate who exercised also general administrative supervision over them. The Civil Judges were being appointed as Judicial District Magistrates by the State Government. The Sessions Judge inspected the court of the Judicial District Magistrate as a nominee of the High Court. The functions of the judicial magistrates and executive magistrates have been separately shown in the schedule attached to the Government Order dated 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, when it was introduced in 1956, was designed within the then existing framework of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was an arrangement whereby

all the functions of a magistrate were divided between two sets of magistrates, namely, judicial magistrates and executive magistrates. The judicial functions were entrusted to the judicial magistrates while the executive functions were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinate revenue officers. Later on, the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code itself by a State amendment, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1965.

District Court, Chikmagalur

Prior to 1st November 1965, there was no District Court at Chikmagalur. Till then, the District Court at Shimoga had jurisdiction over the three districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga. A separate District Court was established at Chikmagalur from 1st November 1965. It has jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. The District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur, is the highest judicial authority in the district, and the District Court is the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction within the limits of the area. As the head of administration of justice in the district, the District and Sessions Judge exercises control over all the civil and criminal courts in the district.

The District Court entertains and hears appeals in respect of decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000. The District Judge also entertains and tries civil cases under some special enactments. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court. A spacious composite court building constructed near the Deputy Commissioner's Office in the centre of Chikmagalur town, houses the various courts at Chikmagalur.

Civil Judge's Court, Chikmagalur

When the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced in the year 1956, a Civil Judge's Court was established at Chikmagalur on 1st June 1956. The Civil Judge had also the duties of judicial District Magistrate and was designated as "Civil Judge-cum-District Magistrate". After the enactment of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1965, with effect from 1st November 1965, the functions of the Judicial District Magistrate were vested in the Sessions Judge, and the Civil Judge was relieved of criminal work.

The Civil Judge's Court at Chikmagalur had jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district in respect of all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature. The Civil Judge entertains and hears appeals in respect of decrees and orders passed by the Munsiffs in original suits and proceedings of a civil nature, having unlimited jurisdiction for original suits, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and also decides cases relating to insolvency, pecuniary small causes, guardians and wards, matrimony,

elections to municipalities, etc. The Civil Judges were appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

Sessions Court, Chikmagalur

The Sessions Court at Shimoga had formerly jurisdiction over Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga districts. A separate Sessions Court started functioning at Chikmagalur from 1st November 1965. It has jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. The District Judge himself is the Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge conducts trials of sessions-cases committed to the Sessions Court, and also hears appeals preferred in respect of orders passed by subordinate Magistrates in the district. He is vested with the powers of Judicial District Magistrate. As such, he exercises general administrative superintendence and control over the Judicial Magistrates in the district, in addition to special powers pertaining to revision and transfer of cases. He entertains also cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Courts of Munsiffs and Judicial Magistrates

There are four Courts of Munsiffs and Judicial Magistrates, First Class, in Chikmagalur district, one each at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere and Narasimharajapura. At Chikmagalur, there is also a Court of Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, (II Court), attached to the Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Chikmagalur. This court was added recently in 1976. All these five courts are combined courts and as such deal with both civil and criminal cases. As civil courts (i.e., Munsiffs' Courts), they try original suits and other proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. As criminal courts, they have powers as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. The territorial jurisdiction of the above-mentioned court at Chikmagalur covers the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudigere. The courts at Tarikere and Kadur have jurisdiction over their respective taluks, while the jurisdiction of the court at Narasimharajapura extends to the three taluks of Narasimharajapura, Koppa and Sringeri.

Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Chikmagalur

A Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate was set up at Chikmagalur with effect from 1st April 1974. Its rank was above that of a Civil Judge and below that of a District and Sessions Judge. The Chief Judicial Magistrate had jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district in respect of criminal cases. He was also empowered to transfer criminal cases within his territorial jurisdiction. On 15th July 1976, his court was merged with the Civil Judge's Court and the combined court was redesignated as the Court of Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, with jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters respectively in the entire district of Chikmagalur. There is no separate juvenile court in this

district, but the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chikmagalur, is empowered to try cases of juvenile offenders arising in the district.

Land Tribunals

Formerly, the courts of Munsiffs at Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura, Tarikere and Kadur were dealing with cases coming under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. The Munsiff's Court at Chikmagalur had territorial jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks, whereas the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura had jurisdiction over the three taluks of Narasimharajapura, Koppa and Sringeri and the Munsiff's Courts at Tarikere and Kadur over their respective taluks. Later, their jurisdiction as Land Tribunals ceased. On 13th December 1967, a separate Land Tribunal was constituted at Narasimharajapura (sitting at Koppa) for the whole of Chikmagalur district. On 13th January 1970, it was redesignated as Additional Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Narasimharajapura. This Land Tribunal was abolished with effect from 28th February 1973, and all the cases under the Land Reforms Act were transferred to the revenue side. During 1974, a separate Land Tribunal was formed for each taluk with the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division as its Chairman and the Member of Legislative Assembly as one its other members.

Executive Magistrates

Some executive officers of the Revenue Department are *ex-officio* executive magistrates having responsibilities for maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction, for which purpose they can give directions to the police force. While the Deputy Commissioner is the District Magistrate, the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate. Similarly, the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers, i.e., Assistant Commissioners of the Sub-Divisions are the *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates and the Tahsildars are *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates. They exercise their magisterial powers under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate (see Ch. X).

Bar Associations

There are four Bar Associations functioning in the district at Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Kadur and Narasimharajapura. As in 1980, there were 87 lawyers practising at these places (Chikmagalur 48, Tarikere 16, Kadur 12, and Narasimharajapura 11). These Bar Associations are also equipped with libraries for the use of lawyers. During 1979-80, the State Government has given a total grant of Rs. 1,850 to these associations.

TABLE 1.

Statement showing number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District as in 1974-75

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Refiled Remanded or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	1	1	1	3	2	—	2	1	10,656	2,04,657
Civil Judge's Court	104	78	—	182	79	1	80	102	1,29,587	80,737
Munsiffs' Courts	873	1,016	50	1,939	973	4	977	962	1,30,340	4,32,782
Total	978	1,095	51	2,124	1,054	5	1,059	1,065	2,70,583	7,18,176
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	35	39	—	74	—	1	35	38	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	105	61	1	167	—	—	64	103	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,279	167	5	5,451	—	66	174	5,211	—	—
Total	5,419	267	6	5,692	—	67	273	5,352	—	—

Source: Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Karnataka State for 1974-75 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE II

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in the various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1974-75

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Sessions Court	4	64	68	61 1 Transferred	6	803	2,272
Magistrate's Court	1,256	4,656	5,912	4,371 477 Transferred	1,064	1,30,800	39,729
Total	1,260	4,720	5,980	4,910	1,070	1,31,603	42,001
Miscellaneous Criminal Cases							
Sessions Court	2	30	32	31	1	—	—
Magistrate's Court	76	425	501	446	55	—	—
Total	78	455	533	477	56	—	—

Source: Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Karnataka State for 1974-75 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE III

Statement showing the number of original suits of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various Courts of Chikmagalur District for the year 1975-76

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Refiled remanded or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5,005	2,46,919
Civil Judges' Courts	102	65	3	170	—	—	66	104	10,941	1,13,736
Munsiffs' Courts	962	757	40	1,759	—	1	954	804	1,00,102	5,30,385
Total	1,065	822	43	1,930	—	1	1,021	908	1,16,048	8,91,040
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	38	61	—	99	97	2	57	40	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	103	39	1	143	143	—	71	72	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,211	159	2	5,372	5,372	—	143	5,229	—	—
Total	5,352	259	3	5,614	5,612	2	271	5,341	—	—

Source : Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Karnataka State for the year 1975-76 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE IV

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in the various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1975-76

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
						Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	6	28	34	25	5	2,187	3,085
				4 Transferred			
Magistrate's Court	1,064	5,191	6,255	5,107	1,145	91,165	1,69,459
				3 Transferred			
Total	1,070	5,219	6,289	5,139	1,150	93,352	1,72,544
Miscellaneous Criminal Cases							
Sessions Court	1	51	52	49	3	—	—
Magistrate's Court	55	318	373	314	59	—	—
Total	56	369	425	363	62	—	—

Source : Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Karnataka State for 1975-76 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE V

Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District as in 1978-79

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	No. Refiled or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	—	1	49	50	38	2	40	10	12,721	13,14,354
Civil Judge's Court	163	127	5	295	68	49	117	178	2,32,807	1,64,646
Munsiffs' Courts	1,208	1,123	30	2,361	1,150	—	1,150	1,211	1,68,832	8,08,065
Total	1,371	1,251	84	2,706	1,256	51	1,307	1,399	4,14,360	22,87,065
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	69	192	—	261	139	7	146	115	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	481	539	6	1,026	570	49	619	407	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,863	1,272	4	7,139	1,221	65	1,286	5,853	—	—
Total	6,413	2,003	10	8,426	1,930	121	2,051	6,375	—	—

Source : Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

TABLE VI

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1978-79

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
						Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	2	28	30	25	5	875	—
Magistrate's Court	1,458	6,415	7,873	6,431	1,442	3,50,138	3,91,471
Total	1,460	6,443	7,903	6,456	1,447	3,51,013	3,91,471
Sessions Court	10	149	159	121	38	—	—
Magistrate's Court	120	560	680	540	140	—	—
Total	130	709	839	661	178	—	—

Source: Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

TABLE VII

Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District as in 1979-80

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	No. Refiled or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	10	—	13	23	5	2	7	16	15,903	3,98,450
Civil Judge's Court	178	106	10	294	92	—	92	202	3,31,301	1,77,639
Munsiffs' Courts	1,211	1,215	36	2,462	1,013	3	1,016	1,446	5,30,281	9,16,406
Total	1,399	1,321	59	2,779	1,110	5	1,115	1,664	8,77,485	14,92,495
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	115	156	6	277	113	1	114	163	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	407	666	16	1,089	531	—	531	558	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,853	1,399	9	7,261	1,148	39	1,187	6,074	—	—
Total	6,375	2,221	31	8,627	1,792	40	1,832	6,795	—	—

Source: Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

TABLE VIII

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1979-80

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
						Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	5	34	39	31	8	1188	2139
Magistrate's Court	1,442	8,776	10,218	8,182	2,036	5,607,41	11,10,300
Total	1,447	8,810	10,257	8,213	2,044	5,61,929	11,12,439
Sessions Court	38	131	169	122	47	—	—
Magistrate's Court	140	473	613	496	117	—	—
Total	178	604	782	618	164	—	—

Source : Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.