

CHAPTER X

Law, Order and Justice

In Bidar district, which belonged to former Hyderabad State, there was no well organised Police force during those days and during the period of Sir Salarjung I (1853). The Police administration was looked after by Revenue Officers. But there was some change in the administration of police by placing the police force under first Talukdar of the district with District Police and Superintendent as his executive deputy. The entire State was under a special Sadar-Ul-Moham in 1869. The police administration in Bidar district may be divided into two district periods, i.e. period before 1948 and after. Bidar was under the divisional headquarters, Gulbarga. Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Osmanabad district were under Gulbarga. This was under Nizam's rule. At that time, there were two separate Police Forces viz. Diwani Police and Jagir Police.

The Diwani Police force was of the Nizams Government, while the Jagir Police force was of the individual Jagirdar Chiefs. Jagirdar Chiefs were allowed to maintain their own police establishments to administer law and order in their respective areas. This Jagir Police force was not properly organised.

There were Jagir Police units at Aurad, Kamalnagar, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Devni, Chitguppa, Janawada and few other places. After the accession of the Hyderabad State to the Indian Union in 1948, the Jagirs were abolished and the entire police administration was taken over by the Diwani Police. Earlier there were two sub divisional police officers one at Humnabad and another at Bidar.

In 1955, Bhalki replaced Humnabad as sub divisional police headquarters with the formation of new Mysore State in Nov 1956 by trifurcating Hyderabad State, Kannada speaking areas were integrated with the New Mysore State and the police administration in the new Mysore State was brought under the Mysore Police Act 1963 with effect from 2nd April 1965.

Owing to an agitation in connection with an Inter-State Border dispute, there was some tension in a few border villages of the district in 1956. During the general elections in 1967, there were a few incidents of violent activity which was brought under control by the local police. In recent years, except for some sporadic incidents and agitation, the law and order situation in the district, on the whole, has been satisfactory. On 19th August 1972, the cycle-rickshaw men of Bidar took out a morcha in connection with a "land-grab" agitation and attempted to occupy certain plots of land in Gandhinagar of the place. Again on 30th March 1974, they held a demonstration demanding grant of Gairana land and supply of tyres, tubes and kerosene oil. During 1972-73, at Bidar and in every taluk place in the district, some political parties took out procession demanding immediate famine relief works and supply of foodgrains. In this connection, there were also some hunger strikes. There was tension at Humnabad, Bidar and Basavakalyan. From 21st October 1974 to 5th November 1974, the labourers of Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd. Hallikhed (B), went on a relay hunger-strike asking for payment of arrears of pay and dearness allowance. On the assurance by its Managing Director, it was taken back. Some Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students went on a hunger strike at Bidar in March 1973 demanding exemption of school and college fees and extension of hostel facilities during the summer vacation. They resorted to a hunger strike again in December 1973 and January 1974 on a political issue.

On 16th June 1973, about 1,500 agriculturists of Bhalki taluk marched to the Tahsildar's office at Bhalki and demanded supply of seeds to them unconditionally. The Tahsildar explained the procedure and the rules for the same, but they attempted to assault him and another official and threw stones. They trespassed into the Community Development Block office and snatched away the keys of the godown in order to seize the seeds from it. They formed an unlawful assembly at Bidar also and committed breach of peace and assaulted some police personnel. The situation, which was serious, was brought under control by timely steps.

During December 1974, some political parties observed "Bidar Bundh" to express their protest in regard to the inter-State border dispute. On 19th April 1974, some members of the Scheduled Castes of Bhalki, and from 3rd to 6th June 1974, some members of the Scheduled Castes of Hallikhed took out processions to ventilate a grievance. For two days from 14th February 1974 there was a hunger strike by P.W.D. labourers demanding more wages. Some persons of a community organised a procession on 19th July 1975 to give vent to their demand for permission to use for worship of a monument which was protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. For three days, from 7th September 1974, the teachers of a high school along with some political workers went on a relay hunger strike demanding establishment of a junior college and change of principal of the high school. From 11th December 1974 to 22nd December 1974, some teachers were on a relay hunger-strike protesting against transfer of teachers from primary school to high school and vice versa.

On 29th April 1974, some students and political workers attempted to organise a "Bidar Bundh" and took out a procession asking for establishment of a spinning mill at Bidar and opening of canteens for students for providing eatables, etc., at concessional rates. On 23rd November 1974, some members of the Scheduled Castes held a demonstration to press their demand for provision of a plot near Telephone Exchange, Bidar. On 25th October 1974, a religious association of Humnabad took out a procession demanding permission to install a statue of a late leader on the National Highway No.9 in front of the inspection bungalow at Humnabad. On 3rd June 1974, some youths held a demonstration at Aurad urging for establishment of a spinning mill and teaching of Kannada language in each

and every school of the district. On 2nd January 1975, workers of some political parties and students attempted to organise a “Bidar Bundh” to protest against an alleged misbehaviour of some Government official. From 1st May 1975 to 4th May 1975, a relay hunger-strike was organised by a political party demanding to stop recovery of seed loans from small farmers. On 9th January 1975, a “Bidar Bandh” was organised by the Border Action Committee consisting of several political parties as the protest in connection with an Inter-State border dispute.

In 1982, there were two instances of murder due to the dispute regarding Ambedkar Statue. In 1988, there were few riots between two communities in 1993, communal riots were there in view of Babri Masjid. Demolition In 1996, there were few disturbances claiming to name Gulbarga University as Basaveshwara University. Few disturbances were reported in 1999 and 2001 Bidar Bandh and other common disturbances. 5 disturbances in 2002; 5 disturbances in 2003; 4 disturbances in 2006; 4 disturbances in 2007; 7 disturbances in 2008; 13 disturbances in 2009; 12 disturbances in 2010; 17 disturbances in 2011; 4 disturbances in 2012. Thus there were not very serious instances of law and order in the district during the last decade.

An attempt has been made here to narrate the Crime Picture on the State. The different offences under the Indian Penal Code have been given in the following table.

Table 10.1 Details of Offences of the year 1973-1975

Sl.No	Offences	Year		
	Natures of crimes	1973	1974	1975
1	Offences against State, public tranquillity safety and justice	197	148	200
2.	Serious offences against persons	244	273	321
3.	Serious offences against persons and property	308	352	303
4.	Minor offences against persons	63	61	102
5.	Minor offences against property	502	594	534
6.	Other offences not specified above	1,745	1,191	10
	Total	3,031	2,619	1,470

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2000	80	203	43	792	93	219
2001	104	168	70	889	120	240
2002	100	260	50	767	87	201
2003	106	206	71	603	84	238
2004	109	207	66	600	64	266
2005	86	166	48	628	62	330
2006	103	133	82	629	89	395
2007	134	192	78	734	119	304
2008	229	173	72	477	68	265
2009	179	207	66	599	70	279
2010	103	207	60	606	105	263
2011	118	230	83	521	118	279
2012	70	60	58	311	52	199

Note:

1. Offences against State, public tranquillity safety and justice;
2. Serious offences against persons;
3. Serious offences against persons and property;
4. Minor offences against persons;
5. Minor offences against property;
6. Other offences not specified.

A system of identification of the accused by means of finger prints was introduced in 1898. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial series, Hyderabad State, published in 1909 has recorded that the then district of Bidar had 27 police stations and the police force in the district consisted of 446 constables, 75 subordinate officers and 52 mounted police under 7 inspectors and there was also a small police force called Rakhwali.

The history of police administration in respect of Bidar district may be broadly divided into two district periods, the period prior to 1948 and that subsequent to it. Under the Nizam’s rule, Gulbarga was the divisional headquarters comprising the four districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Osmanabad. There were two separate police forces functioning, i.e., the Diwani Police and the Jagir Police. The Diwani Police force was of the Nizam’s Government, while the Jagir Police force was of the Individual Jagirdar Chiefs who had been allowed to maintain their own police establishments to administer law and order in their respective areas. The Jagir Police force was not properly organised and was more or less irregular. The Diwani Police in the old Bidar district had two sub-divisions, one at Bidar and the other

at Udgir (now in Maharashtra), while there were Jagir Police units at Aurad, Kamalnagar, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Devni, Chitguppa, Janawada and the like places. After the accession of the Hyderabad State to the Indian Union in 1948, the Jagirs were abolished and their entire police administration was taken over by the Diwani Police. On 1st November 1956, when the Hyderabad State was trifurcated most of the Kannada speaking areas of that State were integrated with the new Mysore State. Uniformity in the police administration through the new State was brought about by the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) which came into force with effect from 2nd April 1965. The functions, powers and administrative set-up of the police force are now governed by the Act.

The Number of grave offences committed in the district in the years from 2000 to 2012

Table 10. 2 Details of Grave Offences in the district

Year	Murder	Robbery	Dacoity	Theft	Other Theft	Rape
2000	43	8	30	151	74	0
2001	42	10	30	137	102	0
2002	39	11	24	260	153	0
2003	37	9	30	272	118	0
2004	38	10	18	183	134	0
2005	39	5	12	173	81	0
2006	38	6	18	225	131	2
2007	36	51	21	212	104	2
2008	26	5	21	192	118	1
2009	22	5	24	184	85	0
2010	41	5	13	161	76	0
2011	55	0	8	170	86	0
2012	28	2	17	115	75	0

The number of murders, Dacoity have been on the decreasing trend except in 2010. There were no cases reported regarding rape except 2 cases in 2006 and 2007 and one in 2008, in the last decade. The following table given the details of the motive for murder between in the last decade.

Table 10. 3 Details of Motive for murder for the year 2000 to 2012

Year	Property for gain	Disputes	Sudden Causes	Sexual provocation	Total
2000	1	2	9	8	17
2001	2	2	17	5	21
2002	2	2	10	4	16
2003	1	3	10	4	17
2004	3	2	12	4	16
2005	5	0	13	5	18
2006	2	0	10	8	12
2007	1	0	13	4	17
2008	3	2	9	6	10
2009	4	0	8	3	9
2010	3	2	14	4	15
2011	9	1	17	7	18
2012	8	0	6	6	13
Total	44	16	148	18	199

Table 10.4 Details of Unnatural deaths for the year 1971 - 1975 and 2000 to 2011

Year	Suicide	Drowning	Snake shock	Electric shock	Lightning	Vehicle accident	Fall from height	Burns	Other cases
1971	71	78	38	6	2	20	-	11	4
1972	74	85	27	4	1	13	13	24	31
1973	81	86	15	11	-	14	8	8	46
1974	83	79	8	-	1	23	3	-	38
1975	44	167	26	9	6	22	5	8	98
2000	136	60	24	5	4	11	0	51	105
2001	142	44	16	5	1	6	0	44	115
2002	125	55	12	5	4	9	0	46	100

2003	154	64	21	6	4	8	1	37	118
2004	144	60	38	8	6	4	1	37	108
2005	150	58	29	8	4	7	2	38	116
2006	170	48	35	8	2	3	3	35	133
2007	167	61	52	9	10	9	1	40	138
2008	193	47	42	13	6	3	3	42	143
2009	185	72	42	15	10	11	1	50	147
2010	208	57	55	12	16	10	0	41	131
2011	191	60	40	10	14	18	0	73	124

Table 10.5 Details of the number of cases put up for trail in respect of motor vehicle accidents in the district

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries	Two Wheelers	Maxi Cab jeep Taxi	Auto	Other Vehicles
1971	2	13	1	14	4	-	2
1972	2	13	2	9	11	-	3
1973	8	11	13	6	10	-	30
1974	4	6	20	8	5	-	31
1975	5	19	31	21	6	-	14
2000	33	34	226	164	153	96	199
2001	27	55	215	197	329	179	107
2002	35	51	216	247	241	181	134
2003	34	51	204	192	114	117	106
2004	46	54	195	278	129	129	164
2005	49	58	155	280	107	160	152
2006	44	43	230	261	108	134	110
2007	42	58	218	306	92	160	153
2008	50	43	201	265	107	133	118
2009	88	60	241	400	112	144	159

Table 10.6 Details of the murder of cases put-up for trail in respect of offence under the Motor vehicle Act in the district

Year	Ever speeding	Violation of traffic signals	Defective vehicle	Without Vehicle Permit	Without DL	Taking Passengers without license	Non Payment of Tax	Ordinary	Others
1971	59	-	210	27	8	-	2	124	1060
1972	59	-	346	7	5	-	-	123	1148
1973	34	-	215	9	3	-	10	89	314
1974	-	4	205	16	38	-	2	160	597
1975	24	-	286	8	32	-	1	108	570
2000	636	383	61	523	271	281	62	3355	2190
2001	714	391	78	555	324	191	104	2364	3949
2002	758	587	56	465	331	147	88	2838	3931
2003	616	431	42	441	292	138	77	3225	4288
2004	811	770	77	631	350	185	111	2745	3951
2005	959	758	56	587	287	186	101	2813	4876
2006	937	1423	77	937	295	237	51	3871	7602
2007	1490	1242	42	948	270	464	58	4753	11183
2008	2029	2391	45	966	334	1383	78	4857	14938
2009	2558	3589	68	1113	326	522	83	4201	18809
2010	2377	3840	112	1672	370	405	92	3755	21800
2011	3047	10743	110	2423	433	302	82	5524	19657
2012	3130	3012	92	1578	255	173	43	4938	16238

Table 10.7 Details of persons died and injured in accident including road accidents

Year	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1971	24	42
1972	86	99
1973	14	55
1974	23	57
1975	26	96
2000	124	1089
2001	124	932
2002	147	923
2003	131	961
2004	150	1067
2005	124	1095
2006	138	1177
2007	169	1223
2008	184	1117

2009	188	1496
2010	229	1514
2011	256	1622

Table 10. 8 Details of the Number of Cognizable offences occurred between 2000-2012 in the district

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2000	80	203	43	792	93	219
2001	104	168	70	889	120	240
2002	100	260	50	767	87	201
2003	106	206	71	603	84	238
2004	109	207	66	600	64	266
2005	86	166	48	628	62	330
2006	103	133	82	629	80	395
2007	134	192	78	734	119	304
2008	229	173	72	477	68	265
2009	179	207	66	599	70	279
2010	103	207	60	606	105	263
2011	118	230	83	521	118	279
2012	70	60	58	311	52	199

Note: 1. Offences against State, Public tranquility Safety and Justice; 2. Serious offences against persons; 3. Serious offences against persons and property; 4. Minor offences against persons; 5. Minor offences against property; 6. Other offences not specified.

Table 10. 9 Details of the total value of the properties lost and recovered after investigations during the year 1966-1975 and 2000-2012

(Amount in Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Value of Properties post	Recovered	Percentage of Recovery
1966	1.48	0.60	39.9
1972	2.99	0.55	18.5
1973	4.70	0.86	19
1974	4.92	1.95	39
1975	5.54	1.32	24
2000	79,66,998	22,49,994	28.24
2001	1,38,95,757	78,53,592	56.51
2002	59,40,225	21,32,657	35.90
2003	66,85,656	47,60,466	71.20
2004	57,37,922	25,53,950	44.51
2005	46,70,689	23,11,077	49.48
2006	63,61,180	24,45,017	38.43

2007	1,30,19,405	28,91,082	22.20
2008	72,22,670	30,77,188	42.60
2009	1,91,65,008	57,46,430	29.98
2010	2,10,07,521	40,02,290	19.05
2011	3,73,60,432	1,88,62,536	50.48
2012	1,24,67,824	26,29,684	21.09

Table 10. 10 The number of prosecuted cases separated; No. of cases, the offenses proved in the district

Year	Cases Reported	No. of Cases enquired	No of Cases proved
2000	4,194	3,280	1,750
2001	5,021	4,168	2,313
2002	4,644	3,986	1,971
2003	4,140	3,605	1,774
2004	4,153	3,542	1,780
2005	4,114	3,440	1,746
2006	4,799	3,662	1,926
2007	4,596	3,820	2,221
2008	4,872	4,413	1,965
2009	4,923	3,412	2,158
2010	4,651	3,736	1,722
2011	4,282	3,338	1,565
2012	2,967	2,187	942

Table 10. 11 Details of the number of cases prosecuted by the police during the years 2000 to 2012

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
2000	1,453	1,019	477	343	70.13	156
2001	1,626	1,155	522	295	71.03	199
2002	1,578	1,149	546	308	72.81	164
2003	1,333	1,149	465	244	86.19	204
2004	1,532	1,228	507	299	80.15	192
2005	1,446	800	470	283	55.32	158
2006	1,322	627	406	239	47.42	174
2007	1,706	857	585	372	50.23	210
2008	1,617	851	610	294	52.62	256
2009	1,635	928	580	270	56.75	280
2010	1,429	750	502	202	52.48	360
2011	1,029	522	315	83	50.72	472
2012	681	259	171	65	38.03	389

Note:

1. No. of cases decided by the court; 2. No. of cases where offences are proved; 3. No. of cases acquitted or discharged; 4. No. of cases compounded; 5. Percentage of cases proved; 6. No. of cases released on bail.

In Bidar district, the law and order situation is to some extent peaceful and there were not communal riots. Brief history of the police department is given here:

The police department was formed in the new state in 1956; The Police stations in the district are : 1) Bidar Town, 2) Bidar New town, 3) Bidar Market, 4) Gandhi Ganj, 5) Bidar Rural, 6) Bagadal, 7) Janawada, 8) Bidar Traffic, 9) Humnabad, 10) Humnabad Traffic, 11) Hallikhed (B) 12) Chitguppa, 13) Manyekhell 14) Bemalkheda 15) Basavakalyan Town 16) Basavakalyana Rural 17) Hulsoor 18) Basavakalyan Traffic 19) Manthala 20) Mudubi 21) Bhalki Town 22) Bhalki Rural 23) Dhannur 24) Khataka Chincholi 25) Aurad (B) 26) Santapur 27) Chinthaki 28) Hokrana 29) Kamlnagar 30) Kushanoor.

There are 27 police stations, 3 Traffic Stations and out of which two were under Police Inspector cadre and 28 under police sub-inspector cadre. There are three police subdivisions. Bidar sub-division-Humnabad and Basavakalyan Taluks-Humnabad circle, Chitguppa Circle are two circles. There are two circle offices in Basavakalyan Taluk-they are Basavakalyan Circle and Manthala circle.

Bhalki sub division – Bhalki and Aurad (b) Taluks.

There are 3 sub divisions, 10 circle offices, 27 police stations, 3 Traffic Police Stations and 4 sub police Stations in this sub division. In addition, there are District Armed Reserve Police with one DSP, two RPI, 5 RSI and 10 ARSI, 46 AHC and 235 APC. District Police superintendent is the head of the police department in the district.

There are 4 police out posts in the following places.

1) Munnalli Police out post; 2) Rajeshwar; 3) Mehakar; 4) Nillur

In order to collect intelligence during the visits of president of India, vice-president, Prime Minister, Home minister, Governor, Chief Minister and other VIP'S there are ASI, 5 CHE, 10 CPC. There is one Remand Home

in the district where in Juvenile delinquents are taken care. There are no village Defense Parties, There were 98 vehicles under the department and in 2012 vehicles number increased to 237.

Dog Squad : The dog squad was established in 1994 and as on 2012, there are 3 dogs-2 for investigating crimes and one for investigating bombs and other related matters. There are other divisions in the police department. They are 1) District Crime Record Bureau; 2) District special Branch; and 3) District forensic Branch.

Police Welfare

Police welfare has been given importance since 1964. A police Kalyana Mantapa was built in 1964 by Policemen themselves with the co-operation of civilians. There was a police welfare centre in Bidar in 1975, which was providing training in tailoring to the needy female members of policemen's families. A Co-operative Consumer's Society was there in Bidar. The essential commodities like food grains were made available at reasonable prices to the police men. A vegetable garden was maintained at the police Head Quarters, the vegetables grown have been sold at reasonable prices and the proceeds were credited to the police benevolent fund. A police canteen was also run at Police Head Quarters on no profit – no loss basis for the benefit of police personnel. A Police Health Centre was also functioning for the benefit of police personnel and their family. A police primary school was housed in Kalyana Mantapa having classes from std 1 to std 5 teaching in Kannada and Urdu Children of Police Personnel were given training in sports activities in Parade grounds. A Police Officer's Club was also there in Bidar, providing lodging facilities to police officer's visiting Bidar.

The erstwhile Hyderabad Government established a Police Recruiting school at Bidar in 1950. The recruits to police department were given training here before posting them for duty. In 1964, this school was shifted to Channapattana in Bangalore District. Presently children of police personnel are given financial aid who are studying in 10th std and up to post graduation. From the Police welfare fund, the family of the deceased police personnel are given Rs. 5,000 for the funeral expenses, and Rs. 10,000 is being given for Emergency Medical Expenses. A sum of Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 is being recovered from Police Personnel's salary towards the police welfare fund. At present, the Co-operative Society is not functioning.

List of Superintendent of Police served in Bidar District is given here

1.	A.T. Krishna Swamy IPS	10-07-1956	16-06-1957
2.	N.P. Ghanti IPS	16-06-1957	21-08-1958
3.	R. MadhavaRao IPS	10-06-1958	13-04-1959
4.	B. RathanakarRai IPS	13-04-1959	29-05-1961
5.	P.G. Harlankar IPS	29-05-1961	20-12-1961
6.	B.N. Puttaswamy I.P.S.	05-01-1962	23-04-1962
7.	R.N. Srinivasan IPS	23-04-1962	23-06-1962
8.	Joginder Sing IPS	23-04-1965	20-03-1968
9.	P.S. Uppund IPS	23-03-1968	07-04-1969
10.	P. Kodandaramaiah IPS	07-04-1969	22-08-1972
11.	S.K. Banarjee	22-08-1972	08-12-1973
12.	B.N.P. Alabuquerque IPS	08-12-1973	13-12-1974
13.	R.P. Gadigavanliya IPS	27-12-1974	25-08-1977
14.	P. Ramarao IPS	25-08-1977	31-03-1980
15.	Vijayasasanur IPS	31-03-1980	21-05-1980
16.	D.V. Guruprasad	16-06-1980	25-04-1981
17.	B.R. Shetty IPS	25-04-1981	08-12-1983
18.	M.K. Srivasthav IPS	08-12-1983	28-04-1986
19.	M. Lakshman IPS	23-04-1986	10-05-1987
20.	Dr. B.E. Umapathy IPS	10-05-1987	28-09-1988
21.	M.K. Srivasthav IPS	29-09-1988	28-05-1990
22.	H.N. S. Rao IPS	28-05-1990	03-06-1992
23.	Alok Mohan IPS	03-06-1992	02-05-1993
24.	Upendra S. Bhaghel IPS	02-05-1993	04-02-1994
25.	P.K. Garg IPS	30-03-1994	04-05-1995
26.	Sanjay Vir Singh IPS	04-05-1995	27-05-1998
27.	Dr. R.P. Sharma IPS	27-05-1998	14-06-2000
28.	B.K. Singh IPS	14-06-2000	25-07-2003
29.	Amrit Paul IPS	27-07-2003	08-11-2004
30.	Umesh Kumar IPS	08-11-2004	28-08-2005
31.	K.L. Sudheer IPS	29-08-2005	26-06-2006
32.	D. Roopa IPS	26-06-2006	04-02-2007
33.	Ravi S IPS	05-02-2007	09-10-2007
34.	Dr. A.S. Rao IPS	09-10-2007	01-03-2009
35.	N. Satish Kumar IPS	11-03-2009	16-11-2012
36.	Dr. K. Thyagarajan IPS	19-11-2012	01-01-2014
37.	C.H. Sudheerkumar Reddy IPS	01-01-2014	01-01-2016
38.	PrakashNikam IPS	01-01-2016	09-08-2017
39.	D.Devaraj IPS	09-08-2017	

List of the Staff Position of SP Office (Civil)

Sl. No	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength			Vacancy
			Men	Women	Total	
1.	S.P	01	01	0	01	0
2.	Add, I S.P	01	01	0	01	0
3.	D.S.P	03	03	0	03	0
4.	P.I /C.P.I	17	16	01	17	0
5.	PSI	54	28	02	30	24
6.	ASI	149	123	09	132	17
7.	HC	454	399	20	419	35
8.	PC	922	622	115	737	185
Total		1601	1193	147	1340	261

D.A.R.

Sl. No	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
1.	D.S.P	1	0	1
2.	R.P.I	2	1	1
3.	R.S.I	6	0	6
4.	A.R.S.I	38	36	2
5.	A.H.C	95	91	4
6.	A.P.C	196	155	41
Total		338	283	55

Wireless Unit

Sl. No	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
1.	P.I (W)	01	01	00
2.	P.S.I (W)	04	04	00
3.	A.S.I (W)	08	08	00
4.	HC (W)	10	05	05
5.	PC (W)	09	09	00
Total		32	27	5

F.P.B Unit

Sl. No	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength			Vacancy
			Men	Women	Total	
1.	P.I	1	0	0	0	1
2.	P.S.I	1	0	0	0	1
3.	P.C	2	1	0	1	1
Total		4	1	0	1	3

Ministerial Staff

Sl. No	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength			Vacancy
			Men	Women	Total	
1.	AAO	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Sec. Superintendent	3	1	2	3	0
3.	FDA	8	6	2	8	0
4.	SDA	13	10	3	13	0
5.	Typist	3	2	1	3	0
6.	Steno	2	2	0	2	0
7.	Daiayat	4	0	4	4	0
8.	Full Time Sweeper	10	3	7	10	0
9.	Cook	1	1	0	1	0
10.	Scavenger	1	0	0	0	1
Total		46	25	19	44	2

Police Health Center

Sl. No	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength			Vacancy
			Men	Women	Total	
1.	Medical Officer	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Pharmacist	1	1	0	1	0
3.	A.N.M. (dayi)	1	1	0	1	0
4.	Dalayats	2	1	1	2	0
Total		5	3	1	4	1

Sl.No	Police Department Assistant Commissioner's office/Circle office/Station Names
1	Assistant Commissioner Office, Bidar
2	Bidar Circle Office
3	Bidar Market Circle Office
4	Bidar Village Circle Office
5	Bidar City Police Station
6	Bidar Newcity Police Station
7	Bidar Market Police Station
8	Bidar Gandhi Ganja Police Station
9	Bidar Village Police Station
10	Janawada Police Station
11	Bagadal Police Station
12	Mannali Police Station
13	Bidar Traffic Police Station
14	Bidar Women Police Station
15	District Crime Division Special Station

16	Humnabad Assistant Commissioner Office
17	Humnabad Circle Office
18	Chitguppa Circle Office
19	Basavakalyan Circle Office
20	Manthala Circle Office
21	Humnabad Police Station
22	Hallikhed(B) Police Station
23	Humnabad Traffic Police Station
24	Chitguppa Police Station
25	Mannayekhelli Police Station
26	Bemalakheda Police Station
27	Basavakalyan City Police Station
28	Basavakalyan Traffic Station
29	Hulsoor Police Station
30	Basavakalyan Village Station
31	Manthala Police Station
32	Mudubi Police Station
33	Bhalki Assistant Commissioner Office
34	Bhalki Village Circle Office
35	Aurad(B) Circle Office
36	Kamalnagar Circle Office
37	Bhalki Village Police Station
38	Khataka Chinchooli Police Station
39	Dhannuru Police Station
40	Bhalki City Police Station
41	Aurad (B) Police Station
42	Hokrana Police Station
43	Santhapooru Police Station
44	Chintaki Police Station
45	Kamalnagar Police Station
46	Kushanoor Police Station
47	Mehakar Police Station
48	D.C.R.B Unit, Bidar
49	D.S.B Unit, Bidar
50	D.C.I.B Unit, Bidar
51	D.S.A Unit, Bidar

Home Guards

The Home Guards organization imparts training with a view to instilling discipline and a sense of service in its members who are from different walks of life. They are trained in physical education, drill with arms, use of weapons, civil defense, fire-fighting, first aid, flood rescue work, traffic control, security duty, and leadership in such works. The Home Guards of the district assist law and order authorities in maintaining peace and order on occasions like General Elections, Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations, festivals, etc. They have helped in extinguishing fire and saving lives and properties and rendered service in traffic control during the strike of the railway workers, in verification of ration cards, etc., There is a Commandant of Home Guards at Bidar, who is assisted by an Instructor, two Assistant Instructors and office staff. The expenditure on the Home Guards Organisation in the district during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was Rs. 60,908 and Rs. 63,562 respectively.

A Home Guards Unit was started at Bidar on 1st September 1963 and by 1975, the district had six units, of which five were in taluk headquarters and the sixth one at Kamalnagar. The enrolment in the units is voluntary.

Table 10.12 Details of Home Guard units in the district as in 1975

Sl.No.	Unit at	Date of Establishment	Home Guards trained
1	Bidar	1-09-1963	174
2	Humnabad	1-11-1967	100
3	Aurad	1-11-1968	59
4	Basavakalyan	1-12-1969	42
5	Bhalki	1-04-1970	100
6	Kamalnagar	1-02-1972	100
Total			575

Table 10.13 List of recipients of Police medals in the district

Year	Recipients name	Medal
2005	Subhash	CHC
2006	SV Avante	PI (Wireless)
2007	Chandrappa	CHC
	Ashoka	CPC
2008	Chandrashekara	CHC
2009	Ashoka	CPC
2010	MH Sathish	CPI

2011	MN Patil	PI
	Chandrashekar	CHC
2012	MarturkarAd.Sp	Presidents Medal
	VM JyothiDy SP	

Police Patels

Each village or a group of villages has a Police Patel. He has to collect information about suspicious strangers and convey the same to the police. He has to give information to the police about any offence committed in his jurisdiction and is required to assist the police generally in preventing and detecting of crimes.

Village defense parties: The village defense parties are constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Village Defense Party Act, 1964, and the Rules made there under, They were begun to be formed in Bidar district from the year 1967 and by 1975, 267 villages had such defense parties. The average number of members in each village defense party formed in the district is 30. The important purposes and functions of these bodies are (1) aiding the police in matters of internal security, watch and ward, patrolling and guarding, preventions of crimes, protection of persons and properties and maintenance of public order in the village, (2) assisting as an emergency labour force, the armed force and other agencies responsible for the maintenance of communications and essential services and (3) conveying timely information to the proper authorities about local events and occurrences of significance and about movements of any suspicious characters.

The jurisdiction of the Railway Police in Bidar district lies between Metalkunte railway station and Kamalnagar railway station. In addition to a railway police station at Bidar, there is a railway police outpost at Bhalki. The Railway Police force in Bidar district is headed by a Railway Police Sub-Inspector who is assisted by a Railway Assistant Police Sub-Inspector, Railway Police Head Constables and Railway Police Constables. The Railway Police Sub-Inspector at Bidar is responsible to the Railway Police Inspector whose headquarters is at Raichur.

Rifle Training to Civilians: This training centre is in Bidar (DAK). Type of training—Armourer. From 2000-2012, the personnel trained are 90

in 2002, 152 in 2008, 19 in 2004; 131 in 2005; 48 in 2008; 36 in 2009 and 33 in 2012.

The Finger Print Bureau is in existence since 1995. This is under the control of Superintendent of Police, Finger Print Bureau, Bangalore. This Centre obtains the Finger Print in the incidences of theft, Riot, murder etc. and verifies with the finger prints of arrested persons and other related jobs.

Table 10. 14 Details of the no. of incidences and other details in the district

Year	Total Cases	No of arrested persons whose finger prints verified	Cases detected
2000	105	314	6
2001	70	244	1
2002	95	238	1
2003	65	227	0
2004	49	201	1
2005	32	191	3
2006	26	130	1
2007	49	215	2
2008	40	436	2
2009	35	225	2
2010	28	346	2
2011	31	121	1
2012	24	77	1

The suppression of traffic on Women and Girls Act, 1955 is in force in the district. The Superintendent of police and DYSP are dealing with these types of cases.

Table 10. 15 Details of the cases under the Act in the district

Year	Cases decided in courts	Cases proved	Cases acquitted	Percentage of proved cases
2000	9	9	-	100%
2001	6	6	-	100%
2002	8	7	1	99%
2003	9	8	1	99%
2004	-	-	-	-
2005	3	2	1	99%
2006	3	3	-	100%

2007	1	-	1	-
2008	5	3	2	80%
2009	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	1	-
2011	1	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-

Table 10. 16 The details of Police Stations in the district.

Name of Sub districts	Taluks in the sub division	Police Stations	Police out Post
Bhalki	Bhalki		
Aurad	Bhalki Town		
Bhalki Rural			
Khatak			
Chincholi			
Dhannor	Nittor (B)		
	Aurad	Aurad	
Santapur			
Chinthaki			
Hokrana			
Kushnrara			
Kamalnagar			
Bidar	Bidar	Bidar Town	
New Town			
Market			
Gandhi Ganj			
Rural			
Bagadal			
Janawada			
Traffic	Mannalli		
Humnabad	Humnabad		
Taluk	Humnabad		
Humnabad Traffic			
Hallikhed (B)			
Chitguppa			
Manna Khelli			
Bemalkheda			
	Basavakalyan	Basavakalyan Town	
Basavakalyan Traffic			
Hulsoor			
Mathala			

Basavakalyan Rural			
Madabi	Mehakar		

The Karnataka Restriction of Habitual offenders Act 1962 is in force in the district. The Prohibition Act and Rules was effective in the district from 1959. The Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961 was introduced in 1962 and lifted in 1968.

Table 10. 17 Details of cases under the Act in the district

Year	Satta	Other gambling	Illicit distillation	Smuggling	Other
1964	NA	NA	421	149	90
1965	NA	NA	360	37	158
1966	NA	NA	83	98	545
1967	NA	NA	61	87	521
1968					
Up to only	NA	NA	47	19	198
2000	8	153	21	22	14
2001	25	186	25	19	8
2002	20	170	15	7	7
2003	14	151	12	8	8
2004	18	158	18	7	7
2005	27	169	25	15	10
2006	18	266	15	8	8
2007	14	178	39	12	25
2008	15	226	66	16	41
2009	15	196	68	13	39
2010	10	152	43	15	20
2011	9	166	25	8	25
2012	6	115	5	5	8

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning in the district.

Table 10. 18 Details of the cases under the cell in the district

Year	No. of cases reported under the Atrocities	No. of cases disposed off
2000	19	13
2001	35	24
2002	18	18
2003	25	25
2004	23	20
2005	29	27
2006	22	19

2007	29	27
2008	26	25
2009	23	18
2010	21	21
2011	16	14
2012	13	15

The total expenditure of Police deportation in the district during the last decade is detailed below (Rs. In lakhs)

Table 10. 19 Details of Expenditure on Vehicles

Year	Expenditure(Rs.in lakhs)
2000	37.5
2001	45.1
2002	46.0
2003	51.6
2004	73.7
2005	85.4
2006	88.8
2007	85.7
2008	108.1
2009	96.4
2010	121.6
2011	133

Fire Force

The fire Brigade is functioning in the district. The fire station was established in 1981 in Bidar, in Humnabad in 1993, in Bhalki in 2003 and in Aurad in 2003. There is no fire training centre in Bidar. Fireman and drivers are trained in Mundkur and in Bangalore. Totally there are 105 trained staff members in the district. Firemen's welfare fund is in Bidar district. The Fire personnel exhibit the mock opinions every month and give declines on fire safety to the students and public. The following are the personnel in the District fire office in the district.

Fire officer – one for each station-5; Asst. Fire officer one for each station – 3 Firemen (Main) – 7; Drivers – 20, Mechanic-4 (All Posts Vacant); Fire personnel -84.

Information of Posts

Sl. No	Designation	Sanctioned Post	No. of Current Posts	No of Vacancy Posts
1.	District Fire Extinguishing Officer.	01	01	00
2.	Fire Station Officer	05	02	03
	Assistant Fire Station Officer	05	05	00
3.	Chief Fire Officer	22	22	00
4.	Fire Engine Drivers	25	25	00
5.	Technical Drivers	04	00	04
6.	Fire Fighters	92	66	26
7.	Sweeper	01	01	00

Table 10. 20: Details of Fire accidents in the district.

Year	Human beings		Animals	
	Affected	Saved	Affected	Saved
2000	05	05	01	05
2001	01	01	0	0
2002	01	01	33	06
2003	00	05	06	01
2004	01	01	00	01
2005	02	02	01	03
2006	06	02	00	03
2007	03	01	01	01
2008	04	04	01	00
2009	01	03	00	504
2010	02	04	02	05
2011	01	06	03	03
2012	27	05	00	21
Total	27	40	48	553

Information of Bidar district saving calls

Year	Station Name	Total calls	Human Affected	Human Saved	Animal Affected	Animals Saved	Remarks
2015	Bidar	19	03	03	0	11	
2016	Bidar	23	01	14	01	10	
2017	Bidar	19	06	02	0	09	
2015	Humnabad	05	01	02	0	02	
2016	Humnabad	11	24	02	0	05	
2017	Humnabad	01	01	0	0	0	
2015	Bhalki	06	03	01	0	03	
2016	Bhalki	08	03	05	0	10	
2017	Bhalki	06	06	0	0	10	

2015	Basavakalyan	09	07	0	0	03	
2016	Basavakalyan	12	05	02	0	03	
2017	Basavakalyan	06	05	02	0	0	
2015	Aurad	05	02	0	0	04	
2016	Aurad	05	03	0	0	01	
2017	Aurad	03	02	0	0	0	
2015	Chitguppa	01	0	0	0	01	
2016	Chitguppa	04	01	01	0	02	
2017	Chitguppa	01	01	0	0	0	
Abstract							
2015	District	45	16	6	0	24	
2016	District	63	17	24	1	31	
2017	District	36	21	4	0	19	

In order to encourage the fire personnel, awards have been given to them, details are given here.

- 1) Chief Minister Gold Medal – Sri Gulam Hider; Sri Mohiyuddin; Sri Sharanappa Biradar; Sri Prabhakar; Sri Lakshmana; Sri Bhim Rao; Sri Shami Miya; Sri Shiva Murthy; Sri Sidrama; Sri Babu
- 2) Chief Ministers Bronze Medal - Sri Shivaraj; Sri Chandrakanth; Sri Bandappa
- 3) Chief Minister Silver Medal – Sri Amritha

There are five fire extinguishing services in the district-in Bidar, Humnabad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan and Aurad. The Number of Cases reported, the value of the Property affected by fire, value of the property destroyed and the value of the property saved has been given in the following table.

Table 10. 21 Details of Fire accidents, value of the property destroyed and saved in the district.

Name of Fire Station	No of Cases reported	Value of the property	Value of property destroyed	Value of property saved
2000				
Bidar	159	1,42,48,300	49,07,100	93,41,200
Bhalki	59	3,57,59,000	26,60,000	91,59,000
Humnabad	92	41,86,500	17,49,200	24,37,300
Basavakalyan	0	0	0	0
Aurad	0	0	0	0
Total	310	5,41,93,800	3,32,56,300	2,09,37,500

2001				
Bidar	132	4,95,34,000	16,30,200	1,22,79,800
Bhalki	48	3,38,44,000	17,19,000	26,20,000
Humnabad	58	50,89,200	10,63,300	20,05,700
Basavakalyan	0	0	0	0
Aurad	0	0	0	0
Total	238	8,84,67,200	44,12,500	1,69,05,500
2002				
Bidar	104	13,91,000	16,30,200	1,22,79,800
Bhalki	34	43,39,000	17,19,000	26,20,000
Humnabad	55	30,69,000	10,63,300	20,05,700
Basavakalyan	0	0	0	0
Aurad	0	0	0	0
Total	193	2,13,18,000	44,12,500	1,69,05,500
2003				
Bidar	124	9,08,32,500	31,09,400	8,77,23,100
Bhalki	69	59,13,000	12,85,100	46,27,900
Humnabad	93	67,90,600	19,06,500	48,84,100
Basavakalyan	8	9,15,000	81,700	8,33,300
Aurad	0	0	0	0
Total	294	10,44,51,100	63,82,700	9,80,68,400
2004				
Bidar	94	92,82,500	11,82,200	81,00,300
Bhalki	31	21,69,500	6,88,000	14,81,500
Humnabad	49	21,73,500	8,50,000	13,23,500
Basavakalyan	24	27,80,000	7,62,600	20,17,400
Aurad	21	12,35,500	5,67,500	6,68,000
Total	219	17,64,100	40,50,300	1,35,90,700
2005				
Bidar	98	91,75,000	26,85,600	64,89,400
Bhalki	25	26,41,000	4,79,000	21,62,000
Humnabad	75	44,21,500	18,91,200	25,30,300
Basavakalyan	28	30,20,000	5,38,500	24,81,500
Aurad	24	18,89,000	6,98,000	11,91,000
Total	250	2,11,46,500	62,92,300	1,48,54,200
2006				
Bidar	86	3,84,55,000	1,04,75,100	2,79,79,900
Bhalki	43	83,60,000	27,04,500	56,55,500
Humnabad	62	1,49,07,000	49,29,000	99,78,000
Basavakalyan	18	1,26,03,000	18,89,600	1,07,13,400
Aurad	28	56,33,000	10,35,000	45,98,000
Total	237	7,99,58,000	2,10,33,200	5,89,24,800

2007				
Bidar	196	3,94,55,000	1,04,75,100	2,79,79,900
Bhalki	83	83,60,000	27,04,500	56,55,500
Humnabad	98	1,49,07,000	49,29,000	99,78,000
Basavakalyan	48	1,26,03,000	18,89,600	10,71,34,000
Aurad	47	56,33,000	10,35,000	45,98,000
Total	472	7,99,58,000	2,10,33,200	5,89,24,800
2008				
Bidar	144	3,61,71,000	76,52,800	2,85,18,200
Bhalki	66	38,95,500	12,14,599	26,81,000
Humnabad	86	1,64,98,000	31,72,800	1,33,25,200
Basavakalyan	46	1,64,98,000	21,97,400	2,63,64,100
Aurad	63	2,85,61,500	19,10,400	39,23,000
Total	405	58,33,400	1,61,47,900	7,48,11,500
2009				
Bidar	144	3,93,72,000	53,91,145	1,48,31,300
Bhalki	49	86,66,000	24,86,000	31,72,600
Humnabad	79	90,41,000	20,48,000	2,00,66,500
Basavakalyan	41	1,38,13,500	17,35,600	67,48,400
Aurad	50	45,45,000	10,30,000	61,12,800
Total	363	7,54,37,500	1,26,90,745	5,09,31,600
2010				
Bidar	116	1,92,96,000	44,64,700	1,48,31,300
Bhalki	48	44,86,000	13,13,400	31,72,600
Humnabad	109	2,56,25,000	55,58,500	2,00,66,500
Basavakalyan	45	92,58,900	25,10,500	67,48,400
Aurad	61	74,63,000	13,50,200	61,12,800
Total	379	6,61,28,900	1,51,97,300	5,09,31,600
2011				
Bidar	152	4,18,05,000	1,03,94,050	3,14,10,950
Bhalki	86	1,10,31,500	36,61,730	73,69,770
Humnabad	133	2,91,48,000	46,96,500	2,44,51,500
Basavakalyan	61	6,92,46,000	48,57,500	6,43,88,500
Aurad	73	99,35,000	17,98,500	81,36,500
Total	505	16,11,65,500	2,54,08,280	13,57,57,220
2012				
Bidar	133	5,32,09,000	1,16,14,000	4,15,95,000
Bhalki	94	82,20,000	32,38,900	49,81,100
Humnabad	109	2,10,71,000	40,20,000	1,70,51,000
Basavakalyan	61	1,36,64,200	24,91,600	1,11,72,600
Aurad	51	69,60,000	14,51,000	55,09,000
Total	448	10,31,24,200	2,28,15,500	8,03,08,700

Information of Bidar district fire calls

Year	Station Name	Total calls	Emergency calls	Moderate calls	Light Calls	Fake Calls	Help line	Value of the property damaged/destroyed	Total loss	Protected property Value	Hu-man Af-fect-ed	Hu-man Saved	Animal Affect-ed	Ani-mals Saved
2015	Bidar	134	01	35	97	01	0	28,56,14,000	2,65,19,000	25,90,95,000	0	1	0	0
2016		130	05	42	82	01	0	19,99,75,000	5,81,92,000	14,17,83,000	2	0	0	2
2017		131	04	40	87	0	0	3,84,16,000	1,43,24,000	2,40,92,000	0	0	0	0
2015	Humnabad	59	01	15	40	02	01	1,08,78,000	48,02,500	60,87,500	1	2	0	2
2016		53	02	14	36	0	03	1,28,78,000	57,88,500	70,89,500	1	0	1	0
2017		50	01	04	40	01	04	1,03,25,000	64,13,000	49,12,000	1	0	0	0
2015	Bhalki	119	0	32	87	0	0	2,04,35,000	81,30,000	1,23,05,000	0	6	1	0
2016		101	0	19	81	0	01	1,50,00,000	56,72,000	93,28,000	1	0	0	0
2017		91	0	5	86	0	0	1,19,20,000	31,06,000	88,14,000	1	2	0	1
2015	Basa-vakalyan	73	0	16	56	0	01	1,47,45,000	41,80,000	1,05,65,000	0	1	20	0
2016		55	02	04	49	0	0	1,23,40,000	28,03,000	95,37,000	2	0	0	3
2017		52	0	10	42	0	0	1,54,30,000	35,45,500	1,18,84,500	0	0	0	0
2015	Aurad	50	0	03	47	0	0	57,30,000	19,11,000	38,19,000	0	0	0	0
2016		88	0	06	82	0	0	87,25,000	29,69,000	87,56,000	0	0	0	0
2017		80	0	02	78	0	0	58,20,000	19,36,000	38,84,000	0	0	0	0
2015	Chitagup-pa	47	0	11	36	0	0	1,31,00,000	42,57,000	88,42,000	0	0	0	0
2016		47	0	03	44	0	0	61,05,000	17,90,000	43,15,000	0	0	0	0
2017		50	01	05	43	0	01	73,90,000	30,60,000	43,30,000	0	0	0	0
Abstract														
2015	District	482	2	112	363	3	2	35,05,02,000	4,97,99,500	30,07,13,500	1	10	21	2
2016	District	476	9	88	374	1	4	25,50,23,000	7,72,14,500	18,08,08,500	6	0	1	5
2017	District	454	6	60	376	1	5	8,93,01,000	3,23,84,500	5,69,16,500	2	2	0	1

Information of Bidar district duty of stop station

Year	Station Name	Total calls	Free calls	Charged calls	Remarks
2015	Bidar	20	15	05	0
2016	Bidar	26	22	04	0
2017	Bidar	07	05	02	0
2015	Humnabad	0	0	0	0
2016	Humnabad	04	03	01	0
2017	Humnabad	04	02	02	0
2015	Bhalki	02	0	02	0
2016	Bhalki	02	02	0	0
2017	Bhalki	0	0	0	0
2015	Basavakalyan	03	03	0	0
2016	Basavakalyan	02	01	01	0
2017	Basavakalyan	01	0	01	0
2015	Aurad	0	0	0	0
2016	Aurad	02	02	0	0
2017	Aurad	0	0	0	0
2015	Chitguppa	0	0	0	0
2016	Chitguppa	0	0	0	0
2017	Chitguppa	0	0	0	0
Abstract					
2015	District	25	18	7	0
2016	District	36	30	6	0
2017	District	12	7	5	0

Information of Bidar district Lectures and Mock shows

Year	Station Name	Lecture	Mock display	Mock drill	Remarks
2015	Bidar	13	13	02	0
2016	Bidar	30	27	06	0
2017	Bidar	18	14	05	0
2015	Humnabad	05	05	0	0
2016	Humnabad	16	15	0	0
2017	Humnabad	14	12	0	0
2015	Bhalki	06	06	06	0
2016	Bhalki	21	21	13	0
2017	Bhalki	05	05	05	0
2015	Basavakalyan	03	03	0	0
2016	Basavakalyan	02	01	0	0
2017	Basavakalyan	01	0	01	0
2015	Aurad	05	09	0	0
2016	Aurad	15	15	0	0

2017	Aurad	03	05	0	0
2015	Chitguppa	02	02	0	0
2016	Chitguppa	06	06	0	0
2017	Chitguppa	05	05	0	0
Abstract					
2015	District	34	38	8	0
2016	District	90	85	20	0
2017	District	46	41	11	0

Vehicles details in Bidar district as on 30-06-2017

ANNEXURE - 1									
Sl. No.	Fire Station	Total Number of Vehicles							
		Water Tender (4500 ltrs)	Mini water tenders (4000 ltrs)	Water Lorry	Water Buzzer	Towing tender	Advance rescue Van	Medium rescue van	Quick re-sponse vehicle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bidar	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
2	Humnabad	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bhalki	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Basavakalyan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Aurad	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chitguppa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		11	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

Sl. No.		Jeep	Motor bike	Ambulance	Agni	Varuna	Portable pump	High pressure pump	Inflatable light	Generators
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Bidar	1	1	0	1	0	5	1	1	1
2	Humnabad	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
3	Bhalki	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
4	Basavakalyan	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
5	Aurad	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
6	Chitguppa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total		1	5	0	2	0	15	1	5	5

Department of prosecutions

Department of prosecutions is having its Headquarters at Bengaluru. There are Deputy Director of prosecutions in many of the districts. But in Bidar, there is no office of the Deputy Director of prosecutions. The following officers are functioning in the district in the department of prosecutions.

Govt. Public prosecutors-05; Sr. Asst. Public prosecutors -01; Law officer (lawyer grade - 01; Assistant Public prosecutors-10. These officials, along with supporting staff argue on behalf of the Government in criminal cases. The department of prosecutions will make efforts to collect evidence records in respect of the criminal cases, and thus examine whether the Police department has collected sufficient evidence and search.

This department is also entrusted with the task of supervising the civil petitions, in civil judges court and Civil Judge (lawyer grade) court and Magistrates Court. The department also 1) gives suggestions and instructions to the investigating officers of the Police department and other concerned officer in respect of investigating criminal cases. 2) to, consider the Judgments given in Magistrates Court and Sessions Court and to recommend for filing Revision petition in the district level, the Public Prosecutors and at the Taluk level Asst Public prosecutors, represent the Government for the criminal cases. After the Judgments is made, obtain the copy of judgment and provide opinions. Further, they send the records with opinions to the concerned divisional offices for further action.

Table 10.22 Details of Criminal Cases

year	No. of Cases disposed	No of Cases punished	No of Cases considered	No of cases recommended for appeal	No of cases recommended for revision petition	No of cases not recommended
2000	980	30	980	13	06	967
2001	864	34	864	16	-	848
2002	1062	28	1062	11	-	1051
2003	1029	57	1029	19	--	1010
2004	920	86	920	10	-	910
2005	1180	112	1180	15	-	1165
2006	1237	113	413	22	-	391
2007	1050	77	421	10	--	411
2008	1404	139	493	10	-	483
2009	1378	134	587	20	-	567
2010	1594	151	862	14	-	848
2011	1018	64	495	04	-	491
2012	895	49	472	06	-	466
Total	14,671	1074	9778	170	-	9608

Table 10. 23 Details of Civil Cases

Year	No. of Cases disposed	No. of judgement considered	No. of cases recommended for appeal	No. of cases not recommended
2000	22	22	04	22
2001	31	31	-	31
2002	45	45	-	45
2003	37	37	-	37
2004	48	48	-	48
2005	27	27	-	27
2006	28	28	-	28
2007	34	34	-	34
2008	27	27	-	27
2009	41	41	-	41
2010	37	37	-	37
2011	44	44	-	44
2012	23	23	-	23
Total	444	444	04	444

The law officer (senior) in the department of prosecutions, Kalaburgi Division, Kalaburgi is having the Jurisdiction of the following districts-Bidar, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Raichur and Koppal. The officers of this department are also the members of the Legal Aid Committee at the District and Taluk levels.

Consumer Court

District Consumer Court was established in the district in 1992.

Table 10. 24: Details of Cases of District Consumer court from 1992-2012.

Year	No. of cases to be disposed off	No. of cases reported during the year	Total	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases not disposed
1992	0	128	128	128	0
1993	128	120	248	120	0
1994	248	91	339	91	0
1995	339	152	491	152	0
1996	491	65	556	65	0

1997	556	53	609	53	0
1998	609	80	689	80	0
1999	689	76	765	76	0
2000	765	52	817	52	0
2001	817	71	888	71	0
2002	888	68	956	68	0
2003	956	150	1,106	150	0
2004	1,106	182	1,288	182	0
2005	1,288	152	1,440	152	0
2006	1,440	130	1,570	130	0
2007	1,570	189	1,759	189	0
2008	1,759	214	1,973	214	0
2009	1,973	210	2,183	210	0
2010	2,183	113	2,296	113	0
2011	2,296	93	2,389	89	04
2012	2,389	83	2,472	18	65

Jails and Judicial Lock-Ups

There are separate Lockups for male and female offenders in all the 30 police stations in the district. The origin of the present system of jail management in the district of Bidar may be from 1897, when the then Director-General of Prisons of the Hyderabad State, Mr. Hankin, organised district prisons, wherever needed and compiled a Jail Manual on which their day-to-day administration was to be carried on. Several reforms were introduced in the management of prisons during Mr. Hankin's regime.

District Jail

The District Jail, Bidar, was constructed in the year 1920. The area of this jail premises is 4,672 square metres. There is a big yard which covers six barracks for confining the prisoners. Under-trial prisoners, prisoners under jail punishments, new entrants, etc., are lodged separately. There is a separate arrangement for lodging female prisoners in the District Jail. Sick prisoners are lodged in a separate ward. The total accommodation of this jail is for 250 prisoners. Only 'C' class prisoners are lodged in this Jail, there being no provision for 'A' and 'B' class prisoners here. Death sentences are not carried out in this Jail. Such cases are transferred to the Central Jail at Gulbarga.

Facility for prisons An extent of about 1.13 hectares of land is set apart for growing vegetables by the prisoners who have to do gardening and other work. A prisoner's panchayat has been formed in the Jail to create a sense of reliance and responsibility among them. Facilities for indoor and outdoor games such as carom, volley-ball, kabaddi have been provided for inmates of the District jail to make them cheerful. Physical training classes are also held for convicts. They are encouraged to sing bhajans and lavis. Special diets are issued to inmates on occasions of festivals. Lectures and film shows are also arranged. Daily part-time adult education classes in Kannada, Hindi, etc., are conducted with the help of the Department of Public Instruction. The prisoners lodged in the Jail are permitted to have interviews with their kith and kin and to correspond with them. There is a small dispensary with a pharmacist attached to this prison. Prisoners with serious ailments are sent to the District Hospital for treatment. The inmates have complete freedom of worship and to practice their religion in their own way.

Administrative set-up Formerly, the District surgeon, Bidar, was the ex-officio Superintendent of the District Jail. Now, the Jail is managed by the departmental staff. A full time Superintendent is responsible in so far as the management of the jail is concerned to the Inspector General of Prisons in Karnataka, Bengaluru. He is assisted by one Chief Jailor, one Jailor, two head warders, 20 warders, one female warder and other officials. There is a board of visitors. The provisions of the Hyderabad Jail Manual are continued to be followed for the administration of this District Jail.

Judicial Lock-Ups Apart from the District Jail, which is at Bidar, there are three Judicial Lock-ups or Sub-Jails located at Humnabad, Aurad and Bhalki. At present (1976), the Sub-Jails at Aurad and Bhalki are not functioning. The prisoners are produced for trial before the courts at Aurad and Bhalki through police escorts and are sent back the same day to the District Jail, Bidar, where they are lodged. The average number of prisoners lodged in a year during the five years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 was 190 and 180 at Aurad and Bhalki respectively, The average expenditure incurred during those five years was Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,200 per year for Aurad and Bhalki Sub-Jails respectively.

Sub-Jail at Humnabad The Sub-Jail at Humnabad is located in the premises of the Court of the First Class Magistrate. Under-trial prisoners and convict's sentenced upto one month are confined in this Sub-Jail. The Revenue Sherestedar is its ex-officio Superintendent to whom a special pay of Rs. 20 per month is paid. Guard duties in this Sub-Jail are done by the local police. The average number of prisoners lodged in a year during the five years from 1970-71 to 1974-1975 was 137 and average expenditure incurred per annum was Rs. 1,100.

Administration of Justice

In 1863, there was a reorganisation of administrative units in the Nizam's dominion. Prior to 1866, the Bidar district had no separate judicial courts. The revenue officers had powers to dispense civil justice. Then separate city courts were established to entertain cases of a civil nature. In 1870, the powers to decide civil cases were taken away from all the revenue officers except the Tahsildars who, however, still retained civil powers as there were no civil courts in taluk head quarters. On the criminal side, the Talukdar and the Police Patels disposed of magisterial work. The Subedar of the Gulbarga Division was the highest judicial officer in the Division in addition to his revenue duties.

Separation of the judiciary from the executive was implemented in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in the year 1922 and the principles governing this reform were extended allover the State. The revenue officers, who were earlier exercising also magisterial powers, were divested of them and Munsiff-Magistrates were appointed for each Diwani tahsil (taluk). They were invested with first class magisterial powers on the criminal side. Besides, the First Talukdar (now called Deputy Commissioner), the second Talukdar (now called Assistant Commissioner) and Tahsildar (II class Magistrate) were all given certain powers relating to preventive action by the police and maintenance of law and order under the amended Code of Criminal Procedure and they were exercising their powers conferred on them as the executive magistrates.

Upto 1951, there was only one District Court for the entire Gulbarga Subah which included the three Karnataka districts, viz., Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar, and the District Judge, Gulbarga, was the presiding officer for all these three districts. After April 1951, the Subah Court was abolished and

each district in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area was provided with a District and Sessions Court. In addition to the District and Sessions Court, at Bidar, a Subordinate Judge-cum-District Magistrate was also appointed in 1951. This Court of Subordinate Judge-cum-District Magistrate was functioning in this district till 1964 and, in July 1964, this post was abolished and in its place, a post of Civil Judge (Senior Division) was created at Bidar. Between 1917 and 1974, the following were the courts established in the district:

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Year of establishment
1	District Court, Bidar	1917 A.D.
2	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Bidar	1922 A.D.
3	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Bhalki	1950 A.D.
4	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Humnabad	1951 A.D.
5	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Aurad	1963 A.D.
6	Civil Judge's Court, Bidar	1964 A.D.
7	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Basavakalyan.	1970 A.D.
8	Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Bidar	1974 A.D.

Prior to 1948, the court work in the district was being conducted in Urdu which was the official language of the Nizam's Government. In 1948, English became the court language. From 1st November 1974, the Government of Karnataka permitted the use of Kannada as the language of the courts of the Judicial Magistrates. All the courts have their own libraries.

District and Sessions Judge's Court

The District and Sessions Judge at Bidar is the head of the judiciary in the district. He is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court of Karnataka. He presides over the District Court and acts as an appellate authority over the judgments of subordinate civil and criminal courts, apart from his jurisdiction as a Sessions Judge in respect of criminal cases and power of general superintendence and control in respect of administrative matters of all the courts of the district. The Sessions Judge tries and disposes of the cases committed to him under the Criminal Procedure Code. He can hold his session's court anywhere in the district subject to approval of the High Court. He has been specially empowered to try the cases under the Anti-corruption Act, Indian Railways

Act, Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and also, cases arising under the provisions of the Educational Appellate Tribunal Act, etc. as a special Judge. He exercises jurisdiction as ex-official Claims Commissioner to try and dispose Off the claims preferred to him for compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890. He is an appointing authority in the district in respect of class III and Class IV officials including the post of Head-Munshi of subordinate courts of the district. He can also, impose penalties prescribed under the CCA Rules. He has to inspect periodically the subordinate courts in the district.

Principal District and Sessions Judges List of Bidar District

1	Names Of Principal. District And Session Judges	Period
1	Sri. Ashwant Rao	1951-1953
2	Sri. RaiSuraj Chand	1953-1956
3	Sri. R Hanmanth Rao	1956-1957
4	Sri. M.S. Hegde	1957-1958
5	Sri. S. Khaja Moinoddin	1958-1961
6	Sri. J.A. Sequeira	11.01.1961-03.10.1963
7	Sri. S.V. Papa Reddy	04.10.1963-04.06.1964
8	Sri. MD. Nasirali	22.06.1964-12.02.1967
9	Sri. S. Hamid Shutteri	13.02.1967-11.09.1968
10	Sri. S. Khaja Moinoddin	12.09.1968-23.05.1971
11	Sri. Mirja Ahmed Ali Baig	24.05.1971-14.01.1972
12	Sri. B.L. Basavan Goud	12.02.1972-21.05.1972
13	Sri. G.S. Bhagwat	22.05.1972-28.05.1973
14	Sri. H.S. Murdikar	15.06.1973-23.08.1977
15	Sri. V.B. Haldi	09.12.1977-17.04.1978
16	Sri. B.N. Lalge	19.04.1978-16.01.1979
17	Sri. N.d.V. Bhat	16.02.1979-02.06.1979
18	Sri. S.A. Patil	11.07.1979-31.12.1981
19	Sri. S.P. Hanaminahal	12.03.1982-31.05.1984
20	Sri. M.R. Revankar	07.06.1984 -22.02.1985
21	Sri. T.P. Nambiar	22.02.1985-23.06.1986
22	Sri. S.B. Tambad	08.07.1986 - 23.05.1987
23	Sri. Vithalacharya	25.05.1987 - 30.11.1989

24	Sri. N.S. Veerabhadraiah	08.12.1989 - 20.05.1991
25	Sri. R.G. Sejekan	01.07.1991-12.01.1992
26	Sri. S.K. Venkata Reddy	13.01.1992-06.12.1992
27	Sri. K. Ramanna	07.12.1992-20.05.1996
28	Sri. R.D. Deshpande	27.05.1996-14.05.1998
29	Sri. K. Sathyamurthy Holla	25.05.1998-31.01.2000
30	Sri. C.V. Lingareddy	23.03.2000 -22.05.2000
31	Sri. K.N. Nagenara Kumar	22.05.2000-26.05.2002
32	Sri. S.T. Kudasommannavar	27.05.2002-26.05.2003
33	Sri. G. Narahari	05.06.2003-08.09.2005
34	Sri. Karanappa B. Rastapura	08.09.2005- 01.02.2006
35	Sri. P. Krishmabhat	01.02.2006 -12.03.2007
36	Sri. A.L. Pujar	26.03.2007-30.11.2008
37	Sri. Sreenivas Harishkumar	10.12.2008 - 21.05.2011
38	Dr. Shashikala M.A. Urankar	23.05.2011- 24.05.2014
39	Sri Hanchate Sanjeevkumar	31.05.2014 -22.05.2017
40	Sri. M.S. Patil	29.05-2017

Chief Judicial Magistrate

The post of Chief Judicial Magistrate was created at Bidar on 1st April 1974. He exercises powers vested in him under the Code of Criminal Procedure. He can impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. He is above the rank of a Civil Judge and below that of a District and Sessions Judge.

Civil Judicial Court

As per provisions of the Civil Courts Act, 1964, the Civil Judge, Bidar, has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction over the decisions of the Munsiffs in the district. Formerly, the Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate on the Judicial side. After the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1965, was brought into force with effect from 1st November 1965, the Civil Judge-cum-District Magistrate ceased to be the Judicial District Magistrate and was relieved of criminal work. From that date, the functions of the Judicial District Magistrate were vested with the Sessions Judge.

The Civil Judge's Court, Bidar, which has jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district, has unlimited jurisdiction for original suits, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and also decides cases relating to insolvency, pecuniary, small causes, guardians and wards, matrimony, elections to municipalities and hears appeals against the judgments and orders passed by the Munsiffs in original suits and miscellaneous and execution cases of a civil nature. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

Munsiff Magistrate Courts

There was Court of Munsiffs Magistrate (First Class) in each of the taluk headquarters of the district. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. As Munsiffs, they have civil powers to entertain all civil matters and proceedings upto the value of Rs. 10,000 only. As Judicial Magistrates (First Class) on the criminal side, they exercise powers under the Criminal Procedure Code within their territorial jurisdiction. The Munsiff Magistrates are responsible to the District and Sessions Judge in all administrative matters. They are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the Karnataka Munsiffs Recruitment Rules, 1958, in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

The Munsiffs of respective taluks were working as presiding officers of the Land Tribunals for dealing with cases coming under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. These Tribunals were redesignated as the Additional Munsiffs Courts at Bidar, Bhalki, Aurad, Basavakalyan and Humnabad with effect from 15th January 1970. There were no separate posts of Munsiffs sanctioned for this purpose.

Courts in Bidar District

The District and Sessions Court, Bidar is located in the prime area of the city. The court building is declared as heritage building which was constructed during the period of erstwhile Nizam of Hyderabad i.e in the year 1328 Fasli which is corresponding to 1938 A.D. Before reorganization of the states during 1956, the Bidar district comprised of 13 taluks. After re-organization, the number of taluks was reduced to five. The names of the taluks are Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad.

Bidar Judicial unit consist of following courts

- 1) Principal District and Sessions Judge, Bidar.
- 2) Addl. District and Sessions Judge, Bidar.
- 3) Presiding Officer, FTC I, Bidar.
- 4) Presiding Officer, FTC II, Bidar.
- 5) Prl. Senior Civil Judge and CJM, Bidar.
- 6) Addl. Senior Civil Judge and CJM, Bidar.
- 7) Prl. Civil Judge and JMFC II, Bidar.
- 8) Addl. Civil Judge and JMFC, Bidar.
- 9) I Addl. Civil Judge and JMFC, Bidar.
- 10) Consumer Forum at Bidar.
- 11) Labour Court Gulbarga Sitting (Once in Month)

a) Aurad

- 1) Civil Judge and JMFC II, Aurad

b) Bhalki

- 1) Fast Track Court
- 2) Senior Civil Judge and CJM, Bhalki.
- 3) Civil Judge and JMFC, Bhalki.

c) Basavakalyan

- 1) Fast Track Court, Basavakalyan.
- 2) Senior Civil Judge Basavakalyan
- 3) Civil Judge and JMFC, Basavakalyan.

d) Humnabad

- 1) Senior Civil Judge, Basavakalyan
- 2) Prl. Civil Judge and JMFC, Humnabad.
- 3) Addl. Civil Judge and JMFC, Humnabad
- 4) Jurisdiction
- 5) Infrastructure
 - (a) Computer Server room.
 - (b) Judicial Service Centre.

- (c) Video Conference Hall.
- (d) Mediation Centre.
- (e) Filling and Enquiry Counter (functioning from March 2003)

The District Legal Services Authority is very active in Bidar District. Its main objectives are a) Spreading of legal awareness amongst the public at large by conducting legal literacy camps, workshops and seminars. b) Resolving the disputes by way of ADR methods.

It was from Bidar that the Mobile Chariot was put in to commission. Hon'ble Justice Cyriac Joseph, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Judge V. Gopal Gowda, the then Judge, High Court of Karnataka and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority Bangalore, Justice K. L. Manjunath, Justice N. K. Patil and Justice Billappa, Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Karnataka participated in the function held on 02-01-2009 in the District Court premises in connection with launching Mobile Chariot.

The District Legal Services Authority as also Taluk Legal Services Committees at various taluk levels have been regularly arranging Legal Literacy camps and workshops at village level to bring awareness among the people. Special camps have been held on 02-01-2009 in the District Court premises in connection with launching Mobile Chariot.

Special camps have been held for the sake of women and children. Keeping in mind that the students are the future citizens of this country, thrust has been given for organizing the Legal Literacy camps in the schools. The Judicial Officers and the Advocates visit the schools and villages and address the students and the villagers about their duties towards the nation and the need to follow the law for the creation of civilized society. Legal Literacy clubs have been established at the schools and college level. The para legal volunteers have also been trained at District and Taluk levels. The District Legal Services Authority and Taluk legal services committee have been taking up meaningful activities with the help of Para Legal Volunteers. The Para Legal Volunteers have been instructed and trained to work at the village level and help those who are in need of legal aid.

Legal Aid Clinic is also established in the court premises of District Court Complex, Bidar and also in all the Taluk places. The selected advocates hold sittings in the legal aid clinics and give free legal advice to those who approach them.

Bruhat Lok Adalat was held from 02-08-2010 to 31-03-2011. In this LokAdalat, 5,717 number of cases were settled and disposed off. These cases include both pending cases and pre-litigation cases. The State legal services authority was pleased to award first prize, a Rolling Trophy to the District Legal Services Authority, Bidar for having disposed off 5,717 number of cases. Thus the District Legal Services Authority, Bidar and Taluk Legal Services Committee at various Taluk of Bidar District are very active.

Mediators were also trained and now the mediators are rendering their voluntary services for resolving the disputes through mediation process.
