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A Analytical Study on Arrest and Detention Under Civil Procedure Code

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ABSTRACT:
Arrests usually take place when a person is suspected of having committed a criminal offence. However, arrest and detention is also a mode of enforcing the decree of a civil court. It depends on the decree holder whether he wants to opt for this mode of execution. When the judgment debtor refuses to pay the money or does not comply with the court's order, then the decree holder can enforce it through arrest. Before ordering arrest, a court must record its reasons in writing for doing so. However, it just be noted that mere inability to pay will not lead to an arrest. There are also certain restrictions with respect to persons who can be arrested.A judgment debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before the Court, and his detention may be in the civil prison of district in which the Court ordering the detention is situate, where such civil prison does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the State Government may appoint for the detention of persons ordered by the Courts of such district to be detained.The provisions relating to arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor protect and safeguard the interests of the decree-holder. If the judgment-debtor has means to pay and still he refuses or neglects to honour his obligations, he can be sent to civil prison.This paper deals with the substantive and procedural aspects of such arrest and detention.

KEYWORDS: *detention,civil prison, degree,judgement, government.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Code of Civil Procedure lays down various modes of executing a decree. One of such modes is arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor in a civil prison.("Arrest. On Defendant's Motion to Vacate Order of Civil Arrest Plaintiff Has Burden of Proof" 1949) The decree-holder has an option to choose a mode for executing his decree and normally, a court of law in the absence of any special circumstances, cannot compel him to invoke a particular mode of execution. (Borchard 1965)Sections 51 to 59 and Rules 30 to 41 of Order XXI deal with arrest and detention of the judgment debtor in civil prison.(Grinover, n.d.) The substantive provisions deal with the rights and liabilities of the decree-holder and judgment debtor and procedural provisions lay down the conditions thereof. The provisions are mandatory in nature and must be strictly complied with. (Grinover, n.d.; Burdick and Voorhees 1915)They are not punitive in character. The object of detention of judgment-debtor in a civil prison is twofold. On one hand, it enables the decree-holder to realise the fruits of the decree passed in his favour,(Burdick and Voorhees 1915) while on the other hand, it protects the judgment-debtor who is not in a position to pay the dues for reasons beyond his control or is unable to pay. Therefore, mere failure to pay the amount does not justify arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor inasmuch as he cannot be held to have neglected to pay the amount to the decree-holder. POWER AND DUTY OF THE COURT:The provisions relating to arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor protect and safeguard the interests of the decree-holder. If the judgment-debtor has means to pay and still he refuses or neglects to honour

his obligations, he can be sent to civil prison. (Voorhees 2017; Colley 2013)Mere omission to pay, however(Dewi Utami Rakun et al. 2018), cannot result in arrest or detention of the judgment-debtor.(Winther-Jensen et al. 2018; Kopak 2019) Before ordering detention, the court must be satisfied that there was an element of bad faith,(Winther-Jensen et al. 2018) "not mere omission to pay but an attitude of refusal on demand virgin on demand verging on disowning of the obligation under the decree".The above principles have been succinctly and appropriately explained by Krishna Iyer, J. in *Jolly George Verghese* v. *Bank of Cochin*, in the following words:

"The simple default to discharge is not enough(Hutin et al. 2018). There must be some element of bad faith beyond mere indifference to pay, some deliberate or recusant disposition in the past or alternatively, current means to pay the decree or a substantial part of it. (Marchandot et al. 2018)The provision emphasises the need to establish not mere omission to pay but an attitude of refusal on demand verging on dishonest(Marchandot et al. 2018; Clutterbuck 1997) disowning of the obligation under the decree. Here, a consideration of the debtor's other pressing needs and straitened circumstances will play prominently. (Marchandot et al. 2018; Clutterbuck 1997; Wood 2018)We would have, by this construction, sauced law with justice, harmonised Section 51 with the covenant and the Constitution."It was ultimately propounded:"It is too obvious to need elaboration that to cast a person in prison because of his poverty and consequent inability to meet his contractual liability is appalling.(Cherif Bassiouni 1977) To be poor, in this land of *daridra narayana,* is no crime and to recover debts by the procedure of putting one in prison is too flagrantly violative of Article 21(Law 1753) unless there is proof of the minimal fairness of his wilful failure to pay in spite of his sufficient means and absence of more terribly pressing claims on his means such as medical bills to treat cancer or other grave illness. Unreasonableness and unfairness in such a procedure is inferable from Article 11(Committee on Maritime and Transport Law Staff 2013) of the covenant.(Schwerdt and Gill 2018) But this is precisely the interpretation we have put on the proviso to 51 of CPC and the lethal blow of Article 21 cannot strike down the provision, as now interpreted".***Arrest and detention.- (1)*** *A* judgment debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before the Court, and his detention may be in the civil prison of the district in which the Court ordering the detention is situate, or where such civil prison does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the State Government may appoint for the detention of persons ordered by the Courts of such district to be detained.Provided, firstly, that, for the purpose of making an arrest this section, no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset and before sunrise.Provided, secondly, that no outer door of a dwelling house shall be broken open unless such dwelling-house is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor and he refuses or in any way prevents access thereto, but when the officer authorized (Ivanes et al. 2019)to make the arrest has duly gained access to any dwelling-house; he may break open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found.Provided, thirdly that, if the room is in the occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer authorized to make arrest shall give notice to her that she is at liberty (Frederiksen et al. 2018)to withdraw and after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her reasonable facility for withdrawing, may enter the room for the purpose of making arrest.Provided, fourthly, that, where the decree in execution of which a judgment debtor is arrested, is a decree for the payment of money and the judgment debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him. **The main aim of the paper is to know about the procedure and status of arrest and detention under civil procedure code.**

OBJECTIVES:

To know about the civil arrest in India . To know about the process of civil arrest. To know about the fundamental idea of civil arrest and its necessity under CPC.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. The author briefs the Working Group Committee of United Nation on Arbitrary Detention, noting that the Indian Criminal Justice System is incapable to live up with the International standards. There is a huge number of incidents related to arbitrary and illegal detention of persons by police .(Helen,2000)
2. About one-third of the prison population in the world consists of those who have not been convicted of an ounce. There are others who are detained in police custody.detainees are deprived of their liberty.Given the large number of individuals aected by various forms of pre-trial detention, the relevant procedures must be considered in relation to compliance with international human rights legal standards.
3. This article considers the human rights of detainees during the entire period of pre-trial detention, starting from the time of police arrest, and analyses the application of these human rights to the conditions of pre-trial detention.Is The legal responsibilities of the State, especially in regard to the key state authorities involved, being the police and prison ocials.e particular focus of this article is in relation to certain Commonwealth Member States. While there have been a number of analyses of the human rights protections

within the Commonwealth, these have tended to assume (understandably) that all 54 Commonwealth Member States have a common law legal system.

4. However, since the admission of Rwanda in November 2009, there has been an increased awareness that there are a few Commonwealth Member States that have national legal systems based on civil law traditions.

5. This article explores the experience of those Member States with criminal law systems based on civil law traditions – being Cameroon, Mauritius, Mozambique and Rwanda – to determine whether their experiences may be relevant to the rest of the Commonwealth in improving the protection of human rights in pre-trial detention. In relation to these four States, the authors used a questionnaire completed by their law ministries in order to supplement the research undertaken. the section briefly considers the influence of customary law in these States, and then reacts on the possible differences between common law and civil law systems to consider for the further development of good practice in relation to pre-trial detention.

6. THE CORRECTIONAL CARROT: BETTER JOBS FOR PAROLEES" the author examines that by what means can men who have been delivered from jail be blocked from getting back to wrongdoing. He says that the present "restorative framework doesn't right the detainee and generally explores different avenues regarding inventive recovery methods on them, which have arrived at negative resolutions. He further said that the most encouraging road for future exploration is work creation and the occupation preparing programs for delivered detainees. Eventually, he has given an aftereffect of an exact portrayal of the work market facing parolees and shows that work fulfillment is related with parole achievement.(Marlina and Mahmud 2018), http://14.139.58.147:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/319/1/53LLM18.pdf

7. "A NEW APPROACH TO OFFENDER REHABILITATION: MAHARISHI'S INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF REHABILITATION", in this article the writer clarifies about the Maharishi's Integrated System of Rehabilitation which incorporates the Transcendental Meditation and offers an interestingly viable way to deal with restorative instruction. He says that reviews the detainee's positive changes at the top of the priority list, body and conduct of taking an interest detainees and staff. He has delineated a hypothetical premise of the program which shows a nearby arrangement with the restorative instruction mission to manage the entire jail. He has likewise indicated some extra proof of extraordinary outcome from Senegal, Africa which incorporates where the whole jail framework acknowledged the Transcendental Meditation method on all levels over a long term period. The outcome in diminished jail savagery, clinical necessities and recidivism are likewise observed altogether.(Marlina and Mahmud 2018; American Correctional Association), https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3226279

8. "CRIMINOLOGY DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS" this article the writer has examined about the criminology in the United States has customarily been the area of human science, yet the investigation of wrongdoing nine misconduct and remedies has captivated researchers from an assortment of foundation. The creator examines the account of development and strife that have described criminology. He likewise examines the contention and agreement approaches in criminological hypothesis, treatment and discouragement as objectives of the criminal equity framework and strategy examination as an option in contrast to causal investigation in the investigation of wrongdoing. He further likewise manages the eventual fate of criminology and the arising order of criminalequity.(Adams1977)https://thelawbrigade.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Banamali-1.pdf

9. "CRIME AND JUSTICE IN INDIA" in this article the writer has endeavored to inspect India's wrongdoing issue and recovery in detail and record if and how the criminal equity framework has reacted to arising difficulties and openings. The goal is to move past simple perceptions and smart conclusions and make commitments that are subsequent stages in the improvement of observational or proof put together criminology and criminal equity with respect to this huge nation, by zeroing in on exploration that is both adjusted and exact. The creator has concentrated every single hierarchical part or areas of the criminal equity framework are police, courts and adjustments in a reasonable methodology. In this book, the writer has united a different arrangement of scholastics from India, the United States and the United Kingdom.(National Planning Association 1975), http://ijlljs.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Correctioal_and_Rehabilitative_Techniques__ARTICLE_-_Vidit.pdf

10. "CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA" in this article the creator has covered significant recent concerns with respect to the Criminal Justice Administration in India and has additionally examined its early on ideas and advancement. He has considered and furthermore inspected the philosophical objectives and hypothetical directors of Criminal Justice Administration in India. The creator has characterized the idea of wrongdoing and looked at the criminal equity organization of India with the US and UK. He has likewise featured the working framework and arrangements of present criminal organization and its downside moreover. The book likewise gives new knowledge into the working of the police which is the main part of criminal equity organization.(Myers1980), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342623878_Effective_Prison_Rehabilitation_System_Special_Reference_to_Sri_Lanka

11. "PRISON LAW" in this article the author has offered complete inclusion of the law and the cures accessible to detainees including a protests system, common cases, legal audit and cases under the Human Right Act. The creator has examined both homegrown and global venus of change in detail. The book covers all parts of jail life, from classification and assignment to everyday environments, admittance to the rest of the world, move and bringing home, discipline and the systems administering the arrival of fixed detainees and those carrying out life punishments.(McLaren1973), https://www.shareyouressays.com/essays/essay-on-the-rehabilitation-of-prisoners-in-india-404-words/121473

12. IDEAS AND IDEOLOGIES LAW AND SOCIETY 112 (1978).The author have discussed that Some penologists hold condemned 'rehabilitative ideal' rather the 'reformist ideology' underlying individualized practice model because in work they are more penal, unfair and inhumane than retribution or deterrence. Writing about the condition of prisons in Russia and France, Peter Kropotkin observed, "prisons are seen as symbols of our hypocrisy regarding rehabilitation, our intolerance for deviants or our refusal to deal with the root causes of crime such as poverty, discrimination, unemployment, ignorance, over-crowding"(McLaren 1973; Guerrero), https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Problem-%27-s-and-Prospects-of-Correction-and-in-Nair/2c19449e0d9ec188b05e5b7c2fa6b0ebf94e1e1b

13. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE: PERCEPTION AND PERSPECTIVE, Vol. 1(1999) the author pronounces that the Restraining the offender in custody for some time protects society from crimes which he might otherwise commit. To be positive and truly "correctional", corrections must aim rehabilitation and reintegration of the offenders to enable them to return to the society as productive, law-abiding citizens and consequently re-establishing the community's acceptance and faith. Therefore, rehabilitation is the primary objective in any correctional institution but it has necessarily to be accompanied by social acceptance of the offender.(Papp et al. 2019), https://www.tiss.edu/uploads/files/Laws-1.pdf

14. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 3-4(1978) the author states that The basic purpose of the criminal justice system is to eliminate or to at least to reduce crime and delinquency. It is to the benefit of society as a whole to remove those conditions that spawn crime. The factors that contribute to the making of delinquents and criminals are many and complex.(Denney 2017), https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/topics/prisoner-rehabilitation.

15. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE 7 (3rd Ed.1977) the author states that Over the centuries, corrections and punishments have been synonymous. Even today this attitude is held by a sizable segment in society particularly in cases that involve serious crimes. Although basic attitudes towards more 'humane' techniques, society acts as the agents of punishment on behalf of the victim rather than permitting the private settling of feuds. In some views, punishment has been defended as permitting the offender the feeling of having atoned for his or her anti-social action while reaffirming the appropriateness of non-criminal behaviour among the law-abiding members of society.(MacKENZIE2001), https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/famous-prisons-incarceration/rehabilitative-effects-of-imprisonment/

16. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE: PERCEPTION AND PERSPECTIVE, Vol. 1(1999)The author speaks about The working of prison institutions has been remodelled to suit the modern corrective methods of treatment of offenders. The correctional process is charged with carrying out two fundamental responsibilities of government, i.e. the protection of society and the rehabilitation of the convicted offenders.(MacKENZIE2001;Stolz1997), https://www.politics.co.uk/reference/prison-rehabilitation/

17. Rehabilitation of Prisoners: A Debatable Issue,2010 the author says that Meditations and Yoga are taught in many Indian jails for the inmates to reckon their mistakes and to turn a new leaf. All these programs and practices are effective as long the person remains incarcerated. What happens next though is a thought provoking question yet it lies dormant in one of the pockets of the correctional system.(Wright), https://www.apa.org/monitor/julaug03/rehab

18. "A Critical Study of Prison Reforms in India", The author states that There is a dire need to bring about a change in the public attitude towards the prison institutions and their management. This is possible through an intensive programmes using the media of the press. The media men should be allowed to enter into prison so that their misunderstanding about prison administration may be cleared. It will certainly create a right climate in society to accept the released prisoners with sympathy without any hatred for them.(Tewksbury and Mustaine 2001)

19. Effective Prison Rehabilitation System: Special Reference to Sri Lanka, 2010, the author discussed that the role and the importance of the concept of rehabilitation as a main objective of punishment, present international regional and national laws relating to the rights of the prisoner, existing prison system in Sri Lanka, the current problems in our prison system and reasons for the problems are discussed.

20. Laws Related to Rehabilitation of Offenders in Criminal Justice, Contact-cum-Rehabilitation Unit is Providing a range of services for women, youth and/or their families approaching Prayas after their release from prison/custodial institution or referred by clients, ex-clients, police/prison/institutional staff, judiciary, NGOs/CBOs of members of the community. Services include counseling, legal guidance, arranging shelter,

family support, financial support for emergencies, arranging for medical treatment or hospitalization, vocational training, educational support, information about government schemes, access to citizenship rights, and connecting with the NGO sector towards rehabilitation and mainstreaming.(Henninger and Eski 2017), https://www.apa.org/monitor/julaug03/reha

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS:
There is no significant relationship between the age factor, gender factor, occupation and the analysis of arrest and detention.

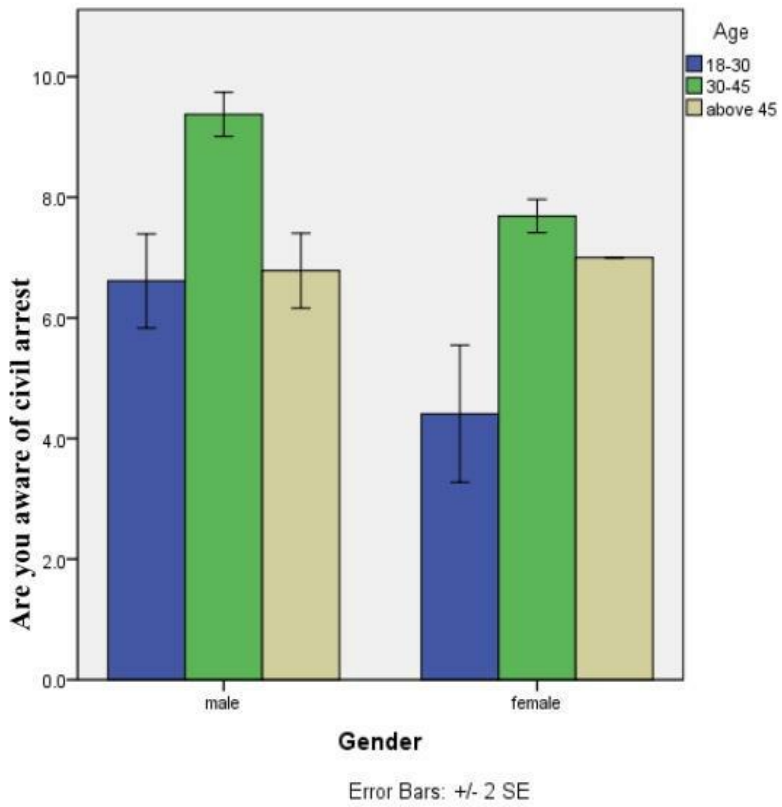
ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS:
There is a significant relationship between the age factor, gender factor, occupation and the analysis of arrest and detention.

III. MATERIALS AND METHOD:

The research methodology adopted in this paper is based upon empirical research within dept study of the subject exploring the relevant legislative enactment, law books and it is based on the implementation of arrest and detention in India . The Researchers utilized an exploratory research procedure in view of past literature from separate journals, yearly reports, daily papers and magazines covering wide accumulation of scholarly literature on air pollution.Accessible auxiliary information was widely utilized for the examination. The researcher used various methods in identification results with help of chi square, frequency bar chart and crosstab. The sample size is 200 responses collected through the questioner.

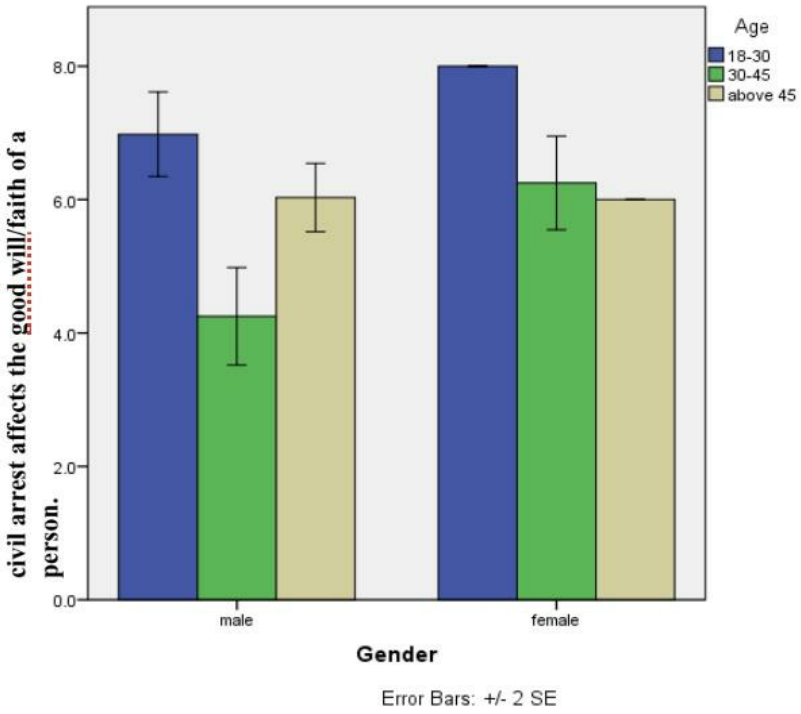
ANALYSIS:

Table 1



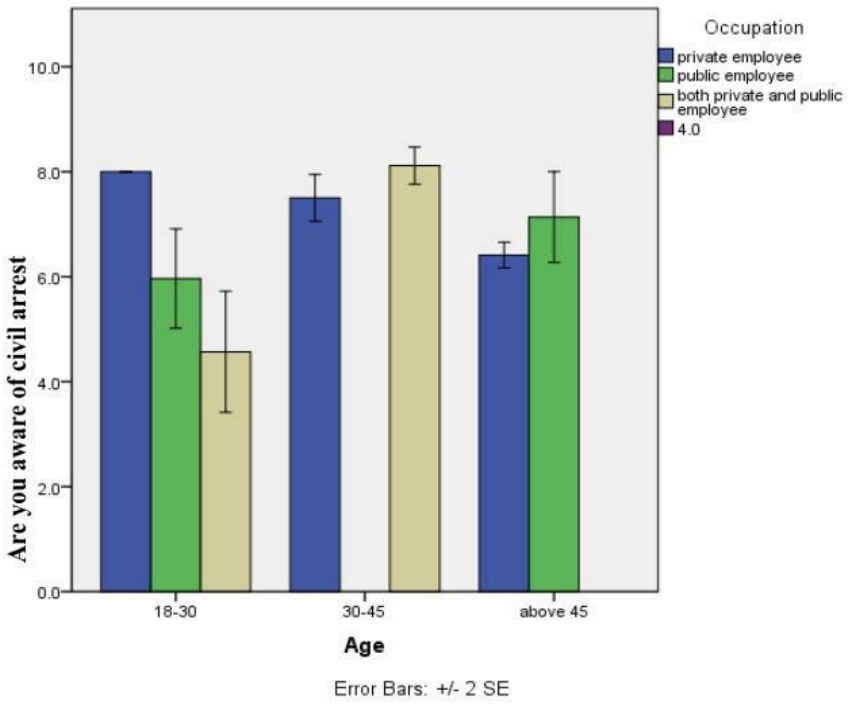
This table discusses the awareness of the people about civil arrest which is compared with age and gender. In male , 30-45 has more responses . In female, 30-45 years has more responses.

Table 2



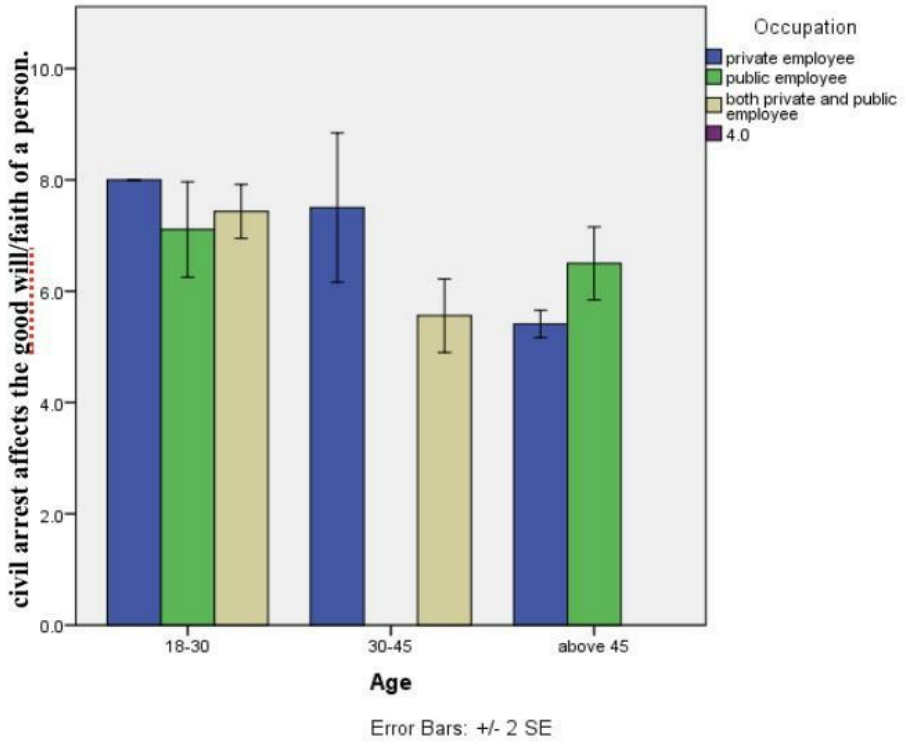
This table discusses how civil arrest affects the goodwill / faith of a person which is compared with age and gender. In male , 18-30 years has more responses . In female, 18-30 years has more responses.

Table 3



This table discusses the awareness of the people about civil arrest which is compared with age and occupation . In 18-30 years private employees have responded more . In 30-45years both public and private employees will have more responses . In above 45 years public employee has more responses.

Table 4



This table discusses the how civil arrest affects the goodwill / faith of a person which is compared with age and occupation . In 18-30 years private employees have responded more . In 30-45years private employees had more responses . In the above 45 years, the public employee has more responses.

IV. RESULTS:

Table 1 This table discusses the awareness of the people about civil arrest which is compared with age and gender. In male , 30-45 has more responses . In female, 30-45 years has more responses.

Table 2 This table discusses how civil arrest affects the goodwill / faith of a person which is compared with age and gender. In male , 18-30 years has more responses . In female, 18-30 years has more responses.

Table 3 This table discusses the awareness of the people about civil arrest which is compared with age and occupation . In 18-30 years private employees have responded more . In 30-45years both public and private employees will have more responses . In above 45 years public employee has more responses.

Table 4 This table discusses the how civil arrest affects the goodwill / faith of a person which is compared with age and occupation . In 18-30 years private employees have responded more . In 30-45years private employees had more responses . In the above 45 years, the public employee has more responses.

V. DISCUSSION:

The research paper clearly studies the rehabilitation and correctional officers and services help the prisoners in their future and present life, the prisoners in life shows the establishment of the prisoners personal life. The reformative theory has been shown up for the public opinion. That way should be received which delivers the best joy of the best number of individuals. The assortment and the assortment of discipline demonstrate the theory and the considerations of the council. The more we study the idea of crimes and of thought processes, the more we look at the variety of characters and conditions of the prisoners life, the more we will feel the need of utilizing various intentions to check them. A weight shared is a weight decreased is the way of thinking behind the restoration of the prisoners in the prison. Burglarize White in his writing has talked about the reasonable establishment of rehabilitation of prisoners in detail. He likewise examined different correctional

and rehabilitative strategies. He was of the view that recovery depends on two methodologies for example equity approach and government assistance approach. Prison rehabilitation in the vast majority of the nations gets its way of thinking from both of these two methodologies. The third methodologies of recovery detainees somewhere close to these two and underline on helpful equity. It establishes the correctional services around rehabilitation. In the criminal equity measure, hazard evaluation is the way toward deciding a person's potential for unsafe conduct toward others. The idea of rehabilitation is identified with danger as in people whose necessities are not met may be supposed to be a danger of damage or the like. Needs are ordered as criminogenic and non-criminogenic needs. Further, the responsibility standard states how the guilty party reacts to the treatment dispensed to him. It additionally says that treatment or remedial technique should be applied subsequent to surveying the dangers and necessities related with the wrongdoer being referred to as to amplify the impact of the applied restorative strategy. Thus the reformative theory does the rehabilitation and correctional facilities provide the elimination of good processing in the prison life.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

In this study of the paper , it has been discovered

- that a portion of the prisoners in the state are provided with the rehabilitation methods under preliminary and needs to show up more assessment which helps the prisoners to mingle in the society and make their other years of life useful and efficient.
- The criminal justice system that the court is additionally embracing has a similar standard and delivering them on bail with all the reasons is also helpful for the prisoners.
- The correctional and the rehabilitation methods can also improve by giving them efficiency in training, or any other job opportunities it might be valuable if the Government, NGO or Education Board itself takes some investment of things to come of these ideas and measures.

VII. CONCLUSION

The research paper shows the provided analysis which has stated that the prisoners' life shows the rehabilitation and correctional methods which have been very useful for the inmates in the prison and the awareness among the people is not well identified by the people in the society. The paper also concludes that the correctional officers and rehabilitation methods are very useful and helpful to the prisoners in the present and past life. The analysis also shows that the present infrastructure facilities are much sufficient inside the prisons but still the people in the society are not aware of the prisoner's life.

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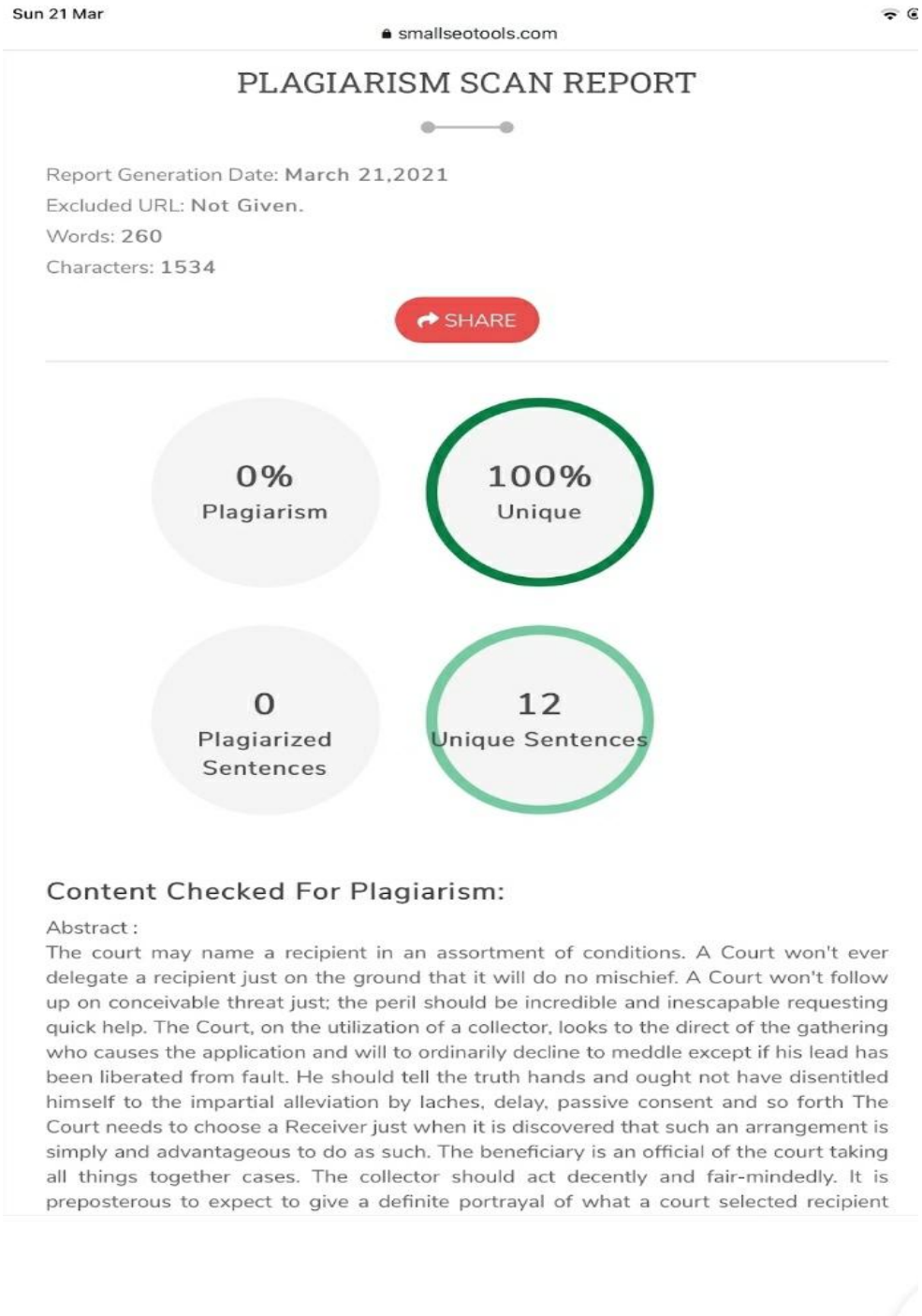

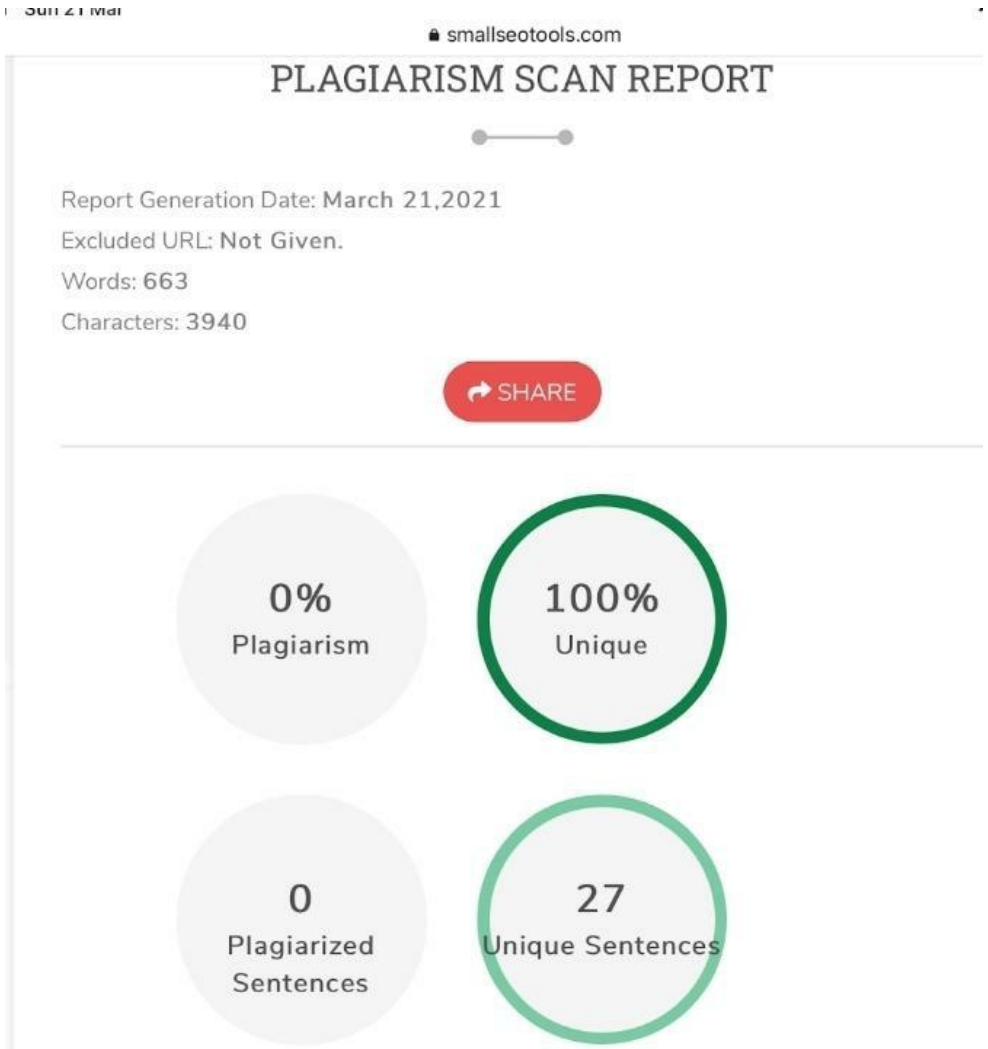

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Introduction:

The word 'Receiver' has been characterized by Kerr as follows:- "A recipient in an activity is a fair individual named by the Court to gather and get, forthcoming the procedures, the rents, issues and benefits of land, or individual domain, which it doesn't appear to be sensible to the Court that cither gathering should gather or get, or for empowering the equivalent to be disseminated among the people entitled." (Kerr on the Law and Practice as to Receivers named by the High Courts of Justice or request of Court. It is given under Order XL in Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. contains 5 guidelines, and furthermore gave in segment 94 supplemental procedures – to keep the closures of equity from being vanquished the court may, in the event that it is so recommended - (d) name a collector of any property and uphold the exhibition of his obligations by joining and selling his property. It would be distinctive where the property is demonstrated to be 'in medio', in other words, in the satisfaction in nobody, as the Court can barely foul


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"A Receivers ", in the language of High, "is an apathetic (American articulation for fair-minded) individual between the gatherings to a reason, selected by the Court to get and safeguard the property or asset in prosecution "pendente light', when it doesn't appear to be sensible to the Court that either gathering should hold it. He isn't the specialist or agent of one or the other party to the activity, however is consistently viewed as an official of the Court, practicing his capacities in light of a legitimate concern for neither offended party nor respondent, yet for the basic advantage of all gatherings in interest. Being an official of the Court, the asset or property depended to his consideration is viewed as being in 'custodia legis', to help who-at any point may at last set up title thereto, the actual Court having the consideration of the property by its recipient, who is simply its animal or official, having no forces other than these gave upon him by the request for his arrangement, or, for example, are gotten from the set up act of Courts of value.The obligation of a beneficiary designated by the court is restricted to gathering the property of which he/she is selected collector and paying all cash got into court, or as the court may coordinate. The request selecting the recipient will detail his/her forces. Where the recipient is to keep exchanging he/she will be designated beneficiary and director. Where the recipient accepts the forces are lacking he/she will be relied upon to apply to court for an augmentation of his/her forces. The court may give extra bearings to the collector whenever after his/her arrangement.The Aim of the research is about the study on the appointment of receiver by the court .
Sources
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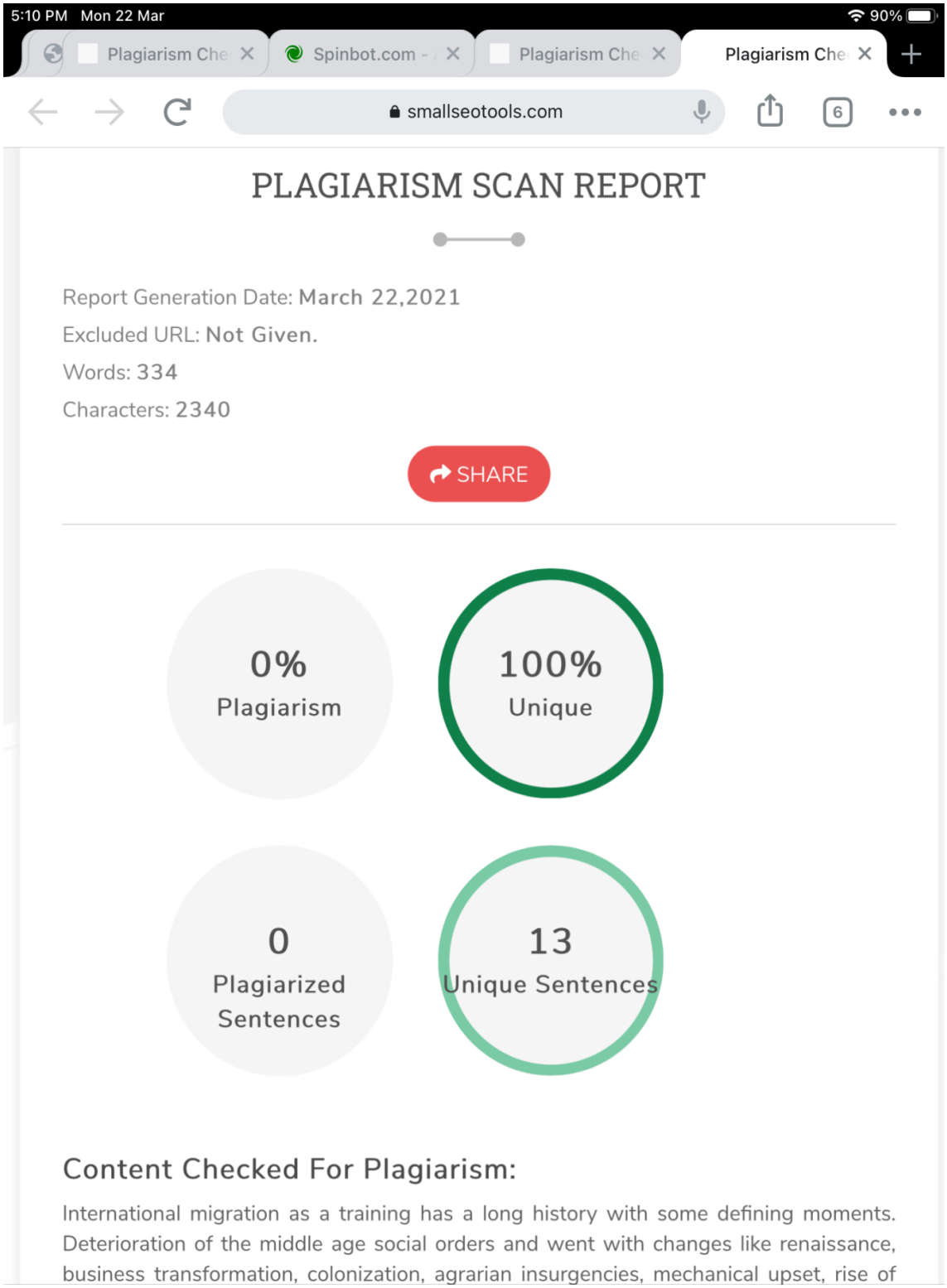
Review of literature:

(Klaus Mikaelson,2006)(Klaus 2006) This author states In practicing its watchfulness the Court continues with alert, and is administered by a perspective on all the conditions. No certain or unvarying standard can be set down concerning whether the Court will or won't meddle by this sort of between time assurance of the property. Where, to be sure, the property is so to speak 'in medio', in the happiness regarding nobody, it is the normal interest of all gatherings .

(Stefan Salvatore,2000) (Zagermann 2009)This author briefs The Court ought to forestall a scramble, and a recipient will promptly be designated: as, for example, over the property of an expired individual forthcoming a case concerning the option to probate or organization. In any case, where the object of the offended party is to state a privilege to property of which the litigant is in delight, the case presents more trouble.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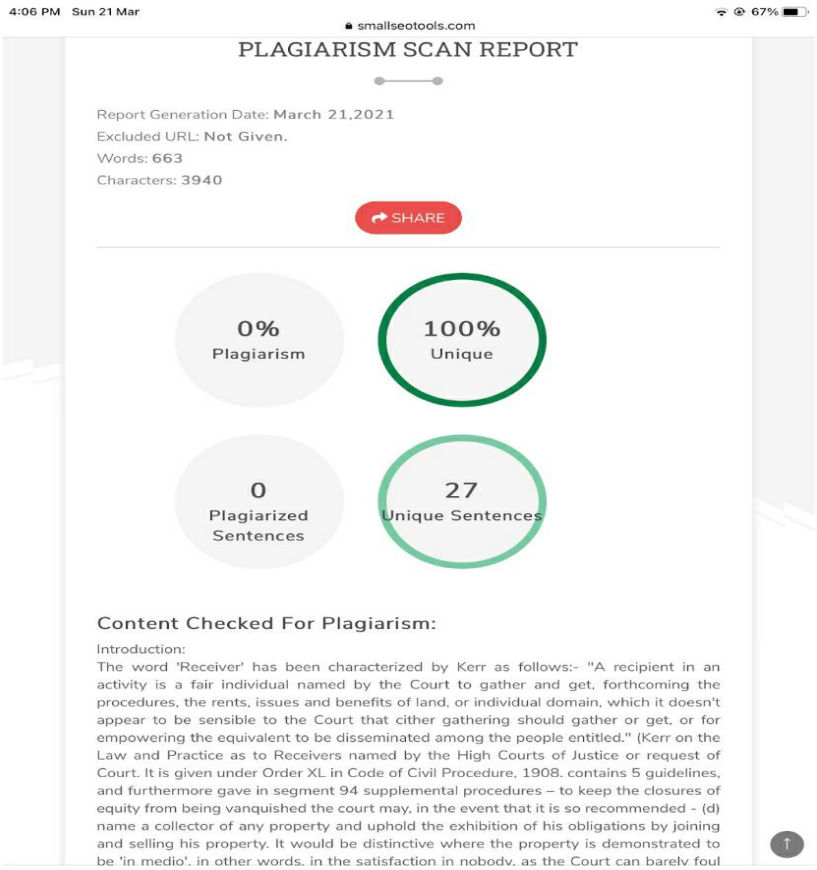
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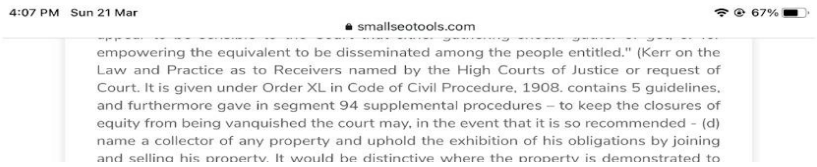
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