

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

UNDER the Mysore Wodeyars, the duties of the police were discharged by village servants called *Talawars*, *Totis*, *Nir-gantis*, *Kavalgars*, *Patels* and *Shanbhogues*. These were continued, with slight variations under Haidar Ali, Tipu Sultan and Dewan Purnaiya. With the passage of time, the efficiency of the village police had gone down and a new type of officials called *Kandachar* peons was introduced to perform the duties of policing during the time of Purnaiya. These *Kandachar* peons were originally in the infantry. According to a report submitted by Col. Wilks in 1804, these *Kandachar* peons apprehended criminals and did all the policing in the district. In 1834, a new circular called the police *Hukumnama* defined the duties of the *Kandachar* force. During the days of the British Commission, the Military Finance Commission of the Government of India suggested the formation of a civil police corps. In 1866, the Government examined the question of introduction of the Madras Police system in the territories of Mysore. But it was found that the system was both defective and expensive. Mr. Mangles, then Judicial Commissioner, was asked to prepare a scheme to remodel the village police. Two sets of rules, one for the organization of the village police and the other for the regular police, drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Mangles, were approved by the Government and issued for implementation in October 1872. In 1873, the Mangles system was introduced throughout the Chitradurga district, then the only district in the Mysore State which was completely surveyed and settled. It was found that the reconstitution of the village police would require time as the men available for recruitment required training. Provision was made for instructing the several grades of officials in police duties and requiring them to pass examinations. In Chitradurga district, the Deputy Commissioner was the *ex-officio* head of the police and from 1874 he was aided by one of the Assistant Commissioners who was called the Police Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The head of the Police Department was the Judicial Commissioner who became an *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police. During 1876-77, the Judicial Commissioner ceased to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Police and in August 1879, the Chief

**Police set-up
in early
period**

Commissioner of the State assumed direct control of the police through his Secretary in the General Department. This state of affairs underwent a change in 1880. The Police Assistant Commissionerships were abolished in the districts and the District Deputy Commissioners were empowered to employ the several Assistant Commissioners on any particular work, the general management of the police duties of the district and of the police branch of the District Office resting with the Deputy Commissioner himself. In the taluks, the police were under the Amildar (now designated Tahsildar). At that time, the ordinary weapon of the rural police was a stout bamboo cudgel about one and a half inches thick and 40 inches long, fitted with a brass ferrule.

After the rendition in 1881, the police force in Mysore was in the beginning in the hands of the Dewan and the District Deputy Commissioners. In 1885, the post of the Inspector-General of Police was created, the same officer holding also the posts of Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics. In 1891, the Police Department was further reorganised and posts of a full-time Inspector-General of Police and Police Assistant Commissioners designated as Superintendents of Police were created. In 1906, the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were merged in the general cadre of Assistant Commissioners. The police force in 1906 consisted of the village police and the regular force. The regular force was made up of officers and men appointed and enrolled under a regulation. In the Chitradurga district, the police consisted of the taluk police and the District Reserve Force, including the Armed Emergency Reserve, the former manning the various stations for ordinary policing and the latter attached to the District Police office to meet possible emergencies. In 1913, the Police Department was further reorganised and the pay of the Inspectors and their horse allowances increased. In the place of Jamedars, posts of Sub-Inspectors were created.

Present
Set-up

The Mysore State Police for purposes of administration is divided into three divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, *viz.*, Northern, Central and Southern, Chitradurga district coming under the Central range. The police in the district is under the control of the Superintendent of Police who is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one in Chitradurga and the other in Davangere.

The strength of the District Police at the end of the year 1965 was as follows :—

<i>Supdt. of Police</i>	<i>Dy. Supdt. of Police</i>	<i>Circle Inspectors</i>	<i>Police Sub- Inspectors</i>	<i>Assistant Sub- Inspectors</i>	<i>Head Cons- tables</i>	<i>Cons- tables</i>
1	2	7	29	2	133	599

Armed Reserve Police

<i>Reserve Inspector</i>	<i>Reserve Sub-Inspector</i>	<i>Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspector</i>	<i>Head Constables</i>	<i>Constables</i>
1	2	3	25	123

Formerly, there were some illiterates among the constabulary. But now only persons with a minimum educational qualification up to the middle school standard are being employed.

Transport is the mainstay for executive work. The District Executive Police had five jeeps, one land-rover, two motor cycles and four vans in 1965.

The Railway Police is not specially allotted to the district but is a part of a separate establishment with headquarters in Bangalore under a Superintendent.

A Fire Brigade consisting of one sub-officer, one assistant sub-officer, four firemen and others is stationed in Davangere and the brigade is under the control of the Director of Fire Services, Bangalore.

There is no regular village police force corresponding to the days of old. Until recently, Talawars and Patels did a kind of vigilance work in co-operation with the regular police force. A proposal to have a separate cadre of village police under the provisions of the Mysore Police Act, 1963, was under consideration of the Government in 1966.

There were 25 police stations and 17 out-posts in the district during 1965-66. The police stations were located in Molakalmuru, Rampur, Challakere, Parashurampur, Jagalur, Bilichodu, Davangere Town, Davangere Extension, Davangere Rural, Harihar, Chitradurga Town, Chitradurga Rural, Bharamasagar, Holalkere, Chikkajajur, Hosadurga, Srirampur, Hiriya, Abbinahole, Thalak, Turuvanur, Aimangala, Malebennur, Mayakonda and Davangere (Traffic). **Police Stations**

Out-posts were located at Javagondanahalli, Bagur, Jankal, Methodu, Chitradurga Regulated Market, Chitradurga Town, Anaji, Gadimakunte, Ujjappa Vodeyarahalli, Davangere Regulated Market, Sirigere, Sanikere, Jagalur, Bommagondanakere, Ramagiri, Horakeredevarapura and Vanivilaspura.

The cost of the police administration in the district for 1964-65 was Rs. 14,09,690.34 as against Rs. 12,90,694.40 in 1963-64.

**Uniform
Police Act**

In view of the fact that new Mysore State comprised the integrated districts from Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg States, besides the old Mysore districts, different Police Acts were in force in those districts, when they became parts of the new Mysore State from 1st November 1956, consequent on the States' Reorganisation. In order to bring about uniformity, the Mysore Police Act of 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) was adopted and was brought into force throughout the State with effect from 2nd April 1965. The functions of the district police in Chitradurga are governed by this comprehensive measure.

Police welfare

A special Welfare Fund has been set up, the proceeds of which are utilised for the distribution of milk to the children of policemen. On special days of national importance like the Republic and Independence days, free milk is distributed. A small clinic is also opened at Chitradurga town to give medical aid to the men and officers. A similar clinic is also working at Davangere.

Efforts are being made to provide residential accommodation to all members of the District Police force. Seventeen houses were provided for officers and 404 tenements for men till 1965.

The relationship between the police and the public at large has been uniformly good; efforts are being made to educate the people about the important part played by the police in the welfare of the people.

The law and order position in the district has presented no serious problems and has remained more or less normal through the years. There have been no major disturbances anywhere, nor has there been any organized violence. A review of the crime statistics noted in Statement 'A', appended at the end of the chapter, indicates that the incidence of cognisable crimes has shown an upward trend since 1955. The total number of cognisable crimes (under the Indian Penal Code alone) was 562 in 1945, and 527 in 1954. The average number of such crimes per year between 1945 and 1954 was 549. It was 503 in 1955, 537 in 1956, 766 in 1957, and the number varied between 715 and 945 during the years 1958-1963 and it was highest in 1964, *i.e.*, 1,008.

**Incidence of
Crime**

The average number of murders committed in the district during the period from 1945 to 1964 worked out to 15 per annum, the motive in the majority of cases being sexual jealousy, family quarrels, factions and feuds.

The number of dacoities varied between one and six in the last two decades except for the year 1947, when 10 cases were reported.

The activities of gangs migrating from other areas in the neighbourhood have been prevented and consequently cases have not registered any rise.

In the case of robberies, there were no variations during the last two decades except during the years 1956, 1960 and 1964. It remained at an average of 5 per year. Most of the robberies were not of a serious type.

Thefts pertain to offences under Sections 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code. The average number of house-breakings and thefts in the district was 133 per year. The statistics revealed that the incidence of this crime showed an upward trend. This was mainly due to adverse economic conditions and partly to criminal gangs. **Thefts**

Riots and disturbances also showed an upward trend, consequent on the rise in number of land disputes and petty quarrels.

There were no offences in the category of sex crimes in recent years. It can be said that the number of rape and other sexual offences is almost negligible.

The district has been free from armed or highway dacoities. Highway robberies occur here and there but their number is small.

Offences under special and local laws as also the nuisance section of the Indian Penal Code showed some variations in the past two decades. **Other offences**

The table appended at the end of the chapter (Statement 'B') indicates the number of cases reported to the police under various special and local laws for the years 1945 to 1964.

An analysis of the table appended reveals a perceptible upward trend in the incidence of certain types of offences and a decline in some other categories. The increase of offences in respect of public nuisances is due to rash and negligent driving of motor vehicles in almost all the urban areas of the district and on the several arterial roads passing through the region. With the increase of lorry traffic on the Bombay-Bangalore highway which passes through the district, control on speed and scrutiny on driving have become very necessary. Though erring motor drivers who contravene the law are being booked and punished in large numbers, the number of offences under this category showed a marked increase.

The district police have started a vigilant drive to check all licences under the Arms Act. Periodical checking of licences has revealed several lapses in the matter of renewal and the use of

time-barred permits. Suitable steps have been taken to check all possible contraventions in the matter. Those whose licences had expired and had not been renewed, had to pay penalty.

Under the Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Act, a perceptible decrease in incidence is noticed and the police have undertaken strict patrol and checking of all possible lapses.

Infringements under several sections of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act have been on the increase. In spite of the sustained efforts of the police in putting down these infringements, offences were on the increase. Gazetted Officers serving in the district have been empowered to personally check and report any lapses on the part of motor drivers.

Offences under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act have shown large variations since the year 1955. From 80 cases in 1962 in had decreased to 5 in 1964. The statutory control on immoral traffic is of recent origin, but the authorities in the district have been making vigorous efforts to track down offenders.

Gambling, other than Satta, is prevalent in the district. The police systematically raid gambling dens situated in lanes and by-lanes and book the offenders. In 1964, 77 cases were reported as against 82 in 1958 and 30 in 1957. Having regard to the increase in incidence, the district police have initiated improvements in vigilance. Satta gambling has shown a decrease in recent years.

The large number of cases under the Mysore Prohibition Act shows the extent to which the evil has grown, though the authorities are sparing no efforts to stamp it out. Illicit distillation has increased in recent years and efforts are being made to prevent it by prompt vigilance of the police squads. The following table indicates the number of illicit distillation cases in the district from the year 1948 to 1963 :—

ILLICIT DISTILLATIONS.

<i>Year</i>			<i>Reported</i>	<i>Convicted</i>
1948	..	..	147	138
1949	..	..	167	155
1950	..	..	113	106
1951	..	..	173	161
1952	..	..	279	245
1953	..	..	195	154
1954	..	..	201	173
1955	..	..	287	233
1956	..	..	155	104

<i>Year</i>			<i>Reported</i>	<i>Convicted</i>
1957	..	..	434	338
1958	..	..	267	178
1959	..	..	299	279
1960	..	..	699	609
1961	..	..	728	698
1962	..	..	505	490
1963	..	..	437	401

Accidental deaths have to be reported to the police, so that the real causes of death may be ascertained. The police investigate into the causes of all cases of accidental deaths by sending the bodies for post-mortem examination. Inquest proceedings are the common feature of these happenings. After the necessary formalities, the bodies are handed over to the relatives. **Accidental deaths**

The table appended at the end of the chapter as Statement 'C' gives an idea of the incidence of accidental deaths in the district for the years from 1945 to 1964.

The following table indicates the number of cases put up for trial by the police in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act in the year 1964.

Defective vehicles	..	..	15
Non-payment of tax	..	..	15
Over-speeding	..	..	52
Using dazzling lights	..	..	67
Violation of traffic rules	..	..	82
Violation of route permits	..	..	101
Driving without licence	..	..	220
Overloading in buses	..	..	804
Other minor offences	..	..	3,500

The number of bicycles is considerably on the increase in urban areas adding greatly to the problem of traffic control.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction in law courts has shown no marked variations. The average for the district was about 35 per cent. The following table shows the number of cases put up for trial and the number of cases ending in conviction during the years from 1957 to 1964 :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Cases put up</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1957	..	503	171	37.5
1958	..	548	186	36.5
1959	..	611	184	32.2
1960	..	814	204	26.9

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases put up</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1961	.. 542	167	32.6
1962	.. 951	218	23.39
1963	.. 757	190	25.57
1964	.. 596	183	30.6

Jails and Lock-ups

At the time of the rendition in 1881, the headquarters town of Chitradurga had a jail which was later converted into a lock-up. This lock-up was under the direct control of the Chief Judge of Mysore who was also the Inspector-General of Prisons. Revised rules for the management of district and taluk lock-ups were approved in December 1892. In areas where there were Munsiffs of the Judicial Department, the administration of lock-ups was entrusted to them. In other places, the Amildars, Sub-Registrars or the Deputy Amildars were in charge of lock-ups. The Chief Judge of Mysore continued to look after the prison administration till January 1897. In 1898, the supervision of lock-ups was transferred to Medical Officers and this is being continued even now in the district.

The British Indian Act XXVI of 1870—the Prisons Act—was introduced in Mysore in the year 1879. At present, the management of lock-ups is regulated by the Mysore Lock-up Manual of 1917.

There are two lock-ups in the district, one at the headquarters town of Chitradurga and the other in the industrial town of Davangere. The Chitradurga lock-up is known as the District Lock-up and the one in Davangere is called the Special Lock-up. The capacity of the District Lock-up at Chitradurga is 54 and that of the Special Lock-up at Davangere is 35.

These lock-ups have a number of wards where persons are lodged in groups. At day-break, the various wards are unlocked and the inmates are let out into the open. All the wards are thoroughly cleaned. During the short period the prisoners are let out, they are allowed to have their wash after which they are sent to the work spot for doing manual labour. Convicts are not allowed into their wards during the day except on account of inclemency of weather, sickness or other causes.

The District Lock-up at Chitradurga and the Special Lock-up at Davangere are maintained for short-term convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment below two months and also under-trial prisoners. Long-term prisoners are sent to the Central Prison at Bangalore, Bellary or Mysore.

Under-trial prisoners lodged in these lock-ups are not given any work. Insubordination and indiscipline are punished according to rules.

Prisoners in the two lock-ups in the district are lodged according to the classification recommended by the convicting judicial officers. There are three classifications generally given to prisoners, A, B and C, according to the status and station in life of the convicted men or women. The A class prisoners are housed separately with special amenities. They are allowed to get their own food subject to certain regulations.

**Classification
of Prisoners**

The number of under-trial prisoners lodged in the Chitradurga Lock-up varies according to the number of crimes committed. The same is the case with the Special Lock-up at Davangere. Statistics furnished by the Prisons Department go to show that from 1963 to 1965, 500 under-trial prisoners were lodged in Chitradurga Lock-up and 900 in the Special Lock-up at Davangere.

The prison administration has undergone rapid changes in recent years and the prisoners are now allowed certain amenities which go a long way in making them useful citizens after their release. In the days of old, only dhobi sand was allowed for washing. Now-a-days washing soap is supplied to all prisoners. On medical grounds, soapnut powder, castor or gingelly oil is supplied once in a fortnight. On Sundays, the prisoners are allowed to have a hot water bath. They can have cold water baths daily. Butter-milk was being given only once a week. According to recent reforms, this is supplied at 8 ounces per head every day. The prisoners are allowed to have post-cards for carrying on correspondence with their legal advisers and others. They are permitted to buy toilet soaps and approved books at their own cost. Sweets are supplied to all prisoners on important national days and festival days like the Independence day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanthi day, Dasara, Yugadi, Ramzan, Christmas and Basava Jayanthi.

**Prison
Reforms**

Women prisoners are lodged in these lock-ups in separate blocks, under the care of Women Warders. The Chitradurga District Lock-up has on an average five female prisoners every month and at Davangere the average ranges between four to eight.

**Women
Prisoners**

Medical attention is provided by the Medical Officers who are also in charge of the lock-ups. They visit these lock-ups periodically, to assure the maintenance of good health and sanitation.

According to Article 4 of the Mysore Lock-up Manual, the Inspector-General of Prisons who has his headquarters in Bangalore exercises general control over the district lock-ups. The Deputy Commissioner of the district also exercises supervision over

**Prison
Administra-
tion**

the lock-ups. The executive control of lock-ups in the district is vested in the District Surgeon, Chitradurga and the Medical Officer, Chigateri General Hospital, Davangere. There is one Head Warder for the Chitradurga Lock-up and one Chief Warder for the Special Lock-up at Davangere. The headquarters lock-up has six warders and the Davangere Lock-up has eight warders.

A Board of Visitors has been set up for each of the lock-ups to suggest ways and means to promote the welfare of the prisoners.

The general welfare of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Since the lock-ups are mere correctional houses, no facility for religious teaching or general education exists.

**Administra-
tion of Justice**

The dispensation of justice in the district assumed its present shape after many changes based on patterns obtaining in the rest of India, during the days of the British regime. In the pre-rendition period, the courts of original jurisdiction were the Amil Courts and Town Munsiffs' Courts. Above these courts, the Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and the Courts of European Superintendents had both original and appellate jurisdictions. The highest courts of appeal were the Huzur Adalat and the Commissioner's Court. The Amildars were invested with powers to decide suits within Rs. 100 and the Town Munsiffs had jurisdiction to decide suits not exceeding Rs. 500. Principal Sadar Munsiffs were appointed in each division and had powers to decide all original suits above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The Sadar Munsiffs' Courts were courts of appeal arising out of Amil Court's decisions. All original suits of the value of Rs. 1,000 and above were decided by the courts of European Superintendents. The Huzur Adalat was the highest court of appeal attached to the Commissioner's Office. In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed to assist the Commissioner. Under the revised constitution of the then Mysore Administration, the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs' Courts were abolished. There were only the Judicial Commissioner, Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of Districts, Judges of the Small Cause Courts European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and Amildars doing judicial work. Later on, Assistant Superintendents were relieved of civil work and Judicial Assistants were appointed. Instead of Amildars doing civil judicial work, Munsiffs were appointed. In 1879, the Deputy Commissioners of districts ceased to have any civil jurisdiction and in their place District Judges were appointed. Sub-Judges took the place of Judicial Assistants. In 1884, a Chief Court was set up in Bangalore with the Chief Judge as the head of judicial administration. This was the period after the rendition when the administration of the State passed into the hands of the Maharaja. The Chief

Court was the highest court of appeal and had powers of superintendence and control over all the other courts in the State. The courts subordinate to the Chief Court exercised unlimited original jurisdiction within the areas specified. The Shimoga District Judge's Court had jurisdiction also over the Chitradurga district and this position continued till 1st October 1964, after which a separate District Court was established for the revenue district of Chitradurga.

Regarding criminal justice, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was made applicable to the State in that year. As a step towards the separation of civil and criminal functions of the Judicial Department, the question of formation of Munsiffs' Courts engaged the attention of Government. The civil powers of the Deputy Commissioners were curtailed and in 1879, the scheme of separation of civil and criminal work was completed. Subsequent to the rendition, during 1881-1924, the administration of criminal justice was the sole responsibility of the Chief Judge who exercised the powers of a High Court as described in the respective Codes. The criminal courts of the State consisted of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes. The Sessions Court at Shimoga exercised jurisdiction over Chitradurga district also till the year 1964, after which a separate Sessions Court was established at Chitradurga. The Deputy Commissioner of the revenue district of Chitradurga became the District Magistrate. Separation of the executive from judicial functions was the next experiment introduced in the Shimoga Division in 1919. This new scheme envisaged a separate agency for the disposal of original criminal work by three grades of Magistrates with assigned powers. Assistant Commissioners in charge of revenue sub-divisions, Amildars and Deputy Amildars continued to be *ex-officio* Magistrates but ceased to exercise magisterial functions except those of an executive character.

The administration of civil justice in the district is now under the control of the Mysore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and other Judges appointed by the President under the relevant sections of the Indian Constitution. The District Judge of Chitradurga, having his headquarters at Chitradurga, is the highest judicial authority in the district. **Civil Justice**

Civil justice in the district is administered by the District Judge, Chitradurga, Civil Judge, Chitradurga, and two Munsiffs, one stationed at the headquarters town and the other at Davan-gere. The District Judge has powers to inspect the Civil Judge's Court and other subordinate courts in the district. As nominee of the High Court, he can also inspect the Criminal Courts in the

district. The District Judge is appointed by Government in consultation with the High Court. Appellate powers are given to the District Judge to assess and determine all civil cases decided by the Civil Judge, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000 and all cases decided by the Subordinate Courts in the area.

The cases handled in the Civil Courts of the district are usually small causes and proceedings connected therewith, cases relating to insolvency, succession certificates, Guardian and Wards Act, Hindu Marriage Act, House Rent and Accommodation Control Act and divorces. The suits entertained relate to property disputes, partition cases and other pecuniary interests. The following table indicates the number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending in all the Civil Courts of the district for 1964-65 :—

<i>Name of the Court</i>	<i>Instituted during the year</i>	<i>Disposed of during the year</i>	<i>Pending on 31st March 1965</i>
Original Suits			
(1) District Court, Chitradurga	1	..	1
(2) Civil Judge's Court, Chitradurga ..	31	15	25
(3) Munsiffs' Courts in Chitradurga District ..	1,649	1,681	830
Small Cause Suits			
(1) Munsiffs' Courts ..	151	155	43
Total ...	1,832	1,851	899

The Courts of the Civil Judge and the Munsiff at Chitradurga are housed in the District Office building. There is a separate court building at Davangere housing the Munsiff's Court. The new District Court is at present housed in the old District Board building near the district offices.

Separation of the judiciary from the executive was effected in the district from 1st June 1956, by replacing the Court of the Sub-Judge-cum-First Class Magistrate by that of Civil Judge.

Criminal Justice

The highest judicial authority on the criminal side also is the District Judge. The District Judge exercises supervision over the Special First Class Magistrate, Davangere, and the First Class Magistrate at Chitradurga who are subordinate judicial officers on the criminal side. The Special First Class Magistrate stationed in Davangere exercises jurisdiction over Davangere, Harihar, Holalkere and Jagalur taluks, while the First Class Magistrate,

Chitradurga, has jurisdiction over Chitradurga, Challakere, Hosadurga, Molakalmuru and Hiriyur taluks. In addition to these courts, the Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars are empowered to do the functions of Executive Magistrates with no separate courts but exercising magisterial jurisdiction in their respective areas. The Special First Class Magistrates at Davangere and the First Class Magistrate at Chitradurga exercise powers vested in them under the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is also a Court of Sessions in Chitradurga. The District and Sessions Judge of Chitradurga is empowered to try cases committed to him by the Magistrates at Chitradurga and Davangere. The appeals and revisions from the judgments and orders passed by the other subordinate Magistrates are decided by the Sessions Judge in Chitradurga.

The functions of Executive Magistrates relate to the maintenance of law and order. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Magistrate for law and order. The *ex-officio* First Class Magistrate, Chitradurga, the *ex-officio* First Class Magistrate, Davangere (Sub-Divisional Officers) and the Tahsildars of all taluks who have Second Class Magisterial powers are subordinate to the District Magistrate for law and order, who in turn is responsible to the head of the judiciary in the district. The prevention of unlawful assemblies and the issue of licences for fire-arms are some of the functions of these Executive Magistrates.

The statistics of cases dealt with in the Criminal Courts for the year 1964-65 are given below :—

Name of the Court	Nature of Cases	Instituted during 1964-65	Disposed of during 1964-65	Pending on 31-3-1965
(1) Court of the Sessions Judge.	(a) Sessions cases ..	13	9	4
	(b) Special (Crl.) Cases ..	14	..	14
	(c) Crl. Misc. cases ..	6	6	..
(2) Courts of the Magistrates.	(a) Criminal cases ..	7,922	7,871	327
	(b) Crl. Misc. cases ..	667	641	84
Total ..	..	8,622	8,527	429

There is a Juvenile Court in Davangere to dispose of cases coming under the Mysore Children's Act.

There were, in 1965, about 150 legal practitioners in the district, mainly in the two towns of Chitradurga and Davangere. There are two Bar Associations, one in Chitradurga and the other at Davangere with facilities of libraries and study rooms.

Legal Practitioners

STATEMENT 'A'

INCIDENCE OF COGNISABLE CRIMES IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1945-1964.

Year	Total Cog. Crimes reported (I. P. C. only)	Rioting	Offences relating to coins	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank Notes	Murder	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Administering stupefying drugs	Kidnapping and abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and Theft	Cheating	Breach of trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1945	562	11	..	..	12	2	..	8	1	6	106	9	6
1946	447	17	..	..	10	..	1	4	4	7	77	2	13
1947	568	52	..	..	10	3	..	2	10	5	125	4	11
1948	616	34	..	..	13	4	..	2	3	3	167	3	12
1949	448	24	..	..	15	1	..	1	5	4	126	2	5
1950	549	26	..	..	14	1	..	6	6	5	103	8	10
1951	585	17	..	..	19	..	..	7	1	6	109	6	13
1952	525	18	1	1	20	..	..	3	4	6	127	6	23
1953	736	24	..	..	12	6	..	2	4	3	166	3	30
1954	527	17	..	..	17	3	1	2	1	6	127	5	14
1955	503	26	..	..	15	..	..	1	1	6	80	6	13
1956	537	14	1	..	17	..	..	2	1	1	83	10	12
1957	766	27	..	..	15	2	..	8	2	6	122	13	18
1958	715	51	..	..	12	1	..	4	1	3	97	20	11
1959	758	36	..	..	14	..	..	4	2	2	127	7	15
1960	945	75	..	1	14	..	2	4	1	..	149	5	25
1961	867	84	..	2	20	..	1	5	1	4	143	3	12
1962	744	41	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	7	172	6	36
1963	792	37	1	..	17	..	3	4	1	4	167	12	17
1964	1,098	56	..	..	16	..	1	9	6	10	240	11	32

STATEMENT ' B '

INCIDENCE OF OFFENCES REPORTED IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT UNDER VARIOUS SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS
DURING THE YEARS 1945-1964.

Sl. No.	Offences	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964		
(1)	Public Nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	19	39	33	42	57	75	75	84	96	
(2)	Arms Act	..	3	3	1	3	3	2	6	3	1	2	..	3	6	3	8	5	15	19	3	2	
(3)	Opium Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
(4)	Prevention of Animal Sacrifice Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5)	Mysore Lotteries and Prizes Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6)	Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act	..	8	13	7	7	2	1	4	10	9	7	1	..	4	1	5	3	5	1	2	2	
(7)	Motor Vehicles Act	..	590	597	749	878	927	635	429	1,436	493	1,396	414	414	2,778	2,597	4,274	4,753	7,514	6,856	3,612	4,856	
(8)	Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	2	18	40	32	80	7	5
(9)	Other Gambling	..	3	4	..	5	6	2	10	..	12	16	31	4	13	82	95	142	118	97	103	77	
(10)	Satta Gambling	..	3	11	5	3	3	9	5	..	12	16	6	2	27	43	41	16	20	1	6	6	
(11)	Betting on Horse Race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12)	Infant Marriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(13)	Coffee Stealing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(14)	Infringement of Trade Mark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15)	Press Objectionable Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(16)	Cattle Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(17)	Indian Explosives Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(18)	Prohibition of Begging Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(19)	Prevention of Corruption Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(20)	Habitual Offenders Act	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	8	6	7	3	4	7	3
(21)	Preventive Detention Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(22)	Mysore Police Act	..	180	250	533	466	278	338	..	266	435	687	1,019	292	902	1,046	1,399	1,416	2,628	1,767	2,066	1,014	
(23)	Untouchability Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	..	..	2
(24)	Cruelty to Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	1
(25)	Weights and Measures Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	15	4	..	4	5	..
(26)	Mysore Prohibition Act	2,177	3,811	5,568	5,376	5,561	5,389	3,532	3,208	2,582

STATEMENT 'C'

INCIDENCE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1945-1964

Sl. No.	Category	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
1	Accidental drowning	..	88	130	76	110	65	109	..	106	132	108	102	100	113	115	108	98	126	108	123	120
2	Snaks bites	..	50	21	12	20	10	11	..	16	7	7	17	2	16	24	15	3	9	15	11	11
3	By wild beasts	..	5	2	2	1	3	4	..	3	2	4	..	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	..
4	Burns	..	5	8	..	8	12	8	..	3	5	6	6	6	8	8	11	6	5	4	15	8
5	Electric shock	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	6	3	7	2	..	1	2	2	3	..	6	5	9
6	Lightning	..	1	3	2	3	..	5	..	2	2	4	..	..	3	6	..	..	7	..	3	..
7	Mining accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	6
8	Motor accidents	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	1	1	7	3	4	2	2	24	16	3	16	18	..
9	Railway accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
10	Fall from heights	..	27	8	10	11	7	9	..	14	16	21	10	8	14	3	5	4	14	14	11	11
11	Crushed by weights	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6
12	Gunshot accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	11	21	28	..
14	Other causes	..	29	32	38	25	12	27	..	15	18	26	43	7	62	57	39	22	40	39	32	41