

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Maintenance of law and order in the kingdom was a primary duty of the erstwhile kings and chiefs who ruled in the past. Justice was administered either by the state or the local bodies. In 1693 A.D., there was a quarrel between Settis and merchants on one side and all other people belonging to the *phanas* on the other in two *petes* of Anekal on the question of procession of the Goddess Kalika in the Nagarapete and the procession of Nandi Kolu. This quarrel was settled by one Venkatacharya by making two groups to agree that the Nandi Kolu procession should pass through Deshadapete and Kalika's procession through Nagarapete. The then ruler Mummadi Chikka Raya Tammegowdarayya granted Sri Venkatacharya land and other annual grants (Ht 105).

Details about the number and type of offences as are available for the years 1861-62 and 62-63 in Nandidurga Division and in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, Bangalore are given hereunder: The number of persons convicted for various offences in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, Bangalore in 1861-62 and 1862-63 respectively are as follows:-murder 35, 19; Manslaughter 2, 11; Gang robbery 0, 4; Highway robbery 8, 17; other offences against persons 20, 2; Burglary 15, 10.

There were riots against the Europeans in the fort area and the Cantonment in 1832. (See also Chapter II). The labour unrest in the Binny Mill resulted in a firing incident of 1926. In July 1928, there was a notable disturbance in Bangalore City called Ganapathi Galate in which school boys and labourers took a prominent part. They created disturbances over a wide areas including the public offices, the Central jail, and the main entrance to the City. This culminated in a riot between Hindus and Muslims. The riot was of very short duration and the disorders were quelled with the aid of the Military before midnight but a considerable amount of panic prevailed among the City population throughout the night and the following day. Similar disturbance was evidenced in 1929 also. Political awakening caused

Nariman Galate in 1938 when former Bombay Mayor Nariman was arrested. The Quit India Movement caused unprecedented scenes of public disturbances in Aug. 1942. There were instances of agitation for religious causes, political causes, student unrest etc. In the City Market area, there were differences of opinion between two caste groups called Nine Phanas and Eighteen Phanas in respect of procession or festival etc, and there were instances of looting, fire etc. during temple processions of either of the Phanas in the 1940's and 50's. When Soviet Premier Khrushchev visited Bangalore (1955) a function was arranged in Lalbagh, and in the night some miscreants switched off the light creating great panic in Lalbagh and it appeared that cases of molestation, kidnapping of girls etc. occurred.

Over the question of not declaring holidays to colleges during the youth festival held at Mysore in 1959, there was student unrest. There was Anti-Hindi Agitation led by students in 1968 and Expo-70 Agitation over alleged favouritism shown by the Government in sending a delegation of students to Japan to Expo Exhibition in 1970. There was also an agitation when one of the then Ministers made some remarks about Kannada literature and law and order situation was affected in the City in 1974.

When the former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi was arrested in Delhi (1978) demonstrations were held in Bangalore causing injury to few persons. In Chamarajapet, there was a dispute over a Idgah maidan between the Hindus and the Muslims resulting in Police resorting to severe action in 1981. When the matinee idol Rajkumar met with an accident at Ooty there was lawlessness in Bangalore in 1984. In December 1986, when a short story described as derogatory to Prophet Mohamed was published in a Bangalore newspaper, Muslims of Bangalore went on a procession, held demonstration and miscreants pelted stones, resulting in police resorting to firing and bursting of tear gas. Besides there were Rail Roko and Rasta Roko agitations by the Kannada Chaluvali activists.

The general condition of law and order in Bangalore City during the previous decade was by and large satisfactory. The incidents affecting general law and order situations were few and the city was under control though police had to tackle sporadic incidents of violence, riots, communal incidents, unrest caused by strikes by employees of factories, students agitations for and against the Gokak Committee Report over the status of Kannada in the school curricula, call for Bangalore Bundh on 18-1-84 to press the Government to ensure primacy for Kannada, incidence of a particular fans' association' members turning violent when they heard news about the alleged pulling down of a huge cutout of a 'matinee idol' on 17-5-86 and about 20 such incidences in 1988.

Labour strikes:- The number of strikes, hunger strikes, processions, tool-down strikes, go-slow strikes, stay out strikes, *dhamas* etc. in the city from 1982 have been given in the table.

Labour agitations	Years						
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Strikes	1	50	51	71	64	21	65
Hunger strikes	4	15	10	14	9	4	16
Processions	1	25	72	68	36	46	88
Tool-down strike	2	10	7	08	7	10	3
Go-slow strikes	3	3	1	05	5	8	3
Total	11	103	141	166	121	89	175

Communal Riots:-1982: There were no major communal incidents in the city. However ten minor communal incidents and 36 cases under the PCR Act were registered. **1983:** On 1st March 83, there was an altercation between an autorickshaw driver belonging to Muslim community, and a Christian bullock cart driver at Periyarnagar which led to some tension. But again on 2-3-83, people belonging to both the communities indulged in acts of violence and set fire to an autorickshaw and a firewood depot. One more communal disturbance was on 16-3-83. On 22-5-83, at St. Mary's Church, Shivajinagar, when the Kannada Christians insisted that church rites should be held only in Kannada, the Tamil speaking Christians objected. Violence followed and police resorted to lathi charge. **1984:** No major communal incidents took place, only four minor incidents were reported. **1985-86:** No communal incidents reported. **1987:** Communal clashes between the Hindus and the Muslims on ten occasions. **1988:** On 29-2-88, there was a clash between Kannada Christians and Tamil Christians.

Police firing: Police had to resort to firing on two occasions, one in connection with the implementation of Gokak Committee Report in 1982 and the other in connection with the demolition of a temporary prayer hall belonging to Muslim community at Neelasandra, which resulted in the death of two civilians. There was one incident near MICO factory and there were no casualties in 1983 and 1984. When some persons were committing theft of steel articles from the steel yard near Channasandra, police fired two rounds on 20-7-1985. Police had to open fire eight times in 1986, one occasion being when an English daily office was attacked.

Operation Tiger: During 1983-84 instances of chain snatching by two people riding on a motor bike were reported repeatedly. They had committed 37 offences of this nature in which ornaments worth nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were stolen. On one occasion four offences in about two hours duration were committed by this duo. In order to detect this, Police devised a plan of action "Operation Tiger". On 23-10-1984 the desperado motor cycle duo were nabbed by the Ulsoor Traffic Zone Sub Inspector.

Other details about the various offences including dacoities, murders, accidents, and offences under various Acts are given in the following tables for the period between 1979 and 1988.

Statement showing the various offences reported in Bangalore City from 1979 to 1988.

Types of offences.	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murder	60	81	63	65	68	84	91	86	108	97
Dacoity	45	22	19	15	11	15	14	41	13	10
House Breaking Theft	2832	2374	2440	1902	2000	1788	1516	1538	1744	1756
Robbery	317	204	252	92	135	140	133	196	211	137
Ordinary theft	8077	7640	6205	600	5769	5244	5154	5476	5275	5159
Cheating & Breach of Trust.	972	996	993	747	596	777	944	1080	1109	829
Counterfeiting of Coins & Notes	42	147	126	97	74	115	203	185	173	-
Chain snatching	14	85	162	127	150	109	58	53	35	18
Molestation	30	34	40	44	84	89	100	109	120	96
Rape	7	13	16	23	24	21	20	32	46	28
Dowry death	-	-	-	-	1	11	22	22	33	9
Dowry Harassment	1	-	5	3	6	48	118	178	231	184
Kidnapping & abduction	81	91	115	73	83	94	101	122	88	47
Miscellaneous IPC. Cases	2552	2777	2171	1892	2049	1988	2448	1721	2299	2307
Cr. P.C. Cases	2044	2319	2404	2885	2089	2163	1553	1471	3704	2955.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deaths due to										
Accidental drowning	156	190	180	133	166	111	99	110	118	118
Suicidal drowning	98	200	107	96	110	109	84	86	117	109
Suicidal hanging	55	122	109	86	157	169	217	231	238	241
Snake bite	-	2	6	4	8	10	-	6	7	7
Suicidal burning	80	173	355	371	202	487	306	358	449	415
Electric shock	-	-	-	-	-	30	23	19	38	26
Lightning strokes	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying Accidents.	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
Deaths due to motor accidents.	299	196	347	275	359	419	419	397	419	253
Fall from height	11	25	92	86	3	99	85	116	96	106
Crushed by weight	-	4	-	6	132	2	3	-	-	-
Poisoning	180	104	651	277	135	238	259	319	177	277
Other Causes	132	135	130	483	744	417	453	526	286	258

Statement showing the different offences reported under various Acts and other offences in Bangalore City from 1979 to 1988.

Acts	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arms Act	3	5	-	-	-	3	11	7	2	4
Cow Slaughters Act	1	1	3	9	1	-	7	13	15	11
Animal Sacrifice Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.I.T. Act.	590	307	238	223	370	302	174	129	156	524
Anti-Beggary Act	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	1	6	-
Illicit Distillation	213	106	167	219	166	180	115	124	59	96
Wrongful possession	918	434	478	620	525	417	432	359	362	327
Opium Act	1	-	1	4	2	6	3	1	13	20
Other Special & Local Laws.	2152	2303	1724	1277	1273	1016	764	1002	1312	6000
P.C.R. Act	20	29	49	35	44	31	46	52	37	37
	3898	3187	2660	2390	2381	1955	1554	1688	1948	7101

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Statement showing the different types of offences in Bangalore City from 1980 to 1989.

Class of offences.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Offences against the State Tranquility safety and justice.	597	662	737	428	715	434	541	369	500
Serious offences against persons.	3503	3273	3569	3448	3084	3154	3953	4194	3359
Serious offences against persons and property or property alone.	2707	2886	2225	2311	2147	1785	1815	2008	1973
Minor offences against persons.	2839	2920	2784	3049	3396	3497	3192	3427	3347
Minor offences against property.	11531	10180	9321	8998	8733	8823	9147	8620	8729
Other offences	2016	2445	1680	2182	2115	2721	2563	3199	4090
Total	23193	22366	20316	20416	20390	20414	21211	21817	21998

Statement showing the motive behind the murders in Bangalore City from the year 1980 to 1988:

Motives	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Gain	9	9	2	3	4	3	10	5	16
Property dispute	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	5	16
Personal vendetta	7	1	10	9	9	29	16	17	11
Sexual causes	2	-	7	3	7	12	2	6	7
Sudden provocation	10	2	10	6	10	13	12	10	11
Lunacy	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Other causes	51	50	35	43	49	32	43	64	52

No. of warrants received, executed in Bangalore City from 1983 to 1988:

Year	No. of warrants received.	No. of warrants executed.	No. of warrants returned un-executed	No. of warrants pending execution
1983	47,252	18,792	25,706	2,754
1984	54,499	18,514	33,148	2,837
1985	65,166	22,587	38,509	4,070
1986	59,068	22,135	35,171	1,762
1987	71,335	25,165	42,512	3,390
1988	79,049	30,642	46,284	2,123

Statement showing the Motor Vehicle offences in Bangalore City:

Nature of offences	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Over speeding	4608	7900	9826	9526	5974	8751	8165
Dazzling High-Lights	1649	4284	1585	2336	2411	2620	3557
Violation of Traffic Signs	194	3466	5605	39421	4806	8055	61794
Defective vehicles	149	14586	20299	54219	20985	NA	268
Route Permit violations	824	941	422	927	1455	438	206
Driving without Driving Licence	5861	11674	11888	7618	9380	10766	11383

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The administration of justice was to a considerable extent similar to that in other places under the Gangas, the first dynasty on whose rule over the district definite records exist. In this district also as elsewhere in Old Mysore or in India, the administration of justice was according to the *rajadharmā* (the law which laid down the powers and duties of the kings). One of the fundamental obligatory functions of king was to properly administer justice. The five sacred duties (*yajnas*) entrusted to king was punishing the wicked, protecting the good, enriching the treasury by lawful methods, rendering impartial justice to the litigants and protecting the kingdom. *Dharma* in this context refer to *vyavahara dharma*, *rajadharmā* evolved by the society through the age which is binding both on the king (Ruler) and the *prajas* (the Ruled). *Rajadharmā* conferred power on the king to enforce obedience to *vyavahara dharma* through the might of the State. The power of the king to enforce law or to punish the wrong-doer was recognised as the force (sanction) behind the law which could compel implicit obedience to the law. Under the Gangas, the king was the chief administrator of justice and was assisted by Dharmadhyaksha or Rajyadhyaksha. The revenue disputes were decided with the assistance of Dharmadhikarana or Dharmakaranika. Most of the disputes were decided in *gramasabha* or *nagara sabha* (the local assemblies). If the disputes in respect of lands were of serious nature, the evidences obtained by citizens and other village chiefs were taken and decided. Royal officers at the *nadu* level also decided cases. In disputes where evidences were not available, the *divya pramanas* (ordeals) were also resorted to. The ordeals were to put the bare hand in a pot of boiling ghee or holding a red hot iron rod bare handed etc. Those *divyas* had to be performed in the temple premises. The chief judge was placing the charge sheet (the letter of charges) on the head of the accused and thereafter he had to perform the *divya* to prove that he is not guilty. He was awarded the *jayapathras* or judgment on winning in the *divya pramana*. But these were resorted to only when clear evidence lacked, and not always.

There was not much change in judicial set-up till the advent of the British. Haider and Tipu also continued the traditional system which the Mysore rulers had inherited from ancient times. The revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. The Amildar or Tahsildars were also investigating the criminal cases. A Sadar (chief) Court was established at the capital for administration of justice in accordance with the Mohammadan law. *Kazis* in some places were empowered to act as judges in respect of suits only among Muslims. In disputes wherein one of the parties was a Muslim, the Muslim tribunal claimed exclusive jurisdiction. During the Non-Regulation period, Mysore State was governed by one Commissioner and four European Superintendents for the administration of justice both criminal and civil. The British felt the necessity to reorganise the judicial system in view of the legal needs of the country and in accordance with the rules contained in the "Memorandum of the System of Judicature" as contained in the General

Memorandum of Mysore, an order was passed in 1834. The salient features of which were as follows: The courts of original jurisdiction were (1) The Amil's courts (2) the Town Munsiff's Courts. The courts of original jurisdiction and appeal were: 1) The Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and (2) the Courts of European Superintendents. The Huzur Adalat and the Courts of Commission were the only courts of appeal. The Superintendent, Munsiffs and Amils were assisted by the group of Panchayatdars who were the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants competent to perform the duties of judge. When the preliminary papers were filed, five persons (by rotation) were nominated by the Court. These Panchayats sat in open court and had all facilities for conducting the proceedings. Excepting in cases of glaring injustice, gross partiality or corruption, it was not deemed advisable to set aside the opinion of the majority of the 'Panchayat'. A new trial could be ordered only under special circumstances. The following were the judicial powers of the judicial officers:

Amildar: They had power to decide without record all claims not exceeding Rs. 20, with a record of proceedings, suits not in excess of Rs. 100, and when assisted by a Panchayat, all suits not exceeding Rs. 500.

Munsiff: The Bangalore Town Munsiff in addition to the powers of an Amildar had authority to decide, with a record of proceedings all suits for real property not exceeding Rs. 500, and for personal property not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Principal/Sadar Munsiff: There were two in Bangalore Division who decided all original suits for real property above Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and for personal property above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000. They also decided all suits in appeal from the Amils, their decision was final except in cases of landed property or corruption or gross partiality. They had authority to try all cases referred to them by the Superintendents of their respective Divisions.

Superintendents: All original suits involving real property for value above Rs. 1,000, for personal property above Rs. 5,000, were decided by Superintendents who had also authority to investigate all appeals whatsoever from the lower courts of their Divisions. Under Commissioner's special instructions, the Superintendents exercised control over the Munsiffs and all subordinate judicial authorities, within the limits of their Division.

Huzur Adalat: This was a Court attached to the Commissioner's office and had three Indian Judges in it. It had powers to take cognisance of, and to pass a decision upon all appeals from the subordinate native courts. This Court did not make the original jurisdiction excepting when suits were specially referred to it for investigation by the Commissioner.

Commissioner: The Commissioner received appeals from the decisions of the Superintendents and of the Huzur Adalat either on appeal direct or by simple petition through Firdad Department of his office. No original suits were filed in the Commissioner's office. However, on any representation to him, he had powers to

take notice of it in the way he deemed fit. During the period 1856-62, the judicial system was reorganised by the introduction of the Codes. The following were the judicial officers holding Courts: Judicial Commissioner (replacing the Commissioner), Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of districts, Judges of Small Causes Court, European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and the Amildars. The Huzur Adalat and the Munsiff's Courts were abolished. During the period 1863-81, the Judicial Assistants replaced Assistant Superintendents and Munsiffs were appointed. Accordingly the following were the judicial officers: Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Judge of Small Causes Court, Judicial Assistants and Munsiffs. During 1881-1924, further reorganisation took place and civil courts were as follows: The Chief Court of Mysore (3 Judges), District Judges Courts, Sub Judge's Court, Munsiff Courts and Village Courts. The Bangalore Court of Small Causes was abolished in 1881. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal and had the power of superintendence and control over all other courts in the state. The District Judge's Court at Bangalore was one of the three courts existed. This had jurisdiction over the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. This court exercised unlimited original civil jurisdiction within their territorial limits. Their normal original jurisdiction extended to suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over Probate, Administration, land acquisition and Minor's cases. They had general control over all the Civil Courts within the territorial limits. They heard appeals from Munsiffs and subordinate judges and inspected the courts. The subordinate Judge's court at Bangalore had the jurisdiction similar to that of District Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of this court was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 10,000 in value and Small Cause jurisdiction in respect of money suits was upto Rs. 300.

In respect of Munsiff at Bangalore the original jurisdiction was Rs. 2,500 (prior to 1899 it was Rs. 1,000). In accordance with the Village Court Regulation VII of 1913, Village Courts were established and there were few such Courts in Bangalore district. These Courts were presided over by Village Munsiff, selected from among the residents of the village, and appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. This Court exercised exclusive jurisdiction in respect of certain classes of suits upto a certain limit of Rs. 20 and upto Rs. 200 with consent in writing of both parties.

Criminal Justice

Till 1854, the administration of both Civil and Criminal justice was the hierarchy of judicial officers as described earlier. During 1856-62 also there was no change in the set-up in respect of the criminal justice. In 1892, the criminal procedure code was introduced in the district. The Peshkars and the Amildars possessed magisterial powers over the taluks. In 1880, the Munsiffs were made the Taluk Magistrates. Between 1881 and 1924 modifications took place (as per decision to separate judiciary from the executive) in the administration of criminal justice, and the following were the classes of Magistrates or Judges presiding over

the criminal courts. Sessions Judges, Assistant Sessions Judge, District Magistrates, First Class Magistrates, Second Class Magistrates and Third Class Magistrates.

There was a Sessions Court at Bangalore which was abolished and reintroduced many times. It had jurisdiction over the Revenue districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur. Whenever it was abolished the original criminal jurisdiction was transferred to the Chief Court in Bangalore. The Assistant Sessions Judge at Bangalore tried the Sessions cases transferred to them by the respective Sessions Judge. In 1917 the system of trial by jury was introduced into the Chief Court for the trial of Sessions cases in respect of certain heinous offences. In 1917 this system was also introduced in Bangalore District Sessions Court. The District Magistrate at Bangalore heard appeals also. The First Class City Magistrate at Bangalore also heard appeals against the orders of subordinate Magistrates. In 1907, an attempt was made to separate the Executive and Judicial functions and the Amildar at Bangalore was relieved of Magisterial duties. These duties were assigned to City Magistrates. In 1919, in order to streamline the administration of criminal justice a separate scheme for providing a separate agency for the disposal of original criminal work was sanctioned. Accordingly, three classes of special Magistrates viz., First Class Magistrates exercising appellate powers, Second Class Magistrates, exercising second class powers and Appellate powers and Third Class Magistrates exercising other powers existed. Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars were *ex-officio* Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates were also appointed in Bangalore in 1910. No major changes were introduced after this till 1956.

After the formation of new-Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Courts Act (1951) was implemented and at the district level a District Court, Civil Judge's Court and at the Taluk level Court of the Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class were established. The District Court was the highest court in the district. When the Karnataka Civil Courts Act was brought into force with effect from Oct 1964, uniform cadres of judicial officers were created. The judicial officers in the district including Bangalore City as in 1990 (Jan) are as follows: Principal City Civil and Sessions Judge; 21 Additional City Civil and Sessions Judges (designated as I Additional City Civil and Sessions Judge, II Additional City Civil and Sessions Judge, etc); Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Six Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrates (designated as I Additional, II Additional, etc.). Presiding Officer, Special Court for Economic Offences, Metropolitan Magistrate II Court, Metropolitan Magistrate III Court, Metropolitan Magistrate IV Court, Metropolitan Magistrate V Court, Metropolitan Magistrate VI Court, Metropolitan Magistrate Traffic Court II, Metropolitan Magistrate, Traffic Court III, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes and 20 Additional Judges, Court of Small Causes (designated as I Additional Judge, II Additional Judge etc.). In total there are 56 courts in Bangalore City only besides Court at Anekal. The Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Anekal comes under the jurisdiction of Bangalore Rural District in so far as the judicial administration is concerned. In Bangalore

City there are two Registrars and two Deputy Registrars assisted by Ministerial staff and other staff for all the courts. The Principal City Civil and Sessions Judge is the administrative head of judiciary in the district and he supervises the work of all subordinate courts and he is the appointing authority for all the posts upto and including Sheristedar.

High Court, Bangalore.

The Chief Court of Mysore was constituted under the Chief Court Regulations 1884 and it started functioning from 28-5-1884. Later it was redesignated as High Court Mysore, by the Act 12 of 1930. At the time of commencement, there were three judges. With effect from 4th August 1947, the jurisdiction of the High Court was extended over the Civil and Military Station area which was under the jurisdiction of the British Crown Representative. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal in the erstwhile Mysore State. It was also exercising powers of Superintendence and control over all subordinate courts. From 1884 to 1934 the number of Judges was three, except for a period of one year from 5th Dec 1908 when there were four judges. In 1935 the strength was increased to four and later to six. Subsequently the number increased and presently the number is 25.

Details about the Civil Cases and Criminal Cases in Bangalore City in 1987-88 were as follows: *Original Suits*: The total number of suits pending at the City Civil Court, Bangalore at the beginning of the year was 18,899. During the year, 6,551 suits were filed and 20 suits were refiled making a total of 25,470 suits for disposal. Of these, 3,879 suits were disposed of, leaving 21,591 suits pending at the end of the year. The pendency increased from 18,899 to 21,591 suits. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits disposed of was 1,257.50 days and 766.75 days respectively. *Small Cause Suits*: Small Cause Court, Bangalore-6,360 suits were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 10,059 suits were filed and 99 suits were refiled making a total of 16,518 suits for disposal. Of these, 9,600 suits were disposed of, leaving 6,918 suits pending at the end of the year. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits disposed of was 978 days and 375.50 days respectively. *Miscellaneous cases*: City Civil Court, Bangalore: There were 18,453 cases pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 4,901 cases were filed and 60 cases were refiled making a total of 23,414 cases; of which 945 cases were transferred and thus there were 23,469 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,699 cases were disposed of, leaving 18,770 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency of cases was increased from 18,453 to 18,770. The average duration of 2,293 contested cases disposed of was 803.50 days and that of 1,406 uncontested cases disposed of was 772.25 days.

Small Cause Court, Bangalore: A total of 9,419 cases were pending at the beginning of 87-88. Subsequently, 5,437 cases were filed and 105 cases were refiled making a total of 14,961 cases for disposal. During the year, 5,484 cases were disposed of, leaving 9,477 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency was

increased by 58 cases. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases disposed of was 820.25 days and 305 days respectively. *Execution cases:* A total of 1,466 cases were filed in City Civil Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 3,176 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 4,642 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,542 cases were disposed of, leaving 3,100 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency decreased by 76 cases; 1,942 cases were pending over one year.

Small Cause Court, Bangalore: The total number of execution cases for disposal was 11,898. During 1987-88, 5,962 cases were disposed of, leaving 5,936 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency of cases has increased from 5,213 to 5,936; 1,544 cases were pending over one year.

Insolvency petitions: Thirty-two insolvency petitions were filed at the City Civil Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 78 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, there were 110 petitions for disposal. Of these, 8 petitions were disposed of, leaving 102 petitions pending at the end of the year. The pendency was increased by 24 petitions.

Regular Appeals: The total number of Regular Appeals at the City Civil Court, Bangalore for disposal during 1987-88, was 79. Out of them 30 Appeals were disposed of, leaving 59 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency of the appeals was increased from 45 to 59. The average duration of 20 Appeals disposed of was 1,741.75 days. *Miscellaneous Appeals:* A total of 1,079 Appeals were pending in City Civil Court, Bangalore at the beginning of year 1987-88. During the year, 280 appeals were filed and 26 appeals were refiled making a total of 1385 Appeals; of which 26 Appeals were transferred and thus 1,359 Appeals remained for disposal. Of these, 570 appeals were disposed of, leaving 789 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency of appeals decreased from 1,079 to 789. The average duration of 570 appeals disposed of was 993.80 days.

Criminal Justice

Sessions Cases: A total of 124 Sessions cases involving 163 persons were pending at the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore at the beginning of 1987-88. During the year, 154 cases involving 319 persons were filed making a total of 279 cases involving 502 persons. Of these, 5 cases involving 44 persons were transferred and thus 273 cases involving 458 persons remained for disposal. Of these, 102 cases involving 210 persons were disposed of, leaving 171 cases involving 248 persons pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 102 cases disposed of was 343.75 days.

Special Cases: A total of 55 cases involving 130 persons were filed in City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 198 cases involving 201 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 253 cases involving 331 persons for disposal. During the year, 59 cases involving 68 persons were disposed of, leaving 194 cases involving 263 persons pending at the end of the year. 295

witnesses were examined during the year. The average duration of 59 cases disposed of was 298.25 days.

Criminal cases: A total of 2,13,861 cases involving 2,43,587 persons were pending at the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore at the beginning of 1987-88. During the year, 1,39,718 cases involving 1,63,974 persons were filed making a total of 3,53,579 cases involving 4,07,561 persons, of which 1,400 cases involving 1,710 persons were transferred and thus 3,52,179 cases involving 4,06,851 persons remained for disposal. Of these, 1,11,917 cases involving 1,36,496 persons were disposed of leaving 2,40,342 cases involving 2,69,355 persons pending at the end of the year. Witnesses examined during the year were 17,283. The average duration of 1,11,837 cases disposed of was 157.50 days.

At the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore and Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore 2,57,040 offences were reported during 1987-88. Including the persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 4,09,394 persons were brought to trial; of these the cases in respect of 1,38,529 persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 1,22,298 and persons acquitted or discharged was 13,445. The number of persons against whom the cases were pending at the end of the year was 2,69,866.

The number of persons brought to trial under offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 3,37,719. Of these, the cases in respect of 1,11,924 persons were disposed of, of which 1,07,525 persons were convicted. The total number of offenders dealt with under the "Probation of Offenders Act" at the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore was 179. Of these, 189 offenders were released on Admonition; 74 offenders were released on Probation without supervision; 10 offenders were released on Probation on furnishing surety or incharge of a Probation Officer specially appointed by the Court; 6 offenders were released on Probation and placed under the Supervision of Probation Officer. Of the total number of offenders dealt with during the year 1987-88, 9 offenders were below 21 years and the rest *i.e.*, 270 offenders were above 21 years.

A total of 1087 criminal miscellaneous cases were filed at City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 32 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,119 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,085 cases were disposed of, leaving 34 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 1,085 cases disposed of was 19 days.

A total of 818 cases were filed at the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore during 1987-88, including 1,794 cases pending at the beginning of the year. There were 2,612 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,018 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,594 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 1,018 cases disposed of was 161.50 days. The pendency decreased by 200 cases.

A total of 47 appeals involving 48 persons were pending at the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore at the beginning 1987-88. During the year, 165 Appeals

involving 180 persons were filed making a total of 212 appeals involving 228 persons for disposal. Of these, 118 appeals involving 118 persons were disposed of, leaving 94 Appeals involving 110 persons pending at the end of the year. The pendency of Appeals was increased from 47 to 94. The average duration of 118 appeals disposed of was 22 days.

A total of 67 cases of Revision petitions were pending at the beginning of 1987-88 at the City Civil and Sessions Courts, Bangalore. During the year, 168 cases were filed making a total of 235 cases for disposal. Of these, 140 cases were disposed of, leaving 95 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 140 cases disposed of was 26 days. The pendency increased by 36 cases.

Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

Tribunals for adjudication of disputes in specified subject were felt necessary to reduce the mounting arrears in High Courts and secure speedy disposal of cases relating to those subjects. Under the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985, Karnataka Administrative Tribunal was constituted with effect from 6th October, 1986. The Tribunal consists of Chairman, Vice- Chairman, Administrative Member and Judicial member. The benches of the Tribunal normally consists of Judicial member and an Administrative member. Presently the Chairman is a High Court Judge (Judicial) and the Vice-Chairman (Administrative).

On the constitution of the Tribunal 9,611 Writ Petitions which were pending in the High Court of Karnataka and 163 cases which were pending before the other Courts stood statutorily transferred to the Tribunal. Between 6-10-86 and 31-12-86, 385 Regular Applications were filed in the Tribunal. During 1987 and 1988, 4,341 and 5,553 Regular applications were filed in the Tribunal respectively. During 1989, upto 22-9-89, 5,100 applications were filed. The total number of applications filed was 25,153 of which 22,202 regular applications were disposed. The number of applications pending as on 22-9-89 was 2,951. The following statement shows the No. of cases instituted, disposed of as on 22-9-89 in the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore. There are five Group A, 13 Group B and 159 Group C and D officials in the Tribunal.

Year	Receipts			Total	Disposal			Total
	Regular Application	Contempt Application	Review Application		Regular application	Contempt Application	Review Application	
1986	10,159	--	--	10,159	10,090	-	-	10,090
1987	4,341	119	115	4,575	4,286	116	109	4,511
1988	5,553	289	243	6,085	5,182	279	225	5,686
1989 (Upto Sept)	5,100	439	313	5,852	2,644	245	180	3,069
Total	25,159	847	671	26,671	22,202	640	514	23,356

Karnataka Appellate Tribunal

The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal was constituted on 1st January 1976 by KAT Act 1976, by amalgamating the erstwhile KRAT, KCAT and KSTAT. It is headed by a Chairman and has the jurisdiction over the entire state. The main functions of the Tribunal are to exercise appellate powers vested in it by different statutes namely the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, etc. As in March 1989, there were one Chairman, two Revenue members, two co-operative members, two Commercial Taxes Members, eight members (District Judges), one Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries assisted by other staff.

Central Administrative Tribunal

The Central Administrative Tribunal started functioning from 1st November 1985, for dealing with disputes relating to the service matters of persons appointed in Central Government or authorities, Boards, etc., under the control of the Government of India. In Bangalore, a Bench was constituted on 3-3-1986 with jurisdiction over the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. With effect from 30-6-1986, Bangalore Bench has the jurisdiction over Karnataka only as the Hyderabad Bench was constituted. The Bangalore Bench is presided over by a Vice-Chairman (a High Court Judge) and consists of other three members. Besides there are one Registrar, two Deputy Registrars and 71 other staff. The following table shows the number of cases instituted, disposed from 1985 to 1990 (as on 28th February).

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed, in Central Administrative Tribunal. Bangalore, from 1985-1990.

Class of Application	Number of Cases as in Feb 28th									
	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed
Original application	704	704	1036	1035	2018	1929	1177	532	163	12
Transferred application	1349	1349	59	59	41	40	14	12	1	-
Civil Contempt Petition.	8	8	56	56	442	441	95	82	7	2
Review Application	33	33	160	160	133	133	118	118	22	-
Miscellaneous Petition.	2094	2094	1312	1311	2638	2547	1404	744	193	14

One Civil Appeal was disposed off in 1988.

Table showing the details of criminal cases in Bangalore City from 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year		Sessions cases		Criminal cases.		Criminal Misc cases.		Criminal appeals		Criminal Revision case.	
		I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D.
1981-82	A	166	80	72	17	176	164	231	164	78	52
	B			1,99,210	1,16,494	1,935	898	-	-	-	-
1982-83	A	202	92	76	1	229	194	200	117	-	-
	B			2,19,827	95,405	1,954	580	-	-	-	-
1983-84	A	200	89	135	33	665	645	207	128	-	-
	B			2,91,177	1,14,457	2,349	720	-	-	-	-
1984-85	A	250	82	-	-	619	599	149	89	114	55
	B	-	-	3,54,214	1,45,217	2,449	709	-	-	-	-
1985-86	A	290	153	-	-	315	791	141	67	187	100
	B	-	-	3,64,659	1,00,996	2,799	719	-	-	-	-
1986-87	A	244	120	252	55	935	903	179	132	178	111
	B			3,93,015	1,69,154	2,972	1,178	-	-	-	-
1987-88	A	278	107	252	59	1,119	1,085	212	118	235	140
	B	-	-	2,53,579	1,13,237	2,612	1,018	-	-	-	-
1988-89	A	318	112	314	81	946	906	236	135	220	129
	B	-	-	3,99,815	1,43,225	2,732	445	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-	1,185	403	-	-	-	-

A: City Civil Sessions Court
B: Magistrates Courts.

C - Family Court - Bangalore

BANGALORE DISTRICT

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Table showing the number of Civil cases instituted and disposed off in Bangalore City from 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year		Original suits		Small Causes Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.		Insolvency petitions.		Regular Appeals		Miscellaneous Appeals.	
		I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
1981-82	A:	14,803	3,051	-	-	2,728	19,858	102	18	910	286	463	167
	B:	-	-	19,318	12,206	8,499	2,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982-83	A:	16,186	2,848	-	-	2,764	20,703	103	30	633	162	399	94
	B:	-	13,268	8,846	8,926	2,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983-84	A:	4,758	3,253	-	-	3,663	3,552	29	9	-	260	250	75
	B:	-	-	6,473	7,322	5,671	6,194	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984-85	A:	5,264	3,706	-	-	3,249	3,733	15	40	-	114	518	94
	B:	-	-	6,940	6,270	5,163	4,981	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985-86	A:	5,671	4,646	-	-	1,701	1,219	15	16	-	64	259	246
	B:	-	-	6,878	6,662	6,771	5,885	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986-87	A:	6403	5093	-	-	4,455	4,766	24	13	-	19	304	154
	B:	-	-	9,663	7,835	6,852	6,093	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987-88	A:	6,521	3,879	-	-	4,901	3,679	32	8	-	20	280	570
	B:	-	-	10,059	9,600	5,437	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988-89	A:	7,715	5,766	-	-	4,778	3,795	33	17	-	28	741	946
	B:	-	-	10,078	9,401	5,004	5,506	-	-	-	-	-	-

A: City Civil Court. B: Small Causes Court

T: Total

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Maintenance of law and order was one of the functions of the erstwhile kings and this was mostly done by the army and the local militia. At the village level, the village servants namely, (1) Talavaras, Totis and Kavalgaras the usual village servants, (2) Cut badli peons or watchmen of public duty, (3) Hale paiki (ancient footmen), 4) Hoblidars, whose duty was to provide constant and successive watch and protect all properties within their limits, 5) Amargars, the inam holders for the performance of police duties (6) Ankamala or watchman of Bedar caste and 7) Kalla Koramas whose services were used in the detection of cases were performing the police duties. This system of police administration in the district was similar to that prevailing in other parts of the Mysore State also. This system was continued in the days of Haider, Tipu and Dewan Purniah. Further the Gauda, was the village headman whose function was to maintain law and order and to prevent theft and robbery. He was later called Patel. His position was hereditary. He was assisted by the Village militia or the Talavars. At the town level there were another body of men doing police functions called Kandachar peons who were in addition to their duties expected to guard the forts of walled villages, being ready to obey the calls of the officers of the Government. Kandachara was one of the wings of administration. This system was headed by Dalavayi. The Officers of the Mysore Commission availed themselves largely of the Kandachar and Village police system. During the reign of Wodeyars the police system was well organised. There were Thanedaras in charge of stations, Hoblidaras taking care of police affairs in a hobli, Olekaras or messengers, Dangunradavaru or drummers announcing state orders etc., under this system. These servants were granted either inam lands or shares of grain during harvest, being recognised as Amaragars. Tipu reduced the number of Patels, Umblidars and Amargars. Dewan Purnaiah further reduced the number of Patels and introduced Kandachar peons. Their duties were mainly apprehension of offenders, their custody, their protection in jails, the guardianship of forts, the conveyance of the palanquins and letter bags.

From an order of 1832 it is learnt that the Police duties were under the Patels, the Shekdars in their turn being required to visit the villages constantly to see that the Patels performed their duties properly, the Amildars extracting work from Shekdars and in their turn being subordinate to Fauzdars.

Later in 1834, with the issuing of Police Hukamnama the duties of Kandachar peons were redefined and they became exclusively police peons. Their officers were Daffedars and Hoblidars subject to the control of the killedars, all of them being considered subordinates of Amildars, who were thereby declared the Head of the Taluk Police and held responsible for all the police duties. The Kandachar peons were employed for performing police duties in taluks, guarding taluk treasuries and jails, procuring essential supplies to troops, superintending cultivation and assisting the revenue servants in the collection of revenue. The men of the Barr Infantry and Silledar Horse were employed at the District Treasury and as

jail guards, frontier police and as town and office guards at sadar stations. By 1859 the Military Finance Commissioner of the Government of India proposed to form a Civil Police Corps to relieve the Regular Infantry of Army from some of the duties such as escorting treasury, furnishing guards to Jails and District Treasuries.

In 1856, the office of the Judicial Commissioner was first established and this authority was the *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police. The Deputy Commissioner was the *ex-officio* head of the police in the district. In 1874 the Assistant Commissioner was designated as the Police Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner for all the police functions were under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police who was the quasi-secretary to the Judicial Commissioner, who in turn was the *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police. In 1880 the post of Police Assistant Commissioner was abolished and the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to employ any of the Assistant Commissioners for the general management of the police duties of the district and the police branch of the district office. The Headquarter Inspector of Police was the Deputy Commissioner's Sheristedar in the Police Department. In 1885 the post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was created in the Police Administration. This Deputy Inspector General of Police had to look after Forest Plantation, Statistical Department and Agricultural Department in addition to police administration.

In the administration report of 1862-63 in respect of the Police administration it has been stated thus: "Except in the Cantonment of Bangalore, a regularly organised police or force was unknown in Mysore. From the Amildars, the recognised Head of Police in the taluk down to the lowest talook peon, the officials have been hitherto employed promiscuously as Police in serving judicial processes, in supplying the wants of the travellers and in revenue duties of all kinds.

66 The police which was found an old Kandachar or armed military of the country, and closely identified with the agricultural population have always been strictly localised, and as the men were, rarely removed from the vicinity of their own village, and under more nominal supervision, they were as a necessary consequence, entirely devoid of discipline and training. The police generally are now confined to their legitimate duties, a separation having been made between the Revenue and Police peons. The Bangalore Cantonment Police has been improved and is now in a very satisfactory state and Special Police Establishments have been formed for the Bangalore Town instead of detaching men in rotation from the talooks or from a separate establishment attached to the Division Headquarters.

"The inefficiency, and want of education in the superior grades will probably be found to be one of the greatest difficulties in carrying out a systematic reform of police in Mysore". The strength of Police from 1923-24 to 45-56 in Bangalore City was three Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents, six Inspectors, 16 Sub Inspectors, 78 Head Constables, Jamadars and Sergeants, 555 Constables, totalling 617. Besides the strength in the Chief Office, Reserve and Railway Police, C.I.D., P.T.S., Special Branch, Bangalore and Mysore was-two I.G.P. and Dy. I.G.P., eight

Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents, 17 Inspectors, 15 Sub- Inspectors, 284 Head Constables, Jamadars and Sergeants, and 1,708 constables, totalling 2,034.

In 1935, the Police Department had the responsibility of collection of tax and registration of motor vehicles and in view of this Police personnel were given bus warrant facilities and cycles.

As in 1950 the Bangalore City excluding Civil Station and North Taluk was under the charge of District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore North, and Civil Station and Bangalore South Taluk under the charge of District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore South. Anekal was under D.S.P. Bangalore District. The Department was headed by Inspector General of Police, assisted by Two Dy. IGPs. The jurisdiction and distribution of work was as follows: Of these Dy. IGP (Bangalore City) was in charge Police Administration of Bangalore North and South, and South Taluks of Bangalore District, C.I.D. Provincial Reserve Police and Fire Brigade and HAL Security. Later the posts of the DIG of Police, Bangalore City and D.I.G. of Police, CID were combined into one unit.

After integration with a view to remove the diversity of Police administration in the new State a common police Act was enacted. A common *Police Manual* was also compiled. The State was divided into three Police Ranges which was increased to four and then to five in 80(July) and later to six in (September) and Banaglore District coming under Central Range in all the above Ranges. In 1963, Bangalore City was constituted into a Commissioner's City on the line of major cities in India. Consequent on this re-organisation an officer of the rank of D.I.G. of Police was appointed as Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City, assisted by four Deputy Commissioners of Police each incharge of four branches viz., Crime, Law & Order, Armed Reserve and Traffic. The First Commissioner of Police Sri Chandy reported on 4-7-1963. In 1981, the Head of Police Department was redesignated as Director General and Inspector General of Police with Headquarters, Bangalore.

As in 1989, the Police Department was headed by the Director General and Inspector General of Police, assisted by Inspector General of Police, KSRP, Police Housing and Welfare, Inspector General of Police Administration, Inspector General of Police Law & Order, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Headquarters, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Planning, Research and Special Units, Special Officer of Enquiries (Rank of D.I.G.), two Asst. Inspector General of Police of the rank of Superintendents of Police, Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, Deputy Controller (Finance), Assistant Controller (Finance), two Deputy Superintendents of Police, Law & Order and Gazetted Head-quarters Assistant and other supporting staff all at Bangalore. Besides, the Director General of Police, Crime and Training, the Commissioner of Police, the Range Dy. Inspector General of Police, the Superintendent of Police of the District and the Officers working in various Special unit including the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Railways) are also functioning in Bangalore.

Organisational set up of Bangalore City Police

The Commissionerate of Police, Bangalore City (Agglomeration) came into existence in July 1963, when the population was about 16 lakhs and there were 34 police stations with 4,761 police personnel. This was one police station for a population of 41,176 persons and one police personnel for 336 population. As in 1988, the number of police stations including outposts was 82 and the number of police personnel including civil, traffic and Armed police was 10,134. This works out to be one police station for 48,780 population (assuming the population of Bangalore City to be about 40 lakhs as in 1988) and one police personnel for 394 population. The entire police unit in Bangalore City is headed by the Commissioner of Police assisted by one Additional Commissioner of Police. There are eight Deputy Commissioners of Police with jurisdiction as hereunder:- 1) *Deputy Commissioner of Police (West) Law and Order*: Incharge of Law and Order in West division and the City Control Room consisting of 5 Divisions, 11 sub Divisions, 35 Police stations, and 50 outposts; (2) *Deputy Commissioner of Police (East) Law and Order*: Incharge of Law and Order matters in East Division consisting of 5 Divisions, 10 Sub- Divisions, 42 police stations; (3) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, Intelligence*: Incharge of Special Branch, VIP Section, Foreigners Registration, Collection of Intelligence and allied matters; (4) *Deputy Commissioner of Police-Traffic*: Incharge of 3 Traffic Zones, 17 Traffic Sub-Zones, TTI and TTP and records; (5) *Deputy Commissioner of Police-Crime*: Incharge of all Crime Branch matters with 10 divisions, 21 sub divisions, 77 police stations, 5 out-posts, incharge of Central Crime Branch, Central Crime Record Section; (6) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters*: Incharge of all administrative matters of City Police and also supervision of Ministerial staff; 7) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, City Armed Reserve Police Headquarters*: In charge of all administrative and financial matters of City Armed Reserve Police and Supervision of ministerial staff of CARP, including 8 companies, Arms Squad, State Armoury, CAR Armoury, Re-Boaring Centre, T.G. Squads, M.T. Section of the City Armed Police Unit. 8) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, City Armed Reserve (South)*: In charge of 5 companies and Dog Squad.

The Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City is the Executive magistrate of the City and the Additional Commissioner of Police is the Executive Magistrate of the Metropolitan area and he is competent to exercise the powers conferred by Sub Section (1) of Sec 20 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Central-Act of 1974).

As in Jan 90, the strength of police force in Bangalore City was as follows: Commissioner of Police-1, Additional Commissioner of Police of Police-1; Deputy Commissioners of Police-8 (5 Civil, 1 Traffic, 2 Armed); Asst. Commissioners of Police 27 (15 Civil, 2 Traffic, 10 Armed); Police Inspectors 69 (39 Civil, 11 Traffic, 19 Armed); Police Sub-Inspectors-423 (328 Civil, 37 Traffic, 58 Armed); Asst. Police Sub-Inspectors: 361 (260 Civil, 20 Traffic, 81 Armed); Head Constables

2,076 (1303 Civil, 187 Traffic, 586 Armed); Police Constables 8,168 (4,716 Civil, 763 Traffic, 2,689 Armed); and PSI. Artist. 1; Total 10,134. There were 226 ministerial staff (148 Civil, 20 Traffic and 48 Armed) attached to the Police wing in the City.

Motor Vehicles: As in 1979-80 there were 315 vehicle in the Police Department in City, for 6,224 Police personnel which was one vehicle for 19 police personnel, and the number of vehicles as in 1989-90 was 531 for 10,134 police personnel which works out to be one vehicle for 19 police personnel.

Following is the list of Police Stations in Bangalore City Agglomeration:

East Division: Ulsoorgate, S.J. Park, S.R. Nagar (Sampangirama Nagara), Ashoka Nagar, Wilson Garden, Madivala, Koramangala, Adugodi, Mico Layout, Basavanagudi, Siddapura, Tilaknagar, Thyagaraja Nagar, Jayanagar, Banashankari, Jayaprakash Narayana Nagar, Subramanyapura, Ulsoor, Vivekanagar, H.A.L., Airport Police Station, Indiranagara, Byappanahalli, Krishnarajapuram, Mahadevapura, Jeevanbhima Nagar, Frazer Town, Kadugondanahalli, Banasawadi, Devarajeevanahalli, Commercial Street, Bharathi Nagar, Shivajinagar, Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Central, Victoria Hospital Police Station, New Tharagupet, Shankarapuram, Chamarajapet, Hanumantha Nagara, Gavipuram Guttahalli, Girinagar. (Total 42 Police Stations).

West Division: Malleshwaram, Srirampuram, Sadashivanagara, Rajajinagar, Mahalakshmi Layout, Subrahmanyanaagara, Rajagopala Nagara, Yeshwanthapur, Jalahalli, Soladevanahalli, Peenya, R.M.C. Yard, Ganagammanagudi, Jayachamarajendra Nagara, Hebbal, Yelahanka, Ravindranath Tagore Nagar, Sheshadripuram, Vyalikaval, Cubbon Park, High Grounds, Vidhana Soudha, Visveswaraiah Kendra Sub-Police Station, Legislature Home Sub-Police Station, Multistoreyed Building Out-post, Chickpet, Upparapet, K.S.R.T.C. Bus Station Sub-Police Station, City Market, Kalasipalyam, Kengerigate, Magadi Road, Jagajivan Ram Nagar, Byatarayanapura, Jnana Bharathi, Kengeri, Vijayanagara, West of Chord Road, Kamakshipalya (Total 35 + 5 = 40 Police Stations).

Traffic Police: There is a separate Deputy Commissioner of Police-Traffic in Bangalore City. A propaganda Unit has been attached to the Traffic Police, which has a van fitted with Public address system. The Circle Inspectors of Traffic Police have been provided with jeeps fitted with Public Address system. Batches of Police Constables and Head constables have been trained in road safety education and they are deployed at important junctions to impart road safety education to the road users during peak hours. Traffic Branch of Police has 27 films both Indian and foreign on road traffic. They are screened in schools and also in some public places. There is a Traffic Training Institute at Bangalore which was established in 1975. An Assistant Commissioner of Police heads the Institute assisted by 3 Police Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors. Knowledge of Traffic regulation, enforcement and road traffic engineering, signalling etc. are being imparted. Training has been given to 48 Police Sub-Inspectors, three Asst. Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head Constables,

196 Police Constables, 326 Heavy Traffic Vehicle Drivers, 30 Traffic Wardens and 360 students in this Institute as in 1988.

There are two accident relief vans with two Police Sub-Inspectors and three Male nurses attached to them to speedily shift the road accident victims to the hospitals. This vehicle is stationed at Police Control Room and has been provided with a Wireless Unit. The performance of this relief unit in 1988 are as follows: No. of Calls-349, shifting of dead bodies to hospital mortuaries-211, shifting of seriously injured persons to hospitals for treatment- 166. Four Doppler Radars have been provided to the Traffic Branch for detecting over speeding. In 1988, 5,570 cases of over- speeding were detected by enforcement officers using dopplar radars. There were six wheel immobilisers used to lock the wheels of cars parked in 'No Parking area'. As in 1988, there was a recovery vehicle attached to the Traffic Branch which was used for towing away wrongly parked vehicles, for removing the vehicle involved in accidents etc. In 1988, 615 vehicles were towed away for offences coming under Wrong Parking and a sum of Rs. 29,000 was collected as towing charges. Crash course classes were conducted in 1988 in four batches to provide training in regulation, enforcement and traffic engineering. This course was of 40 days duration conducted for officers only. Further four basic courses for Head Constable were also conducted imparting training to 23 Head constables and 19 police constables. Short term courses were also conducted for KSRTC/BTS Drivers (326 persons) imparting knowledge about road safety measures, defensive driving, road safety and traffic control demonstration. Demonstrations for school children were also conducted, and 10,363 boys and girls were trained by adopting several schools. During 1988, a sum of Rs. 70.32 lakhs was collected by Traffic police by compounding traffic offences. The following are the Zones and Sub-Zone in the Traffic unit in Bangalore City.

Malleswaram Zone :	Malleshwaram, Yeshavanthapura, Rajajinagar, Malleshwaram Traffic Investigation Squads (Sub Zones).
Central Zone :	Central, Chamarajpet, Central Traffic Investigation Squads.
Ulsoorgate Zone :	Ulsoorgate, Basavanagudi, Jayanagar, Ulsoorgate Traffic Investigation Squad.
Chikpet Zone :	Chikpet, Market, Kengeri Gate, Chikpet Traffic Investigation Squads.
Ulsoor Zone :	Ulsoor Zone, Ashoknagar, Frazer Town Traffic Investigation squads.
Seshadripuram Zone :	Seshadripuram, Cubbon Park, Commercial Street, Sheshadripuram Traffic Investigation Squads.
Traffic Mobile Zone :	Vidhana Soudha sub-zones.

Police Welfare:

A Police Benevolent Fund has been created for the welfare of the Police personnel in accordance with the regulations enumerated in Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund Rules 1975. The objects of the fund are to provide relief in various ways to both the police personnel and also their dependents in the form of educational aid (financial assistance for payments of fee and purchase of books to the children of police); Medical aid (family welfare); Police health centre (a Police hospital at City Armed Reserve Headquarters); Death relief, training in knitting (manufacture of socks) and laundry, conducting typewriting and shorthand classes, conducting tailoring classes, providing Children's park (at Magadi Road and CAR lines), running Nursery and Primary schools in Police colonies, supplying newspapers to welfare centres at Blackpalli, CAR(HQ), CAR(South) etc., providing mid-day meals to school going children, providing television sets at CAR (HQ), and South, Yelahanka, maintenance of Guest House at Briand Square and dormitory for constabulary out of the Benevolent Fund, providing a open air theatre at CAR (HQ), etc. The Benevolent Fund had a cash balance of Rs. 71.40 lakhs as in 1988.

Statement showing the number of different vehicles plying in Bangalore City (Agglomeration) from 1986 to 1988 as per census conducted by the Police Dept.

Type of vehicles	1986	1987	1988
Motor Cars	59,380	64,965	66,731
Buses	6,203	4,111	7,360
Lorries	13,133	16,307	15,515
Taxis	2,034	1,930	2,112
Scooters/Two wheelers	2,56,249	2,96,587	3,44,588
Autorikshaws	11,079	11,798	15,348
Light vehicles	5,406	1,554	6,188
Other vehicles	3,905	11,364	4,513
Jatkas	1,081	1,017	645
Single Bullock Carts	993	1,331	759
Double Bullock Carts	371	494	192
Cycle Rikshaws	196	364	186
Hand carts	6,925	9,691	5,712
Tricycles	NA	NA	394

Strength of Police in Bangalore City Agglomeration from 1980 to 1988. except the Armed Police)

Year	C.P. or Addl. C.P.	DCP.	ACP.	CI.	PSI WPSI	ASI	HC WHC	PC WPC.
1980	1	5	17	46	293	210	1060	4320
1981	1	5	16	48	317	240	1170	4483
1982	1+1	6	17	48	342	257	1328	4738
1983	1+1	6	17	48	348	257	1328	4738
1984	1+1	6	17	48	345	258	1373	4932
1985	1+1	10	17	48	355	262	1412	5100
1986	1+1	6	17	48	371	272	1478	5342
1987	1+1	6	17	48	383	273	1484	5362
1988	1+1	6	17	48	383	273	1484	5362

Statement showing the value of property lost and value of property recovered in Bangalore City from 1979 too 1988.

Year	Value of Property lost. Rs. in lakhs.	Value of property recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of recovery
1979	197	65	33
1980	293	105	36
1981	403	134	35
1982	228	103	46
1983	282	113	40
1984	334	148	44
1985	317	118	37
1986	293	134	46
1987	406	180	44
1988	526	275	52

Riots and disturbances: The number of cases in respect of riots, disturbances and unlawful assembly reported from the years 1980 to 1989 were as follows: 1980-440; 1981-534; 1982-638; 1983-347; 1984-600; 1985-217; 1986-949; 1987-194 and 1988-238 cases. This shows during the years 1982, and 1984 the number of riots and disturbances were more which came down in 1988. *Infanticide:* The number of cases of exposure of infants for concealment of birth- reported from 1980-1988 were as follows: 1980-16; 1981-17; 1982- 5; 1983-26; 1984-4, 1985-11, 1986-13; 1987-23 and 1988-15. *Culpable homicide:* The number of cases reported were as follows. 1980-nil; 1981-2; 1982-7; 1983-2; 1984-2; 1985-6; 1986-3; 1987-3 and 1988-3.

The Police department files cases under I.P.C. and after the cases are heard, convictions are made. The number of cases reported and convicted, and the percentage of convictions in Bangalore City from 1982 to 1988 are as follows: 1982-20,316, 3,508, 17%; 1983-20,416, 3,660, 18%; 1984-20,390, 2,651, 13%; 1985-20,414, 3,830, 19%; 1986-21,211, 2,581, 13%; 1987-21,817, 4,249, 24%; 1988-21,998, 5,130, 40%.

Home Guards

Home Guards are the voluntary bodies assisting the police in maintaining law and order. The Civilians who are desirous of joining are admitted to this voluntary body subject to the medical fitness and other factors. The services of these Home Guards will be utilised as and when the occasion arises. The functions of the Home Guards are (1) to act as ancillary to police, (2) to help the community during natural and unnatural calamities such as flood, fire, draughts, earth quake, etc, through rescue, rehabilitation and welfare, (3) to act as functional units maintaining essential services such as water, electricity and maintaining hospitals. With a view to maintain uninterrupted supply of essential services at times of breakdown due to strikes and calamities, and (4) to assist the Government and the authorities in implementing socio-economic developmental programmes. They are provided training in squad drill, fire-fighting, weapons training, training and use of fire arms, first aid and reserve operations, communication, manning of essential services like electricity, water supply etc. In Bangalore, there were 24 units as in 1989. The following were the staff in Bangalore including officers of all ranks. One Second in Command, one Senior Divisional Commander, three Divisional Commander, One Adjutant, One District Quarter Master, three staff officers three Company Commanders, three Senior Platoon Commanders, 11 Platoon Commanders, 4 Company Sergeant Majors, 19 Platoon Sergeants, 54 Section Leaders and 53 Assistant Section Leaders. Some of the notable deeds that the Home Guards undertook during the two decades are: (1) Helping to observe Black-out at Bangalore in 1964 & 1971; (2) helping to maintain law and order during Railway Employees strike in 1975, (3) helping to remove dead bodies and to maintain law and order during the cracker fire accident in 1979, circus fire accident in 1982 and illicit liquor tragedy in 1982 (all at Bangalore); (4) helping to remove debris when the Gangaram building collapsed in 1983, (5) helping to move injured persons when Brindavan Express derailed near Cantonment Railway station in 1988, etc. The expenditure of the department during the years from 1985-86 to 88-89 was as follows: 1985-86 Rs. 5.98 lakhs; 1986-87, Rs. 8.85 lakhs; 1987-88, Rs. 9.70 lakhs; and 1988-89-Rs. 11.5 lakhs.

Railway Police

Maintenance of law and order, guarding the railway property and guarding the passenger and their property are the main functions of the Railway police. The Railway police was one of the wings of Police Department since the beginning of this century. In 1913-14 the strength of the Railway Police in the princely Mysore

State was 10 officers and 78 other staff. The Railway Police is referred to as Government Railway Police by the Railways. As per the Constitution of India, maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes is the State subject. As the State Police work for the railways the expenditure is shared by State and Central Government in the ratio of 1:1.

Presently (1989) the Railway Police in the State is headed by an officer of the rank of Director General of Police, Railways, who is also the Director of Home Guards Civil Defence and Fire Force. A Deputy Inspector General of Police heads the Railway Police exclusively. Bangalore District is under the administrative control of Bangalore Division. In the district there are three Railway Police Stations, viz., Bangalore City Railway Police Station, Bangalore Cantonment Railway Police Station and Byappanahally Railway Police Station. The Superintendent of Railway Police Bangalore is assisted by one Head Quarter Assistant, two Section Superintendents and other staff.

Bangalore City Railway Police Station has a strength of four police Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 18 Head Constables, and 73 Police Constables. Two more Sub-Inspectors regulate the Traffic in the Railway Station premises. Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station has two Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and 26 Constables. Byappanahalli Railway Police Station has one Sub-Inspector, one Asst. Sub-Inspector, six Head Constables and 20 Police Constables. Since Byappanahalli has a railway transshipment yard, around vigil by the Police is maintained by the Railway Police. The Railway Police have detected cases of suit case snatching, possession of brown sugar, theft of passengers' goods in trains, etc.

JAILS

Jails were in existence during the historical period and they were used to detain criminals, people charged with sedition and prisoners of war. There is a portion described as the dungeon of Tipu's times in the Bangalore fort. The Bangalore Central Jail was constructed in 1863; it is said that this jail not only served as a model to other prisons in the State, but was widely known as the best in India. The accommodation was for 1,000 during the last century. Between 1883-1913 the Central Jail in Bangalore was one among the three such jails in the State. This jail was controlled by the Chief Judge of Mysore under the designation 'Inspector General of Prisons' till 30-9-1887.

Thereafter the administration of jails and lock-ups were transferred to the Senior Surgeon. Prior to 1882, the prisoners were not sent and were kept in Central Jail, Bangalore. By special arrangements, prisoners sentenced by the courts of the Civil and military Station, including those who were under-trial and Civil Prisoners were confined in the Central Jail, Bangalore. But such of the prisoners among them sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment were, after disposal of their

appeal or on expiry of the appeal time, were transferred to the Central Jail, Vellore. Arrangements were also made for giving instructions to the inmates of Bangalore jail on religions and moral values. By 1910-11, the Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Mission and the Central Mohammedan Association arranged discourses on religions and moral subjects to the convicts in Bangalore jail. The chief industries in the Bangalore Central jail were carpentry and *kumbli* making, cloth weaving, tent repairing, gunny and coir work, smithy, pottery, rattan work and basket making, etc. It is said that the carpets manufactured in the Central jail during the 19th Century were considered as prized possession. The Prisoners Aid Societies formed, to assist the released convicts in finding suitable employment for earning their livelihood at Bangalore received patronage from the Municipalities and the Government.

Karnataka Legal Aid Board

The State, in order to provide legal aid to weaker sections, formed a Legal Aid Board in 1976. The Board with headquarters at Bangalore consists of 20 members both official and non-officials. At the District level, the District Legal Aid Committee at Bangalore started functioning with effect from 1-12-1983. Legal Aid consists of legal aid in Civil and Criminal cases before all the Courts and Tribunal, free legal advice, spreading legal literacy and settlement of disputes outside the Court. The total number of applications received during the years from 1984 to 1989 was 6,794 of them 3,473 were disposed off. Janatha Nyayalaya camps were conducted in this district from 1986 and the number of cases settled year-wise were as follows: 1986-1 camp, 35 Motor vehicle cases; 1987-5 camps, 358 Motor vehicle cases; 1988-5 Camps, 324 Motor Vehicles cases; 1989-4 camps 624 Motor Vehicle cases, 120 criminal cases 6 labour cases and 8 family disputes. The amount of compensation paid in M.V. Cases from 1986 were as follows: 1986 - Rs. 8,56,750; 1987 - Rs. 78,21,700; 1988 - Rs. 79,45,150; and 1989 - Rs. 1,61,85,850.

A panel of advocates of the District Legal Aid Committee pay regular visits to the Central Prison to render free legal advice and free legal aid to prisoners. The Board is also conducting Seminars on human rights, atrocities on women etc and propoaganda through television, radio etc, on Special Lok Adalats to settle Family disputes and in High Court matters. The Board officials also visit Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Accident Relief Hospital to educate patients about the compensation available on accidents and the procedures involved in the availing free legal aid. Upto end of Dec.89, 584 persons were benefited.

At the District level, the following are the staff: Secretary-1, Administrative Assistant-2, Assistant-1, and other staff. At the State level, there are the Secretary, one Additional Secretary, 2 Asst. Secretaries and other staff who are at Bangalore.

Directorate of Prosecutions: The Directorate or Prosecutions was constituted in 1973, for effective conduct of prosecution in heinous cases. At the District level, as in 1989 the following were the staff functioning under the Directorate. The

Deputy Director of Prosecutions, Public Prosecutors 6, Assistant Director of Prosecutions 4, Senior Asst. Public Prosecutors 16, Superintendents 3 and other staff; total 94.

Besides there are Land Tribunals (See Chapter XI) Labour Courts (See Chapter XVII), Lokayuktha, Karnataka State Consumers Dispute Redressal Commission and District Committee (See Chapter VI), Telephone Adalat and Pension Adalat. The last two have no judicial powers.

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell: There is a separate cell for collecting intelligence and investigate and report to government instances of 1) violations of Government Orders pertaining to reservation of posts to SCs and STs, 2) violation of Government Orders pertaining to earmarking and utilisation of 18% of the funds of the local bodies to be spent exclusively on schemes aimed at the socio-economic betterment of the SCs and STs, 3) violation of provisions of Karnataka Land Grant Rules pertaining to reservation of 50 per cent of the Government lands, surplus lands and excess gomal lands to the SCs and STs, 4) violation of directions of Government relating to eviction of the marginal and insufficient land holders and landless people belonging to the SCs and STs, 5) cases of production of false certificates by people belonging to other communities claiming the benefits of SCs and STs and various atrocities on SCs and STs and other similar cases infringing on their constitutional and Civil Rights etc. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID, CRE cell) at Bangalore heads the Department. In Bangalore City the number of cases pertaining to the Civil Rights Enforcement Act from 1982 to 1988 are as follows: 1982-37; 1983-48; 1984-35; 1985-44; 1986-24. Number of cases of Atrocities on SCs and STs from 1982 to 1988 are:- 1982 and 1983-nil; 1984-2; 1985-1; 1986- nil.

Advocates Association, Bangalore

It was on 28th July 1900, the Law Association, Bangalore was formed. However an association of lawyers had been formed in 1879 with the object of maintaining a library of law books and a reading room for lawyers. The Law Association was formed (1900) with its membership open to all members of the legal profession. The first President of Association was S.Ramaswamy Iyer. On 28th Oct 1905, the Government permitted the Association to depute a member annually to the Representative Assembly. Accordingly till 1923 a member of the Association was deputed. The Association was housed in two rooms in the District Office building, alongwith the Bangalore Literary Union. This Association was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1903 on 12th June. There were 50 members in the Association when it was started which increased to 310 in 1951, 458 (including 4 lady advocates) in 1961, and presently (1990) it is 5,000 including 300 lady advocates. The Advocates Association was instrumental in forming The Bangalore Lawyer's Benevolent Fund (1954), Endowment Lecture Fund (donation by Gopivallabha Iyengar), The Bangalore Bar Association Mutual Benefit Scheme, Legal Aid Society and other such associations.

Bar Council:- There is a unit of the Bar Council of India in Bangalore. Prior to 1956, advocates were registered in High Court and from 1956 all advocates have to register their names in the Bar Council.

Civilian Rifle Training: A Civilian Rifle Training Centre is at CAR Headquarters, Bangalore providing training relating to handling of weapons. Bangalore District Rifle Association, and Karnataka State Rifle Association sponsor the training programme. The training is imparted under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (CAR) Bangalore. In 1958, 108 persons were imparted training in 5 batches. In 1987, 112 persons were trained in 6 batches and in 1958, 254 persons in six batches, and upto June 89, 14 persons were imparted training.