

## CHAPTER XII

### LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

#### 1. POLICE ADMINISTRATION

**T**HE origin of the police administration in Bijapur district may be traced as far back as 1827 in which year a regular police force was organised under the administrative control of the District Magistrate by the Bombay Regulation XII of 1827. Under the said regulation, subordinate police officials down to village patel were made responsible for law and order and crime situations at lower levels. This regulation was superseded by the Bombay District Police Act of 1862 (Act VII) which was modelled on the lines of the Indian Police Act of 1861 (Central Act). Under this Act, the police administration was reconstituted, defining the powers and functions of the police officers. This Act was, however, repealed by the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 (Act IV), which provided in more exhaustive terms the Rules governing the performance of the police duties and maintenance of the police force. The Act of 1890 continued to be in force until 1951, when a consolidated and comprehensive legislation known as the Bombay Police Act of 1951 came into being. The said Act of 1951 was in force in the four Bombay Karnatak districts including Bijapur district, until recently.

In view of the fact that the new Mysore State comprises the integrated districts from the former Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg States, besides the old Mysore districts, different Police Acts were in force in those districts when they became parts of the new Mysore State from 1st November 1956, consequent on the States' reorganisation. In order to bring about uniformity, the Mysore Police Act 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) was adopted and was brought into force throughout the State with effect from 2nd April 1965.

Subject to the orders of the Government and the Inspector- **Present**  
General of Police in their respective spheres of authority, the **set-up**  
direction and regulation of the police throughout the district is  
vested in the Superintendent as the executive head of the force  
in the district and he has full control over the force under him,

including arms, drill, prevention and investigation of crime, prosecution, discipline and other matters of executive detail.

For purposes of police administration, the entire district is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*, Bijapur, Indi and Bagalkot, consisting of 32 police stations and 19 outposts as shown in Table I appended at the end of the chapter.

**Existing strength**

The strength of the police force as existing now is detailed in Table II given at the end of the chapter. There are seven Police Circles in the Bijapur district at present, with their headquarters at Bijapur (City and Rural circles), Indi, Bagewadi, Bagalkot, Hungund and Jamkhandi.

**District Intelligence Branch**

In order to devote sustained attention and effort to investigation of important cases and those, in particular, in which the activities of the local criminals extend over jurisdiction of more than one Police Station and in order to collect, collate and examine the information regarding crimes and criminals in the district, a sort of a miniature Criminal Investigation Department known as the District Intelligence Branch functions under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police with a staff consisting of a Sub-Inspector and the necessary number of unarmed Head Constables.

**District Special Branch**

Similar to the Intelligence Bureau, there is an organisation known as the District Special Branch under the control of the Superintendent of Police, the function of which is to collect intelligence about political parties, communal organisations, trade unions, agrarian associations and the like in the district. It is managed by a Sub-Inspector with the necessary number of Head Constables.

**Prohibition Intelligence Bureau**

There is a Prohibition Intelligence Bureau in the district working under the control of the Superintendent of Police. An Inspector is in charge of it, assisted by the necessary staff. The Bureau collects intelligence and detects prohibition offences for launching cases against violators of the Prohibition Act.

The Officer-in-charge of the administration of the police force in the district is designated as "Superintendent of Police". He is responsible to: (1) the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Belgaum and (2) the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State, Bangalore and he works under the general control of the District Magistrate.

**Duties of Officers**

Duties of police officers from the Superintendent down to the constable are defined in the Bombay Police Manual which is still in force in the district.

In addition to the normal duties, the police officers have also to perform certain special duties under special laws and local Acts,

in aid of other departments. The executive orders and instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police for the guidance of the police officers are incorporated in the Police Manual.

The system and practice relating to the police work prevailing in the different integrated regions of the new Mysore State were not the same or uniform. The provisions of the Police Manuals as applicable prior to 1st November 1956 in the different integrated regions continue to be in force in the respective regions. In order to bring about uniformity in the existing divergent systems and to ensure the adoption and application of one set of common rules throughout the State, a revised Police Manual has been drafted and sent up to Government for approval. Till the adoption of the revised common Police Manual, the provisions contained in the Bombay Police Manual hold good in the Bombay Karnatak districts including Bijapur.

Appointments of Indian Police Service officers are made by the Union Government and postings of officers, allotted to the State by the Central Government, are made by the State Government. **Appointments**

Appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police are made by direct recruitment and also by promotion from lower ranks to be made by Government by selection.

Inspectors of Police are appointed by promotions from the lower ranks and no candidate is recruited direct. Appointments by promotion are made by the Inspector-General of Police from a select list, prepared in consultation with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, of Sub-Inspectors fit for promotion as Inspectors.

Sub-Inspectors are directly recruited by a special selection board constituted by the Government. Competent Head Constables are also promoted as Sub-Inspectors.

Ordinarily appointment to the posts of Head Constables are made by promotion from the lower ranks. When necessary, in exceptional cases in the interest of efficiency, direct appointments can also be made and the powers for doing so are vested with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, but he has, however, to report full reasons for the proposed direct recruitment to the Inspector-General of Police and obtain his sanction before selecting a direct recruit for the post of Head Constable. Such direct recruitment should be restricted to 33 1/3 per cent of the vacancies that may occur.

The appointment to the constabulary is made by direct recruitment, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions such as age, physical fitness and education as laid down in the Police Manual. The Superintendent of Police is competent to fill up

these posts. The recruitment is done through the Employment Exchange. Uniform rules, concerning the recruitment of subordinate police officials and allied matters like the period of probation and training, for the entire State have been drawn up and submitted to Government for approval.

Appointments of Police Prosecutors are made only by selection from law graduates, with practical experience on the criminal side at the Bar, provided that such practice is for a continuous period of three years.

#### Auxiliary organisations

There are other auxiliary organisations like the Village Police, Village Defence Party and Home Guards functioning in Bijapur district. The rules governing the administration and functions of these organisations are incorporated in the Police Manual.

The Home Guards organisation had been functioning as an independent organisation prior to 1st November 1956 under the direct control and supervision of the Commandant-General, Home Guards, Bombay. With the States' reorganisation, the district set-up of the Home Guards was brought under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State, from 1st November 1956. At the time of the national emergency declared in 1962, the Home Guards organisation was extended throughout the State, with a Commander of the Home Guards as its head in each district.

#### Incidence of crime

Murders, dacoity, kidnaping and abduction, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, robbery, cheating and breach of trust are some of the grave crimes committed in the district. There were several cases of rioting due to emotional exuberance. House-breaking and thefts have shown an upward trend in 1963 and 1964, when compared to 1962. The following table indicates the incidence of crime from 1960 to 1964 :

Offences	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Murder ..	80	101	80	101	92
Rioting ..	83	93	80	69	74
Culpable homicide ..	..	1	2	1	2
Kidnapping and abduction.	6	14	6	4	10
Dacoity ..	16	3	10	12	19
Robbery ..	12	11	12	13	20
House-breaking and theft.	191	188	166	239	264
Cheating ..	5	15	7	8	14
Breach of trust ..	39	25	26	20	19

The capital offence of murder has shown both upward and downward trends during the period. Of the 80 murders reported during 1962, 21 disclosed sexual motives, 13 were attributed to land disputes, four were for gain, 11 were due to factions, three to sudden provocations and 28 to other causes. **Murders**

Crimes in the district are classified into six categories. The following table indicates the downward or upward trend in the number of crimes from 1960 to 1964 : **Other grave crimes**

<i>Category</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. Offences against the State, public tranquillity and justice.	93	87	91	83	83
2. Offences against persons.	309	319	320	304	307
3. Offences against property alone.	307	316	313	342	400
4. Offences against the body of human beings.	89	68	85	51	61
5. Offences against minor property.	585	578	537	396	453
6. Small offences ..	7,412	8,638	9,404	9,017	7,950

The following table discloses the incidence of crime under special laws for five years from 1960 to 1964 : **Violations of special laws**

<i>Particulars</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Public nuisance ..	38	44	37	18	49
Arms Act ..	42	36	13	9	8
Untouchability (Offences) Act.	1	..	1	1	1
Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act.	143	201	113	146	125
Bombay Gambling Act	69	78	108	114	127
Satta gambling ..	44	37	44	50	51
Other gambling ..	25	41	56	64	76
Cattle Trespass Act ..	14	2	2	..	2
Prevention of Corruption Act.	9	18	15	..	..
Prohibition Act ..	5,386	6,628	6,810	7,163	6,404
Illicit distillation ..	2,609	2,936	6,793	2,674	1,460
Smuggling of liquors ..	3	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness ..	881	1,190	1,089	2,286	2,608
Bombay Police Act ..	67	66	80	78	75
Public Conveyance Act	1,634	1,544	2,225	1,461	1,102

**Unnatural deaths**

The following table indicates the mortality due to unnatural causes for the period from 1960 to 1964 :

<i>Particulars</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Drowning ..	189	220	228	241	234
Suicidal drowning ..	104	97	123	105	101
Suicidal hanging ..	128	134	138	130	133
Snake bites ..	34	26	25	11	32
Wild beasts ..	4	1	..	3	1
Burns ..	27	36	28	23	18
Electric shocks ..	..	2	..	4	6
Lightning ..	9	5	3	10	4
Mining accidents ..	1	..	..	..	6
Motor accidents ..	..	22	26	23	22
Rail accidents ..	..	2	..	..	..
Fall from heights ..	20	9	14	10	9
Crushed by weight ..	5	2	..	..	13
Poisoning ..	2	3	2	4	3
Other causes ..	79	62	25	88	87

**Percentage of detection**

The percentage of detection is disclosed in the following table. Due to various causes like the paucity of eye witnesses, suppression of evidence and the like, the percentage figures are not up to the mark. The figures relate to the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		
	1962	1963	1964
Murder .. ..	21.52	24.78	26.15
Dacoity .. ..	11.11	9.09	12.05
Robbery .. ..	27.77	..	23.07
House-breaking and theft ..	28.62	30.64	32.36
Cattle-lifting .. ..	46.97	40.00	53.84
Ordinary thefts .. ..	47.08	42.44	44.84

**Value of property lost**

The following figures as disclosed by the District Police staff indicate the extent of the property stolen or lost :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1960 .. ..	1,59,929
1961 .. ..	2,06,747
1962 .. ..	96,471
1963 .. ..	1,14,782
1964 .. ..	3,11,915

**Security and other cases**

During 1962, a total of 106 cases were put up according to Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and according to

Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 127 cases were put up during the same year. The corresponding figures for 1963 and 1964 were 112 and 145 and 124 and 131, respectively.

At the close of the year 1964, 589 known depredators and habitual offenders were on the police registers. Rowdy sheets were prepared in respect of 290 persons.

During the year 1964, 85 over-speed offences were reported and 202 vehicles were declared as defective vehicles.

During 1962, 29 bus accidents, 63 lorry accidents and seven car accidents were reported. As disclosed by the police, in all, 40 people were injured and 26 people killed in motor accidents during that year. In the next two years, 23 and 22 persons died in such accidents.

There is no fire-fighting squad in Bijapur. Whenever fires are noticed, the help of the Bijapur municipal fire brigade is sought.

The expenditure on the police in Bijapur district for the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 is shown below :—

1961	..	..	Rs. 17,07,227
1962	..	..	Rs. 17,01,716
1963	..	..	Rs. 17,02,672
1964	..	..	Rs. 20,41,056

Ten civil police officers and 672 persons of other ranks have been provided with Government quarters in the district. Construction of quarters for two more civil police officers and 43 others is at present in progress. Two hundred and fifty one armed policemen have been also accommodated in Government quarters. Efforts are under way to extend the facility to the rest of the police personnel.

Monetary aid is given in cases of extreme ill-health, for education of children and to widows of policemen, in indigent circumstances.

A grain shop has been opened at Bijapur for the benefit of police personnel. The capital for the purpose is provided by the Police Benevolent Fund and the Co-operative Society Fund. The shop deals in wheat, rice, sugar and the like. A flour mill is being run since 1958. A vegetable garden is also being maintained. A dairy, a laundry, a tailoring class, a children's park, radio receiving sets, a boys' club and physical training to boys and girls are some of the amenities provided to policemen and their families in the district.

## 2. PRISONS

The District Prison, Bijapur, is situated two miles away from Bijapur city proper and is adjacent to Durga village in the outskirts of the city. The head of the jail is called the Superintendent and he is in complete charge of the administration of the District Prison.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district, the Sessions Judge, the Executive Engineer, the District Health Officer, the District Surgeon and the Superintendent of Police are the official visitors to the District Prison. Non-official visitors are also appointed by the Government from time to time to pay visits to the jail.

The Superintendent of the District Jail is responsible to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore.

The duties of the Superintendent are to maintain and control the administration of the District Jail and he functions as the local officer of the Inspector-General of Prisons in all spheres of jail control.

The executive and ministerial personnel under the Superintendent are one visiting medical officer, two jailors, one chief head warder, fifteen head warders, eighteen warders, one assistant medical officer and one compounder, one manager grade II, one first division clerk, four second division clerks, one teacher and one field kamgar.

The Chief Jailor and the other two jailors help the Superintendent in the jail administration as per rules and regulations.

### Training of Prisoners

The prisoners who are lodged in the jail are trained in many kinds of industries. They utilise this training to earn daily wages which are not to be spent but allowed to accumulate in order to help the prisoners to settle down in life after release. Prisoners are released on parole and furlough to keep in touch with their kith and kin. They are allowed letters and interviews. Other amenities like sports and daily physical training are provided to keep the prisoners cheerful. Those prisoners who attain proficiency in particular crafts are given merit certificates so that they may be able to secure jobs after their release. To make prisoners literate, adult education classes are run inside the jail.

Persons who are sentenced upto two years of imprisonment are lodged in the Bijapur District Prison. Those who are sentenced for a longer term are transferred to the Belgaum Central Prison. During 1964, the Bijapur District Prison had 1,130 convicted prisoners and 4,452 under-trial prisoners.

There are four separate gardens attached to the prison **Prison** covering an area of more than 26 acres. During the year 1964 **produce** 27,658 kg. of vegetables, 8,865 kg. of fodder, 624 kg. of jowar, 260 kg. of paddy, 465 kg. of tamarind and 2,924 kg. of firewood were produced.

In the handloom section attached to the prison, carpets, towels, bed-sheets and other varieties of cloth are manufactured and supplied to other departments.

Articles of furniture are manufactured in the carpentry section and supplied to Government departments.

There is a library inside the prison for the use of the prisoners. **Reforms** During 1964, the library contained 1,168 books in English, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu.

According to the Bombay Jail Manual, which is still in force for the administration of the District Prison, the prisoners are classified into 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories. The prisoners have been allowed to constitute their own panchayat. Newspapers and periodicals in the regional language are being supplied to the prisoners.

The total receipts through the sale of manufactured articles **Revenue and** in 1964 was Rs. 16,995-10. The total expenditure for the same **Expenditure** year was Rs. 1,82,355-81.

### 3. JUVENILE BRANCH

The different social legislations such as the Children's Act, the Probation of Offenders Act and the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act which were in force in Bombay Karnatak have been continued even after the district became a part of the new Mysore State.

The Director of Social Welfare in Mysore State is appointed as the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools in which capacity he controls the work under the Children's Act and the Probation of Offenders Act. He is also appointed as Reclamation Officer to control the work under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act.

The work that is being carried on in respect of several social Acts in the district of Bijapur is enumerated here.

The Bombay Government first brought into operation the Bombay Children's Act in Bijapur town in the year 1941 and ultimately extended it to the entire district. The Children's Act has been enacted for the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders under the age of

16 years. Destitute, neglected, homeless and other types of socially handicapped children are given protection and training under the Act. Children who are brought under the purview of this legislation have to be first admitted in the Remand Homes and those who need institutional treatment have to be committed by the Juvenile Courts to certified schools or Fit Person Institutions recognised for the purpose.

There is a Remand Home in Bijapur city run by the District Probation and After-care Association since 1941. The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur, and the District Judge, Bijapur, are the President and Chairman, respectively, of the Association. There is also a managing committee.

The Remand Home is located in the Industrial Settlement buildings on the Station Road, Bijapur, which have been given to the Association by Government.

The Superintendent of the Remand Home is usually the Probation Officer whose services are lent to the Association.

Separate arrangements are made for keeping girls on remand in the Ahalyoddhar Mandir which is managed by the Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur. The average number of girls on remand in the mandir is ten.

There are five Fit Person Institutions, *viz.*, (1) Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur, (2) Harijan Boys' Hostel, Bijapur, (3) Bijapur Orphanage, Bijapur, (4) St. Xavier's Orphanage, Guledgud and (5) Sarvodaya Backward Classes Free Boarding, Kaladgi. In addition to the above five institutions, the Remand Home, Bijapur, is also recognised as a Fit Person Institution.

The Fit Person Institutions are voluntary institutions catering for the needs of children and which are recognised as such under the Children's Act, and where children are committed by the Juvenile Courts. Children who are committed under the provisions of the Bombay Children's Act are usually detained till they attain the age of 18 years and are given training in some useful craft during their stay.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a whole-time Probation Officer was posted at Bijapur for looking after the work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act in the district. The Central Probation of Offenders Act was brought into force with effect from 1st October 1960.

There is an Industrial and Agricultural Settlement at Bijapur established under the Bombay Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act. Persons who have a number of previous convictions are restricted

in their movements by courts and some of them are ordered to be interned in the Settlement under the Act. In the Settlement, the habitual offenders are taught suitable crafts and they are helped to earn their livelihood. Wages are paid for the work turned out by them. They live with their wives and children so that the family unit is not disturbed. The children are given education in the Settlement Schools. The Settlement has accommodation for 87 settlers. The industries provided in the Settlement are weaving, tailoring, leather goods and footwear, and agriculture.

The work in respect of the social and moral hygiene programme and under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act is also entrusted to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. One Reception Centre has been established at Bijapur under the social and moral hygiene programme for taking care of destitute women, unmarried mothers, deserted wives, and women and girls in moral danger. This Reception Centre is also used as a protective home for cases under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act.

#### 4. JUDICIAL SET-UP

The highest judicial authority in the district of Bijapur is the District Judge who presides over the District Court. Under Article 223 of the Indian Constitution, appointments and postings of District Judges are made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court of Mysore. Under Article 234 of the Indian Constitution, appointments of persons other than District Judges to the State's judicial services are made by the Governor in accordance with rules made by him in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court. Appointments to the posts of Assistant Judges are made by the Governor on the recommendation of the High Court from amongst the Civil Judges who have put in not less than seven years' service or from amongst the members of the Bar who have practised for not less than five years in any court of the State. The High Court of Mysore is the supreme authority over the District Court in Bijapur and courts subordinate to it.

The District Court of Bijapur is the principal court of original jurisdiction and is also a court of appeal from all decrees and orders exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and upto the limit of Rs. 20,000 passed by the Civil Judge. The District Judge is empowered to exercise general control over all civil courts in the district and their general establishments and he is also authorised to inspect the proceedings of these courts. **Principal court**

In addition to the District Judge, there are two other additional District Judges, *viz.*, the First Additional District Judge and the Second Additional District Judge, stationed in Bijapur.

**Civil  
Justice**

There is one Civil Court presided over by a Civil Judge, at Bijapur. His jurisdiction and powers extend to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature, irrespective of the value of the subject-matter. He hears also appeals preferred against the decrees and orders passed by the Munsiffs in the district. Decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge in all suits and proceedings, wherein the value of the subject-matter is less than Rs. 20,000, are appealable to the District Court, while the appeal in other cases lies direct to the High Court.

There are two Munsiffs' Courts at Bijapur exercising jurisdiction over Bijapur, Indi and Sindgi taluks. The pecuniary jurisdiction of these courts is limited to suits and proceedings wherein the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Outside Bijapur city, there are eight courts of Munsiffs, two at Bagalkot and one each at Badami, Bagewadi, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Mudhol. All the Munsiffs are *ex-officio* Magistrates, First Class.

During 1964-65, there were 3,558 original civil suits for disposal out of which 1,827 cases had been brought over from the previous year and 1,731 had been instituted during the year. The number of original civil suits decided during 1964-65 was 1,760 and the rest numbering 1,798 were carried over to 1965-66. One hundred and eighty-eight regular civil appeals and 52 miscellaneous civil appeals were also disposed of in 1964-65.

**Criminal  
Justice**

Criminal cases committed by the Judicial Magistrates after the necessary preliminary enquiry are tried by the Bijapur District Judge who sits as Sessions Judge of the district. In addition to criminal cases, the First Additional Sessions Judge has been empowered to decide cases arising within Bijapur district under the Prevention of Corruption Act (II of 1947).

There are two Additional Sessions Judges in the district. Capital punishment passed by the Sessions Judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

All Judicial Magistrates are subordinate to the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge exercises general control over the courts of Judicial Magistrates and their establishments and is empowered to inspect the proceedings of these courts.

In Bijapur city, two criminal courts are located, presided over by Judicial Magistrates with First Class powers. The jurisdiction of one of them is confined to the city area and to the railway cases, whereas that of the other court extends over the whole of Bijapur taluk except Bijapur city. At Indi, there is a First Class Judicial Magistrate, who has jurisdiction over Sindgi taluk also. At Bagalkot, there are two Munsiffs' Courts, one of which hears

criminal cases arising in Bagalkot and Bilgi taluks. The Munsiffs at Badami, Bagewadi, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Mudhol perform magisterial functions also. The courts located in these places are called civil-*cum*-criminal courts.

Criminal cases (inclusive of Indian Penal Code cases and cases under other Acts) numbering 12,940 were instituted during 1964-65, while, in addition, 1,205 cases had been brought over from the previous year, making a total of 14,145. Out of these, 13,307 cases were decided during 1964-65, leaving 838 cases pending as on 1st April 1965. Ninety-two criminal cases were committed to sessions during 1964-65, whereas 85 such cases had been pending from 1963-64. In 1964-65, 86 sessions cases were disposed of and 91 were carried over to the next year. Criminal appeals and revision petitions disposed of in 1964-65 numbered 90 and 40, respectively, and at the end of that year, 62 and 48 such cases were pending.

Figures furnished by the various Bar Associations in the district indicate that in 1965, there were about 250 legal practitioners practising in different courts in the district. About 120 of them were at Bijapur alone, while Bagalkot and Jamkhandi had 41 and 29 lawyers, respectively. The rest were practising at other centres in the district.

**Legal Practitioners**

The total amount realised during 1961-62 by the sale of judicial stamps in Bijapur district was Rs. 2,27,444. The figures for 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 were Rs. 1,94,428, Rs. 2,06,464 and Rs. 2,09,665, respectively.

**Stamps**

TABLE I

Statement showing the Police Sub-Divisions, Police Stations and Out-Posts in Bijapur district in 1965 :

<i>Name of the Sub-Division</i>	<i>Name of the taluk constituting the Sub-Division</i>	<i>Head-quarters of the Sub-Division</i>	<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Name of the Police Out-Post</i>
Bijapur Sub-Division.	Bijapur ..	Bijapur ..	Gandhi Chowk Golgumbaz Bijapur Rural Bableshtar. Tikota .. Horti ..	Tidgundi, Mamdapur, Gunadal. .. ..
Indi Sub-Division	Indi .. Sindgi ..	Indi .. Indi ..	Indi, Chadchan Sindgi, Hippargi. Almel	Agarkhed Moratgi, Korwar, Kalkeri. .. ..
	Bagewadi ..	Indi ..	Bagewadi, Kolhar, Mangoli.	Yalwar, Nidgundi.
	Muddebihal	Indi ..	Muddebihal, Talikota.	Nalatwad
Bagalkot Sub-Division.	Bagalkot ..	Bagalkot ..	Bagalkot Town Bagalkot Rural, Kaladgi.	Sitimani (at present temporary) Bewoor Galagali Sangam Nandwadgi, Gudur.
	Bilgi .. Hungund ..	Bagalkot .. Bagalkot ..	Bilgi .. Hungund, Ilkal, Amingad.	.. .. .. ..
	Badami ..	Bagalkot ..	Badami, Guledgud. Kerur	Kulgeri
	Jamkhandi	Bagalkot ..	Jamkhandi, Banahatti, Terdal, Savalgi.	Rabkavi
	Mudhol ..	Bagalkot ..	Mudhol, Lokapur.	Mahalingpur

TABLE II

Statement showing the sanctioned strength of the Police Force and other staff in Bijapur district, as on 1st October 1965:

Particulars	S.P.*	Dy. S.P.	Inspr.	PSIs.	ASIs.	HCs.	PCs.	Total
		A.S.P.		RSIs.	ARsIs.			
1. Officer-in-charge ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Officer-in-charge of Sub-Divisions.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Circle Police Inspectors.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
4. Total strength of PSIs., ASIs., HCs. and PCs.	..	..	..	37	4	200	846	1,087
5. Headquarters Reserve.	..	..	1	5	6	42	214	268
6. Wireless-operators	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	9
7. P.S.I. PIB.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8. P.S.I. DIB.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9. P.S.I. DSB.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	1	3	8	45	11	245	1,065	1,378

Besides the above mentioned strength, there were 20 civil Head Constables and 49 Constables and four armed Head Constables and 14 constables on the temporary establishment.

*Prosecuting Staff*

Senior Police Prosecutor	..	1
Police Prosecutors	..	9
Total	..	10

S. P.*	..	Superintendent of Police
Dy. S. P.	..	Deputy Superintendent of Police
A. S. P.	..	Assistant Superintendent of Police
Inspr.	..	Inspector
PSIs.	..	Police Sub-Inspectors
ASIs.	..	Asst. Sub-Inspectors
HCs.	..	Head Constables
PCs.	..	Police Constables
DIB	..	Dist. Intelligence Branch
DSB	..	Dist. Special Branch
PIB	..	Prohibition Intelligence Branch