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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN
MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

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Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. P. 4218-26—Cts. 93-31-4, dated 28th January 1932.



Criminal Justice.

Reviews the Report on the Administration of — in Mysore, for the year 1930-31.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Mysore, for the year 1930-31, received from the Registrar, High Court, with his letter No. F. 39, dated 7th November 1931.

ORDER No. P. 4218-26—CTS. 93-31-4, DATED 28TH JANUARY 1932.

Recorded.

Offences Reported.—The total number of offences reported during the year under review was 21,216 against 18,319 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,897. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases returned as true, viz., 19,771 against 17,574. Including 10,345 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial rose from 39,143 to 42,783. Of these the cases against 31,731 persons were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 74 against 73 in the previous year. The total number of persons convicted was 9,855 and those acquitted or discharged 20,739 persons, the respective percentages being 31·0 and 65·3 as against 25·1 and 71·9 in the previous year. At the close of the year the cases against 11,052 persons were pending. The percentage of persons awarded short terms of imprisonment rose from 24 to 26. It is satisfactory to note that the provisions of Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code continued to be used to an appreciable extent, the number dealt with thereunder being 400 against 223 in the previous year. Of the persons so dealt with 69 were juvenile offenders.

Bench Courts.—Seven Bench Courts were abolished during the year bringing down the number of Bench Courts working at the end of the year to 35. Out of 6,713 cases before the Bench Courts 5,455 cases were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 81 per cent against 80 per cent in the previous year. The average duration of cases before these courts fell appreciably from 59·26 days in the previous year to 42·76 days in the year under review.

Work of Special Magistrates.—Out of 14,476 cases for disposal, 11,696 cases or 80 per cent, were disposed of as against 9,684 or 79 per cent, in the previous year. The average duration again rose from 57·46 days to 66·86 days. This is said to be due to the increase of work of the Special Magistrates consequent on the abolition of seven Bench Courts. It is hoped that with proper adjustment of the work and judicious posting of cases, the high average duration will be appreciably reduced.

District Magistrates' Courts.—The District Magistrates disposed of 29 out of 34 regular cases.

Witnesses.—Out of 58,108 witnesses who appeared before the Magistrates' Courts, 45,325 or 78 per cent were examined as against 45,601 or 74·9 per cent, in the previous year. No witness was detained for over three days in any of the Magistrates' Courts.

Itineration of Magistrates.—The scheme of itineration was extended to four more places during the year under review, and to Koppa on 1st July 1931. It is reported that the scheme has facilitated the quick disposal of cases and saved time and money to the public and the Government in the Police Department.

No. P. 4218-26—CTS. 93-31-4, DATED 28TH JANUARY 1932.

Combination of Civil and Magisterial Functions.—The scheme of investing Munsiffs with Magisterial functions was further extended to the Courts of the Munsiff of Dodballapur and the Second Munsiff, Mysore, and is reported to be working well. Government will be glad if the amalgamation of Civil and Criminal Courts is carried out also in other places where it may be found practicable.

Sessions Cases.—Including 17 cases involving 41 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 129 cases involving 312 persons. Of these, 117 cases involving 287 persons were disposed of as against 97 cases involving 210 persons in the previous year, leaving 12 cases involving 25 persons pending at the end of the year. One thousand eight hundred and sixteen witnesses were examined and the number detained for over three days was 295. The average duration of Sessions cases rose from 46·18 to 52·60 days, the rise being appreciable in the Bangalore Division due to heavy Sessions work during the year under review.

Eighteen cases were tried by jury and the verdicts were approved in 17 cases.

Appellate Work.—Out of the appeals of 1198 persons, those of 807 persons were to Sessions Courts and those of 391 to Magistrates. The Sessions Judges disposed of the appeals of 537 persons and the Magistrates of those of 346. The appeals disposed of by District Magistrates were 134 in number. At the end of the year, 171 appeals involving 315 persons were pending. The average duration of appeals in Sessions Courts again rose appreciably, viz., from 67·32 days, to 108·8 days, those in the Bangalore and Shimoga Sessions Courts being as high as 185·4 days and 145·3 days. This rise is said to be due partly to the Sessions work of the two District Judges outside their Headquarters. In the case of the Bangalore Division it is also attributed to heavy congestion of work and to the inadequate relief in this respect afforded by the establishment of the Additional Sessions Court in Bangalore. It is hoped that the question of minimising delay in the disposal of criminal appeals in these Courts will receive the early consideration of the High Court.

High Court.—Including 36 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal before the High Court was 89, against the same number in the previous year. Sixty-five appeals were disposed of leaving 24 pending. In 33 appeals or 50·8 per cent, the decisions of the Lower Courts were not accepted. The average duration of appeals disposed of fell from 159·05 to 149·2 days.

Inspection.—The Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court inspected 26 Courts. The District Magistrates inspected almost all the Subordinate Courts in their Districts.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Registrar, High Court of Mysore, Bangalore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.

PRESS TABLE.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN
MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

PART I.

HIGH COURT.

1. *Personnel.*—*Rajadharmapracina* Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, Chief Justice, was on leave for 13 days from 2nd January 1931 to the 14th idem; Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, officiated as Chief Justice during the period.

Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, retired from the service with effect from the 20th of June 1931 and on the same date, Mr. P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L., Legal Remembrancer and Law Secretary to Government who was appointed to the place, entered upon his duties.

2. *Jurisdiction.*—The High Court continued to exercise jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the Sessions Judges and also of the Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates under section 408 (a) and (b) Criminal Procedure Code, and appeals from orders of acquittal, (b) references and (c) revisional and other powers vested in the High Court by the law for the time being in force.

3. *Appeals*—(i) *Institutions.*—The number of appeals filed during the year was 53 against 68 in the previous year. Of the 53 appeals filed, 44 were preferred by accused persons against convictions and nine by Government from orders of acquittal.

(ii) *Disposals.*—Including 36 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal was 89 against the same number in the previous year. The number disposed of was 65 leaving 24 pending. The disposals included 8 Government appeals, in two of which involving two persons, the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, and in six involving seven persons they were reversed. Out of appeals by persons convicted 57 were disposed of, of these in 28 involving 33 persons, the convictions were upheld; in 16 involving 21 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 11 involving 4 persons they were reversed and in two the persons involved, namely two, died. On the whole in 33 appeals (50·8 per cent) the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with. The results are shown in detail in Statement No. VI.

(iii) *Pendency.*—The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 24 involving 62 persons as against 36 involving 45 persons at the end of the previous year.

(iv) *Average duration.*—The average duration of appeals disposed of fell from 159·05 in 1929-30 to 149·2 days in the year under report. The circumstances that tend to contribute to this apparently high average duration, are set forth in detail in para 3 (iv) of Part I of the previous year's report.

4. *References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.*—There were for disposal four cases involving five persons for confirmation of the sentences of death passed upon the accused persons; in two cases involving two persons the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life and in two cases involving three persons the accused were acquitted and set at liberty. No case was left pending at the end of the year under report.

4 (a). *Memorials to His Highness the Maharaja.*—There was no memorial for disposal during the year under report.

5. *References under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.*—There were for disposal two cases involving two persons in which the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of the Jury; in one case involving one person the accused was acquitted and in one case involving one person the accused was convicted, no case being left pending at the end of the year under report.

6. *Miscellaneous appeals.*—There was no case for disposal during the year under report.

7. *Revision.*—(i) The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year under report was 1281 against 1304.

(ii) Including 27 cases involving 43 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 54 cases involving 103 persons as against 49 cases involving 78 persons in 1929-30. The number for disposal consisted of six cases in which the records were called for by the High Court, 46 cases referred to the High Court by District Magistrates and two cases by Sessions Judges. Out of the number for disposal, 42 cases involving 75 persons were disposed of, leaving 12 cases involving 28 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the 42 cases disposed of, in seven the sentences or orders were reversed, in eight the sentences were enhanced and in five new trial or further enquiry was ordered. On the whole, the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with in 20 cases involving 35 persons, as against 18 cases involving 29 persons, in the previous year, the percentages of cases and persons affected in revision being 47.6 and 46.6 in the year under report.

(iii) *Revision Petitions.*—The number of petitions for revision, at the instance of parties, received during the year was 336 involving 659 persons. With 177 petitions of 353 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of petitions for disposal was 513 involving 1,012 persons, against 509 petitions involving 933 persons in the previous year. The number of petitions disposed of was 267 involving 516 persons against 332 involving 580 persons in the previous year leaving 246 petitions of 496 persons pending. The decisions of the lower courts were reversed in 45 cases, reduced or altered in 27 cases, re-trial or further enquiry was ordered in 11 cases, proceedings were quashed in one case and the sentence was enhanced in two cases. In 86 cases the decisions of lower courts were upheld and 95 petitions were rejected. In the result the decisions of lower courts were interfered with in 86 cases involving 181 persons, the percentages of cases and persons affected in revision being 32 and 35 respectively.

8. *Petitions.*—With 14 petitions pending from the previous year there were 126 for disposal, out of which 118 were disposed of leaving eight pending at the end of the year under report.

9. The whole of the appellate work on the Criminal side done by the High Court during the year under report as compared with the previous year is shown hereunder:—

Year	For Disposal										Disposed of										Pending			
	Appeals	Cases under Section 374, Cr. P. C.	References under Section 397, Cr. P. C.	Miscellaneous Appeals	Revision Cases	Revision Petitions	Petitions	Total	Appeals	Cases under Section 374, Cr. P. C.	References under Section 397, Cr. P. C.	Miscellaneous Appeals	Revision Cases	Revision Petitions	Petitions	Total	Appeals	Cases Under Section 374, Cr. P. C.	References under Section 397, Cr. P. C.	Miscellaneous Appeals	Revision Cases	Revision Petitions	Petitions	Total
1929-30	89	6	4	...	49	500	114	771	53	2	2	...	22	392	100	511	36	4	2	...	27	177	14	260
1930-31	89	4	2	...	54	513	126	788	65	4	2	...	42	267	118	498	24	...	...	...	12	246	8	290

There has been an appreciable increase in the disposals of criminal appeals.

PART II.

COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

1. Number of Courts and Jurisdiction.

(1) During the year under report the Munsiff of Dodballapur was invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate with local jurisdiction over the second

and third class cases of that Taluk with effect from 1st December 1930, the Bench Court at Dodballapur being abolished with effect from the same date; and the itineration of the Special Second Class Magistrate, Hunsur to Heggaddevankote was cancelled as a measure of convenience and economy, and the jurisdiction over the 2nd and 3rd class cases of that Taluk was given over to the 2nd Munsiff at Mysore from 18th May 1931 and he was simultaneously appointed a Second Class Magistrate for the purpose.

The newly constituted taluk of Maddur was included within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Special First Class Magistrate, Mandya with effect from 1st May 1931.

A temporary Additional First Class Magistrate's Court was established at Davangere with a view to the speedy disposal of the Davangere Disturbance cases and it worked from the 23rd December 1930 to the end of March 1931.

To give some substantial relief to the Sessions Judge at Bangalore, an Additional Sessions Court was established temporarily for a period of one year from 15th October 1930. A recommendation has since been made to Government to extend the term of the court up to the commencement of the Summer Vacation of 1932 and Government Sanction also since received for such extension.

In consequence of an abnormal increase in the volume of work in the court of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Mysore City, a Second Bench of Honorary Magistrates was constituted with effect from 1st June 1931.

A Revenue Probationer in Bangalore was appointed a Third Class Magistrate and some of the 3rd class cases on the file of the Bench Court, Bangalore City were given him for trial and disposal.

Seven Bench Courts were abolished either as a result of the extension of the scheme of itineration of Special Magistrates or on the recommendations of the District Magistrates concerned.

Excluding the *Ex-officio* Magistrates, the number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of the year under report was 84 (against 87 in the previous year) consisting of four Sessions Judges (including the Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore), four Assistant Sessions Judges (including the Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore), eight District Magistrates, 22 First Class Magistrates, 11 Second Class Magistrates and 35 Benches of Honorary Magistrates.

Amildars and Deputy Amildars who are *ex-officio* Magistrates of the Second Class continued to try offences punishable under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation.

(ii) *Justices of the Peace*.—Sir Charles Todhunter, K. C. S. I., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. J. C. Rollo, M.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore and Mr. F. R. Sell, M.A., Principal, Central College, Bangalore, continued to be Justices of the Peace in Mysore during the year under report, Mr. R. Bocquet having retired and left India on 6th August 1930.

Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa, B.A., General Manager and Secretary to the Board of Management, Mysore Iron Works, continued to be the First Class Magistrate for the Bhadravati Iron Works area including the new Town.

(iii) *Combination of Magisterial with Civil Judicial Functions*.—(a) The system is working well at Hole-Narasipur where the Munsiff is also a Second Class Magistrate, and at Narasimharajapura, where the Munsiff was given Second Class powers in October 1929. The Second Munsiff of Mysore has also been similarly empowered since 18th May 1931 as also the Munsiff of Dodballapur who is since made a First Class Magistrate.

(b) The First Magistrate at Kolar continues to hear Civil appeals as Additional Subordinate Judge. The system having worked satisfactorily so far, the First Magistrate at Chitaldrug has also been recently appointed an Additional Subordinate Judge to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shimoga holding his court at Chitaldrug.

(iv) *Itinerary of Magistrates*.—In the interests of a better administration of Justice, the scheme of itineration of Magistrates was extended to Anekal, Channagiri, Siru and Hosadurga during the year under report (extension to Koppa being also ordered but to take effect from 1st July 1931). That was coupled

with the abolition of the Bench Courts thereby affected, as mentioned in sub-para (i) supra.

2. Receipts and Charges.

The receipts amount to Rs. 70,162-6-2 against Rs. 68,950-5-11 in the previous year and the charges to Rs. 2,34,042-4-6 against Rs. 2,33,419-6-6.

The small increase under receipt by Rs. 1,512-0-3 was due to the increase in the amount of fine realised and the small increase under charges by Rs. 622-14-0 was chiefly due to the temporary establishment of an additional Magistrate's Court at Davangere and extension of the itineration scheme and payment of batta to patels and Shanbhogs in criminal cases.

3. Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported was 21,216 against 18,319 in the previous year showing an increase of 2,897, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of cases returned as true, viz., 19,771 against 17,574, the increase being perceptible in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore.

4. Persons brought to trial.

Including 10,345 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, the total number of persons brought to trial was 42,783 against 39,143 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases of 31,731 against those of 28,798 in the previous year were disposed of, the percentage being 74 against 73 in the previous year. The total number of persons convicted was 9,855 and of those acquitted or discharged 20,739, the respective percentages being 31.9 and 65.3 against 25.1 and 71.9 respectively in the previous year (*vide* Statement No 2).

5. Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

(i) *Offences against the State.*—There was no case for trial during the year under report under this head.

(ii) *Affecting human body.*—There was a decrease in the number of persons tried for offences under the head, viz., 12,406 (against 13,076 in the previous year) or 28.9 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial. Of these, the cases of 9,190 persons (against 9,989 persons in 1929-30) were disposed of, 7.39 or 5.04 per cent (against 5.96 or 5.9 per cent in 1929-30) being convicted and 8,389 or 91.1 per cent (against 9,334 or 93.4 per cent) being acquitted or discharged. The largest proportion of persons (86 per cent) was as usual concerned in offences of assault and hurt.

(iii) *Affecting property.*—The number of persons dealt with under this head was 10,185 or 23 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial. The cases of 7,271 persons were disposed of, the percentages of convictions and acquittals or discharges being respectively 23.4 and 69.3 against 23.3 and 72.4 in the previous year. Fifty-two per cent of the number of persons under this head were dealt with for the offence of theft and 27.9 for trespass.

6. Offences under Special and Local Laws.

The number of persons brought to trial under this head was 11,230 or 26.3 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial, against 7,429 or 18.9 per cent in 1929-30. The cases of 9,502 were disposed of resulting in convictions of 6,680 persons (70.4 per cent) and in acquittals or discharges of 2,360 persons (24.8 per cent) the respective percentages of the previous year being 69 and 24.6.

7. Heinous Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

The information is embodied in Statement A annexed. Compared with the previous year's figures, there has been a fall in offences under theft (1,029 against 1,115), rape (2 against 5), cattle theft (65 against 114) and giving false evidence (35 against 62) and there has been an increase under robbery (37 against 20), receiving stolen property (13 against 6), murder (48 against 36), culpable homicide not amounting to murder (14 against 12) and grievous hurt (190 against 164).

8. General results of Magisterial Work.

(i) There was an increase in the number of persons dealt with by Magistrates, *viz.*, 42,741 against 39,130 in 1929-30 (*vide* Statement No. 4). Of these, the cases of 62 persons were before the District Magistrates of which those of 55 persons were disposed of.

(ii) Out of the cases of 33,000 persons before the Stipendiary Magistrates, those of 24,231 persons (73.4 per cent) were disposed of, against those of 19,649 persons (73.6 per cent) in 1928-29 and 21,763 persons (72.3 per cent) in 1929-30.

(iii) The Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of the cases of 7,428 persons (76 per cent) against those of 6,959 persons (78 per cent) in the previous year.

(iv) The number of persons acquitted or discharged was 16,580 (68.4 per cent) in the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates and 3,979 (53.0 per cent) in the Courts of the Benches of Magistrates while the number of persons convicted in the respective classes of courts was 6,767 (26.2) and 2,926 (39.3).

Of the persons convicted, the convictions of 2,839 (41.9 per cent) in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, 1,854 (63.3 per cent) in the Bench Courts and six in the Courts of the District Magistrates were on summary trial, the percentage on the whole being 48.3 against 41.6 in the previous year.

(v) There was an increase by 723 in the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year under report as compared with the previous year, being 11,027 as against 10,304 in the previous year; this increase of 723 persons is due chiefly to a large increase by 3,611 in the number of persons brought to trial during the year report.

9. Examination of Witnesses.

In the Courts of Magistrates of all the eight districts, 58,108 witnesses appeared during the year under report as against 60,868 in 1929-30 (the fall being perceptible in the Shimoga Division) and the number of those examined being 45,325 (78.00 per cent) against 45,601 (74.9 per cent) during the year 1929-30. No witness was detained for over three days in any of the Courts of Magistrates. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 3,227-13-10 as against Rs. 3,161-7-0.

10. Average Duration.

In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of cases was 66.86 days against 57.46 in 1929-30, 56.11 in 1928-29, 50.3 in 1927-28 and 49.7 in 1926-27. There has been a rise in the Bangalore Division (as shown below) mainly contributed by the Bangalore District (61.9 days) and Kolar District (80 days). In the case of the Special Magistrates' Courts of the Shimoga District, the average duration ranged from 294 to 101 days.

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Bangalore Division ...	53.9	66.91	39.1	66.9
Mysore Division ...	45.9	45.36	59.82	53.9
Shimoga do ...	48.6	51.1	85.25	81.0

Owing to the abolition of seven Bench Courts, the file of Magistrates has generally increased and consequently the duration is also correspondingly on the increase.

(ii) In the case of Bench Courts, there was an appreciable fall in the average duration being 42.76 against 59.26 in the previous year.

(iii) The average duration of cases in all the Criminal Courts in the State taken together, was 59.39 days against 57.92 in the previous year.

11. Work done by Magistrates on the original side.

The number of criminal cases for disposal, disposed of and pending in the several districts is exhibited in Statement B annexed.

(i) *District Magistrates' Courts.*—The District Magistrate of Chitaldrug has disposed of the largest number of regular cases, *viz.*, eight followed by those of Mysore and Bangalore with six and five respectively.

(ii) *Stipendiary Magistrates.*—These Magistrates have disposed of 80 per cent of the number of cases before them. The largest number of cases disposed of was in the Bangalore District (2,992) followed next in order by the Districts of Kolar (2,254) Mysore (1,933) and Tumkur (1,168).

In the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, the pending number was among the largest (730 and 555).

(iii) *Benches of Honorary Magistrates.*—The disposals in these Courts were 81 per cent of the number for disposal. The Courts are being gradually abolished as a result of the scheme of itineracy.

12. Sessions Work

There were 17 cases involving 41 persons pending from the previous year and 112 cases involving 271 persons were received during the year under report, making 129 cases and 312 persons.

The disposals were 117 cases involving 287 persons (against 97 cases involving 210 persons) leaving 12 cases and 25 persons pending at the end of the year. The disposals in the Courts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions were respectively 61, 31 and 25 cases (against 39, 21 and 37 in the previous year) as shown below:—

	Sessions Judge	Assistant Sessions Judges	Additional Assistant Sessions Judge
Bangalore	46	15	...
Mysore	26	2	3
Shimoga	16	9	...

The Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore, was not given any Sessions cases to try lest it should impede the progress of his civil work.

(ii) *Trial by Jury.*—The number of cases tried by Jury was 18 against 11 in 1929-30. The Judges approved of the Jury verdict in 17 cases and did not approve of it wholly in one case.

(iii) *Trial with the aid of assessors.*—Out of 91 cases tried with the aid of assessors (against 77 in 1929-30), the Judges agreed with the assessors in 59 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest of the cases.

(iv) *Witnesses examined.*—The total number of witnesses examined in the Sessions cases was 1,816 against 1,323 in 1929-30, 954 in the Bangalore Division, 569 in the Mysore Division and 293 in the Shimoga Division. The number of witnesses detained for over three days was 295—148, 84 and 63 in the respective Divisions of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The amount of Travelling Allowance and batta paid to them was Rs. 7,439-5-8 against Rs. 5,595-11-6 in the year 1929-30, the increase being occasioned by the increase in the number of cases disposed of during the year by 20 and by the new system of payment of allowance to Assessors and Jurors.

(v) The average duration of Sessions cases was 52.60 days for the year under report, as against 46.18 in 1929-30, 47.37 in 1928-29 and 36.4 in 1927-28. The average duration in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions were respectively 64.3, 32.7 and 49.6 days against 47.9, 45 and 45.9 of the previous year, the rise in the Bangalore Division being due to heavy Sessions during the year under report.

13. Trial of European British Subjects.

In the Bangalore District there was one case involving one person and his whereabouts are not known. In the Mysore District there were two cases involving two persons of which one case involving one person ended in conviction, leaving one case involving one person pending at the end of the year under report.

14. Punishments (Vide Statement No. 5).

(i) No sentence of death was passed during the year under report. Thirty-seven persons were sentenced to transportation for life against 14 in the previous year.

Of 1,846 persons imprisoned against 1,837 in the previous year, 1,535 (83·2 per cent) were sentenced to six months and under, and 311 (16·8 per cent) to imprisonment above that term, the respective figures for the previous year being 1,604 (85 per cent) and 233 (15 per cent).

(ii) The percentage of number of persons awarded short terms of imprisonment, *viz.*, of 15 days and under, was 26 against 24 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under was 400 (against 355) in the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates and 79 against 101) in the Honorary Bench Courts.

(iii) It is satisfactory to note that the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, continue to be used to an appreciable extent, the number of persons dealt with thereunder being 400 against 223 in 1929-30, 238 in 1928-29, 159 in 1927-28 and 82 in 1926-27. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was 18 as against one in the previous year.

(iv) The number of persons fined was 8,093 against 5,498 in the previous year. The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 56,244-12-6 against Rs. 51,690-7-0 and that realised Rs. 41,570-12-9 against Rs. 39,837-8-3. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,300-0-3 against Rs. 1,862-4-0 in the previous year.

(v) *Juvenile Offenders.*—The following table shows how Juvenile Offenders were dealt with in several districts during the year under report :—

District	Whipped	Admonished and released	Dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code	Fined	Imprisoned	Remarks
Bangalore	Not furnished.
Kolar	...	2	9	4	2	
Tumkur	14	33	4	
Mysore	...	19	41	...	...
Hassan	1	...	...
Shimoga	...	None	...	...	...
Kadur	4	4	...	
Chitaldrug	1	...	...	...	...

15. Miscellaneous Proceedings. (Vide Statement No. 3).

The total number of miscellaneous proceedings before the Courts was 2,384 concerning 4,049 persons against 2,729 concerning 4,322 persons in the previous year. Excluding the applications for transfer of cases, the number of persons discharged and convicted in those proceedings was respectively 1,927 and 744 against 2,373 and 696 in the year previous. Proceedings under the Breach of Contract formed, as usual, the largest proportion, *viz.*, 796 or 33 per cent followed next by those relating to disputes as to possession of immoveable property (409 or 17 per cent). The number of proceedings for prevention of Breach of the Peace and for security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code was 156 (six per cent against 120 (four per cent, in the previous year, the number of persons concerned being 416 (10 per cent against 331 (seven per cent) in 1929-30 and those convicted 80 against 42 in 1929-30.

16. Appeal and Revision. (Statement No. 6).

The Appellate Courts had to deal with the appeals of 1,198 persons against 1,169 in 1929-30. The appeals of 391 persons (against 456) were before Magistrates and of 807 (against 713) before Sessions Judges.

Disposals by Sessions Judges and Magistrates are shown below:—

	For disposal		Disposed of		Pending		No. of appeals disposed of by District Magistrates out of those in Col. 3.
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	
SESSIONS COURTS (APPEAL).							
Divisions—							
Bangalore ...	277	453	166	250	111	203	..
Mysore ...	175	242	160	207	15	35	...
Shimoga ...	64	112	43	80	21	32	...
Total ...	516	807	369	537	147	270	...
Districts—							
Bangalore ...	31	36	28	33	3	3	15
Kolar ...	35	66	30	56	5	10	22
Tumkur ...	24	58	23	57	1	1	23
Mysore ...	87	120	80	104	7	16	28
Hassan ...	19	31	18	29	1	2	6
Shimoga ...	28	41	23	34	5	7	23
Kadur ...	11	27	10	22	1	5	10
Chitaldrug ...	8	12	7	11	1	1	7
Total ...	243	391	219	346	24	45	134
Grand Total ..	759	1,198	588	883	171	315	...

The Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore both disposed of 166 appeals in all as against 138 disposed of by the former in the previous year. Out of 166 appeals, 64 were disposed of by the Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore who has also disposed of six Criminal Miscellaneous Appeals and 23 Criminal Revision Petitions. The Sessions Judge, Mysore disposed of 160 appeals as against 187 and the Sessions Judge, Shimoga Division 43 as against 49.

The District Magistrate, Mysore has disposed of the largest number of appeals, namely, 28 followed next in order by those of Tumkur and Shimoga with 23 each and that of Kolar with 22.

(ii) *Average Duration.*—There was a rise in the average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts, being 108·8 days against 67·32 in 1929-30, 54·11 in 1928-29 and 33·3 in 1927-28. The average duration in the Sessions Courts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga was respectively 185·4, 20·1 and 145·3 days against 114·65, 23 and 105·7 days in the previous year. The high average duration in the Sessions Courts of Bangalore and Shimoga may be partly due to outside sessions work at two District Headquarters each and in regard to the Sessions Court, Bangalore, the high average duration was chiefly due to heavy congested work in that Court. In respect of Courts of Magistrate the average duration slightly increased from 31·5 days to 38·3 during the year under report.

(iii) On the Revision side the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 335 and 392 persons respectively against 276 and 352 in the previous year, the details regarding which are given in Statement No. 6.

PART III.

*MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Distribution of cases to Area and Population.*—During the year under report there was roughly one Criminal Court for every area of 433 square miles of territory (against 409 in 1929-30) and 83,234 (against 81,388) inhabitants. The total number of cases disposed of by all the courts of original jurisdiction was 17,297 (against 14,394) which gives an average of 253 cases (against 199) per each court, the total number of offences reported being 21,216 (against 18,319). There

was roughly one offence for every 276 persons (against 319 in 1929-30) and the number of cases returned as true works out as one case for every 296 persons (against 333 in 1929-30).

INSPECTIONS.

(i) *By Judges of the High Court.*—The Chief Justice inspected 14 Courts, namely, those of the District Magistrates of Bangalore, Kadur, Kolar and Tumkur and the courts of the City Magistrate, Bangalore, First and Second Magistrates of Bangalore, Special First Class Magistrates of Chikmagalur, Closepet, Chikballapur and Kolar Gold Fields, First Magistrate of Kolar and First and Second Magistrates of Tumkur. Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao inspected 3 courts, namely, that of the District Magistrate of Chitaldrug and the courts of the First Magistrate, Chitaldrug and Special First Class Magistrate, Davangere. Mr. Justice G. Sreenivasa Iyer inspected 9 courts, namely, those of the District Magistrates of Shimoga and Mysore and the courts of the First Magistrate of Shimoga, Special First Class Magistrates of Sagar, Mandya, Mysore, French-Rocks and Nanjangud and the City Magistrate, Mysore.

(ii) *By District Magistrates.*—The District Magistrates inspected courts as shown hereunder:—

1. *Bangalore.*—The courts of the City Magistrate, First and Second Magistrates, Bangalore, Special First Class Magistrate, Closepet, Munsiff-Magistrate of Dodballapur, Revenue Sub-Division *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate, Closepet, Amildar-Magistrates of Devanhalli, Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Anekal, Magadi, Closepet, Hoskote, the Bench Courts of Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Hoskote.

2. *Kolar.*—All the four Special Magistrates' Courts, all the five Bench Courts, the courts of the Revenue Sub-Division *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrates of Kolar and Chikballapur, and the courts of the Amildar-Magistrates of Bowringpet, Malur Srinivasapur, Chintamani, Mulbagal, Chikballapur and Kolar.

3. *Tumkur.*—All the Subordinate Courts exercising original jurisdiction and all the *Ex-officio* Magistrates' Courts.

4. *Mysore.*—All the Criminal Courts in the District.

5. *Hassan.*—All the three Special Magistrates' Courts and the five Courts of Benches and also the court of the Amildar-Magistrate of Arsikere.

6. *Shimoga.*—All the Special Magistrates' Courts and the Bench Courts at Shimoga, Sorab and Shikarapur.

7. *Kadur.*—All the Subordinate Courts in the District.

8. *Chitaldrug.*—All the three Special Magistrates' Courts and the two Bench Courts in the District.

RECORDS.

3. All the District Magistrates (except the District Magistrate of Mysore) report that the work of sorting and destruction of records is being attended to. But the sorting and indexing work is in arrears to some extent in the Bench Court at Chennarayapatna and needful instructions have been issued to clear off arrears. The District Magistrate of Bangalore reports that the special temporary establishment for the sorting of old criminal records completed the work leaving a small balance of 4,055 out of 52,140 records.

GENERAL.

4. (a) Officers posted to the charge of Magistrates' Courts continue to be drawn from the Judicial Department and the Civil Service in the proportions prescribed.

(b) *Itineration Scheme.*—The scheme is being more and more appreciated by the public. The work of the itinerating courts is being closely watched and the results have been satisfactory so far. In the opinion of the District Magistrate of Kolar, the circuit system facilitated the quick disposal of cases and saved time and money to the public and also to the Government in the Police Department savings far greater than the small extra cost incurred for the travelling allowances of the Magistrates and their staff: the District Magistrate of Tumkur reports that the itinerant courts have become popular, being convenient to the parties going to

courts; and the District Magistrate of Mysore reports that the system continued to work satisfactorily.

(c) The system of combination of Civil Judicial and Magisterial functions in one and the same officer which is being worked at Hole-Narsipur and Narasimharajapura is now extended to the courts of the Munsiff of Dodballapur and Second Munsiff of Mysore and the result is being watched.

(d) The question of giving Civil Appellate work to the Subordinate Judge—Magistrates at Hassan and Chitaldrug having been under consideration, only the Sub-Judge—Magistrate at Chitaldrug has been recently empowered in that behalf.

(e) The payment of allowances to Jurors and Assessors attending the courts of Session has been recommended by the Retrenchment Committee to be held in abeyance and orders of Government accepting the suggestion are since received.

(f) Revision of the scale of pay of the Clerical Establishments of the Special Magistrates' Courts in the State has been ordered to be held in abeyance on account of the financial stringency.

(g) The question of relieving the congestion of work in the Special Magistrate's Court at Closepet without recourse to the establishment of an Additional Court, having been under the consideration of Government, orders have been since passed by Government removing the Dodballapur Taluk in respect of first class cases from the jurisdiction of the First Magistrate of Bangalore and giving it over to the Munsiff of Dodballapur who was in consequence invested with First Class Magisterial powers to deal with all classes of cases of that Taluk (the Bench Court at Dodballapur having been abolished) and also directing the First Magistrate of Bangalore to itinerate to Closepet for not more than 14 days in a month for the disposal of such of the cases of the Closepet Special First Class Magistrate's Court as may be transferred to him by the District Magistrate. The question of itineration to Kankanhalli is strongly recommended by the District Magistrate and the matter is actively engaging the attention of the High Court.

(h) The scheme of separation of the Judicial Functions from the executive continues to work satisfactorily and it has been greatly tending to an improvement in the quality of work turned out by Magistrates.

(i) The work of all the Criminal Courts (including the courts of *Ex-officio* Magistrates) continues to be closely scrutinized every month on monthly returns, and necessary action taken by way of issuing instructions for improvement. Circular instructions are also being issued on various matters for the guidance of Subordinate Criminal Courts as occasion therefor arises. Special mention may be made of the strict instructions issued urging on the need for the exercise of greater care and caution in the acceptance of sureties in criminal cases.

(j) During the inspection tours of the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court, advantage is taken by obtaining first hand knowledge with regard to the needs and conveniences of the litigant public by affording facilities for interviews and representations by the members of the Bar, Public Bodies and others and all possible action taken thereon.

STOCK REGISTERS.

The District Magistrates of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug reports that the Stock Registers have been maintained in all the courts and no deficiency or excess is noticed during the Stock taking, while the reports received from the District Magistrates of Bangalore and Kadur Districts are silent on the point.

N. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Deputy Registrar doing duty as Registrar.

STATEMENT "A".—Statement showing the number of heinous offences brought to trial during the year with the number of persons involved therein (vide Para 7 of the report).

District	Year	Rape		Theft		Cattle Theft		Robbery		Dacoity		Receiving stolen property		Giving false evidence		Murder		Culpable homicide not amounting to murder		Grievous hurt		Remarks	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons		
Bangalore	1929-30	...	302	29	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	16	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	552	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	36	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	551	35	12	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	22	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	552	21	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	552	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	2	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	180	37	63	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	188	28	43	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	91	161	8	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	77	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	62	69	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	35	62	3	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	136	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	91	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Bangalore	1929-30	...	43	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	35	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
Bangalore	1927-30	...	1,115	1,450	111	141	20	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Bangalore	1930-31	...	1,029	1,233	65	86	37	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Total		...	5	7	1,115	1,450	111	141	20	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Total		...	2	2	1,029	1,233	65	87	37	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Total		...	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	338	

STATEMENT "B".—Statement showing the Original Regular Work turned out in the Courts of District Magistrates, Stipendiary Magistrates, Amildar-Magistrates and Benches of Honorary Magistrates during the year 1930-31.

District	District Magistrates			Stipendiary Magistrates			Benches of Honorary Magistrates			Amildar-Magistrates out of those in Col. 5			Remarks
	For disposal	Pending	Disposed of	For disposal	Pending	Disposed of	For disposal	Pending	Disposed of	For disposal	Pending	Disposed of	
Bangalore	6	1	3,547	2,992	656	2,659	2,016	618	8	8	8	8	
Kolar	3	...	2,651	2,254	397	350	311	30	65	15	21	...	
Tumkur	6	...	1,466	1,168	298	130	106	21	...	...	...	...
Mysore	5	...	2,663	1,933	730	418	217	259	...	...	...	...
Hassan	3	...	1,967	1,779	188	408	323	142	10	2	...	...
Shimoga	3	2	1,559	1,091	468	339	251	171	...	...	...	...
Kadur	3	...	605	431	174	93	80	63	34	8	34	...	
Chitaldrug	3	...	1,218	1,018	170	109	101	8	8	3	...	...
Total	34	5	11,476	11,696	2,780	6,718	5,455	1,258	126	92	31	...	

Information under column 5 not furnished.

Information under column 5 not furnished.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1—(Criminal).
Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the State of Mysore on the last day of the year 1930-31, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of State	Area	Population	Number of Divisions for Courts under High Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts	Number of Districts	Number of Sub-Districts	Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction						Total number of cases decided				Total Receipts of the Courts	Total Charges of the Courts	Remarks
						Judges of High Court	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts	Judges of District Courts other than High Court	Judges of other Subordinate Courts	Regular	Miscellaneous	Original	Appeals	Regular				Miscellaneous
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Territory subject to the High Court. } Criminal ...																		(a) Sessions Judges including Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore.
																		(b) District Magistrates
																		(c) Assistant Sessions Judges including Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore.
																		(d) Other Magistrates excluding <i>Ex-officio</i> Magistrates.
Total ..	29,456 square miles.	58,59,952	3	8	...	3	4(a)	8(b)	4(c)	68(d)	17,297	2,565	653	44	70,462-6-2(e)	2,34,042-4-6		(e) In the case of the High Court and the Sessions Court the Criminal receipts are included on the CIVIL Side.

The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire State, the average number of Districts and Sub-Districts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising Jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(Criminal)
Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Mysore State in the year 1930-31.

Description of offences	1	2	3	4	5	Number of persons			8	9	10	11	12
						Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year						Under trial during the year including from previous year*	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province	Death with Section 302 under	Struck off under C. I. 14	Remaining under trial	Remarks
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code													
Do relating to the Army and Navy													
Do against the public tranquility	425	402	414	414	3,390	1,191	421	3	19			1,762	
Do by or relating to public servants	6	6	6	6	8	1	2					6	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	74	72	72	72	121	35	28		5			56	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps	117	110	114	114	172	57	30	1	2	4		78	
Do relating to public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	45	45	46	46	7	5	2						
Do relating to religion	42	41	42	42	49	11	80					8	
Offences affecting life													
(Causing of miscarriages, injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants and the concealment of births)	15	15	16	16	21	3	4		3	7		12	
Hurt	1,939	1,796	1,915	1,915	6,723	3,870	270	7	3			1,671	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.													
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	301	260	267	267	981	574	142	2	2	2		261	
Criminal force and assault	1,521	1,679	1,797	1,797	4,966	3,626	188	6		16		1,130	
Kidnapping; forcible abduction slavery and Rape	70	61	64	64	269	171	15	4	1			68	
Unnatural offences	2	2	2	2	2		1					1	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.													
Theft	3,262	2,778	8,237	8,237	6,195	2,077	1,292	32	266	101		1,408	
Extortion	36	85	37	37	162	62	10	1	2			57	
Robbery and dacoity	133	130	130	130	550	346	31	3	1			161	
Criminal misappropriation of property	18	16	18	18	38	27	1					9	
Criminal breach of trust	334	306	327	327	372	116	99	3	12	11		181	
Receiving of stolen property	31	26	20	20	40	15	9	1	2			13	
Breach of contract	102	148	166	166	273	169	18		1	2		113	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	346	292	343	343	741	474	27	1				239	
Forgery	948	833	767	767	2,817	1,763	216	17	29	10		792	
Criminal breach of contracts and to trade or property marks.													
Chapter XVIII	54	47	48	48	141	63	21			4		64	
Criminal breach of contracts of service	76	67	73	73	154	94	13			1		46	
Offences relating to marriage	168	161	168	168	638	449	40	2	1	9		137	
Defamation	1,586	1,407	1,611	1,611	4,022	2,920	123	2	26	14		937	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	8,581	8,908	8,908	8,908	11,250	2,360	6,890	28	44	14		1,778	
Offences under special and local laws													
Total	21,216	19,771	20,621	20,621	42,783	20,769	9,865	120	400	617		11,062	

*That is the total of the column 5 to 9.

† Persons transferred from one Court to another are not to be entered in this Column.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(Criminal).
Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Nature of Proceedings	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year		Number of persons concerned	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted	Fondancy (persons)	Remarks
	1	2					
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX Section 260 ...	14	...	18	2	16	...	7
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter IV (c) and Section 485 ...	272	...	288	148	102	43	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	12	...	12	0	4	2	
4. Non-attendance of witnesses under Chapter XLIII Section 537 ...	8	...	13	104	26	130	
5. Proceedings of Courts under Chapter XXXV ...	67	...	260	67	54	47	
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	89	...	166	66	1	628	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII ...	6	...	8	4	116	15	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	408	...	1,397	764	30	15	
9. Possessions, Chapter XII ...	152	...	181	42	99	137	
10. Maintenance Chapter XXXVI ...	738	...	833	82	57	...	
11. Proceedings under Lunacy Regulation ...	75	...	84	895	55	3	
12. Offences under the Breach of Contract ...	51	...	106	24	176	37	
13. Proceedings under Sections 618, 625, and 665, etc. ...	...	...	...	87	...	...
14. Bail applications ...	310	...	441	238	...	...
15. Transfer applications ...	2	...	7	1	...	...
16. Under the Legal Practitioners' Regulation ...	48	...	192	68	107	17	
17. Under the Grammal Tribes Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2,384		1,048	2,155	920	973	

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(Criminal).
Statement showing the General Result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Class of Courts	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of						Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses examined	Dealt with under section 562 Cr. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. 141 dated 9-2-33
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province		Discharged or acquitted		Convicted							
		3	4	5	6	7	8						
Subordi- nate Magis- trates	83,000	...	16,680	3,928	2,839	270	8,769	11,695	66-86	40,444	867	152	
Special Magistrates, under Section 14, Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly, Benches of Magistrates District and Divisional Magistrate—Case referred under Section 319, Cr. P. C.	9,679	25	3,979	1,072	1,654	...	2,251	5,455	49-75	4,778	33	465	
Chief Magistrates of Districts, Courts of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges.	62 312	...	89 151	20 136	6	...	7 25	29 117	48-00 52-50	103 1,816	...	...
Total	43,053	120	20,759	5,156	4,500	270	11,052	17,297	59-39	47,141	400	617	

* Include cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 9 and 30, Criminal Procedure Code.
† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Criminal).
Statement showing the Results of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Tribunals	Number of persons														Remarks
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
	Total number of appellants and appellants for revision before the Courts	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentences or orders confirmed	Sentences enhanced	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Referred for revision to the High Court	Pending trial	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted			
• 1															
APPEALS.															
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	391	2	12	166	..	45	100	10	11	..	45	38'3			
To Courts of Sessions	807	..	..	296	..	107	132	..	2	..	270	108'8		
By persons convicted	124	2	..	33	..	21	14	..	..	..	54	149'2		
To High Court	17	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	8			
By Government from judgment of acquittal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,339	4	12	497	..	173	253	10	13	..	377	39'1			
REVISION.															
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	392	..	56	198	..	1	64	3	34	3	33	..			
By Courts of Sessions	335	..	6	136	..	..	5	..	47	2	79	..		
By High Court	1,115	9	130	236	11	52	130	1	22	..	524	..			
Total	1,642	9	192	630	11	53	199	4	103	5	636	..			
Grand Total for appeals and revision cases	3,181	13	204	1,127	11	226	452	14	116	5	1,013	..			

*Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C. P. C.
†That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 13—(Criminal).

Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State in the year 1930-31.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors employed, in Criminal Courts	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications	Number of cases tried by Jury	Number of cases tried with Assessors	Jury trials					Assessors' trials				Remarks		
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict		Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors				Number of cases in which Judge differed from—	
				Wholly	Partially	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	One assessor	Two assessors	All assessors					
1	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12(a)	13		
Criminal Courts.	Assessors not less than two jurors not less than five.	18	91	17	1	...	...	1	59	2	17	13	One case withdrawn: in seven cases the accused pleaded guilty.	
Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been employed.

W D 1012- G.P.B. (30)-21-1-32