

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

Law and order situation in this district during the previous centuries were similar to that in other princely States. Some disturbances in respect of certain rituals, ~~rites~~ etc., are recorded. The violent conflict between the Jainas and the Srivaishnavas at Kalya, Magadi tq, being settled by Emperor Bukka I in Vijayanagara times is too well known. There was a dispute over the carrying of Nandidhwaja between the Kurubas and other castes in Malur of Channapatna taluk, and it seems the local leaders decided that the Kurubas should not carry Nandidhwaja. Details on the number and type of offences are available only after the advent of the British and the crime figures in 1861-62 and 62-63 in Nandidurga Division which included the Bangalore Rural District are given in the table (in page No.536)

Nature of crime	1861-62		1862-63	
	Cases	Prisoners	Cases	Prisoners
Murder	3	23	16	78
Manslaughter	-	-	1	1
Mutilation and assault with wounding	2	15	19	39
Rape	9	18	10	16
Gang Robbery	13	144	12	160
Highway Robbery	17	54	21	97
Other offences against persons	72	254	118	325
Arson	20	47	24	57

	1	2	3	4	5
Burglary		17	30	31	150
Larceny and other kinds of theft		1,350	2,452	1,152	2,223
Other offences against property		375	697	335	593
Perjury		3	7	10	10
Forgery		4	5	10	22
Bribery		15	24	17	25
False complaint		366	420	311	350
Petty assaults and other petty offences		6,534	12,437	5,903	11,451

The number of persons convicted for various offences in the Nandidurga Division which includes Bangalore Rural district in 1862-63 and 1862-63 respectively are as detailed hereunder: Murder 2 persons and nil; Mutilation and assault with wounding 19 and 21; Rape 1 and 5 Gang Robbery 16 and 9; Highway Gang Robbery 6 and 33; Offences against person 37 and 75; Burglary 1 and 25; Larceny and other kinds of thefts 926 and 1046; Offences against property 216 and 232; perjury 2 and 11; Forgery 1 and 8; Bribery 8 and 10; False complaints 370 and 326; Petty assault and other petty offences 9,724 and 8,057. During the years 1861-63, no prisoner was awarded the capital punishment in this division.

During the last few decades the law and order situation in the district has considerably improved. Channapatna, Ramanagara, Magadi, Dodballapur, Devanahally and Vijayapura are considered communally sensitive as per the police report. The following are the details of communal riot cases from 1978-1988 in the district:- 1978-2, 1980-6, 1981-4, 1982-2, 1983-43, 1984-2, 1985-5, 1986-206, 1987-6 and 1988-10. In 1983 and 1986 major communal riots occurred and eight persons died in 1986. During Assembly elections of 1978 at Ramanagaram Town, in a polling booth at Madarkhan Mohalla supporters of one political party objected to two gentlemen exercising their franchise resulting in exchange of words between the two groups. About 200 persons gathered on either side and started pelting stones on each other. Miscreants indulged in arson and looting and damaged vegetable shops, utensil shops, houses etc. Two cars were set on fire. Police resorted to lathi charge and bursting of tear gas shells. In all 25 cases were registered and investigated and about 100 persons were arrested. In

1986, July 1, when Karaga procession was taken out in the Nallabanda-wadi area, some boys reported to have pelted stones. The police dispersed the miscreants. Enraged people set fire to some shops. The police resorted to lathi charge, bursting of tear gas shells and also firing. Two persons died on the spot. Two days later, people from the neighbouring villages armed with deadly weapons indulged in unlawful activities. At Hunasanahally few miscreants set fire to a dwelling hut. In order to bring the situation under control, curfew was clamped.

Labour disputes: There are considerable number of industries in the district with a labour population of about 25,000. The number of labour agitations in the district from 1978 to 1988 were as mentioned here; 1978-7, 1979-6, 1980-4, 1981-8, 1982-6, 1983-4, 1984-5, 1985-6, 1986-5, 1987-6 and 1988-8. The areas spotted as troublesome by the Police were: Hoskote Police Station limits, Bidadi Police Station limits and Jigani Industrial Town. There was an incident of firing at the Sapthagiri distillery at Bidadi. The workers of the said factory started agitation for settlement of their demands in Sept. 1987. They obstructed the loaded trucks from moving out and pelted stones on the police also. In order to bring the situation under control police resorted to firing.

Student Agitations: With nearly 150 educational institutions which include high schools, junior colleges, polytechnics, engineering and first grade colleges in the district, the student population (in above grade colleges in the district, the student population (in above institutions) is about 25,000. The number of student agitations from the year 1978 to 1988 are as mentioned here. 1978-4, 1979-6, 1980-5, 1981-4, 1982-3, 1984-3, 1985-3, 1986-4, 1987-6, 1988-4. According to the police report, in Kuvempu College Channapatna, Ghousia College of Engineering Ramanagaram, M.V.J. College, Kadugodi, Kongadiyappa College, Doddaballapura and the Kanakapura Rural College are the institutions where the student's agitations were evidenced.

Instances of police resorting to firing and bursting of tear gas shells and lathi charges during 1978-88 is given in the following table:

Years	No. of instances police resorted to			Remarks
	Firing	Lathi charge	Tear gas shells	
1978	4	2	2	
1979	2	1	1	
1980	-	4	4	
1981	-	2	2	
1982	3	1	-	
1983	1	1	-	
1984	3	4	2	
1985	2	1	-	
1986	4	6	4	2 persons died
1987	4	2	2	2 persons injured
1988	10	4	4	2 persons injured

In the year 1977 the number of offences in the district was 2,537 which rose to 5,556 in 1987. The year-wise crime figures is given in the table .

The following table shows the number of offences reported:

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Rob- bery	Thefts	Rape	Riot- ing	IPC other causes	Total
1977	29	10	13	877	2	173	1459	2557
1978	29	9	21	1190	5	280	1593	3127
1979	38	12	19	1000	10	414	1935	3428
1980	43	8	20	1113	11	351	2013	3559
1981	61	13	29	1404	5	385	2453	4350
1982	44	11	16	1234	3	277	2591	4176
1983	54	15	25	1461	10	321	2430	4316
1984	59	9	21	1340	7	346	2585	4367
1985	55	9	18	1410	6	430	3357	5285
1986	71	12	21	1477	13	408	3396	5098
1987	92	11	35	1446	10	449	3513	5536

Table showing the No. of cases of murder for different causes

Year	Sexual cause	Gain	Property dispute	Other causes.	Total
1977	4	4	2	19	19
1978	2	1	2	24	29
1979	4	3	2	29	38
1980	4	8	1	30	43
1981	5	5	7	44	61
1982	5	4	6	29	44
1983	2	11	7	34	54
1984	4	5	8	42	59
1985	6	6	5	38	55
1986	5	4	4	58	71
1987	14	5	7	66	92

The number of cases of counterfeiting of currency notes from the year 1978 to 1987 are 1978-1, 1979-1, 1980-7, 1981-4, 1982-2, 1983-1, 1984-1 and 1987 -5. There were no cases pertaining to the counterfeiting of coins in the decade. The number of offences under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act from 1977 to 1987 are as follows: 1977-4, 1978-4, 1979-2, 1980-4, 1981-19, 1982-5, 1983-9, 1985-13, 1986-25 and 1987-17.

Deaths due to accidents in the District from 1977-87 for different causes are given in the table below.

Table showing the number of accidental deaths - reasons-wise.

Classification of causes of deaths	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1. Accidental drowning	129	111	122	116	110	87	80	90	63	99	107
2. Snake bite	-	3	4	4	3	2	1	3	1	7	3
3. Electrocution	5	7	5	-	-	7	4	7	6	11	7
4. Lightning	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1
5. Motor accidents	57	43	145	140	151	116	195	208	222	273	297
6. Fall from height	5	6	8	-	-	11	12	9	10	9	9
7. Crushed by height	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
8. Burns	18	26	21	10	28	36	38	51	44	64	66
9. Attack by wild beasts	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
10. Mining operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Other reasons	190	235	212	79	180	201	212	225	270	310	316
Total	406	435	518	349	472	511	545	597	621	775	807

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

The Police administration in this district, as elsewhere in other parts of the Mysore State was carried out by village servants, namely (1) Talavars, Totis and Kavalgars, the usual village servants, 2) Kattabidi peons or watchmen on public duty, (3) halepaiki (old common peons), (4) Umblidars whose duty was to provide constant and successive watch and to protect all properties within their limits, (5) Amargars - the inam holders for the performance of police duties, (6) Ankamala or watchmen of Bedar Caste (7) Kalla Koramas, whose services were used in the detection of cases. This system was continued in the days of Hyder, Tipu and Diwan Purniah. Further the Gaunda was the village headman whose function was to maintain law and order. He was later called Patel. His position was hereditary. He was assisted by Talavars. In the event of any male successor not available to the office of Gaunda, the widow of the Gaunda could perform the function. Another body of policemen crept in called Kandachara peons, a peculiar body of men who were, in addition to other duties, expected to guard the little forts or walled villages, being ready to obey at all times the calls of the officers of the Government. This system was headed by a 'Dalavayi'. The officers of the Mysore Commission availed themselves largely of the Kandachar and village police systems. During the reign of Wodeyars, police system was well organised. There were Thanedars in charge of stations, Hoblidars taking care of police affairs in a hobli, Olekaras or messengers, Danguradavaru or drummers announcing State orders etc., under this department. It is also said that these officials were appointed to see that the different people belonging to different castes did not transgress their caste injunctions, to prevent thefts, to see that the merchants carried on their dealings according to the prescribed rules and regulations and to bring different classes of offenders to book. These servants were granted either inam lands or shares of grains.

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 Fouzdars. In 1834, with the issuing of Police Hukmnana, the duties of Kandachar peons were redefined. They were exclusively police peons. The officers were Daffedars and Hoblidars subject to the control of the Killedars, all of them being considered subordinates of the Amildars, who were thereby declared the Head of the taluk police and held responsible for all the police duties. Their duties mainly were apprehension of offenders, their custody, their

protection in jails, the guardianship of forts, the conveyance of palanquins and letter bags. They were also 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.

In 1856 the office of the Judicial Commissioner was first established and this authority became ex-officio Inspector General of Police. The Deputy Commissioner was the ex-officio head of the police in the district. In 1874, one Assistant Commissioner was designated as police Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner for all police functions was under the control of Deputy Inspector General of police who was the Quasi-Secretary to the Judicial Commissioner. 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 1879, by an order of the Chief Commissioner, the Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ceased to function as independent police officers but they were required to assist the Amildars in detecting crime and in prosecuting cases before the Magistrates. The post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished owing to famine in 1876-77, but in 1886 the post was again created. The Deputy Inspector General of police had to look after Forest Plantation, Statistical Department and Agricultural Department besides Police administration. By the end of the century, the police in the district was under dual control of Revenue Officer and Municipalities and the District Armed Reserve police was an independent unit.

The strength of the Civil Police in Bangalore District excluding Bangalore City between the years 1923-24 and 1945-46 was as follows: Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents - 2, Inspectors - 10, Sub-Inspectors - 24, and Constables, Jamedars and Sergeants 62, Constable 519, and total 617. 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.

AFTER INTEGRATION

With a view to remove the diversity of Police Administration in the new State, a common Police Act was passed. A Common Police Manual

was also compiled. The State was divided into six police Ranges with Bangalore Rural district coming under Central Range headed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police. He is also assisted at the District level by one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents of Police, 8 Circle Inspectors, 41 Police Sub-Inspectors, 7 Assistant Police Sub-Inspectors, 115 Head Constables, 636 Police Constables, one Woman Police Head Constable, one Woman Police Constable, one Reserve Sub-Inspector, 5 Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 39 armed Head Constables, total 860 (as in 1989).

For the purpose of administration the district has been divided into three sub-divisions, viz., Bangalore Sub-Division, consisting of Hoskote Circle and Anekal Circle (the latter not in Bangalore Rural district), Channapatna Sub-Division consisting of Channapatna Circle, Ramanagaram Circle, Karakapura Circle and Dodballapura Sub-Division consisting of Dodballapur Circle and Nelamangala Circle.

The Hoskote Circle has the jurisdiction over Hoskote Police Station, Avalahalli Police Station, and other places belonging to Bangalore Urban district; the Channapatna Circle has the jurisdiction over Channapatna (Traffic) Police Station, Channapatna Rural and Akkur Police Station limits; Ramanagaram Circle: Police Stations of Ramanagaram (T), Ramanagaram Rural and Bidadi; Kanakapura Circle: Stations of Kanakapura, Sathanur, Kodihalli, Harohalli and Thalaghattapura (Urban) limits; Dodballapura Sub-Division has the jurisdiction over the stations of Dodballapur (T), Dodballapura (R), Doddabelavangala, Sasalu, Devanahalli, Chikajala, and Vijayapura limits; and Nelamangala Circle stations of Nelamangala, Thyamagondlu, Magadi, T.G. Halli, Byadarhalli, Kudur, Dobbspet and Shivaganga limits. The number of police personnel in the different divisions and circles are as hereunder (as in January 1989). Hoskote Circle: 1 CPI, 3 PSI, 7 HC, 45 RC (total 56); Channapatna Circle: 1 CPI, 4 PSI, 1 ASI, 12 HC, and 72 PC (total 90); Ramanagaram Circle: 1 CPI, 4 PSI, 1 ASI, 14 HC, and 83 PCs (total 103); Kanakapura Circle: 1 CPI, 5 PSI, 1 ASI, 15 HCs, and 81 PCs (total 103); Dodballapur Sub-Division: 1 CPI, 6 PSI, 1 ASI, 20 HC and 124 PCs (total 152); Nelamangala Circle: 1 CPI, 7 PSI, 1 ASI, 19 HCs and 114 PCs (total 141). The Police Stations are at Hoskote, Nandagudi, Nelamangala, Thyamagondlu, Dobbspet, Magadi, Kudur, T.G. Halli, Dodballapur (Traffic Police Station), Dodballapur Rural, Vijayapura, Devanahalli, Chikkjala, Ramanagaram (Traffic), Ramanagaram Rural, Bidadi, Channapatna Town, Channapatna Rural, Akkur, Kanakapura, Harohalli, Kodihalli and Sathanur, Total (23); and the police out-posts are at Avalahalli, Sulibele, Shivaganga, Solur,

Bydarahalli, Ghati, and Sasalu (?). The expenditure on the police in the district for the years from 1981-82 to 1987-88 are as follows: 1981-82 Rs 76.70 lakhs, 1982-83 Rs 86.23 lakhs, 1983-84 Rs 99.04 lakhs, 1984-85 Rs 130.27 lakhs, 1985-86 Rs 131.83 lakhs, 1986-87 Rs 166.86 lakhs and 1987-88 Rs 211.09 lakhs. As in 1989 (Jan) there was one police station/out post for 193.8 sq.km (including traffic P.S.) and for 48,400 population in the district. The expenditure per police personnel as in 1987-88 was Rs 24,545 (including Anekal Circle also).

The performance of the police department in the district during the previous ten years has been given in pages 547-548 under different tables. (1) Detection of various crimes, (2) No. of prosecutions launched and the number of convictions, and (3) Property stolen and property recovered.

There are no separate finger print Bureau, Intelligence Bureau, Fire Force Unit and Dog Squad in this district. The respective units in Bangalore City cater to the needs of the district. The District Armed Force in the district consists of one Sub-Inspector, Five Assistant Sub-Inspectors 39 Head Constables and 161 constables. There are two Police Sub-Inspectors under the Excise Squad and National Highway Patrol in the district.

RAILWAY POLICE

The main functions and duties of Railway Police are maintenance of law and order and to provide protection to the lives of the Railway passengers, their belongings and railway property. It is one unit in the State and with two sub-divisions. Bangalore Rural district falls under the Bangalore Sub-Division which is headed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Circle Inspector of Police, Bangalore. The entire supervision rests with the Superintendent of Police Railways, Bangalore. The following are the Railway Police out-posts in the district (as in December 1988). 1) Channapatna Railway Outpost: The jurisdiction of this outpost extends upto Nidaghatta. Though this is located in Bangalore Rural district, it is attached to Bangalore City Railway Police Station for administrative purposes. This has a strength of one Head Constable, and four Police Constable. 2) *Dodballapura Railway Outpost*: also falls under Bangalore City Railway Police Stations and has a strength of one Head Constable and five Police Constables. Its jurisdiction is 65 km from the outer signal of Yelahanka. 3) There is a way-side station at Ramanagaram manned by two Police Constables, also attached to Bangalore City Railway Police Station. 4) The way-side stations at Devanahalli is attached to Chikkaballapura Railway Police out-post for administrative purposes.

The Railway Police are to deal with situations like irate commuters who plunge into agitation, arson, stone-throwing etc. provoked due to delay in departure or arrival of trains, lack of accommodation etc. In each train there will be one or two police personnel deputed on patrol duty. The expenditure in respect of railway police is shared by Railway Board and the State Government. The State Government provides the facilities like conveyance on road to the Railway Police.

There is no KSRP Battalion in the district. The Battalion at Bangalore and other places have the jurisdiction in respect of this district.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL - CHANNAPATNA

Prior to Reorganisation there was a Central Recruit School at Bidar catering to the training of recruits from the districts of north and south zones of the State. This was functioning till it was shifted to Channapatna in 1964. Thus the Police Training School at Channapatna was established in April 1964. In this school basic training to civil Police Constables is imparted and in the beginning 180 Police Constables were trained. The school is situated in an area of 4 acres and boarding and lodging facilities are available to the trainees. The number of trainees trained from 1978 to 1988 was as follows: 1978 - 469, 1979 - 500, 1980 - 570, 1984 - 603, 1985 - 593, 1986 - 587, 1987 - 524 and 1988 - 485. The institution is headed by a Principal assisted by one Chief Drill Instructor, one Chief Law Instructor, 19 Assistant Law Instructors, 19 Assistant Drill Instructors, one Assistant Chief Drill Instructor, 5 Head Constables and other staff, and ministerial staff and 43 followers. Besides, there are one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist and other supporting staff. The expenditure incurred during the last five years was as follows: 1983-84 - Rs 41.98 lakhs, 1984-85 - Rs 49.73 lakhs, 1985-86 - Rs 58.15 lakhs, 1986-87 - Rs 77.13 lakhs and 1987-88 - Rs 89.91 lakhs; expenditure per trainee during the same years was: 1983-84 - Rs 6,962, 1984-85 - Rs 8,386, 1985-86 - Rs 9,907, 1986-87 - Rs 14,719 and 1987-88 - Rs 18,538.

CIVILIAN RIFLE TRAINING

Training relating to handling of weapons was being imparted in this district periodically. During the year 1988, training was imparted in the following training centres. The number of persons underwent training is shown in the brackets: Channapatna (40), Devana-

halli (68), Dodballapura (20), Hoskote (40), Nelamangala (22) and Ramanagaram (20), Total 209.

VILLAGE DEFENCE PARTIES

The Village Defence Parties were constituted in 1965, which substituted the former rural police for assisting the regular police in prevention and detection of crime under the Mysore Village Defence Parties Act. The main functions of this party are (1) to guard the villages (2) to patrol for the purpose of prevention of crime (3) to protect persons and properties (4) to assist the police in maintaining law and order. The Superintendent of Police is the authorised appointing officer and he/she may call out any member of a Village Defence Party for training or discharge any functions or duties assigned to him in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The following table shows the number of VDPs. and Dalpathis appointed in the district from 1980 to 1988.

Year	Total Number of VDP Members	No. of villages in which VDPs appointed.	No. of villages in which Dalapathis are appointed.
1980	32,536	1,291	829
1981	32,536	1,287	829
1982	33,475	1,351	857
1983	34,912	1,420	909
1984	35,161	1,454	985
1985	35,625	1,476	944
1986	35,786	1,486	952
1987	25,786	1,486	952
1988	25,786	1,486	962

Table showing the percentage of detection of various crimes from 1977 to 1987 of Bangalore Rural District:

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	HB Thefts	Thefts
1977	69	-	69	29	50
1978	59	44	24	20	40
1979	55	33	52.6	31	48
1980	55	25	20	27.5	38
1981	66.6	30	31	22	41.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
1982	29	30	9	26	43
1983	25	30	40	19	39
1984	49	46	41	27	47
1985	80	33	25	28	40
1986	77	30	42.8	24	33.5
1987	61	54.5	31.4	34	43.5

Table showing the number of prosecution launched and No.of convictions from 1977 to 1987:

Year	Persons prosecuted	Persons convicted
1977	2862	475
1978	3240	419
1979	3678	396
1980	9266	623
1981	3196	404
1982	4942	390
1983	6430	496
1984	8530	664
1985	9684	583
1986	9710	629
1987	9262	685

Table shows the property lost and recovered from the year 1977 to 1987, figures given lakhs of Rs.

Years	Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage
1977	11.75	2.27	19.35
1978	16.90	5.58	33.25
1979	25.12	14.90	59.63
1980	30.26	8.04	26.56
1981	24.61	8.50	34.55
1982	23.19	8.04	34.66
1983	40.17	14.41	35.91
1984	34.81	11.14	31.99
1985	1,04.49	20.07	19.21
1986	1,08.41	34.36	31.69
1987	62.03	22.62	36.46

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 auxiliary to police 2) to help communities during natural and unnatural calamities such as flood, fire, droughts, earth-quakes, etc., through rescue, rehabilitation, welfare etc. 3) to act as functional units maintaining essential services such as water, electricity, rationing, hospitals etc. With a view to maintain uninterrupted supply of essential services at times of break down due to strikes etc. and 4) to assist the Government and the authorities in implementing socio-economic developmental programmes. They are provided training in squad drill, fire fighting, weapons training, handling and use of fire arms, first aid and reserve operations, communication, manning of essential services like electricity, water supply etc. There are Home Guard Units at Dodballapur (Government Junior College), Channapatna, Ramanagaram and following are the officers in the district. One Senior Platoon Commander in Ramanagaram, one Sergeant, 6 Section leaders, 6 Assistant Section Leaders in Channapatna. All these units are controlled by the Director General of Home Guards, Bangalore.

POLICE WELFARE

Providing Welfare amenities to the police personnel has almost become the routine functions of the Police department. The Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund Rules 1975 were framed and a Police Benevolent Fund has been formed. The objects of this Fund are to provide relief to the bereaved family in the event of the death of the member, to provide medical aid in deserving cases, to grant scholarships to the children of members, to provide playgrounds, parks in police colonies, reading rooms, to provide community radio sets, to maintain vegetable gardens, to impart professional training in trades like carpentry, shoe-making, printing, tailoring etc. The Fund is administered by the Managing Committee headed by Superintendent of Police. All the employees of the Police Department shall be the members of Fund. From 1983-85 the following were some of the instances of relief extended by the Fund in the district:

- 1) Death relief (37 persons) Rs 72,000;
- 2) Medical aid (107 persons) Rs 41,175;
- 3) Educational aid (36 persons) Rs 9,293;
- 4) Tubectomy Operations (21 persons) Rs 1,925;
- 5) Shishuvihara Rs 11,350; and
- 6)

Book Bank Rs 1,000. Besides a TV, VCP and a knitting machine have been purchased for the use by the members.

Police Medals: In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by some of the police personnel medals of different category are awarded. The following are the recipients of the same since 1977: 1) Sri C.B. Pooviah, C.P.I was awarded the Prime Minister's Police Medal in 1985, for having saved the life of a lady and two of her children in Kalasi-palyam in a fire, risking his life. 2) Sri Mumtaz Ahamad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dodballapur was awarded State Police Medal for meritorious service in 1988.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Administration of Justice in this district as elsewhere in Old Mysore and in India, was according to "rajadharmā" (the law which laid down the powers and duties of the kings). One of the fundamental obligatory functions of the king was to properly administer justice. The five sacred duties (*yajnas*) entrusted to the king were 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 means *vyavahara dharma* and *rajadharmā*. evolved by the society through the ages which is binding both on the king (ruler) and the 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 law. Though the mode of administration was similar to that in other places under the Gangas, the first dynasty on whose rule over the district definite records exist. During the period of the Gangas, the king was the chief administrator of justice and was assisted by Dharmadyaksha or Rajadyaksha. The revenue disputes were decided with the assistance of Dharmadhikarana, or Dharmakaranika. Most of the disputes were decided in Gramasabha or Nagarasabha (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 either to put the bare hand in a pot of boiling ghee or holding a red hot iron rod bare-handed, etc. These *divyas* had to be performed in the temple premises. The chief Judge was placing the charge sheet (the letter of charges) on the head of the accused and thereafter he had to perform the *divya* to prove that he is not guilty.

He was awarded the *jayapathra* or judgment on winning in the *divya pramana*.

There was not much change in judicial set up till the advent of the British. Haider and Tipu also continued the traditional system which the Mysore rulers had inherited from ancient times. The revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. The amils of tahsils were investigating the criminal cases. A Sadar (chief) Court was established at the capital for administration of justice in accordance with Mohammdan Law. Kazis in some places were empowered to act as judges in respect of suits only among Muslims. In a dispute wherein one of the parties was a Muslim, the Muslim tribunal claimed exclusive jurisdiction. During the Non-Regulation period, Mysore was governed by one Commissioner and four European Superintendents for the administration of justice both civil and criminal. The British felt the necessity to reorganise the judicial system in view of the wants of the country and in accordance with the rules contained in the "Memorandum of the system of judicature" 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 of 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. Except 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: *Amildars*: 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 Munsiffs*: 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 above Rs 1,000 or personal property above Rs 5,000, were decided by the Superintendents who had also authority to investigate all appeals whatsoever from the lower courts of their Divisions. Under the Commissioner's special instructions, the Superintendents exercised control over the Munsiffs and all subordinate judicial authorities, within the limits of their Divisions. *Huzur Adalat:* This was a Court attached to the Commissioners 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 was not of 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 Firiad 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 Amildars. The Huzur Adalat and the Munsiff's courts were abolished.

During the period 1863-1881, the Judicial Assistants replaced Assistant Superintendents and Munsiffs were appointed. Accordingly the following were the judicial officers: Judicial Commissioners, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Judge of Small Causes Court, Judicial Assistants and Munsiffs. During 1881-1924 further reorganisation took place and the Civil Courts were as follows: The Chief Court of Mysore (3 Judges), District Judge's Courts, Sub-Judge's Court, Munsiff's 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 powers 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 1,000 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 Munsiffs, 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 pecuniary 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 by the hierarchy of judicial officers as described earlier. During 1856-1862, also there was no change in the setup in respect of the criminal justice. In 1892, the Criminal Procedure Code was introduced in the State and obviously in the district. The Magisterial powers possessed by Peshkars and Sheristedars were withdrawn, and the Munsiff and the Amildars had to do the magisterial work in taluks. In 1880, the Munsiffs were made the Taluk Magistrates. Between the period 1881 to 1924 modifications took place in the administration of criminal justice and the following were the classes of Magistrates or Judges presiding over the criminal courts; Sessions Judge, Assistant Sessions Judge, District Magistrates, First Class Magistrate, Second Class Magistrate and Third Class Magistrate.

Sessions Court: 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 Judges. In 1887, 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 Magistrate. 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. Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars were ex-officio Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates were also appointed in Bangalore in 1910.

After the formation of new Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Courts Act 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 October 1964, uniform cadres of Judicial Officers were created. The Judicial Officers in the district as in 1989 are: 1) Principal District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore Rural District, 2) Additional District and Sessions Judge, 3) Principal Civil Judge, 4) Additional Civil Judge, 5) Chief Judicial Magistrate, 6) Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates, 7) Principal II Munsiff, 8) Additional II Munsiff (all at Bangalore), 9) Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate First Class, 10) Munsiff and Additional Judicial Magistrate First Class (both at Ramanagaram), 11) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class (both at Dodballapura), 13) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Nelamangala. 14) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Devanahalli 15) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class Kanakapura 16) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Magadi, 17) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Channapatna. The Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Anekal also comes under the jurisdiction of the rural district in so far as the Judicial Administration is concerned. The Principal District Judge is the administrative head of the Judiciary in the district and he supervises the work of all Subordinate Courts, and he is the appointing authority for all the posts upto and including Sheristedar. He tries the criminal cases in the district that are committed to Sessions Court.

The Judicial Officers are thus classified in the district as: The Principal District and Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Civil Judge (C.J.M), Additional Civil Judge, JMFC and Munsiffs. Besides the Deputy Commissioner is the Executive Magistrate, the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, is the Additional Executive Magistrate, the Assistant Commissioners are the Sub-

Divisional Executive Magistrates, and the Tahsildars are Taluk Magistrates. The main function of the Executive Magistrate is to maintain law and order and to take preventive measures in that behalf. The orders of the Executive Magistrate are however subject to revisional jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE

Administration of civil justice was done by 16 Judicial Officers viz., two District Judges (including additional Judges), 3 Civil Judges and 11 Munsiffs as in 1987. The two District Judges disposed off 720 (956) cases of various types in 1986-87 (and 1987-88, figures in brackets being of this latter year) which was 360 (478) disposals per Judge, three Civil Judges disposed of 1260 (1070) cases of various types which was 420 (363) cases per Judge and 11 Munsiffs disposed 2,019 (2,447) cases of various types which was 184 (223) cases per Judicial Officer. In total 3,639 (4,473) cases were disposed by 16 Judicial Officers which was 227 (280) cases per Judicial Officer in 1986-87. (Figures in bracket refers to 1987-88).

Administration of Criminal Justice: There were two District and Sessions Judges including an Additional Judge and 12 Magistrates for the administration of criminal justice in 1986-87 and 1987-88 (figures given brackets). The total number of different cases disposed of in two Sessions Courts was 264 (324) which was 132 (116) per Judge and 14,971 (15,652) cases were disposed by 12 Magistrates (162) which was 1,248 (1,204) cases per Magistrate. In total 15,103 (15,976) cases were disposed of by 14 Judicial Officers which was 1,079 (1,065) cases per Judicial Officer in 1986-87. In 1987-88 there were 13 Magistrates.

DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTIONS

Prosecution work was done by the Police Department until the formation of the Directorate of Prosecutions in 1973. The Director of Prosecutions and Government Litigation (formerly Director of Prosecutions), at Bangalore heads the department and he is assisted by Joint Director and Seven Deputy Directors heading seven Divisions. This district comes under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Division. The Deputy Director of Prosecutions and Government Litigations, Bangalore Division, is assisted by Public Prosecutor, Senior Assistant Government Prosecutor, Additional Senior Assistant Prosecutor, Assistant Director of Prosecutions and at the taluk level by Assistant Public Prosecutors and Government Advocates. The Public Prosecutor appears in the District and Sessions Court, Rural District, Bangalore, the Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor appears in the Court of the

Chief Judicial Magistrate, the Assistant Directors of Prosecution assist the Police Officers in the criminal proceedings and the Assistant Public Prosecutors appear in the Courts of Munsiffs and JMFC. The Assistant Director and the Assistant Public Prosecutors, also function as Secretary, Legal Aid Board. The Legal Aid Camps, Janata Nyayalayas etc. are being conducted by these officers. In the district office, there are (as in 1989), two Public Prosecutors, and in the Office of the Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor, Bangalore Rural District, there are two Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors.

CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT CELL

In order to collect intelligence and investigate and report to Government instances of (1) violation of Government orders pertaining to reservation of posts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (2) Violation of Government orders pertaining to ear-marking 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 the provisions of Karnataka Land Grant Rules pertaining to reservation of 50 per cent of the Government lands and excess of *goram* lands to the SCs. and STs. (4) Violation of directions of Government relating to evictions of the marginal and insufficient land holders and landless people belonging to the SCs. and STs., (5) Cases of production of false certificate 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., a separate wing of the Police, called Civil Rights Enforcement Cell has been established, headed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police (C.I.D. CRE Cell) at Bangalore. The following are the details of the cases of atrocities on SCs and STs in Bangalore Rural District: 1982 - No. of cases reported - 143, charge-sheeted - 97, and no person was convicted; 1983, No. of cases reported 20, charge-sheeted 1, convicted nil; 1984 - No. of cases reported 25, charge-sheeted - 14, convicted-nil; 1985 - No. of cases reported - 36, charge-sheeted - 12, convicted - nil; 1986 - cases reported - 15, convicted - nil. The details regarding the cases pertaining to the Civil Rights Protection Act are: 1982 - No. of cases reported - 130, charge-sheeted 90, convicted - nil; 1983 - No. of cases reported 73, charge-sheeted 64, convictions - nil, 1984 No. of cases reported 47, charge-sheeted - 28, convictions - nil; 1985 - No. of cases reported - 93, charge-sheeted 40, convictions - nil; 1986 - No. of cases reported - 67, charge-sheeted 30, convictions - nil.

Jails and lock-ups: Presently there are police lockups at Dodballapur and Kanakapura. In Bangalore the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons heads the department.

OPEN AIR JAIL, KORAMANGALA

The Koramangala Open Air Jail is in the jurisdiction of Devanahalli Taluk, and was established in October 1971. In the beginning, its capacity was 80. During the previous five years the number of male prisoners admitted was as follows: 1983-84 - 54, 1984-85 - 1, 1985-86 - 5, 1986-87 - 14 and 1987-88 - 29. In the year 1985-86 one prisoner and in 1986-87 three prisoners escaped from the Jail, and one in 1986-87 and two in 1987-88 were re-captured. As on 31-3-1988, 26 prisoners were in the age group of 14 - 40 and 7 prisoners in the group of 40 - 60 years. The number of prisoners released on remission system and premature system during the years 1983-84 and 1987-88 are as follows: 1983-84 - 30 and 20; 1984-85 - 1 and 13; 1985-86 - 13; 1986-87 - 9; and 1987-88 - 1 (during the last three years on premature system). The following are the officials attached to this jail, one Assistant Superintendent, 3 Jailors, 1 Assistant Agricultural Officer, 1 Agricultural Assistant, 1 Pharmacist, 2 Second Division Assistants, 2 Head Warders, 12 Warders, and other staff. The expenditure in this jail during the previous five years are: (in lakh of Rs.) 1983-84 - 6.73; 1984-85 - 6.52; 1985-86 - 7.39; 1986-87 - 8.24 and 1987 - 8.44.

Sub-jail Dodballapur: The Dodballapur Sub-Jail was in existence since 1880 with an initial capacity of 10. During the last five years the number of prisoners admitted was: 1983-84 - 165; 1984-85 - 170; 1985-86 - 172; 1986-87 - 141; and 1987-88 - 158. The taluk Sheristedar is in charge of this sub-jail. The Expenditure of this prison during the previous five years was 1983-84 - Rs 32,267; 1984-85 - Rs 40,195; 1985-86 - Rs 23,816; 1986-87 - Rs 8,771 and 1987-88 - Rs 8,400.

Sub-jail - Ramanagaram: This was in existence in 1873, with an initial capacity of 30 prisoners. During the last five years the number of prisoners admitted was 1983-84 - 712 males + 13 females; 1984-85 - 850 + 17, 1985-86 - 562 + 17; 1986-87 - 439 + 6, and 1987-88 - 438 + 2. The Jail is manned by one Jailor, one Warder and the guarding duty is done by the Civil Police Authorities. The expenditure of this jail from 1983-84 to 1987-88 was as follows: 1983-84 - Rs 69,800; 1984-85 - Rs 1,00,550; 1985-86 - Rs 70,940; 1986-87 - Rs 98,190; and 1987-88 - Rs 1,36,875.

Bar Associations: There are Bar Associations at Ramanagaram, Dodballapur, Magadi, Nelamangala, Devanahalli, Kanakapura and Channapatna. The Advocates appearing in the Courts existing in Bangalore are members of the Bangalore Bar Association. There are 7 members in the Nelamangala Bar Association (with one lady advocate), 17 in Magadi and 10 in the Devanahalli Bar Association.

Statement showing the details of various civil suits in the Courts of Bangalore Rural District in 1986-87.

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Suits	District Judges Court				Civil Judge's Court				Munsiff Courts			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Pending at the beginning of the year	9	-	358	12	466	20	384	150	2,997	67	58,711	80
Instituted during the year	33	-	229	11	294	124	287	153	1,850	98	380	84
Refilled, remanded or received by transfer	-	-	7	-	4	-	9	9	612	10	34	6
Transferred to other Courts	34	-	9	3	60	-	20	7	519	-	44	8
Total for disposal	8	-	585	20	704	144	660	305	4,940	-	59,081	162
No. of cases disposed	-	-	148	3	150	50	282	80	1,964	-	303	50
a) Without trial	-	-	32	3	19	-	39	20	301	-	82	9
b) Without contest	-	-	26	-	81	50	130	11	1,180	-	132	18
c) With contest	-	-	90	-	50	-	113	49	483	-	89	23

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pending at the end of year		8	-	437	17	554	94	378	225	2,976	-	58,778	112
Pending for more than one year		8	4	250	9	301	4	150	110	1,738	33,670		45

A: Original Suits. B: Small Causes Suits. C: Miscellaneous Suits. D: Appeals.

Table showing the number of cases in Civil Judges and Munsiff Courts in Bangalore Rural District from 1981-82 to 1986-87

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	33	6	-	-	229	148	-	-	11	3	84	50
	B	294	150	124	50	287	282	-	-	153	80	96	57
	C	1850	1964	98	117	380	303	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2177	2120	222	167	896	733	-	-	164	83	180	107
1982-83	A	20	2	-	-	296	136	-	-	6	10	61	100
	B	230	194	178	174	326	246	-	-	157	81	94	55
	C	1517	1663	67	74	313	299	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1767	1859	245	248	935	681	-	-	163	91	155	155
1983-84	A	1	2	-	-	355	165	-	-	14	2	64	46
	B	278	202	118	122	642	302	-	-	112	73	104	70
	C	1245	1342	47	55	279	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	3524	1546	265	177	1276	670	-	-	126	75	168	116

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1985-86	A	1	1	-	-	59	60	1	-	13	23	68	62
	B	314	182	97	142	167	173	-	-	169	95	139	116
	C	1765	1438	46	53	614	407	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2080	1621	143	195	840	640	1	-	182	118	207	178
1986-87	A	1	2	-	-	714	617	1	-	6	13	64	88
	B	372	207	51	75	426	445	-	-	205	102	147	84
	C	1541	1331	9	23	354	251	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1914	1540	60	98	1494	1313	1	-	211	115	221	172

A = District Judge's Court. B = Civil Judge's Court. C = Munsiff of JMEC Court. T = Total.

Table showing the number of criminal cases Instituted and disposed off in the Munsiff and J.M.F.C. Court, Nelamangala from 1980-88.

Year	No. of Criminal cases		No. of under-trial cases disposed off	
	Instituted	Disposed	Conviction	Otherwise disposed
1980	784	777	277	493
1981	840	836	575	241
1982	828	814	508	308
1983	970	949	574	351
1984	1338	1303	930	348
1985	3153	3057	294	2763
1986	2299	2041	445	1571
1987	1374	950	779	159
1988	897	596	547	42

Table showing the number of Civil cases instituted and disposed off in the Munsiff and J.M.F.C. Court, Nelamangala from 1980-88.

Year	Number of original suits		No. of Small Cause suits				Miscellaneous cases
	I	D	I	D	I	D	
1980	389	6	39	-	25	-	Court was established in 1980
1981	153	23	16	43	27	23	
1982	95	119	5	14	13	30	
1983	87	66	2	2	13	11	
1984	85	71	2	3	12	4	
1985	84	85	2	2	10	11	
1986	96	100	6	2	10	14	
1987	124	75	3	4	4	9	
1988	109	56	1	1	-	5	
Total	1222	808	76	71	114	107	

I - Instituted. D - Disposed.

Table showing the number of Civil cases disposed in the Munsiff and J.M.F.C. Court, Magadi from 1980-88.

Year	No. of original suits		No. of Small causes suits		No. of Miscel- laneous cases		Average duration for disposal
	I	D	I	D	I	D	
1980	118	122	8	-	4	5	2-3 years
1981	116	109	7	9	3	3	" "
1982	102	111	3	2	3	3	" "
1983	88	65	-	-	-	2	" "
1984	112	111	3	1	-	-	" "
1985	87	74	-	-	6	3	" "
1986	127	76	-	-	-	3	" "
1987	99	62	-	-	-	2	" "
1988	124	67	-	-	-	-	" "

Table showing the number of criminal cases disposed of in Munsiff and JMFC Court, Magadi from 1980-88.

Year	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed	Convictions
1980	293	275	158
1981	306	316	217
1982	594	323	161
1983	323	195	177
1984	877	687	260
1985	794	689	629
1986	653	532	484
1987	649	591	407
1988	688	474	103