

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Maintenance of law and order was one of the bounden duties of the State from early times. Inscriptions speak of the king engaged in punishing the wicked (*dushta shiksha*) and protecting the law-abiding (*shishhta paripalana*). The State maintained army to protect the boundaries and to ward off the intruders. The army was not only used for offence but also for defence. Towns and villages had local militia to take care of the law and order situation, to watch new-comers and strangers and to investigate cases of theft, etc.

A very detailed account of Law and order situation as available to us is of 1866 from the Ashtagram division which included Hassan district also then. The list of crimes of that year included counterfeiting coins 7, possessing bad or altered coins 3, counterfeiting stamps or selling such stamps 1, marking, using or possessing false weights or measures 21, personating public servants 15, giving false information 7, resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist public servants 6, disobedience of lawful order, causing injury 15, harbouring an offender 3, resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue 7, escape from lawful custody 3, absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or notices 35, taking valuable things by or to influence public servants 14, public servant intentionally permitting escape 12, giving false evidence 14, fraudulent claim to or concealment of property 8, false charge of offence 12, forgery 9, public nuisance 3, rioting or unlawful assembly 14, affray 85, offences relating to religion 3, murders 11, attempt to murder 1, culpable homicide 8, attempt to commit suicide 11, causing miscarriage 1, exposure of infant or concealment of birth 4, grievous hurt 20, hurt 439, wrongful restraint 84, wrongful confinements 2, assault 591, criminal intimidation or insult 280, kidnappings 6, abetting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement 2, enticing a married woman with criminal intent 4, adultery 8, rape 4, defamation 22, dacoity 10, robbery 28, extortion 19,

house breaking or house trespass 28, theft of cattle 2,088, dishonestly receiving stolen property 24, criminal breach of trust 64, cheating 34, mischief 205, criminal trespass or house trespass 75. A majority of these crimes were, no doubt, from Mysore district itself.

Riots, thefts, etc., were more during Dasara festivals. The riot during Dasara in 1932 made the police to be very alert and the enquiry report recommended that IGP should be present during the festival season.

Communal disturbances

A review by way of a sample survey of one recent decade of law and order situation is presented here. Like in other parts of the State, in this district also there were clashes between two religions and between the castes of the same religion. 1978 : During the Village Panchayat elections, major incidents occurred at Kumarahally in Gundlupet taluk and one person sustained severe head injuries. A communal clash at Lakkanhally resulted in injury to few persons. 1979 : A communal quarrel called for intervention of police and three persons sustained injuries in Mysore City. A clash between two castes belonging to Hindu religion resulted in clashes at Kollegal. 1980 : A clash between two caste groups belonging to Thuruganur village with regard to a procession caused the police to intervene and police were attacked with cycle chains, etc. The police resorted to lathi charge and bursting of tear gas. A group of Scheduled Caste persons of Ashokapuram went to Vidyanapuram and pelted stones on the public establishments. In the clash between these two groups, the Police resorted to lathi charge and few were injured. In Hunsur some miscreants were reported to have caused damage to graves in a burial ground belonging to other religion and this led to a clash. 1981 : The Dalitha Sangarsha Samithi of Mysore took out a procession protesting against the 'massacre' of Scheduled Caste people and to demand appointment of more people belonging to Scheduled Caste in Police Department and to issue gun licence to them for self-protection. 1983 : In a communal clash in Chamarajanagar town one person was killed. In June, some miscreants stabbed one person and ran away in Chamarajanagar and thereby there was a clash. In Mirle village, in a communal clash people attacked the houses of one community people on the pretext that one of them tried to outrage the modesty of a girl belonging to another community. 1985 : There was a communal clash in Municipal College, K.R. Nagar and during the combat four policemen were injured. 1987 : In Tippur village, about 151 persons of one community went to Marigudi and assaulted persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In Mysore, some students of the Scheduled Caste hostel, attacked another 20 students belonging to other castes resulting in a clash.

Social and communal harmony disturbances.—Besides clashes between two groups, there were incidents of rioting, arson, looting, picketing, bundh etc., by persons belonging to particular religions or castes or group. 1981 : A bundh was observed against the delay in the redressal of grievances of

Kissans in Mysore. The Kissans of K.R. Nagar resorted to picketing in front of revenue offices pressing for the fulfilment of their demands. Some villagers of Kadakola stopped the KSRTC bus near Thandavapura and assaulted the driver in September. The Raitha Sangha members in Nanjangud demonstrated over malpractices alleged to be prevailing in the regulated market. 1984: The Dalitha Sangharsha Samithi members of Chamarajanagar demonstrated in front of a theatre and pelted stones when the theatre authorities did not oblige them on their request not to screen the film 'Gandhi' on the grievance that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's image has not been duly projected in the film. 1985: During the raid on a group engaged in gambling, police had to resort to firing at Mysore. The mob set fire to a motor cycle and a jeep of the Police Department. Again there was a clash between the supporters of the two different political parties at Kamagere, Kollegal Tq. and another communal clash resulted in rioting, etc. In April, when some persons were illegally catching fish in a tank taken on lease by the residents of Bellada Beedi, there was a clash and police headed by Superintendent of Police dispersed the crowd by resorting to lathi charge. There was a clash between two groups when a boy of one religion allegedly teased a girl of another religion, resulting in rioting, arson, mischief etc. About 200 Soligas trespassed into a reserve forest land, destroyed the forest products and they were arrested. Again in December 87, when a short story described as derogatory to a religious leader was published in a Bangalore newspaper, people of a particular religion in Mysore City went on a procession and held demonstrations, some miscreants pelted stones and police resorted to firing. Four persons died, 73 police personnel and 155 persons were injured. In 1987-88 there was an agitation and demonstrations in Kollegal and Nanjangud expressing dissatisfaction about the transfer of an Assistant Commissioner.

Labour Troubles.—1978: There were strikes in (a) the Mysore Chip Board, (b) the K.R. Mills, (c) the Ideal Java Factory, (d) the K.S.R.T.C. 1979: Strike in the Ideal Java Factory, Falcon Tyre Works and the K.R. Mills. 1981: The Mysore Chip Board employees went on strike. 1983: There was a clash between AITUC and BJP over an election for the position of office bearers of the Trade Union of the Ideal Java Factory. The K.R. Mills workers were on strike in October and November. 1984: The Mahadeshwara Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane (Kunthur) workers went on hunger strike. There were strikes in the Falcon Tyres and the K.R. Mills at Mysore; the Sujatha Textiles Mills, Nanjangud; the Ideal Java Factory, Mysore; the Shimoga Steels and the K.S.R.T.C. In October, the Ideal Java declared a lockout and in June, the K.R. Mills declared a closure. 1985: Workers of the Ideal Java Factory agitated for lifting the lock-out and it was lifted in February, 1985. The Mahadeshwara Sugar Factory, Kunthur, Kollegal was closed in December. 1986: Dharna by the workers of the Vikrant Tyres Ltd. and the K.R. Mills.

Students Strikes.—The number of students strikes for the years from 1978-1986 are given here: 1978—12, 1979—10, 1980—7, 1981—11, 1982—10, 1983—13, 1984—13, 1985—16 and 1986—12. In the year 1986 and 1987, the police resorted to firing twice, lathi charge 8 times and bursting of tear gas shells 4 times. The details are as hereunder: 1986: Firing at the Mandi Police Station, Mysore to quell the unruly mob during communal clash (persons injured 17, persons died 4). Lathi charge at K.R. Nagar, Madapur village, Hunsur town, Bettadabeedu villages. Tear gas shells were burst at Bettadabeedu village, Mysore city and K.R. Nagar. 1987: Firing at Hangala village to rescue an election officer and his staff who were wrongfully confined by some persons during the election of Pradhan and Upapradhan on 21-4-1987. Lathi charge at Hangala village, Hullahally village and Elwala. Bursing of fear gas shells Bannikuppe village.

Table showing the causes for murders in Mysore district from 1976 to 1986

Year	Family disputes	Sexual	Gain	Property disputes	Fueds and factions	Others	Total
1976	3	4	..	7	4	8	26
1977	4	7	..	3	4	15	33
1978	..	8	..	8	6	14	36
1979	3	8	1	6	10	12	40
1980	..	4	3	3	..	21	31
1981	..	5	3	13	..	19	40
1982	1	8	2	9	..	27	47
1983	..	4	2	5	1	35	47
1984	2	9	..	10	..	35	56
1985	..	20	2	3	..	52	77
1986	7	9	5	9	1	31	62

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The mode of administration of justice was to a considerable extent the same as in other places. Under the Gangas, the first dynasty, on whose rule over the district definite records exist. Inscriptions reveal that during Gangas reign, the king was the chief administrator of justice and was assisted by *dharmadhyaksha*, or *rajadhyaksha*. The revenue disputes were decided with the assistance of *dharmadhikarana*, or *dharmakaranika*. Most of the disputes were decided in *gramasabha* or *nagarasabha*. If the dispute in respect of lands was of serious nature, the evidences obtained by citizens and other village chiefs were taken and decided. Royal officers at the *nadu* level also decided cases. We hear of capital punishment being inflicted on the husband of Dekabbe of the famous Belthur Inscription for

Table showing the number of various offences in Mysore district from 1976 to 1986

Nature of offences	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12
Murder ..	26	33	36	40	31	40	47	47	56	82	62
Dacoity ..	2	2	7	8	8	19	3	5	4	4	7
Robbery ..	11	26	8	28	22	14	31	29	28	26	23
Theft ..	2,264	2,670	2,706	2,789	3,319	3,094	2,265	2,208	2,412	1,695	1,596
Rape ..	2	2	4	7	6	3	5	4	9	10	8
Rioting ..	..	224	222	352	337	264	288	341	361	429	514
Counterfeiting of currency notes ..	1	..	..	1	6	2	4	1	2	3	6
Suicide ..	385	341	416	500	550	605	668	629	593	896	594
Homicide ..	26	33	36	40	31	40	47	47	56	82	82
Infanticide ..	12	10	3	3	7	9	4	10	3	8	3
Other similar offences ..	4	7	4	6	2	7	13	6	13	10	7

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

Table showing the accidental deaths and the causes in Mysore district from 1976 to 1986

<i>Causes of death</i>	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	<i>Total</i>
Accidental drowning	117	96	113	132	145	98	112	98	88	106	116	1,221
Snake bite	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	8	6	11	16	56
Electrocution	4	3	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	12	21	57
Lightning	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Motor accidents	72	98	118	108	149	127	145	139	131	161	120	1,368
Fall from heights	19	13	3	4	..	11	..	7	14	51	50	172
Burns	8	13	11	17	15	20	17	19	23	18	22	183
Wild beast attack	%	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	43
Mining operation and fall of weight	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
Total :	227	229	248	275	314	259	286	271	262	382	362	

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

murder in Chola times. Even an accidental killing in a wrestling bout here was treated as murder.

In disputes where evidences were not available, the *divya pramanas* (ordeal) were also resorted to. The ordeals were either putting the bare hand in a pot of boiling ghee, or (holding a red hot iron rod etc. These *divyas* had to be performed in the temple premises. The chief judge was placing the charge sheet (the letter of charges) on the head of the accused and there-after he had to perform the *divyas*. The *jayapathru* or judgment was awarded to him on winning. In one of the inscriptions in Yelandur (Y1 2) it is stated that during the reign of Ramaraja Nayaka of Hadinaru, (early part of 17th century), when some of the barbers and washermen argued that the potters were not entitled for *kaluguru* and *melukattu* (pairing of toe nails and tying of upper cloth) the potters proved that they were entitled for the same by undergoing successfully (hot) ghee ordeal (by dipping of hand) in the presence of God Divyalingeswara of Haradanahalli. The *divya* in the name of this deity indicates that it might have been a place where this type of practice was resorted to.

There was not much change in judicial set up till the advent of the British. Haider and Tipu also continued the traditional system which the Mysore rulers had inherited from ancient times. The revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. The amils of tahsils were investigating the criminal cases. A Sadar (Chief) Court was established at the capital for administration of justice in accordance with Mohammadan Law. Kazis in some towns were empowered to act as judges in respect of suits only among Muslims. In a dispute wherein one of the parties was Muslim, the Muslim tribunal claimed exclusive jurisdiction.

The native system was reformed with the establishment of British Commissioner's rule in Mysore. By an order in 1834, the Courts of the Amils, Town Munsiffs, Sadar Munsiffs, the Principal Sadar Munsiff and of the European Superintendents were formed. The Amil's Courts and the Courts of Town Munsiffs exercised original jurisdiction. The Mysore Town Munsiff had the powers similar to the powers of an Amil. The decisions in all the courts were documented. The Courts of Principal Sadar Munsiff and of the European Superintendent had both original and appellate jurisdiction. Later, during 1862-1882, several steps were taken to reorganise the judiciary. The Huzur Adalat, and the Munsiff's Courts were abolished. The judicial hierarchy consisted of Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendent of the Divisions, the Deputy Superintendents and Amildars of Taluks. The Amildar was assisted by Peshkars and some qualified Peshkars were given the powers of Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class. A Sur Ameen at Mysore town had the power of Sub-Magistrate 2nd Class, and Sur Cauzy had the civil jurisdiction over claims not exceeding the value of Rs. 50. There was also a Magistrate at Mysore with full powers around 1860. In 1866, the

following were the number of judges in the Ashta grama division of the Mysore Province which consisted of Mysore and Hassan districts ; Peshkars 26, Amildars 25, Sur Cauzy 1, Sur Ameen 1, Town Magistrate 1 (European), Deputy Superintendents 4 (European) and Superintendent 1 (European). The number of cases disposed in Ashtagram Division in 1866 was : Civil cases, original 1,561, appeals 391, Criminal cases original 3,526, appeals 59. It was in the year 1909, Bench of Magistrates was constituted at Mysore.

The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation 1883 was promulgated on 16th June 1883. Under this Regulation, three classes of Civil Courts, namely, the District Court, the Court of Subordinate Judge, and the Court of the Munsiff were established. The appointment of judges was made by the Government, but the appointments to the cadre of Munsiffs were made only on recommendation from the Chief Court. The District Court had the jurisdiction to decide all original suits and it was constituted as the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction. Administrative control over the Courts subordinate to the District Court was subject to the overall control of the Chief Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge was Rs. 5,000 and that of the Munsiff was Rs. 1,000. In matters relating to succession, inheritance, marriage, or castes or any religious usage or institution, the personal law of the Hindus in cases where the parties were Hindus and the Muslim law where the parties were Muslims was made enforceable. In cases where no specific provision of law existed, the Court was required to act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

In respect of criminal justice, the Deputy Superintendents at the district level and Assistant Superintendents and Amildars at the taluk level were conferred with criminal jurisdiction. The criminal procedure code was introduced in the State and with effect from 1889, the Munsiffs were invested with the powers of Taluk Magistrates. The hierarchy of criminal courts established were, Session Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, First Class Magistrates, Second Class Magistrate and Third Class Magistrates.

The Sessions Court at Mysore was established by 1890 with jurisdiction over the then Mysore and Hassan districts. In 1892-93, Additional Sessions Court was established at Mysore for trying sensational cases of rioting. Thereafter, Assistant Sessions Court was established to try Sessions cases transferred to them by the Sessions Judge.

The system of trial by jury in selected classes of criminal cases was introduced as an experiment in Mysore in 1917. Prior to this, in 1907 as an experiment in the way of separation of executive from judicial functions, Amildar of Mysore was relieved of Magisterial duties and the same were assigned to City Magistrate. Around 1925, Bench Courts were established in Hunsur in order to obviate to some extent the inconvenience and trouble

to which the parties would be put by travelling long distances to the Special Magistrate Court. But in 1926, it was observed that there was no sufficient work to these Bench Courts and Government ordered to discontinue these courts.

In the event of any serious cases, temporary Courts were established. One such instance was the establishment of a temporary court, with First Class powers at Yelandur for the trial of riot cases at Honnur in 1925-26. Though the necessity of separation of Judiciary from Executive was felt earlier, the appointment of independent Magistrates (Second Class) at the taluk level and Magistrates (First Class) at the district level was made around 1925. The Assistant Commissioners were made the Ex-Officio Magistrates and exercised police powers only. However, the Deputy Commissioner had the judiciary powers and the Magistrates were under the control of District Magistrate. With the adoption of the Constitution, a scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive was introduced and Magistrates came under the control of High Courts (then called the Chief Court).

Kollegal, which was in Coimbatore district prior to integration with Mysore district had the jurisdiction in that taluk and in North-Western Portion of Satyamangalam. The establishment consisted of nine *gumasthas* or clerks, two peons and a masalchi. This District Munsiff had small cause powers, in suits upto Rs. 500 and by the Act III of 1873, he was invested with power to hear and dispose off suits upto Rs. 2,500, in value. This District Munsiff Court was constituted under Regulation VI of 1816, the nomination resting with the Zilla Judge, subject however to confirmation by the Provincial Court.

After the formation of the new Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Courts Act was implemented and at the district level, a District Court, a Civil Judge's Court, and at the taluk level, Court of the Munsiff were established. The District Court was the highest court in the district. When the Karnataka Civil Courts Act was brought into force with effect from 1st October 1964, uniform cadres of judicial officers were created. The judicial officers in the District level as at present (1987) are, *Mysore* : District and Sessions Judge, I Additional District and Sessions Judge, II Additional District and Sessions Judge, Principal Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, I Additional Civil Judge and CJM, II Additional Civil Judge and CJM, III Additional Civil Judge and CJM, Principal First Munsiff, I Additional First Munsiff, II Additional First Munsiff, III Additional First Munsiff II Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Judge, Court of Small Causes and Court of JMFC II Court, total 14. *Nanjangud* : Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate First Class, and Munsiff and Additional JMFC (2) *Hunsur* : Civil Judge and Munsiff and JMFC (2) ; *Chamarajanagar* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) ; *Kollegal* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) ; *T. Narasipur* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) ; and *K. R. Nagar* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) .

The Principal District Judge is the administrative head of the judiciary in the district and he supervises the work of all subordinate courts and he is the appointing authority for all the posts upto and including Sheristedar. He tries the criminal cases in the district that are committed to Sessions Court. The two additional District Judges exercise similar judicial powers as that of Principal District Judge. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the other judges are as follows. *Mysore* : Court of the Principal Civil Judge and C.J.M., Court of the I Additional Civil Judge and C.J.M. Court of the II Additional Civil Judge and C.J.M. and Court of the III Additional Civil Judge and C.J.M.—to try civil cases above Rs. 10,000 and appeals on the decisions of Munsiffs below Rs. 10,000 of Mysore City, Mysore taluk, H.D. Kote taluk, Kollegal and T.Narasipura taluks; Court of Small Causes—to try money suits above Rs. 3,000; Court of the Principal First Munsiff, Court of the I Additional First Munsiff and II Additional First Munsiff—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Mysore city; Court of the III Additional First Munsiff to try H.R.C. cases and the Court of the II Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Heggadadevanakote and Mysore taluks and also to try criminal cases of the said taluks; and the Court of the JMFC— (II Court) to try criminal cases of Mysore taluk. *Nanjangud* : Court of the Civil Judge and JMFC—to try civil cases above Rs. 10,000 of Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks and to try appeals on the decisions of the Munsiffs of the said taluks below Rs. 10,000 and to try criminal cases of the said taluks; Court of the Munsiff and Additional JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Nanjangud and Gundlupet taluks and to try criminal cases of the said taluks. *Hunsur* : Court of the Civil Judge—to try Civil cases above Rs. 10,000 of Hunsur, Periyapatna and K.R. Nagar taluks and to try appeals on the decisions of the Munsiffs of Hunsur and K.R. Nagar and to try the criminal cases of Hunsur, K.R. Nagar and Periyapatna taluks; and the Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks and to try criminal cases of the said taluks. *T.N. Pura*: Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases of below Rs. 10,000 of T.Narasipura taluk and to try criminal cases of the same taluk. *Chamarajanagar*: Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases of below Rs. 10,000 of Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks and to try criminal cases of the said taluks. *Kollegal* : Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases of matters below Rs. 10,000 of Kollegal taluk and to try criminal cases of the said taluk. *K.R. Nagar* : Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of K. R. Nagar taluk and to try criminal cases of the said taluk.

The judicial officers are classified in the district as detailed here : The Principal District and Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Civil Judge (Chief Judicial Magistrate), Additional Civil Judge, J.M.F.C. and Munsiffs.

Besides, there are Executive Magistrates who are Deputy Commissioner (District Magistrate, Executive), Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner (Additional District Magistrate Executive), Assistant Commissioners (Sub-Divisional Magistrate Executive) and Tahsildars (Taluka Magistrate Executive). The main function of the Executive Magistrate is to maintain law and order and to take preventive measures in that behalf. The orders of the Executive Magistrates are however subject to the revisional jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge.

In the district, there are 9 courts of Judicial Magistrate First Class which have been invested with the powers of trying Juvenile cases and in the District Headquarters, the Principal Chief Judicial Magistrate is invested with the powers of trying all Juvenile cases pending in the entire district. The II Additional District and Sessions Court at Mysore was established in 1987 for dealing with the cases Communal disturbances, atrocities on Scheduled Castes, etc. Another Additional Court (III Additional First Munsiff Court) was established exclusively for the disposal of House Rent Control cases in 1987.

Administration of Civil Justice

Administration of Civil Justice was done by 20 judicial officers viz. two District Judges (including Additional Judges), seven Civil Judges and 11 Munsiffs as in March 1986. The total number of cases pending in all the courts in the district as at the beginning of the year 1986 was 1,58,637 and 9,014 cases were instituted. In the District Judge's Court, 244 cases were disposed off and this works out to be 122 cases per judicial officer, 2,512 cases were disposed off by seven Civil Judges which make the average of 359 cases per judicial officer and 66,951 cases were disposed of by 11 Munsiffs which works out to 6,086 cases per judicial officer. In total, 69,707 cases were disposed off in one year by 20 judicial officers which works out to 3,485 cases per judicial officer. The number of cases contested were 2,202 (3 per cent of the total number of cases)). The details in respect of the cases in 1985-86 are given in the appended Tables on P. 541.

Administration of Criminal Justice

There were two District and Sessions Judges and 13 Magistrates for the administration of Criminal Justice in the district as in 1985-86. There were 10,110 criminal cases of all types pending at the beginning of the year and 26,357 cases were instituted during the year. The number of cases disposed of by two District and Sessions Judges was 413 which works out to 207 per judicial officer and 23,332 cases were disposed off by 13 Magistrates which is 1,795 cases per judicial officer. In total, 23,745 cases were disposed off by 15 judicial officers which is 1,583 cases per judicial officer. The total number of persons brought to trail in the year was 38,621 and the number of persons disposed was 33,513 by 15 judicial officers which works out to 2,234 persons by one judicial officer. The details regarding the cases are given in the appended tables.

TABLE I
Showing the number of cases in Civil Judge and Munsiff Courts in Mysore District from 1970-1986

Year		Original Suits		Small Causes Suits		Miscellaneous cases		Insolvency Petitions		Regular Appeals		Miscellaneous Appeals	
		I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
1970-71	A	42	1	0	0	125	101	6	6	19	17	166	113
	B	394	128	1,081	1,041	328	200	0	0	230	256	167	127
	C	6,496	3,213	1,187	1,136	1,896	2,783	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	6,932	3,342	2,268	2,177	2,349	3,084	6	6	249	273	333	240
1973-84	A	50	3	0	0	151	149	4	3	12	18	298	290
	B	209	130	1,060	926	1,146	576	0	0	306	226	129	109
	C	4,028	3,717	1,125	1,235	1,833	1,712	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	4,287	3,850	2,185	2,061	3,130	2,437	4	3	318	244	427	399
1976-77	A	35	4	0	0	265	105	0	0	47	10	31	56
	B	213	123	816	777	533	920	0	0	260	249	86	55
	C	2,923	2,920	328	472	1,127	784	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	3,171	3,047	1,144	1,249	1,925	1,809	0	0	307	259	117	111
1979-80	A	48	6	0	0	232	216	3	1	39	18	326	268
	B	479	395	1,584	1,782	935	889	0	0	343	306	100	93
	C	2,807	3,127	377	478	1,151	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	3,334	3,528	1,961	2,260	2,318	2,192	3	1	382	324	426	361
1982-83	A	61	3	0	0	351	117	3	1	26	24	292	230
	B	624	319	1,137	1,402	588	596	0	0	174	159	90	79
	C	3,134	3,175	262	240	1,589	3,457	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	3,819	3,497	1,399	1,642	2,528	4,170	3	1	200	183	382	309
1985-86	A	61	1	0	0	100	99	2	1	18	9	338	258
	B	829	557	903	961	1,224	1,098	0	0	184	151	129	95
	C	3,793	3,601	74	104	2,157	1,774	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	4,683	4,159	977	1,065	4,381	2,971	2	1	202	160	467	353

A—District Judges Court. B—Civil Judge Court. C—Munsiffs Court. T—Total. I—Instituted. D—Disposed.

TABLE II

Statement showing the details of various civil suits in the Courts of Mysore District in 1985-86

Sl. no.	Suits	District Judge's Courts				Civil Judge's Courts				Munsiffs Court's				Total
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
1.	Pending at the beginning of the year	12	..	634	135	1,813	549	1,746	441	6,182	27	1,47,098	..	1,58,637
	Instituted during the year	61	..	499	18	829	903	1,427	184	3,793	74	1,226	..	9,014
	Refiled, remanded or received by transfer	..	..	3	..	12	45	3	53	311	23	40	..	490
	Transferred to other courts	56	..	7	..	1	..	..	48	4	..	2	..	118
	Total for disposal	17	..	1,129	153	2,655	1,497	3,176	630	10,282	124	1,48,362	..	1,68,023
	No. of cases disposed	1	..	234	9	557	961	843	151	3,601	104	63,246	..	69,707
	(a) Without trial	..	..	59	..	39	42	159	..	748	34	54,033	..	55,114
	(b) Without contest	..	..	11	2	333	833	193	39	2,128	66	8,756	..	12,361
	(c) With contest	1	..	164	7	185	86	491	112	725	4	457	..	2,236
	Pending at the end of the year..	16	..	895	144	2,096	536	2,333	479	6,681	20	85,116	..	98,310
	Pending for more than one year	11	..	238	104	1,353	174	1,240	287	4,042	2	28,579	..	36,032

A—Original Suits. B—Small Cause Suits. C—Miscellaneous Suits. D—Appeals.

Table showing the receipts, charges and average duration of suits disposed in courts in Mysore District from 1970-71 to 1985-86.

	1970-71	1973-74	1976-77	1979-80	1982-83	1985-86
Total receipts of Courts : (Rs.)						
(a) District Courts ..	34,461	29,792	45,711	61,701	46,243	98,148
(b) Civil Judges Courts ..	2,27,730	3,16,948	4,72,688	16,01,152	26,83,159	45,48,250
(c) Munsiffs Courts ..	4,21,783	8,74,004	5,28,258	10,39,255	15,55,677	19,11,252
Total charges of Courts : (Rs.)						
(a) District Courts ..	1,48,326	4,06,923	4,85,474	7,67,477	10,04,769	11,17,233
(b) Civil Judges Courts ..	2,38,453	2,77,350	4,89,975	76,133	17,05,660	23,58,995
(c) Munsiffs Courts ..	8,35,939	12,61,339	15,97,502	20,11,253	28,71,526	46,87,141
Average duration of suits disposed off : Original Suits : (days)						
(a) District Courts ..	272.52	897.52	2,199.05	747.00	230.00	3,445.00
(b) Civil Judges Courts ..	1,349.00	908.20	2,826.40	1,504.56	1,117.40	1,432.00
(c) Munsiffs Courts ..	851.00	743.77	1,022.01	749.23	748.39	920.25
Small Causes Suits :						
(a) District Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Civil Judges Courts ..	211.30	156.28	196.20	428.76	846.36	492.00
(c) Munsiffs Courts ..	207.00	332.00	482.14	842.75	599.00	563.00
Appeals :						
(a) District Courts ..	714.00	857.54	750.00	828.00	913.10	1,875.00
(b) Civil Judges Courts ..	392.00	857.24	1,145.00	217.63	953.40	441.00
(c) Munsiffs Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table showing the details of criminal cases in Mysore District from 1970-71 to 1985-86

Details	1970-71	1973-74	1976-77	1979-80	1982-83	1985-86
No. of District and Sessions Judges	1	1	1	2	2	2
No. of Magistrates	10	11	13	14	13	13
No. of Criminal Cases	I 19,802 D 20,205	15,353 14,608	30,383 29,364	25,643 26,003	23,473 ..	25,032 22,720
No. of Criminal Miscellaneous Cases	I 1,836 D 1,789	1,680 1,715	1,915 1,920	1,655 1,709	1,139 944	985 922
No. of Criminal Appeals	62	89	102	151	86	140
No. of Cases under Probation of Offenders Act	464	536	732	498	962	101
<i>Punishments :</i> Death	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rigorous Imprisonment	1,056	380	740	450	265	186
Simple Imprisonment	148	127	294	440	526	85
No. fined	19,505	11,506	26,227	26,067	22,109	20,071
Amount of fine realised in Rs.	2,13,474	3,66,675	5,62,230	8,18,896	10,73,989	13,13,230

Source : High Court, Bangalore.

Table showing the details of undertrials dealt with in Mysore District in 1985-86

	<i>District and Sessions Courts</i>		<i>Courts of J.M.F.C.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Trials</i>	<i>Appeals</i>	<i>Trials</i>	
No. of undertrials dealt with :				
Pending at the beginning of the year	727	176	17,044	17,947
Brought to trial during the year	397	182	38,042	38,621
Transferred	..	..	2,071	2,071
Total number of trials for disposal	1,124	358	53,015	54,497
Total disposed	312	128	33,073	33,513
(a) Convicted	15	..	23,727	23,742
(b) Struck off	..	..	1,097	1,097
(c) Committed or referred	..	..	247	247
(d) Otherwise disposed	297	128	8,002	8,427
Undertrials pending at the end of the year	812	230	19,942	20,784

(Source : High Court, Bangalore)

Statement showing the details of various Civil Suits in the Courts of Mysore District in 1986-87

MDG-85

Sl. No.	Suits	District Judge's Court				Civil Judge's Court				Munsiffs Court			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1.	Pending at the beginning of the year	16	..	895	144	2,096	536	2,333	479	6,681	20	85,116	617
2.	Instituted during the year	78	..	486	28	1,019	918	2,171	172	4,110	82	1,040	417
3.	Refiled, remanded, or received by transfer	..	..	10	2	8	14	15	290	107	..	5,199	2
4.	Transferred to other Courts	77	..	..	..	3	..	1	287	13	..	12,165	..
5.	Total for disposal	17	..	1,391	174	3,120	1,468	4,518	951	10,885	102	79,190	1,036
6.	No. of cases disposed off	..	..	418	33	667	972	1,304	140	3,529	72	70,405	280
	(a) Without trial	..	..	57	5	44	46	378	..	520	7	69,766	..
	(b) Without consent	..	..	180	..	437	798	209	33	2,406	64	340	..
	(c) With consent	..	..	181	28	186	128	717	107	603	1	299	280
7.	Pending at the end of the year	17	..	973	141	2,453	496	3,214	321	7,356	30	8,785	736
8.	Pending for more than one year	11	..	298	125	423	115	1,335	245	4,725	2	7,867	552

A—Original Suits, B—Small Cause Suits, C—Miscellaneous Suits, D—Appeals.

MYSORE DISTRICT

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JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Jails and dungeons existed in the days of royalty. There used to be criminals and prisoners of war, kept under confinement. During the non-regulation period (1831-1856), there was a jail in Mysore. During the famine years of 1876-78 as the jail was over-crowded a branch jail at Kukkarahalli was formed and the convicts were employed at the construction of the reservoir. There were 445 Prisoners in both Mysore and Hassan jails together during these years. These jails were controlled by Chief Judge of Mysore under the designation "Inspector General of Prisons". With effect from 1897, the Senior Surgeon was put in charge of the jail. The Munsiffs or Amildar or Deputy Amildars were in charge of the lock-ups in taluk places. With effect from 1898, lock-ups were under the control of Medical Officers and above the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In 1904-05, in some lock-ups, Special Sub-Registrars were appointed to look after the jail. The Prisoners were given education in the District jail at Mysore and a Hindustani class was opened in 1881. Instructions in religious and moral subjects were also imparted and selected prisoners were allowed to read the books for an hour in a day and gradually a library was established in the jail. The visitors committee of Mysore jail consisted of some non-officials also. In March 1889, the ticket of leave system was introduced. During the year 1907-08, two annas per head *per diem* inclusive of guarding charges was levied on the departments using convict labour. But in the case of convict labour employed in the Palace and in the Dewan's residence, no charges were levied. In 1922, the rate per prisoner engaged in extra mural was raised from two annas to four annas. The industries in Mysore Jail were carpentry, cloth weaving, smithy and *kambli* and carpet making. The Prisoners' Aid Society to assist released convicts in finding suitable employment for earning their livelihood at Mysore was formed in 1925 and accommodation was available for 382 in that year. The cost of maintenance per prisoner per year was Rs. 133-50 in 1925 and it was Rs. 112-26 after deducting the earning of the prisoners. The post of whole-time Superintendent of Mysore Jail was abolished and a part-time Superintendent was appointed. In 1933, Mysore District Jail was converted into a sub-jail. The cost per head was Rs 99 per inmate in 1935 and Rs. 107 in 1940 as the overhead charges were more widely distributed. In 1944, a mat weaving unit was started in Mysore jail and the Mysore literary council conducted classes for 60 convicts in Kannada. The average cost of maintenance per prisoner rose to Rs. 353 in 1955. After integration, the Mysore Jail was accorded the status of District Jail and was headed by a Superintendent. By 1981-82, Mysore Jail was one of the two District Prisons (Class I) in the State. In 1982, there were five jails with 55 quarters. As in 1987, there were one Central Prison at Mysore, Sub-Jails at Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Kollegal.

Central Prison

The Mysore Central Prison was in existence since 1831. The present building is said to have been constructed in 1862. The Jail is presently headed by the Superintendent, assisted by an Assistant Surgeon, one Chief Jailor, two Jailors, one Chief Warder, nine Head Warders, 50 Warders, one office Superintendent and other supporting staff.

The Prisoners in this jail were trained in various trades and the articles prepared by the prisoners secured prizes in many exhibitions such as, First Prize in Nilgherry Exhibition of Jail Industries in 1869, Silver medal in Industrial Art Exhibition at Madras in 1903, First Prize for Woollen Carpet in the Industrial Exhibition at Chitradurga in 1911.

Sub Jail, Nanjangud.—This jail was established in 1977 and its authorised accommodation is for 30 persons including five females. All the 64 prisoners in this jail are sentenced for less than five years. This jail is headed by one Jailor assisted by one head warder and 4 warders. *Sub Jail, Chamarajanagar.* This was established in 1975 and the authorised accommodation is for 15 prisoners. As in 1986-87, there were two convicts and five under-trials in this jail. This jail is managed by one Jailor, one Head Warder and six Warders. *Sub Jail Hunsur.*—This jail was in existence before 1962. It is now looked after by the Taluk Sheristedar and the police personnel. There is also a sub-jail at Kollegal.

Directorate of Prosecutions

Prior to the formation of a separate Directorate of Prosecutions, in 1973, prosecution work was also done by Police Department. With effect from November 1976, an office of the Deputy Director of Prosecutions started functioning. This had the jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu districts till June 1985. Thereafter, Chikmagalur and Dakshina Kannada districts were transferred to the Mangalore Division. The main functions of this division are to review the judgements in respect of criminal prosecutions and to give opinions and to administer the functioning of prosecutors. Initially, advocates were employed on contract basis as Prosecutors and with effect from 1979, the Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors are either appointed or promoted. In Mysore, there are two Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors to aid the Superintendent of Police. Assistant Public Prosecutors are functioning in all the taluk places where Munsiff and Magistrates Courts are situated. The Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor functions as the head at the District level, whereas the Deputy Director of Prosecutions heads the division. Accordingly, there are one Deputy Director of Prosecutions, two Superintendents, two First Division Assistants, three Stenographers and seven other supporting staff in this district.

Legal Aid Committee

Prior to the Constitution of Karnataka Legal Aid Board in the State, Working People's and Weaker Sections Legal Aid and Advice Centre was existing to provide legal aid to the needy in Mysore district. With effect from December 1983, District and Taluk Legal Aid Committees started functioning. The nature of aid extended include tendering free legal advice, granting free legal assistance in filing suits, appeals, other cases and criminal cases, before the law courts and before the other revenue officers and for issue of legal notices, etc. Legal aid is available to those whose total income is less than Rs. 8,000 and also to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Widows, Defence Personnel and Ex-Defence Personnel. The aid is in the form of court fees, advocates services, processing fees, fees for obtaining records, etc. but not in cash.

The beneficiaries since the commencement of the aid scheme are as follows.

(a) Between May 1979 to November 1983, when legal aid centre was existing, out of 446 applications received for legal aid, 351 were provided with aid.

(b) From December 1983 to August 1987-out of 1,052 applications for aid 982 have been extended aid. The expenditure of the department during the five years ending 1987 was Rs. 1.07 lakhs. The number of staff working in the district are three. *The Janatha Nyayalaya* (People's Court) was introduced in the State for the quick settlement of certain cases and first Janatha Nyayalaya was conducted in Mysore on 23rd August 1986 and later on 17th March 1987 and 5th August 1987. The number of cases settled and the compensation paid in the above three sessions were 30, Rs. 7.70 lakhs; 71, Rs. 15.24 lakhs and 51, Rs. 18.21 lakhs respectively.

Lok Ayuktha

Till 1986, the Vigilance Commission with headquarters at Bangalore was performing the duties of investigating the complaints against government servants and other notified public authorities, by the Superintendent of Police, Mysore. In 1982, a separate office was started functioning with Superintendent of Police heading the unit. In January 1986, Lok Ayuktha replaced the Vigilance Commission. In Mysore, the Superintendent, Lok Ayuktha had under his jurisdiction six districts namely Mysore, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassan and Chikmagalur. For the district administration, there is a Police Inspector, two Head Constables, four Police Constables, one Police Sub-Inspector. The Lok Ayuktha, Mysore undertakes enquiries into complaints pertaining to the districts regarding corruption, misuse or abuse of power or position by the government employees, etc. The staff in the office of the Superintendent of Police were, one Superintendent of Police, one Steno, one 2nd Division Assistant, one Head Constable and two Police Constables, etc. (as in 1987).

Bar Associations.—The Bar Association, Kollegal is perhaps the oldest in the district. There were three members at the time of formation and the

present strength is 15. There are about 450 legal practitioners in the district as in 1986 and seven Bar Associations at Mysore, Nanjangud, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar, Chamarajanagar and T. Narasipur. There are few lady Advocates in Mysore Bar.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Gramakuta or *gavunda* (*gauda*) was the village headman whose function was to maintain law and order and prevent theft and robbery in ancient time. He was later called Patel. His office was hereditary. He was assisted in his work by the village militia or *talars*. There are instances in which the widow of the *gavunda*, ably performed the functions of a *gavunda* by succeeding to the office. In towns too, there were arrangement to perform police duties in ancient times. *Kandachara* was one of the wings of administration in Mysore. This was headed by a Dalavayi. During the reign of the Wodeyars, Police system was well organised. There were *Thanedaras* in charge of stations, *Hoblidars* taking care of police affairs in a hobli. *Oiekaras* or messengers, *Danguradavaru* or drummers announcing State Orders, etc. under this Department. It is said that these officials were appointed to see that the different people belonging to different castes did not transgress their caste injunctions, to prevent thefts, to see that the merchants carried on their dealings according to the prescribed rules and regulations and to bring different classes of offenders to book. This system continued even during the reign of Haider and Tipu with slight modifications. These servants were paid either *inam* lands or shares of grain. Tipu reduced the number of Patels, *Umblidars* and *Amargars*. In the Palace, the police authority was aided by Barr or Infantry which was stationed in the town for the exclusive purpose. Dewan Purnaiya further reduced the number of Patels and introduced *Kandachar* peons. Their duties were mainly apprehension of offenders, their custody, their protection in jails, the guardianship of forts, the conveyance of the palanquins and letter bags. With the issuing of Police *Hukumnama's* in 1834, the duties of *Kandachar* peons were redefined and they became exclusively Police peons. These *Kandachar* peons were employed for performing police duties in taluks, guarding taluk treasuries and jails, procuring essential supplies to troops, superintending cultivation and assisting revenue servants in the collection of revenue. The men of the Barr Infantry and *Silledar* Horse were employed at the District Treasury and as jail guards, frontier police and as town and office guards at *Sudder* stations. By 1859, the Military Finance Commission of the Government of India proposed to form a Civil Police Corps to relieve the Regular Infantry of Army from some of the duties such as escorting treasury and furnishing guards to jails and District treasuries. In 1856, the Deputy Commissioner was the *ex-officio* head of Police in the district. In 1874, one Assistant Commissioner was designated as Police Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner for all police functions was under the control

of the Deputy Inspector of Police who was the quasi-secretary to the Judicial Commissioner, who in turn was the *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police. In 1880, the post of Police Assistant Commissioner was abolished and the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to employ any of the Assistant Commissioners for general management of the police duties of the district and the police branch of the district office. The Headquarters Inspector of Police was the Deputy Commissioner's Sheristedar in the Police department. In 1885, the Post Deputy Inspector General of Police was created in the Mysore Police administration. This Deputy Inspector General of Police had to look after Forest Plantation, Statistical Department, and Agricultural Department besides Police administration. By the end of 10th century, Mysore Police was under the control of Revenue Officer and Municipalities and the District Armed Reserve Police was an independent unit. The Reserve Police in Mysore city was attending the duties of important functions during the visits of foreign dignitaries and was acting as bodyguard of Maharaja whenever he was moving out. During Dasara and Moharrum, this force had more work. In view of the increased work, Government provided them horses. In 1894, a special Reserve Police was created in Mysore and Shimoga and the expenditure was incurred from "Provincial Fund", instead of Municipalities. As per one of the Police records, Mysore city grew fast around 1906, and necessitated the inclusion of Padwarahalli, Kannegowdana Koppalu, Kurubarahalli and Vontikoppal to the city limits. Therefore, Police force was divided into three groups including a separate crime investigation wing.

Around 1930, at French Rocks (Pandavapur), a wing of Police force had to face series of riots. In order to bring law and order under control, emergency Police force was formed. In the same year a District Police Superintendent was appointed with jurisdiction over Mysore city, Mysore, Hunsur and K. R. Nagar taluks. One Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed with headquarters at Nanjangud with jurisdiction over other taluks.

During this period, Yelandur had special Police Officers. The Jagirdar was controlling the Police Department. It was felt that Jagirdar could not control the law and order situation and hence other Police also entered the area. Later, local Amildar was given power to control the Police. The Jagirdar paid a sum of Rs. 7,507 and 8 annas towards *bandobust* charges from the Jagir to the Police Department in 1930.

In 1935, in view of the additional responsibilities of tax collection and registration of Motor Vehicles, the Police personnel were given bus warrant facilities and cycles were also provided.

In the taluks, the police were under the Amildar. Station Houses were built wherever shelter was not available at this time. Special allowances were given at *ghat* and forest stations. The ordinary weapon of the rural

police was a stout bamboo cudgel about one and half inches thick 40 inches long, fitted, with brass ferules at the ends. A few fusils with sword bayonets were also issued to men stationed in isolated localities. After the Rendition, the police in the district was with the Dewan and the office of the Police Assistant Commissioner was re-established. In 1891, the Police Assistant Commissioners were called as Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Police force at that time consisted of The Village Police and the Regular Police. The Village Police were the hereditary village servants, viz. the Patel, the Toti or Talwar. Their duties were ; to report crime and to help the Regular police in preventing and detection of crime, enforcement of night patrolling for the safety of boundary lodges and village choultries and for the safety of villagers. They were provided with the uniform and lances in 1901. The District Police formed one of the Divisions of Regular Police. This consisted of Taluk Police, District Reserve Force including the armed emergency Reserve. By 1923, one Assistant Superintendent headed the Dept. at the district level. By 1945-46, the following were the Police officers in this district. Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of Police 3, Inspectors 14, Sub-Inspectors 30, Head Constable, Jamedars Sargeants 103, Constables 796, total being 946 and the cost of police force was Rs. 35.66 lakhs which works out to be Rs. 3,770 per staff member.

After Integration, the Police force in the district was re-organised and redistributed in 1958. The salient features were : (1) creation of new Sub-Division at Hunsur, (2) abolition of the posts of Police Inspectors sanctioned for Gundlupet, T. Narasipur, K. R. Nagar and H. D. Kote taluks, (3) Division of seven police stations in Mysore city on a functional basis into crime and law and order and traffic stations and provision of the necessary staff for crime duties, (4) conversion of Chamarajanagar Kasaba Police Station into a purely Town Police Station and consequent transfer of the out-post at Udigala, (5) Reorganisation of the MARP detachment at Mysore into Headquarters Platoon and six active platoons and naming it as District Armed Reserve, Mysore District.

The police strength in the Mysore District as in October 1958 was as follows : one District Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents of Police, seven Police Inspectors, 34 Police Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 112 Head Constables, 785 Police Constables, one Traffic Police Inspector, two Traffic Police Sargeants 4 Traffic Head Police Constables, 28 Traffic Police Constables, 1 Detective Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, (City Special Branch) assisted by three Head Constables, 1 Sub-Inspector for District Special Branch assisted by three Head Constables, 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 Head Constables for District Intelligence Bureau, Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector as Prosecution staff in city, 3 Sub-Inspectors as Prosecution staff for the District 2 Sub-Inspectors as Show-tax staff, the total being 886.

The strength of Armed Police was, Police Artillery staff—1 Assistant Sargeant, 2 Head Constables and 21 Police Constables. The Police Training

School had 1 Sergeant, 1 Assistant Sergeant, 6 Head Constables and 7 Police Constables. The District Armed Reserve has 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Sergeant Majors, 7 Sergeants, 6 Assistant Sergeants, 48 Head Constables and 264 Police Constables bringing the total to 328.

When a Common Police Act was passed and a Common Police Manual was compiled in 1964, the State was divided into six police ranges with Mysore district coming in southern range. Each range is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Mysore is the Headquarters of the southern range. The Deputy Inspector General of Police is assisted at the district level by the Superintendent of Police and the Additional Superintendent of Police. As in 1981, there were four police Sub-divisions, 11 Police circles, 36 Police stations and 27 Police out-posts, in the district and the figures for 1986 were 4, 14, 40 and 25 respectively.

In Kollegal taluk which was formerly in Coimbatore district, the police set up has been described in a report by the District Collector Garrow and also by Francis Buchanan in his journey. On the decline of Vijayanagar empire, a member of Palegars came into being, and they assumed judicial powers both civil and criminal extending to those of life and death. These Palegars were predatory chieftains under whom there were head *kavalgars*, and under these, in turn the village had *kavalgars* who acted as police or plunderers as occasion or their master's command might serve. When Mysore extended its rule over Coimbatore district, a powerful military police was established to maintain peace; these Kandachar peons were partly employed in garrisoning forts under *killedars*. Haider developed this type of police system and added post office to police system using its officials not as mere carriers, but as officers of an intelligence department, who penetrated the secrets even of households especially of the wealthy and transmitted their information directly to Haider. In Tipu's time this system was relaxed. After Tipu, the only police were the revenue servants *viz.* the Thasildars, the Managars (revenue inspectors), *Kandachar* peons, and *talavars*, *taliyari* and as the revenue work gave them greater advantages, police work was naturally neglected. In many villages, in this area, the people had recourse to private *kavalgars* who under the system preserved their own villages from depredation. "*kudi taliyari*" or privately paid village watchman was an institution in this area till the beginning of the last century. This "*kudi taliyari*" was generally a Korvan and his office appeared to be hereditary and he was paid by raising contributions. Later, the old village police system was done away with and *thana* or station system was introduced. In 1816 (Regulation IX of 1816), the Collectors with their Tahsildars and village Munsiffs became the magistracy, the police executive functions were ex-officio, vested in them, the village *taliyars* being the rank and file of the force. The *taliyars* were not properly paid, but they were liable to punishment if they failed to detect

crimes which occurred in their villages. They were paid by fees which were collected from the villagers under the *kaval* system. With the development of district, the necessity of organised police system become acute, and Mr. William Robinson's police system of a quasi-military force was confined to police duties only. As on 31-3-1884, the following were the police staff in Kollegal, Inspector one, II Grade Head Constable one, III Grade Head Constables three, IV Grade Head Constables three, I Class Constables 23, II Class Constables 21, and III Class Constables 23 (total 78). During the British rule, there was not much change in the Police set up in the taluk. When it was brought under Karnataka, there was uniformity throughout the district.

The following were the different police offices and their jurisdiction in the district as in 1987. (1) Deputy Inspector General of Police, South range Mysore : Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu districts : (2) Superintendent of Police, Mysore : Mysore district ; (3) Additional Superintendent of Police, Mysore : Mysore district ; (4) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Devaraja Sub-Division, Mysore : Laxmipuram, Vidyaranya, Krishnaraja, Ashokapuram, Devaraja, Sarasvathipuram, Metagalli, V.V. Puram and Jayalaxmipuram Police Stations ; (5) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lashkar Sub-Division, Mysore : Mandi, Narasimharaja, Nazarabad and Lashkar Police Stations ; (6) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nanjangud Sub-Division, Nanjangud : Mysore South, Elwala, T. Narasipura, Bannur, Nanjangud town, Nanjangud rural, Kawlande, Gundlupet and Therakanambi Police Stations ; (7) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chamarajanagar Sub-Division, Chamarajanagar : Chamarajanagar East, Chamarajanagar, West Chamarajanagar Rural, Yelandur, Kollegal Rural, Kollegal Urban, Hunsur, Ramapur and the M.M. Hills Police Stations ; (8) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hunsur Sub-Division, Hunsur : Hunsur Rural, Hunsur Urban, H.D. Kote, Sargur Beechanahalli, K.R. Nagar, Saligrama, Periyapatna and Bylakuppe Police Stations and the (9) Circle Inspector, Airport Security Force, Mysore : Mandakalli Airport area.

There were 15 circles in the district, 1,525 police personnel, besides 701 belonging to other wings, which works out to be one police personnel for 5.37 sq. km area and for 1,166 population. The expenditure of the police department in the district in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was Rs. 216 lakhs, Rs. 477 lakhs and Rs. 538 lakhs respectively. The average expenditure per police in 1985-86 was Rs. 24,181. The district's percentage of the number of police personnel and the expenditure to the respective state figures in 1985-86 were 4.9 and 7.2.

The value of property lost in the district was around Rs. 13 lakhs in 1976 and it was around Rs. 100 lakhs in 1986. The Police Department is responsible for the detection of the property lost and the percentage of detection was 32 per cent in 1976 and 21 per cent in 1986. The following

table shows the property lost and recovered, the percentage from the year 1976 to 1986.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Property lost (value in lakhs of Rs.)</i>	<i>Property recovered (value in lakhs of Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1976 ..	13.42	4.31	32.12
1977 ..	38.40	19.94	51.92
1978 ..	34.90	17.58	50.37
1979 ..	47.17	21.07	44.66
1980 ..	61.35	31.07	50.64
1981 ..	56.90	17.94	31.52
1982 ..	64.20	29.61	46.12
1983 ..	61.43	28.55	46.47
1984 ..	71.39	14.09	19.73
1985 ..	49.91	26.20	52.49
1986 ..	107.73	23.16	21.48

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

The following table gives the number of prosecutions launched by the police and the number of persons convicted from 1976 to 1986.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of prosecutions launched</i>	<i>Number of convictions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1976 ..	2,289	675	29.48
1977 ..	2,476	710	28.67
1978 ..	2,589	959	37.04
1979 ..	2,706	943	34.84
1980 ..	2,906	770	26.49
1981 ..	3,269	817	24.99
1982 ..	3,293	713	21.65
1983 ..	3,080	678	22.01
1984 ..	3,840	602	15.67
1985 ..	3,435	815	23.72
1986 ..	2,835	577	20.35

The following table shows the percentage of detection of various crimes by the Police Department in Mysore district from 1976—1986

<i>Year</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Dacoity</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>House breaking thefts</i>	<i>Ordinary thefts</i>
1976	95.00	100.00	66.00	26.00	34.00
1977	80.00	..	36.00	37.00	30.00
1978	66.00	57.00	25.00	22.00	45.00
1979	70.00	75.00	28.00	25.00	37.00
1980	74.00	50.00	23.00	13.00	9.00
1981	50.00	5.07	7.14	23.00	23.46
1982	59.04	33.03	27.07	13.04	30.04
1983	48.93	20.00	33.33	20.47	18.75
1984	60.70	25.00	25.00	20.00	13.00
1985	61.03	33.03	46.15	25.00	29.04
1986	51.61	0.89	39.07	10.41	40.67

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

The following are the cases registered under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic on Women Act from 1976 to 1986 : 1976—927 ; 1977—1,123 ; 1978—1,191 ; 1979—1,068 ; 1980—731 ; 1981—759 ; 1982—1,345 ; 1983—1,095 ; 1984—855 ; 1985—498 and 1986—270.

Sandalwood Theft

Mysore district, is a treasure house of sandalwood and proportionately clandestine operation of sandalwood theft is also more. The important regions in which sandalwood trees of forest department are stolen are (a) Chamundi hills, (b) Bandipur forest, Maddur forest, Yedyala, Yelwal and Arabithittu forests ; (c) Bylakuppe in Periyapatna taluk, (d) The Belligirangana Hills and Kyathedevaragudi forest, (e) Punajur Forest in C. R. Nagar taluk and (f) the State forest round about Ramapuram Ghat, the Mahadeshwara hills and Bylur forest. Theft of sandalwood trees in forest area other than in plantations, could be probed only on a report. The transporting of sandalwood without permit under Karnataka Forest Act is an offence and the accused are dealt with under Section 379, 411 of Indian Penal Code. In order to prevent such theft, a special forest police squad with headquarters at Kollegal started functioning with effect from April 1973. Later in 1980, two more squads were added. As in 1987, three Special Forest Squads are functioning at Mysore covering Mysore, Nanjangud, Hunsur, K. R. Nagar, Periyapatna and H.D. Kote taluks, at Chamarajanagar covering Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and Gundlupet taluks and at Kollegal covering Kollegal taluk. All these squads are under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. Forest Cell, Madikeri

and the Deputy Inspector General of Police C.I.D. (Forest), Bangalore. The following are the details of sandalwood theft in the district. The number of cases of theft reported and the value of sandalwood involved respectively for the years from 1982 to 1987 are as follows: 1982—55, Rs. 3.08 lakhs; 1983—57, Rs. 23.74 lakhs; 1984—46, Rs. 8.08 lakhs; 1985—55, Rs. 4.5 lakhs; 1986—29, Rs. 4.91 lakhs; 1987 (upto April) 8, Rs. 69,000. In the above years, all the cases were detected and the sandalwood was recovered. The number of persons arrested in sandalwood smuggling from the years 1982 to 1987 were 38, 55, 46, 8, 60 and 14 respectively.

Karnataka State Reserve Police-V Battalion Mysore.—The jurisdiction of this unit extends not only to the Mysore district but also to other districts of the Mysore division. This is administered by Commandant under the guidance of the Special Inspector General of Police, KSRP, Bangalore. This unit is functioning from October 1983, and was active in special Security Works, maintenance of law and order in *jatras*, fairs, World Kannada Meet, SAARC meet, etc. Whenever any urgent necessity at any place for the maintenance of law and order arises, this unit is summoned. As in 1987, the staff in this unit was one Commandant, two Assistant Commandants, seven special Reserve Police Inspectors, 22 Special Reserve Police Sub-Inspectors, 8 Havaldar Majors, 97 Havaldars, 40 Nayaks, 52 Lance Nayak, 653 Police Constables, 85 other staff and 16 ministerial staff.

Karnataka Armed Reserve Police (Mounted Police).—The mounted company of Palace Guards was formed out of the Non-Indian State forces of the Maharaja's Palace Body Guards in 1951. Prior to this, these palace guards were created for the personal security of the Mysore Maharaja, and members of the royal household, and against any palace revolt. In course of time this guard was entrusted with additional duties such as, providing security arrangements during religious festivities like the Vairamudi at Melkote, Sreekantamudi at Nanjangud and at festivals in temples located inside the palace fort and at the Chamundi Hills. The equestrian exercises like show jumping, trick jumping and riding, musical riding, tent pegging and other skills of horsemanship by this unit, captivated the spectators during Dasara festival. Presently the unit has 55 horses with veterinary dispensary attached. This unit runs a riding school for civilians, police personnel and for the gazetted probationers of the administrative cadre. This unit secured the first place in trick riding at the all-India Police equestrian meet at Hyderabad. Most of the horses are from Kathiawar, but there is a brace of English breeds and an Arab grey. Recently this unit has undertaken breeding of horses. There is a horse-shoe making workshop and training of private owner's horses are also undertaken. This Unit's association with music is an important feature. *The Police Band* was organised under the patronage of the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. These bands (the Indian Orchestra and the English band) were integrated in 1951. The former

Mysore Police Band was renamed as Mysore Government Orchestra and later as Karnataka Government Orchestra. The bands render performance during State banquets and during the visits of VIPs, the recent one was during the visit of SAARC leaders at Bangalore.

Civilian Rifle Training Centre.—There is no registered civilian rifle training centre in this district. However, a training relating to handling of weapons was being imparted to civilians by the District Armed Reserve since 1963. Upto the end of 1983, 134 persons have been given training in handling 0.22 rifles. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,200 in 1983-84 and Rs. 2,256 in 1987-88.

Village Defence Parties

The Village Defence Parties are constituted in 1965, which substituted the former rural police for assisting and helping the regular police in prevention and detection of crime under the Mysore Village Defence Parties Act. The main functions of this party were (a) to guard the villages, (b) to patrol for the purpose of prevention of crime, (c) to protect persons and property, (d) to assist the police in maintaining law and order situation.

The Superintendent of Police in the district is the authorised appointing officer and he/she may call out any member of a Village Defence Party for training or to discharge any functions or duties assigned to them in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In Mysore district, 901 Dalapathis have been appointed and in 2,022 villages, V.D.Ps. have been formed. On an average, there are 25 members in each V.D.P.

Intelligence Wing

The District Special Branch is functioning under the overall supervision, control and guidance of the Superintendent of Police, Mysore. To keep an eye on the anti-social elements, to be alert during alarming situations, prompt collection and timely dissemination of intelligence and to be in close touch with the sources and contacts, to act before situations develop in disturbing public tranquility seriously, in the district are some of the functions of this branch.

Police Medals

In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by some of the Police Personnel, the following medals were awarded : (1) Police and Fire Services Medals for gallantry and distinguished services ; 1966-Krishnajetty, S.I., (2) Police Medals for gallantry or meritorious services ; 1959-T. A. Mohan, S.P., Mysore ; 1960-R. Muniswamy, Dy. S.P. ; B. L. Krishnamurthy, C I., and K. Shahabuddin, A.S.I. ; 1962-A. N. Lingappa, S.I. ; 1963 K. S Ramachandra Rao, SP. ; 1967-Krishnaswamy, Dy. S.P. ; 1968-Chowdappa, Dy. S.P. ; 1976-C. V. Bhat, Dy. S.P. ; 1978-P. R. Rajput, Dy. S.P. ; Ranganaika, P.C. ; Bettachari, P.C. ; 1982-Papaiah, R.S.I., ; 1984-Narayana A.H.C. ; (3) Chief Minister's Police Medal (w.e.f. 1981) ; Gold

Medal - L. Revanasiddaiah, S.P. (1981), H. S. Rangadore, Dy. S.P. (1982) M R. Poojar, Dy. S.P. (1985), and P. S. Arjun, P.S.I. (1987); Silver Medal - K. K. Kulkarni, S.I., Narayana, A.H.C., H. N. Hiriyanna, P.S.I., M. M. Chiyanna, P.S.I. (1981), N. B. Bhangeri (1982); Bronze Medal - P. Mahadevappa, H. C. Muddu Mahadevaiah, H.C., Mayanna, H.C., Rachayya, H.C. Narsegowda, A.H.C., Dasappa, Shivaraju, Mahadevaiah, Muniswamy, Nagaraj, Muthusetty, (all PCs.), Govinda Naika, Byrappa, and Mahadeva (all APCs. 1981); B. M. Krishna Prasad, P.S.I., M. R. Srinivasamurthy, H.C., Muniswamy, H.C., K. R. Javaregowda, H.C., Gangadharaiah, A.P.C. (1982); B. D. Mandappa, -S.I., B. P. Suresh Babu, P.S.I., H. Narasimha murthy, P.S.I., Srikantaiah, H. C., Rajashekhara Aradhya, H.C. (1984); L. H. Myageri, S.I., P. K. Kavalappa, S.I., B. N. Devappa (1986). Besides, the following persons were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service on the occasion of Republic Day—R. R. Shakapur, S.P., B. Jayananda Amin, Mukunda Rao, A.H.C.; Abdul Wajid, A.H.C. (Mounted company) Dr. P. S. Ramanujam, D.I.G.

Police Welfare

In order to provide certain welfare amenities to the Police personnel, a Police Benevolent Fund has been formed in Mysore in accordance with regulations enumerated in Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund Rules 1975. The objects of the Fund are to provide relief to the bereaved family in the event of the death of the member, to provide medical aid in deserving cases, to grant scholarships to the children of the members, to provide playgrounds, parks in police colonies, reading rooms, to provide community radio sets, to maintain vegetable gardens, to impart professional training in trades like carpentry, shoe making, printing, tailoring, etc. The Fund is administered by the Managing Committee headed by Superintendent of Police. All the government employees of Police Department shall be the members of the Fund. Besides, opening of Book Bank, distribution of Lekhak note books other welfare activities are also undertaken. In 1987, 118 beneficiaries have availed the benefit to an extent of Rs. 62,000.

Railway Police

The Railway Police in the entire state is treated as one unit, with Deputy Inspector General of Police at Bangalore heading the unit. In Mysore, till 1956, Railway Department was reimbursing the cost of police drafted to Railway services. Presently, Mysore has Circle Office with one Circle Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. There are Outposts at Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud with one Head Constable and four Police Constables in each Outpost. The railway police have to deal with certain situations such as irate commuters who plunge into agitation, arson (often stone throwing) provoked due to delay in departure of trains, lack of accommodation, etc. Maintenance of general law and order is not the regular function of the Railway Police. The expenditure in respect of the railway police is

augmented by the Railway Board. The State Government however has provided certain vehicles by which the police can reach the spot by road early.

Police Training College, Mysore

This was established in 1958, in the Police Training School. This institution offered training to the officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors and Gazetted Police Officers. In 1965, the school was transferred to Channapatna, whereas, the college at Mysore started conducting Refresher Courses for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, in addition to giving short term training for Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Regional Transport Officers. There is a basic course of one year training for Sub-Inspectors and also an yearly course for Deputy Superintendents of Police. Women Constables are trained here. An eight weeks Post-NPA (National Police Academy) Orientation Course for the Indian Police Service probationers is conducted every year before they are posted for district training. There is a good mini-Forensic Science Laboratory and a Police Museum with exhibits giving practical demonstration of homicides, burglary, explosives, counterfeiting of notes and coins and traffic placards and other charts pertaining to different aspects of policing. Police Science, legal affairs, socio-political aspects including psychology are taught. The college besides developing expertise and skill in purely police matters has also attempted to inculcate in the minds of the trainees, a healthy and right attitude towards the citizens.

The Fire Force

The separate Fire Force Unit in the district was established in 1942. Presently there are two fire stations one at Saraswathipuram and another at Bannimantap. They are administered by Fire Officer, Mysore, and controlled by the Director of Fire Force, Bangalore.

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell

There is a separate cell for collecting intelligence and investigate and report to government instances of, 1) Violations of Government Orders pertaining to reservation of posts to SCs and STs, 2) Violation of Government Orders pertaining to ear-marking and utilisation of 18 per cent of the fund of the local bodies to be spent exclusively on schemes aimed at the socio-economic betterment of the SCs and STs, 3) violation of the provisions of Karnataka Land Grant Rules pertaining to reservation of 50 per cent of the government lands, surplus lands and excess *gomal* lands to the SCs and STs, 4) violation of directions of Government relating to eviction of the marginal and insufficient land holders and landless people belonging to the SCs and STs, 5) cases of production of false certificates by people belonging to other communities claiming the benefits of SCs and STs and various atrocities on SCs and STs and other similar cases infringing on their Constitutional and Civil Rights, etc. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID., CRE Cell)

at Bangalore heads the department. At Mysore, as in 1985, there were one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Police Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables, 10 Police Constable and four other staff. The following were the number of cases reported, number of cases wherein charge sheets were filed, and cases under investigation in the years beginning with 1982, respectively in the district; 1982-83, 44, 43; 1983-84, 31, 30; 1984-85, 14, 13; 1985-86, 28, 25 and 1986-87, 4, 7. The number of persons punished were one in 1982, and one in 1983. The number of cases of atrocities on SCs and STs reported in the years from 1982 to 1986 were 3, 2, 4, 43 and 10 respectively.

Home Guards

Home Guards are the voluntary bodies assisting the police in maintaining law and order. The civilians who are desirous of joining are admitted to this voluntary body subject to the medical fitness and other factors. The services of these Home Guards will be utilised as and when the occasion arises. The functions of the members of the Home Guards are 1) to act as auxiliary to police, 2) to help communities during natural and unnatural calamities, such as flood, cyclones, fire, draughts, earthquakes, etc. through rescue, rehabilitation, welfare, etc., 3) to act as functional units in maintaining essential services such as water, electricity, rationing, hospitals, etc. with a view to maintain the uninterrupted supply of these services at times of break down due to strikes, etc. and (4) to assist the Government and the authorities in implementing socio-economic developmental programmes. They are trained in squad drill, fire fighting, weapons handling and use of fire arms, first aid and reserve operations, communication, manning of essential services like electricity, water supply, etc.

The Home Guards started functioning in various places in the district as detailed below: Mysore city—March 1963, Chamarajanagar—April 1967, Nanjangud—July 1967, Kollegal—April 1970, Hunsur—August 1980, K.R. Nagar—March 1971, T. Narasipur—June 1970, Gundlupet—July 1973, Yelandur—July 1973. The expenditure incurred during 1977-78 on Home Guards in this district was Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

With a view to promote the welfare of Home Guards, a Home Guards Fund has been instituted. The District Committee is headed by the Commandant. The membership to the fund is open to all members of the Home Guards Organisation.

As in 1981-82, there were 10 Units in the district. 828 Home Guards, of which, 514 were trained. The Home Guards undertook relief measures and salvage operations when a fire accident occurred in Devaraja Market, Mysore in 1981-82, and they also rendered good services in putting up improvised bridges, rendering first aid in the distribution of food packets to the homeless, etc. during the incidence of tank breach in 1982 at Gopinatham

village of Kollegal taluk. As in 1987, the number of Home Guards in Mysore district is as given in the table below.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Authorised enrolment</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>	<i>Number trained</i>	<i>Number under training</i>
Chamarajanagar ..	70	70	40	30
Gundlupet ..	60	58	36	..
H.D. Kote ..	60	60	32	28
Hunsur ..	80	78	35	43
K.R. Nagar ..	80	80	50	30
Kollegal ..	75	75	63	12
Mysore ..	250	177	108	69
Nanjangud ..	120	120	79	41
Periyapatna ..	75	75	51	24
T. Narasipur ..	60	60	37	23
Yelandur ..	70	70	42	28
Total ..	1,000	923	573	350