

CHAPTER X  
**LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE**

As recorded in the epigraphas, as in the other places of the state, law was strictly enforced in Mandya district. During the Ganga period, the 'Dharmadhyaksha' , 'Dharmadhikari' and the 'Rajyadhayakhsa', dispensed justice, being judges. Revenue disputes were settled by 'Dharmakaranikas' . General disputes were settled at the village or town councils. In the absence of evidence, disputes were redressed through 'Divya Pramaana' , which meant that the convict would be given a scare that his hand would be dipped in boiling ghee or he would be made to hold a hot iron rod, to make him speak the truth. Besides, he was made to swear in the presence of God. The epigraphical references found in the 1275 edict of Doddagarudanahalli of Mandya Taluk regarding the village border dispute "Kannayanu Divya Hididu Gedda" as well as in the 1654 copper plate of Guttala - "Devatarchana Hakkige Sambandhisida Tuppada Dristha Pavada" subscribe to this.

Before orderly administration came into existence in the district rural law was in force. People used to resolve their daily disputes among themselves. This decision used to be resolved at different levels. The disputes which were not being resolved at village primary level, used to go to Inter village and Hobli level, and if unsolved, they used to be resolved by a judge in the Royal Court . Such a dispute used to be of a very serious nature. Normally the village senior citizens used to resolve all disputes. Leaders of the rural areas who decided cases generally used to belong to different castes of the society, different subsects and also to different areas. To be called a Judge, one had to have education, personal charisma and also good expression. Many times it used to be a hereditary post. A group of such seniors used to be called as "Panchayathi Katte"

The subject that used to go to Arbitrator used to be of various verities. The disputes used to be of property; not releasing water to the land; to running the cart on the crop grown on the farm, stealing coconuts, goat and sheep, ornaments, raping of girls, extra marital relationship of married persons, domestic quarrels, usage of bad words etc., A person who was subjected to injustice used to complain to the leader of the village who used to discuss the complaint with other senior leaders and if necessary they used to publicise widely by tom-toming. Normally public places like a peepal tree, Temple, the front yard of the residence of the village head or Panchayithi Kattu (where Grama Panchayat meets) used to be the places where the Panchayat met. Generally it used to be in the evenings and they used to consider the lamp as witness. This was to avoid the heat of the day. Cases were decided only on auspicious days. On New moon days, Full Moon days and eclipse days Panchayithi Kattu did not meet.

The disputes which were not settled here were sent to "Mel Panchayat" (higher court) where senior citizens of surrounding villages gathered. Generally at this stage all disputes were settled. But those which were not settled here also were referred to "Kattemanu". The best example of such Kattemanu was the Taggahalli of Maddur taluk. Like wise, the Dudda village of Maddur taluk is supposed to have been a 'Kattemanu' with 24 villages under its jurisdiction. There used to be a judge for each 'Kattemanu'. Generally he would be a prominent personality who used to be selected to hold that post by several heads of surrounding villages. Sometimes it used to be a hereditary post also. 'Kattemanu' was revered by all and rarely were cases unsolved here. But those that were not redressed, used to be sent to the royal administration and later to regular courts. People considered it a matter of shame either to go to the Panchayatikattu or be fined there. They would be socially boycotted. The legal administration generally functioned on the moral, ethical and philosophical background of persons. In the Hindu Legal system, the king used to be the fountainhead of justice. He periodically occupied the seat of justice, punished the guilty and protected the just. There did not exist a separate department for legal administration, when the king's rule started in Mysore after the fall of Srirangapatna. Though the then Dewan Purnaiah continued the Khaji system which was in vogue in important towns, the judgments given by the Khajis were limited to the religious practices of the Muslims. The legal cases of the Hindus were addressed only in accordance with the basic Hindu law. In the absence of this, legal decisions were taken based on the 'Shastras' (religious texts). Trivial disputes were settled by the Amaldar who was the government officer at the taluk level. He would summon important guilty persons and in the presence of the 'Panchayati' (a group of five prominent per-

sons) would hear their complaints. The proceedings of the Panchayat were recorded and reported to the Dewan by the Amaldar or Subedar. The Dewan generally accepted these reports. Only on very special occasions the assent of the Resident Commissioner would be sought to dispense justice. Before any court was established in Mandya, a well known philanthropist and yarn merchant of Mandya, Dharanappa and Singlachar are supposed to have been locally nominated by the government to hold court sittings at Mandya. Their convincing judgments were respected, honoured and accepted by all.

### **Reforms of Poornaiah**

In civil and criminal law administration, there were not many important changes. Cases worth five Pagodas (Golden Coins) were being decided by the Amaldar. The disputes of more than five pagodas were being decided at the Panchayats. If there were any differences, such disputes were being sent to the Dewan. If civil disputes were not up to satisfaction such disputes could be sent to Dewan on an appeal. The Dewan used to travel all over the state, and used to have the records of every district. In the year 1905 Dewan Poornaiah understood the necessity of a separate department and sent an official notice to the then British Government. As per his request the British Government gave permission and appointed two Bhakshees, two Shirasthedars and also six prominent persons and established an 'Adalat'. In this court in the presence of the judge cases were being heard where the complainant and others would be present to hear them. The records connected with the complaints used to be exhibited. But arguments and counter arguments were not being recorded.

This type of legal administration continued up to 1831. That year the British Commission specially formed for Mysore Province, found that law administration system was not satisfactory for the province and on the 27<sup>th</sup> october 1834, established courts. As per that 'Amal' and also town Munsiff Courts came in to existence, for which southern Munsiff court and European superintendent's courts were established as appeal courts. Final Appeal Courts higher than these called "Huzur Adalat" and Commissioner courts were established. Beside, the Panchayat courts also continued their functioning. All above courts had a list of qualified Panchayatdars to be appointed for Panchayats. After a case was admitted, five Panchayatdars from this list would be chosen to dispense justice. Each Panchayat would meet in an open court, hear grievances and record them. Amaldar had the right to decide without recording the dispute of twenty rupees and 100 rupees value. The disputes which was of Rs 500 amount were decided

with the help of Panchayat, where the Amaldar used to decide and record the same.

At the that time, Mandya district was under Mysore Astagram division, and there were two principal Sadar Munsiff courts. This court used to settle disputes which were worth more than rupees hundred but not more than rupees thousand. Cases that were more than 1000 rupees value were being decided, in the superintendents court as he had the right of administration of his division. The Huzur Adalath which was connected with Commissioner's office had three judges. This was an appellate court that heard all cases that came for appeal from lower courts. But original suits could not be filed here.

**Further Changes :-** By 1862, the legal duties of the Commissioner were being done by the Judicial Commissioner. In 1863, the legal system was reorganised and the assistants of the Divisional Superintendents came to be called Deputy Superintendents. These officers had powers to decide cases of all values. In the same year the Huzur Adalar and Munsiff court were abolished. Later while the district Deputy Superintendent the judges of the small causes court, Assistant Superintendent worked at the district level. At the taluk level the Amaldars did these duties. In 1871 the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Superintendent were given to the newly appointed judicial assistant. In 1875 the judicial powers of taluk Amaldar were withdrawn. Munsiff are appointed to settle civil disputes. The civil legal powers of the Deputy Commissioner were gradually reduced and by 1879 they were cancelled. Instead of this district courts were established headed by district judges. They were given with powers to settle all disputes with no limitation of value as well as appeals from lower courts. In course of time the post of the judicial assistant was abolished and in his place a subordinate judge was appointed. In May, 1884. The High Court was established with three judges, headed by a Chief Justice. This was the highest appeal court of the entire state then.

### **Code of Criminal Conduct**

Before the reorganisation of the legal system, all officers from the Judicial Commissioner to the Taluk Amaldar heard and decided criminal cases. In 1872 the code of Criminal Conduct was passed in the state. In 1880 the Munsiff was appointed as Ex-officio taluk magistrate. In 1881 during Rendition, the Chief Justice was given with the criminal law administration. The session and Assistant sessions judges, District Magistrates, First, Second and Third division magistrates started functioning under him. In Mysore which included the Mandya

region also, a Sessions Court used to hear criminal cases and had its jurisdiction on Mysore and Hassan district also.

Before Mandya became an independent district, the Chief District Magistrate in Mysore was the highest legal officer. He held courts in Mandya twice a week, called Itinerary Sittings and settled disputes of the region. For the settlement of several disputes civil courts functioned at Srirangapattana and Mandya. Though the Munsiff Court of Srirangapattana had its hold on the Srirangapattana, K.R.Pet, T.Narasipur and Bannur hoblies, the hold on the southern cauvery region was held by the Second Munsiff Court of Mysore. The Munsiff Court of Mandya had its jurisdiction on Nagamangala, Malavalli, Maddur and Mandya districts. The subordinate judge of Mysore was given with powers to settle the civil disputes of value between 2500 and 10,000 rupees of the Mandya region. The session judge of Mysore decided all criminal cases sent by the magistrate.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore then was also the district magistrate. Before Mandya gained independent district status, the Special First Class Magistrate Court of Mandya had its jurisdiction on Mandya, Malavalli and Maddur taluks. The First Class Magistrate Court of Pandavapura had its jurisdiction on Nagamangala and K.R.Pet. But the first class cases of Srirangapattana were heard at the Special First Class Magistrate court of Mysore. The Second and Third class cases were heard by the Special First Class Magistrate Court, Pandavapura. Even after Mandya became an independent district in 1959 its legal administration was under the control of the District Judge of Mysore. Later a sub-judge court was established at Mandya, under his administration. As per the Mysore Civil Rule 23 of 1955, the sub-ordinate court of Mandya was renamed as Civil Court and given with powers to decide cases of Rs.20,000 value. Under the same rule the economic powers of the Munsiff courts of Srirangapattana and Mandya were enhanced from 2,500-3000 rupees. In 1961, the advocate law was passed by which the word 'Lawyer' was replaced with the word 'Advocate'.

A civil judge was appointed as an appellate officer for civil cases decided by the Civil Munsiffs while the district court received cases of the value of 10,000 decided by the Civil Judge. The appeals of original suits had to be submitted to the Mysore High Court. The Civil judge of Mandya was appointed as the district judicial head of Mandya and all the sub-ordinate Magistrate Courts were included under his control.

As per the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore amendment) passed on 01-10-1965, the post of the judicial district magistrate was abolished. Also the jurisdiction it held on the Magistrate Court was transferred from the district magistrate to the sessions judge.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1965 the District Sessions Court were established at Mandya to decide civil and criminal suits. Presently the highest level officer of legal administration of the district is the Sessions Judge.

The district has contributed eminent personalities to the field of law. Justice E.S. Venkataramaiah who started his career as a lawyer and attained the highest position of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, belongs to Thirumalasagara Chatra of Pandavapura taluk. Another eminent legal personality, justice Hombegowda, though born at Mysore district, made all his legal achievements at Mandya. Likewise D.Doddakalegowda, C. Shivappa, A.J.Sadashiva, sitting judges B.N.Mallikarjun, S.R.Venkateshmurthy are other legal experts of the district. Other important names of 1950 decade are B.M.Krishnaswamy (brother of B.M.Shree) B.V.Krishnan, Narasinga Rao, Narayana Murthy, S.Krishna Rao, Srikantaiah, and P Mallaiah. During that time the Mandya Bar Association had 25 registered members and presently (2001-02) the number is 450.

The different courts functioning in the district are enlisted here under ;

1. Principal District and Sessions Court, Mandya
2. Additional Principal District and Sessions Court, Mandya
3. Principal Civil Judge (Senior) and Chief Judicial Magistrate (C.J.M.) Court Mandya,
4. Additional Principal civil Judge (Senior) and Judicial Magistrat (J.M.F.C.) Court, Mandya
5. Principal Civil Judge (Junior) and Judicial Magistrate First Class (J.M.F.C.) court Mandya
6. Additional/Principal Civil Judge (Junior) and Judicial Magistrate First Class (J.M.F.C.) court Mandya
7. Judicial Magistrate, First Class Court, Mandya
8. Civil Judge (Senior) and J.M.F.C., Court Srirangapattana
9. Additional Civil Judge (Senior) Court and J.M.F.C., Srirangapattana
10. Additional Civil Judge (Junior) Court, Srirangapattana
11. Civil Judge (Junior) Court, Srirangapattana
12. Additional Civil Judge (Junior) Court and J.M.F.C., Srirangapattana
13. Civil Judge (Senior) Court, Maddur,
14. Civil Judge (Junior) Court, and J.M.F.C., Maddur

The following tables give details of cases admitted and decided as well as of income and expenditure from 197-98 to 2001-02 in Mandya District.

20. Civil Judge (Junior) Court and J.M.F.C., Pandalavara  
 19. Civil Judge (Junior) Court and J.M.F.C. Nagamarga  
 18. Civil Judge (Junior) Court and J.M.F.C., Malavalli  
 17. Civil Judge (Senior) Court and J.M.F.C., Malavalli  
 16. Civil Judge (Junior) Court and J.M.F.C. K.R.Pet.  
 15. Additional Civil Judge (Junior) Court and also J.M.F.C., Madur

Table 10.1 : Principal District and Sessions Court Mandya

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipts	Expenses
1	197-98	2700	2700	107921-40	3912822
2	198-99	0993	2277	147672.22	44669-20
3	199-2000	1224	1784	123241.00	7124484.00
4	2000-2001	1274	1629	123241.90	4682281
5	2001-2002	1878	1699	97321.32	2108822

Table 10.2 : Additional Principal District and Sessions Court Mandya

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipts	Expenses
1	197-98	620	1422		This Courts Receipts
2	198-99	602	909		and expenditure has
3	199-2000	446	768		main courts jurisdiction
4	2000-2001	620	930		
5	2001-2002	722	849		

Table 10.3 : Principal Civil Judge (Senior) and C.J.M. Court Mandya

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipts	Expenses
1	197-98	2204	994	1803217-22	1810999.00
2	198-99	1290	491	1189202.00	2194399.00
3	199-2000	1013	3229	1293222.00	232270.00
4	2000-2001	740	304	1022441.00	1202822.00
5	2001-2002	943	1324	222332.00	2834900.00

**Table 10.4 : Additional Principal Civil Judge (Senior) and C.J.M. Court, Mandya**

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases
1	1997-98	781	465
2	1998-99	617	428
3	1999-2000	587	238
4	2000-2001	656	310
5	2001-2002	800	333

**Table 10.5 : Principal Civil Judge (Junior) and J.M.F.C, Mandya**

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipts	Expanses
1	1997-98	721	434 (48)	2,87,276.00	17,37,954.00
2	1998-99	500 (128,TRD)	954 (68)	3,75074.00	19,45,817.00
3	1999-2000	327	514 (85)	2,45,179.00	18,63,211.00
4	2000-2001	327	514 (85)	5,82,959.00	20,32,617.00
5	2001-2002	889	988 (108)	3,88,262.00	27,66020.00

**Table 10.6 : Additional Principal Civil Judge (Junior) and JMFC Court, Mandya**

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases
1	1997-98	5842	9084
2	1998-99	1094 (764 TRD)	269 (56)
3	1999-2000	849	348 (83)
4	2000-2001	432 (2R7)	348 (83)
5	2001-2002	432 (2R7)	582 (100)

TRD : Transferred RS - Re submitted

**Table 10.7 Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Mandya**

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	-	-	-	-
2	1998-99	1663	1978	717084	-
3	1999-2000	2387	4748	1226281	-
4	2000-2001	1915	4047	1084671	-
5	2001-2002	1743	2455	1184924	-



**Table 10.8 : Principal Civil Judge (Senior) and JMFC Court, Srirangapattana**

Sl No.	Year	Admitted Cases	Decided cases
1	1997-98	107	103
2	1998-99	105	37
3	1999-2000	63	98
4	2000-2001	109	97
5	2001-2002	102	99

**Table 10.9 : Additional Principal Civil Judge (Senior) Court and JMFC Srirangapattana**

Sl No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	1585	2198	42472695	2596841
2	1998-99	1571	1695	52688525	3405204
3	1999-2000	1187	1867	443518	2945168
4	2000-2001	1106	1050	52688325	3405206
5	2001-2002	1112	811	658108	3278716

**Table 10.10 : Additional Civil Judge (Senior) Court, Srirangapattana**

Sl No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	1607	389	Not connected	
2	1998-99	1137	644		
3	1999-2000	625	485		
4	2000-2001	375	1155		
5	2001-2002	356	318		

**Table 10.11 : Civil Judge (Junior) Court, Srirangapattana**

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	675	58	189426	1063819
2	1998-99	640	44	176308	970696
3	1999-2000	268	51	80627	1335597
4	2000-2001	323	87	137833	1291885
5	2001-2002	285	34	122827.50	1594467

Table 10.12: Additional Civil Judge (Junior) Court and JMC Strangabattana

Sl. No.	Year	Admitted cases	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	3410	1498	6444.20	870034
2	1998-99	1718	1373	11181.20	797509
3	1999-2000	928	2932	3780.20	925122
4	2000-2001	472	1410	4321	1022622
5	2001-2002	258	1234	4437	1129202

Table 10.13: Civil Judge (Senior) Court, Maduru

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	-	-	-	-
2	1998-99	-	-	-	-
3	1999-2000	102 (Filings) 1298 transferred	80	-	-
4	2000-2001	620	422	603087	1712166
5	2001-2002	692	422	281629	2120277

Table 10.14: Civil Judge (Junior) Court and also JMC Maduru

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted		Decided cases		Receipt		Expenditure
		Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	
1	1997-98	290	693	272	289	290124.00	8000.00	846667.00
2	1998-99	169	672	204	700	82640.00	2629.00	948099.00
3	1999-2000	132	780	612	870	138264	7600.00	1184463.00
4	2000-2001	120	793	270	733	73462.00	4726.00	47769.00
5	2001-2002	120	722	178	1028	94240.00	2298.00	2298

Table 10.15: Later Civil Judge (Junior) Court and also JMC Maduru

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted		Decided cases		Receipt		Expenditure
		Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	
1	1997-98	290	401	204	222	228222	7420.00	424020.00
2	1998-99	160	400	160	470	62071.00	2340.00	474020.00
3	1999-2000	120	412	480	387	178490	2360.00	291831.00
4	2000-2001	120	490	192	620	69490	4220	642102.00
5	2001-2002	120	692	147	296	92104	3240	192299.00

Table 10.16 : Civil Judge (Junior) Court and JMC, Krishnarajpet

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	282	186	126919.00	1253452.00
2	1998-99	267	159	202990.00	1460364.00
3	1999-2000	236	109	106427.00	1625340.00
4	2000-2001	219	69	102441.00	1299428.00
5	2001-2002	231	118	8912.00	1288923.00

Table 10.17 : Civil Judge (Senior) Court and JMC Malavalli

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	276	329	82827.00	1133740.00
2	1998-99	429	334	112891.00	2256039.00
3	1999-2000	492	281	98320.00	1283214.00
4	2000-2001	269	413	84046.00	1203922.00
5	2001-2002	313	210	11191.00	182822.00

Table 10.18 : Civil Judge (Junior) Court and JMC Malavalli

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	1142	737	422822	As per civil Records
2	1998-99	929	1226	3027.00	
3	1999-2000	929	649	326033	
4	2000-2001	792	722	326000	
5	2001-2002	994	1131	4932.00	

Table 10.19 : Civil Judge (Junior) and JMC Nagamangala

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted	Decided cases	Receipt	Expenditure

**Table 10.20 : Civil Judge (Junior) Court and JMFC Pandavapura**

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Admitted	Cases Decided	Receipt	Expenditure
1	1997-98	2106	58	20127.00	-
2	1998-99	267	159	109939.00	208629.00
3	1999-2000	1155	311	149725.00	1607574.00
4	2000-2001	881	1160	152721.00	2222210.00
5	2001-2002	921	1278	-	-

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION

**Bara Baluthi**

Prior to the modern police system, 'Bara Baluthi' or 'Ayagara' system used to carryout the police duties. While in the Marathi spoken areas it was known as 'Barabaluthi', in Mysore state it was called 'Ayagara's system. In this system twelve important representatives were named. They are Gowda or Patel (Rural leader) Shanubhag (the clerk who keeps the accounts of the village), Thoti or Talavadi (Village watch man), Thalavara (Village Policeman), (Neerugunti) person who feeds water to the lands blacksmith (the persons who manufactured iron agricultural equipments) Carpenter (wood work) pot maker (person who made vessels in the mud), Cobbler (who stitched slippers and shoes from leather) Barber (person who shaved), Dhobi (washerman) and the Priest (well-wisher) ; All these were the pillars of the society. At the village level Thalavara or Thoti used to carryout the duties of the Police Officer. Gowda or Shanbhog used to have rapport with government officers.

At the Umbali, Inam or in Jodigrams, their headmen themselves used to organise police system in their areas. Here the hereditary group of village watchmen took entire responsibility of safegurding peoples, property. During the time of Mummudi Krishnaraja Odeyar for those who used to look after the police duties, separate Inam lands were being given. They used tobe called 'Amargar' . Since the truth that thieves alone could recognize and catch thieves was well known, a community called "Kalla Korama" was used for this purpose as thieving was their trade.

During the time of Aliya Ramaraya a vigilence department was established and a Superintendent was made the head of that department. During

Chikkadevaraya's period, administration was decentralized and distributed to 18 departments. The Police department was called as 'Pattana Chavady'. When Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan were ruling, at the boundaries of the state Vigilance group were arranged. After the fall of Srirangapattana (1799) during the Dewanship of Poornaiah every taluk Amaldar was given the power of a Police Officer. All complaints made by the citizens were recorded, perused and decided. Armed soldiers called "Kandachara" assisted them in protecting the lives and properties of the citizens. Under inevitable circumstances 'Kandachars' were being used by the Army. This "Kandachar" Police system was in force till the British started their administration in the year 1831. In the year 1834, the British issued a Government order (Hukum Name) and gave a scientific dimension to the daily administration of "Kandachara" police. In this order it was determined that Kandachar police belonged to a separate police force. These soldiers were appointed in all taluks, hobli offices and on forts for defence. To assist the Amaldar who was the chief of every taluk police force, there was one Khilledar, one Naib-Khilledar (Daffedar) and some Hoblidars. The entire police department was headed by a Commissioner who was assisted by a 'Bhakshi'. In the year 1844 this post was abolished. During the same year Police Superintendent's post was created. He was given the powers to appoint the subordinate officers, to promote, to punish and to dismiss. In the year 1856 the Judicial Commissioner was appointed. He was also the ex-officio head of the state police force (Inspector General of Police). In the year 1873 a post of Deputy Inspector General was created and he was made the head of the District Police. During the year 1875, an order was issued with respect to the above officers duties and responsibilities. But during the year 1876-77 the Deputy Inspector General's Post was abolished. In the year 1879, the powers given to the Inspector General of Police were withdrawn and the direct administration was taken over by the Chief Commission.

### **After 1881**

In the year 1881, after the Rendition, the Police Department came under the administration of the Dewan. In the year 1885, Government created the post of Inspector General of Police, under which were included the Forest department. Horticultural and Agricultural Statistics. For sub-divisions Police Assistant Commissioners were appointed. Amaldar or Deputy Amaldars were continued as Taluk level Police Officers. Supervisors and Jamadars assisted these Officers.

Along with permanent Police force Rural Police also worked. As in the beginning, in Gram Police Force, Patel, Thalvar and Thoti continued. In District

Police Force, Taluk Police and also District Reserve Police were also functioning. In the year 1891, Police Department was remodelled, and a permanent Police Superintendent's post was created. In 1913, the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Commissioners were amalgamated and brought under the common cadre of Assistant Commissioner. In the year 1913 the department was reorganised, Inspector General's Salary and horse allowance were enhanced. Instead of Jamadars Post, Sub Inspectors post was created. The Mysore Police Mannual which was released in the year 1918 became a guide for future changes.

Before Mandya became an independent District, its police Administration was under Mysore District. The Superintendent of Police having his headquarters at French Rocks (present Pandavapura) had administrative control on the Mandya region. After Mandya became an independent District, its head quarters was transferred to Mandya.

### **Re-modelling**

Based on the report submitted by the Inspector General Of Police in the year 1959, Administrative changes were made suitably. As per his suggestion, Maddur and K.R.Pet Police circles were abolished. In Basaralu, Koppa, K.R. Sagar and also in Kikkeri, new Police Stations were started. In Mandya, Malavalli and also Nagamangala Police Circles were formed. Likewise Mandya, Malavalli and also Nagamangala together were made as one division, and its headquarters was established in Mandya, and a Depute Superintendent of Police was made the head. Two Circle Inspectors were functioning under the Srirangapatna sub-division. During this time Mysore Armed Reserve Police Force was decentralised and converted as District Armed Reserve Police Force and a Police Superintendent was made to head the force. In the year 1961 July, when prohibition law was enforced, to implement the same one Sub Inspector and four Head Constables and fifteen police constables additionally were added. Prior to states reorganisation, different Police Acts were in force. To bring in uniformity the Mysore Police Act 1963 was enacted on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1965 and got implemented through out the state.

At present there are three sub-divisions in the district - Mandya, Srirangapatna and Malavalli. Every sub-division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Mandya (Two circles) and also Nagamangala Circle is headed by one Circle Inspector. Under Town Circle Mandya East, West and Mobile Police Stations, under rural circle Mandya, Rural, Keragodu, Shivalli and also Basaralu Stations and under Nagamangala Circle, Nagamangala, Bellur and

Bindiganvile Stations are functioning. Under the control of Srirangapattana Sub Division Two Circle Inspectors function. Under Srirangapattana, Arakere and also Pandavapura upgraded stations work, under Krishnarajpete circle Krishnarajpet Town, Krishnarajpet Rural and also Kikkeri stations function. Under Malavalli Subdivision, K.M.Doddi and also Maddur Circle are included. Under Malavalli Circle, Malvalli Town, Malvalli Rural, Kirugavalu, Belakavadi (including Shivanasamudra Stations; under K.M.Doddi Circle, Halagur and also Thorekadanahalli Stations and under Maddur Circle, Maddur, Besagarahalli Koppa and Kesthur Stations are included.

Mandya district has peace loving people and there are no long term disputes which have been recorded. Even then diversified nature of people normally create daily problems and family disputes. Such situations are tackled very well by the Police Department. Students, agitation and farmers, strikes crop up occasionally and to put that down, department is always prepared and hence citizens live peacefully. Though no long term problems have occurred in the district for the last 15 years, those recorded are mentioned below;

After the important Irvin Nala Agitation (1932) and also Varuna Canal agitation (1970) Mandya Sugar Factory labourers went on strike in 1989 December to see that their requests are met and they held hunger strike. In April 1991, K.M.Doddy Sugar Factory labourers pressed to revoke labour association Secretary's suspension, and held a hunger strike. Both these incidents were peaceful. In the year 1998 June 200 labourers went on strike against the closing of Mandya Acetate Factory, went in a peaceful procession and submitted a memorandum to the Officer. During October 1998, about 500 workers of the same factory resorted to fasting, formation of human chain, 'Jail Bharo', to register their resentment against the closure of the factory and a case has been registered in this regard.

Though there are several educational institutions in Mandya district and though several students, agitations have taken place, serious violent incidents have not taken place. In the year 1988 to see that their requests are met, Mandya students went on a strike and when they became violent, teargas shells were used and mild lathi charge was made, when one student and 11 policemen had small wounds. In the year 1993 February, 2500 students who were belonging to Bharathy College, took a procession, it turned violent and some public vehicles were damaged. This incident of mob violence has been recorded. The same college students along with other college students numbering about 5000 met the Vice-Chancellor at Mysore to force him not to conduct examination to Post-Gradu-

ate Degree when there was violence and some sustained small injuries. The same day in K.M.Doddy about 300 students burnt the effigy of the Vice-Chancellor and when they started burning buses, police had to use lathi and used tear gas shells. This violent incident has been recorded. During 1997, June, about 300 PES Engineering College students boycotted the classes, started blocking the National Highway and damaged several vehicles and incident has also been recorded.

### Cauvery Agitation

The long standing inter-state Cauveri Water problem recurred in the month of September, 2002. The Supreme Court ordered the release of 1.25 TMC of water to Tamilnadu of the same month which resulted in farmers' agitation all over the district. Angry farmers registered their resentment and resorted to violence. To protect Law and Order, police had to resort to tear gas and Lathi charge and clamped curfew. Owing to the same problem, when a ryot jumped into the Kabini canal and made self sacrifice, violence increased. Police brought in four para military forces, struggled for two months and brought the situation under control. In this connection they arrested many leaders and later released them.

**Table 10.21 : The following table gives details of crimes in the district from 1990 to 2001**  
Details of accidental death

Years	Murders	Theft	Year			Extortion	
			Surge	Robbery	Autrocities		
1990	28	522	19	18	19		
1991	31	443	15	13	08		
1992	52	718	09	04	07		
1993	52	718	09	04	07		
1994	54	811	04	03	07		
1995	57	753	10	05	12		
1996	53	637	15	19	05		
1997	57	705	11	10	08		
1998	52	914	12	07	04		
1999	46	605	20	14	11		
2000	54	441	10	10	10		
2001	52	533	28	02	15		



Year	Other Crimes	Family Disputes	Sexual Dispute	Property Dispute	Others
1990	1180	01	01	02	24
1991	1221	01	02	02	27
1992	1067	02	02	02	46
1993	1546	02	02	03	45
1994	1603	04	-	-	50
1995	1624	03	04	01	49
1996	2767	01	-	01	99
1997	2630	05	-	03	49
1998	1798	04	02	04	42
1999	1718	01	02	04	39
2000	1718	01	02	04	39
2001	1599	04	01	01	48

#### Details of accidental death

Year	Suicide	Drowning in water	Snake bite	Electric shock	Thunder
1990	120	57	06	08	-
1991	118	46	04	07	01
1992	125	59	-	03	-
1993	150	57	08	02	-
1994	137	62	04	06	-
1995	124	59	10	04	01
1996	125	65	04	04	-
1997	133	93	04	03	-
1998	172	68	02	04	-
1999	191	84	09	11	03
2000	413	102	08	06	-
2001	152	75	05	05	02
2002	588	47	18	12	-



Officer. Prisons administration was carried on according to district manual and as per the rules contained in it. In the district Jail there was accommodation for 38 prisoners and they were distributed in several cells. One cell was reserved for women prisoners. The Srirangapattana prison had accommodation for 15 prisoners. In the year 1964 there were 29 C grade prisoners. In the above prisons only short time prisoners were being imprisoned. Long term prisoners were being sent either to Mysore or Bangalore prisons.

### **Facilities**

Prisoners were being given vegetarian food twice a day. For non-vegetarians non-vegetarian food was being given once a week. Male prisoners were being given shorts and Jubba and for female prisoners sarees and blouses were given. They had the opportunity to play indoor games and talk to their relatives, to read daily papers and to offer prayers according to their religion. To implement their welfare activities, there was one Board of Directors. Of late, through libraries and adult-education programmes, ample opportunities are provided for prisoners to become good citizens after their release.

The District sub-jail was established in 1945 and officially there is accommodation for 72 prisoners (64 male, 8 females). They have opportunities to speak to relatives, friends and also their lawyer and the following facilities have been provided. Health check up, sports facilities, special meals on festival days, opportunities to participate in the last rites of blood relatives, black and white T.V. provision, facilities to read daily and weekly papers. In the school located in the premises of the jail, uneducated prisoners are taught by the teacher deputed from different schools. Every year about 120 prisoners are making use of this facility of education. Since this is a sub-jail which sends away longterm convicts to Mysore and Bangalore Central Jails, no vocational training is imparted. But they are deployed to work in the jail garden meant to maintain a clean environment.

At present the prison which is located on Bannur road has 281 male prisoners and no female prisoners. During the year 1999-2000, 1928 prisoners are released from this jail and its Annual expenditure for three decades is as follows ; 1980 - Rs. 1,72,954-00, 1990 - Rs. 5,68,319-00 and 2000 - Rs. 33,89,245-00.

### **Civil Rights Enforcement Cell**

This was established on 07-08-1974 as Civil Rights Enforcement Cell under one Police Superintendent. In the year 1978 a post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was created. During the year this Cell was remodelled and Regional Cells were started in Bangalore, Belguam, Mysore and Gulbarga. On 20-11-1992, the Cell was renamed as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement. An Assistant

Director of General of Police was made the head of this directorate. At present this directorate contains seven regions and each region is under a police Superintendent. The Mandya Directorate functions under the Mysore region. Established with the aim of implementing the civil rights enforcement act of 1955 and SC and ST Act of 1989, this is the only government agency that takes legal action for protection and development of the Dalits in the state. It takes appropriate legal action and redresses the complaints of atrocities committed on the Dalits which are registered in the local police station.

The directorate also takes action against incidents of misuse of facilities given to members of scheduled castes claimed by others by providing fabricated records. It is also entrusted with the responsibility of compilation of statistics of atrocities on dalits and submission of the same to the government. It provides protection to dalits under the Untouchability Act and takes legal action against those using abusive language on the Dalits.

The following table gives details of complaints registered and redressed under Prevention of Atrocities Act and Civil Rights Enforcement Act from 1996-2000.

**Table 10.22**

Cases Registered									
1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
PAA	CREA	PAA	CREA	PAA	CREA	PAA	CREA	PAA	CREA
39	13	46	09	55	07	43	03	21	00
Cases Redressed									
15	12	36	09	45	04	40	12	18	00

### **Finger Print Unit**

This unit is functioning in the district since 1995 and has successfully investigated and booked several major cases. Of the 153 cases registered till now, box print has been obtained in 47 cases and five cases have been investigated. Also it has examined the finger prints of 1072 arrested persons and has proved the previous conviction of 13 of them.

### **Vigilance Division**

The Special Vigilance division functions in the district police office. All the incidents that take place in all the districts are collected and reported. It pays special attention on political activities, students activities and also labour activities. Through that it provides information to police headquarters and helps to avert possible unsavoury incidents. Thus it helps the maintenance of law and order in the district.

### **Civilian Shooting Training Centre**

In addition to the protection given by the police, the citizens have to be prepared for self protection. The police department has established a training centre to teach them how to use guns. This Centre is carrying on the activities at Mandya. Till the end of the year 2000, 470 Males and 46 females were given training in using the guns.

### **District Dog Squad**

The dog squad has been functioning in the district since 1992 as a part of the District Armed Reserve Police. Two trained dogs and two handlers are employed in it. The dogs have helped in several incidents of decoity, robbery, theft and murder.

Including the mobile station functioning in the district head quarters, law and order is maintained by a total of 27 main and 12 sub police stations located all over the district. Besides, other police units like district scientific unit, Intelligence Wing, Lokayukta and wireless division are at work.

### **Police Welfare Fund**

For the welfare of the departmental staff, the police welfare fund through various programmes has tried to see that the life of the staff goes on in a smooth manner. With the object of stitching uniforms to the staff in the District Armed Unit a training Centre which has six sewing machines has been started. With the object of providing entertainment to the staff and their families, 'Kaveri' open Air Theatre has been started, where once in a week movie films are exhibited. Exclusively for the children of the police staff, a Balawadi, is established at Srirangapattana. Here informal education is give to children below five years. The object of this is to see that children get used to attend the school. A lady teacher has been appointed on Rs.300/- as honourarium. For the benefit of police staff and their families in D.A.R. Colony at Mandya, Sri Chamudeshwary Marriage hall has been built . This is being given to the staff on subsidised rates. In the same colony a park has been made for the benefit of children of staff. In K.R.Sagar a well equipped guest house has been built for the officers who come on special duty.

### **Medals and Honours**

Between 1990 and 2000, one president's gold medal and four silver medals are won by officers of the district police force.

List of the District Police Superintendents who carried out the duties in the district after re-organisation is given here under :

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Period
1	Sri. S.V.Pandith IPS	15-05-1957 to 26-07-1959
2	Sri. G.V. Rao IPS	27-07-1959 to 20-07-1960
3	Sri. K.Hanumantha Rao IPS	20-07-1960 to 12-01-1961
4	Sri. Mohammed Musthak IPS	03-01-1961 to 04-06-1962
5	Sri. D.Vijayadevaraje Urs, IPS	04-06-1962 to 24-04-1965
6	Sri. H.Varadaraja Iyengar IPS	24-04-1965 to 25-10-1965
7	Sri. S.Neelakantha Aradhya IPS	25-10-1965 to 19-06-1966
8	Sri. R.S. Chopra IPS	14-07-1966 to 04-01-1967
9	Sri. K.Balakrishna IPS	16-01-1967 to 16-05-1969
10	Sri. A.P. Durai IPS	17-05-1969 to 16-05-1970
11	Sri. K.U. Shetty IPS	18-05-1970 to 18-06-1973
12	Sri. Sayyed Abid Ali IPS	26-06-1973 to 16-03-1974
13	Sri. Hamar G. Sangliyana	26-03-1974 to 11-03-1976
14	Sri. R.S. Chopra IPS	18-03-1976 to 31-08-1976
15	Sri. B.M. Yashvanth Gol IPS	10-09-1976 to 18-05-1977
16	Sri. Rajan Gupta IPS	12-07-1977 to 10-04-1978
17	Sri. S.N. Borker IPS	10-04-1978 to 24-03-1980
18	Sri.B.M. Uthappa IPS	10-04-1980 to 30-09-1982
19	Sri. Sri. V.G.Nagur IPS	30-09-1982 to 03-12-1982
20	Sri. S.N. Bidari IPS	03-12-1982 to 01-06-1983
21	Sri. Ajay Kumar Singh IPS	01-06-1983 to 22-06-1984
22	Sri. H.R. Biradali IPS	19-07-1984 to 13-07-1987
23	Sri. H.R. Nayak IPS	13-07-1987 to 07-06-1989
24	Sri. M.N. Reddy IPS	07-06-1989 to 01-06-1992
25	Sri. S. Mahapthra IPS	01-06-1989 to 01-06-1992
26	Sri. R.H. Owradkar IPS	26-12-1992 to 07-05-1995
27	Sri. P.K. Garg IPS	22-05-1995 to 04-06-1997
28	Sri. Sanjay Sahay IPS	04-06-1997 to 14-01-2000
29	Sri. K.S.R. Charan Reddy IPS	14-01-2000 to 03-11-2000
30	Sri. Amar Kumar Pande IPS	06-11-2000 to 20-06-2002
31	Sri. Malini Krishnamurthy IPS	22-06-2002 to

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