

CHAPTER 10

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

During the earlier times the Judicial Administration in Karnataka was, like in any other state of the country, a fundamental and essential executive part of the king. Punishing the wicked, protecting the innocent, augmentation of resources by just means, providing impartial justice to the clients and protection of the state were the five-fold duties of the king. The writers of the Smrithis-Manu, Yagnavalkya, Paraashara, Naarada, Brihaspathi, Kathyayana and Kautilya have elicited in their writings, the importance of the apex courts in the capital and lower courts established as per the orders of the king. The Smrithis contain elaborate rules to be followed by officers in the system. These rules also contain various statutes to be followed in the Peoples' Court.

In the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, Dharma, that includes civil and criminal justice, is explained as follows. "Justice is the king of kings. There is nothing above justice. With the help of the kingship, the weakest can bend the strongest. The judicial system which developed and expanded during the ancient society and its strongest fundamental principles were the basis for the judicial administration in the country including Karnataka. Such a judicial administration existed in Gulbarga district also in the olden days, with few changes effected during the rule of the king. During the period of the Bahman Shahis, the king was not only the head of the state, but also a judge, a commander and a public charity officer. Dr.P.M.Joshi, while describing the civil section mentions that, there used to be senior ministers called Nazir and Kothwal. Between these two, the former used to be the Chief Accountant and the other, Chief of the Police Force cum Special Magistrate. The Chief Judge was called 'Sadar-e-Jaham'. During the rule of the Adilshahis of Bijapur, the king was the supreme administrator. He was considered the chief source of justice. There used to be a minister (Sadar-e-Jaham) for the judicial division. In the judicial administration, the officer was called 'Kothwal'. There used to be another police officer by name Vakil-e-dhar or 'Karbhari'. The Hindu Judicial System was followed in case of civil

justice, where the advice of the Hindu judicial experts was sought. In case of disputes between a Muslim and a Hindu or between two Muslims, the Islamic Judicial Boards used to exercise their own separate powers. In case of criminal judicial courts, the Islamic system was in practice.

The details of judicial administration in the Deccan province earlier to 1724 were as follows. For the purpose of civil administration, the Mughal provinces were classified as the Imperial capital, Subhas (provinces), Sarkars (districts), Paraganas and Villages. The Mughal emperor was the chief of the legislative, judiciary, executive and military officers. He was appointed as the chief of the judicial department (Mahikam-O-Adalat). In every village and paraganas, civil, criminal and revenue related disputes were decided by separate courts. In every district including Gulbarga, Quazi-e-Sarkar or Sheriyatpana was the head. The chief civil and criminal court, Fouzdari Adalat, Kotwali and Amal Guzari were the four courts. Quazi-e-Sarkar had six subordinate officers. They were Daroga-e-Adalat, Mir Adil, Mufti, Pandit or Shasthri, Mohasib and Wakil-e-Shikayi. The chief of the District Civil and Criminal Court used to be Quasi-e-Sarkar, who used to hear petitions regarding religious matters. Fouzdari-e-Baldi used to take care of district security. Kothwali used to dispose petitions as being done presently under the Police Act. The office of Amal Guzari used to decide cases or petitions relating to revenue and Adalat-e-Paragana (Paragana Court) used to decide original civil and criminal petitions.

It appears that the Muslim kings had not evinced much interest in adopting the system prevalent during the rule of the ancient Hindu kings. Two important Mohammadan rules called Fik-e-Firus Shahi and Ghatt-e-Alamagiri were in force.

During 1863, the Nizam's territory was divided into districts and during 1870, the civil petitions which used to be decided by the revenue officers were withdrawn except those with the Tahsildar. In the absence of the civil courts in the main taluk town, the Tahsildar used to perform these duties. Criminal petitions used to be decided by talukdar and the Police Patil. The Subedar of Gulbarga was, in addition to being the revenue officer, a Judicial Chief Officer also. After April 1951, the Subah Courts were cancelled and in each district, a District and Sessions Court was established. In the subsequent years, the judicial administration and executive administration were bifurcated at taluk levels and wherever possible, a full time judge was appointed with civil and criminal powers. Similarly, for each district, a District Judge was appointed. After a few years, in order to implement a separate scheme, a Committee was appointed through a Farman. As per the report of this committee, the civil and the criminal petitions were disposed fast. Wherever possible at the district level, Civil Judges were empowered to decide small offences also.

The present Gulbarga district was a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state. During 1866, the Hyderabad state administrative divisions were restructured by the Nizams. Earlier to this, civil (Diwani) disputes were decided by the revenue officers. Afterwards, these powers were taken away from them and entrusted to the newly constituted Civil Courts. At the level of the Tahsil, the Tahsildar had the powers to decide civil cases. In respect of criminal cases, Talukdars and Police Patils were exercising powers of a magistrate. The subedar of the Gulbarga division had the highest powers of a Criminal Judge. A scheme to separate the judiciary from the executive was prepared and brought into effect during 1922. For every Tahsil, a Munsiff Magistrate was appointed.

In respect of criminal division, they were entrusted with the powers of the magistrate. Judicial magisterial powers were withdrawn from the revenue officers. The Jury System was brought into effect during 1932. For the smooth functioning of the judiciary, the executive magisterial powers were given to the district and sub-divisional first Talukdar and second Talukdar respectively. In addition to these, Surf-e-Khasa-Mubarak, Paiga and Jahagirs had their own courts and were subjected to separate control.

During the rule of the Nizams, different administrative forces were functioning. In the beginning, it was an independent state. During the British rule, the kings enjoyed special facilities. Though the population of the Hindus was more, Muslims who were ruling had additional facilities. It appears that the Hindus had no civil rights. Any cultural or literary institution was looked upon with an eye of suspicion. After the exit of the British from India, the Nizam became an independent authority. He did not like to extend the facilities of independent India to the Hyderabad Province. During this period, Sri Raamananda Theertha created an awareness among people and on the 7th August, 1947 he started an agitation. During 1947-48, the people of the Hyderabad province were subjected to lot of hardship and losses. There was a situation wherein, the government had permitted a private force by name the Razakars to subjugate the people. After the police action on the 17th September 1948, the Hyderabad Province became free from the Nizam rule. (See Chapter II). Earlier to 1951, there was only one District Court in the district. Its jurisdiction was Gulbarga Suba comprising Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Osmanabad districts. The District Judge of the Gulbarga district was the judge in-charge of the four district mentioned above.

In 1966, the presiding officer of the judicial administration in the district was the District Judge. He was also the Sessions Judge and was appointed by the state government on the advice of the Mysore High Court. He was also the presiding officer of the District and Sessions Court. He had the powers to decide appeals on the judgement given by the Munsiff court, on civil petitions and the judgement given by the Magistrate and District Magistrate on the criminal cases. He was an important person not only in the district judicial administration but also in the administrative functions of other courts.

Prior to April 1965 there was an additional judge for Gulbarga and Raichur districts heading District and Sessions Courts. He decided cases at Gulbarga pertaining to the Gulbarga district and at Raichur pertaining to the Raichur district. Afterwards, this post was abolished. As per the 1964 Mysore civil court notification, the powers of the District Judge were transferred to the Civil Judge. The District Judge's Court was an Appellate Court for civil appeals (for Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000). By 1965, the various courts that existed in Gulbarga district were- the District Judge Court, Civil Judge Court, Munsiff Magistrate Courts in Gulbarga, Surpur, Chittapur, Aland, Yadgir, Sedam and Chincholi. In addition to these there was an Additional Munsiff Magistrate Court at Surpur, and the Additional and Second Munsiff Magistrate Courts at Gulbarga that used to decide juvenile cases. Afterwards, the number of courts was increased and by 1996 the district had the following courts.

1. District and Sessions Court, Gulbarga
2. First Additional District and Sessions Court, Gulbarga

3. Second Additional District and Sessions Court, Gulbarga
4. Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Gulbarga
5. Additional Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Gulbarga
6. Civil Judge and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Yadgir
7. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Gulbarga
8. First Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Gulbarga
9. Second Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Gulbarga
10. Third Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Gulbarga
11. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Surpur
12. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Shapur
13. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Jevargi
14. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Aland
15. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Afzalpur
16. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Sedam
17. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Yadgir
18. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Chincholi
19. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Chittapur

Table 10.1 : Income and expenditure particulars of the District and Sessions Court, Gulbarga during the years 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1985-86	17,319	10,10,504
1986-87	46,300	12,61,685
1987-88	56,428	16,55,547
1988-89	71,511	16,15,547
1989-90	89,755	18,40,244
1990-91	94,739	19,95,746
1991-92	1,05,436	21,85,650
1992-93	1,14,335	25,08,814
1993-94	1,30,594	31,95,120
1994-95	15,69,476	1,51,81,307

(Source: District and Sessions Court, Gulbarga)

Table 10.2 : Details of disputes decided in the courts of Gulbarga district Munsiff Courts (Civil)

Year	Original Disputes		Small Cause Disputes		Execution of disputes		Others	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1970-71	1,016	89	28	9	320	309	390	415
1980-81	1,393	1,185	53	28	168	163	308	305
1985-86	1,774	1,493	16	34	389	409	259	256
1989-90	1,834	1,669	5	4	324	249	297	291
1993-94	2,933	2,286	23	20	676	173	461	243
1994-95	2,973	2,944	102	101	490	402	379	527

A : Admitted

D : Decided

Table 10.3 : Details of disputes decided in the courts of Gulbarga district City (Civil) Court

Year	Original Disputes		Small Cause Disputes		Execution of disputes		Others		Limited Appeals		Other Apples	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1970-71	90	76	11	10	50	44	87	97	189	388	87	91
1980-81	211	121	69	66	81	55	544	203	193	174	96	61
1985-86	402	251	66	63	1,302	612	364	352	198	130	120	103
1989-90	559	438	32	63	487	454	927	879	202	108	192	188
1993-94	238	136	62	76	527	370	2,300	941	165	162	116	110
1994-95	372	289	1,145	337	341	404	2,986	2,476	287	260	123	123

A: Admitted

D: Decided

Table 10.4 : Details of disputes decided in the courts of Gulbarga District District Court (Civil)

Year	Original Disputes		Small Cause Disputes		Execution of disputes		Other		Limited Appeals		Other Apples	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1970-71	-	-	-	-	54	47	-	-	27	23	67	226
1980-81	44	44	1	-	105	79	-	-	92	82	79	69
1985-86	6	-	309	308	69	69	-	1	22	23	94	73
1989-90	5	2	62	90	462	221	-	-	40	12	110	86
1993-94	-	1	81	50	552	375	20	16	109	16	725	143
1994-95	-	-	91	11	739	612	-	-	32	11	59	31

A: Admitted

D: Decided

Table 10.5 : Details of disputes decided in the courts of Gulbarga district: Magistrate Court

Disputes	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1993-94	1994-95
Original disputes	5,813	8,657	17,517	12,253	12,966	11,021
and other disputes	645	646	457	517	636	414
As per Probation of Offenders. Act	287	178	128	75	26	10
Prisoners punished	312	6,078	10,775	10,649	10,570	9,348
Other disputes (Criminal miscell- aneous disputes)	645	89	457	527	528	814
Total criminal cases	6,674	A-12,922 D-8,651	A-12,848 D- 8,780	A-23,108 D-11,926	A-24,478 D-12,922	A-23,169 D-10,934

A: Admitted D: Decided

Table 10.6 : Details of offences (criminal cases) decided in the Gulbarga
(Districts & Sessions Court)

Disputes	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1993-94	1994-95
Original disputes and other disputes	27	56	92	87	65	57
Prisoners punished	52	89	128	242	528	538
Offences and other disputes (criminal miscellaneous)	17	34	71	9	19	9
Criminal appeal disputes	131	86	92	46	61	23
(No of people involved in appeal)	131	86	122	76	95	57
Total criminal disputes	108A 96D	74A 56D	NA	NA	466A	548A

A: Admitted D: Decided.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Earlier to 1853, the police force in the Hyderabad Karnataka province was not very well organized. During 1866, a regular police force was established which was under the administrative control of revenue officers. During 1869, Sadara-ul-Moham or a special police minister was appointed. He had complete authority over the Hyderabad state police. The history of police administration in Hyderabad-Karnataka province in the beginning could be divided into two special periods- earlier to 1948 and later period. During the reign of the Nizams, Kalburgi Subah (division) was the headquarters consisting of Kalburgi, Bidar, Raichur and Osmanabad districts. Two separate police forces used to operate from here. One of them was the Diwani police force, which was the government police force of the Nizam. The Jahagir police force was the personal police force of the Jahagirdars and they were permitted to keep this for protecting peace and order in their areas. This was a special police force. Since the Jahagir Police Force was not systematically organised, it was in total disarray. The Jahagirs were abolished in 1948 when the Hyderabad state was acceded to the Union of India and the entire police administration was entrusted to the Diwani police system. Police personnel appointed belonged to the Diwani Force. The Jahagir and Paiga Police forces were not organised systematically. Diwani police had an organised training. Under Jahagirdar's rule, the police administration did not have any specific order or clear rules. Then Gulbarga was more or less a central place for communal violence. Therefore, serious communal violence used to take place often. During the Arya Samaj movement in 1937, the law and order situation was not satisfactory. The Arya Samaja workers came from Solapur of Maharashtra and other places in thousands to Gulbarga and started agitation for want of a responsive government. As a result of this, conflicts increased. Prominent politicians were arrested and kept in Gulbarga prison. The Razakar movement started later. The situation was peaceful after the police action. The central government took the responsibility of running the Hyderabad state administration. Afterwards, nearly 40% to 50% Muslim officers left their posts and went to Pakistan. During this period, it was very difficult for the police to protect peace and there was a necessity to make recruitments to police force. On the 27th August 1954, there was a vast communal violence as a result of hoisting of the Pakistan flag near Ganesha Mandir of Gulbarga, when murders, robbery and thefts took place. Nearly seven or eight persons were killed and 35 shops were looted. In order to bring about peace, The reserve police from Hyderabad was summoned. After the reorganisation of the State in 1956, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar were unified into the Karnataka state. In 1959, the district police administration was divided into the three sub-divisions of Gulbarga, Shahabad and Yadgir and the number of police circles was increased to seven.

During 1965, the district was under the Belgaum range. The Deputy Inspector General of Police of Belgaum was the head of the Northern division that consisted of four districts including Gulbarga. The Deputy Commissioner of Gulbarga district was entrusted with the maintenance of law and order in the district. The Superintendent in the district was the highest police official. Under him, deputy superintendents of police at sub-divisions and other officers like circle inspectors,

sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors, head constables and constables were functioning. For purpose of better administration, the district was divided into Gulbarga, Shahabad and Yadgir sub-divisions. There were seven police circles at Gulbarga, Gulbarga town, Shahabad, Chincholi, Yadgir, Surpur and Jevargi.

The police stations that functioned under different circles in the district in 1966 were- Gulbarga Town: Station Bazaar, Chowki, Jagat, Rural and Mahagaon (5); Shahabad-Shahabad, Chittapur, Sedam, Mudhol (4); Aland- Aland, Naron, Afzalpur, Nimbargi, Revoor (5); Chincholi-Chincholi, Soole Pete, Ratkala, Kalli (4); Yadgir-Yadgir town, Yadgir rural, Koramadkal, Saidapura, Vadagera (5); Surpura-Surpura, Kodagal, Kambaavi, Shahapur and (4) Jevargi-Jevargi, Gogi, Farhatabad, Yadravi, Nirogi (5).

During this period, there were seven circle inspectors (including two reserve inspectors) with one special-division Inspector, 36 Sub-inspectors, 157 Head Constables and 1070 Constables. There was a separate well equipped police force in the district which was to collect secret information relating to political parties, labour unions and communal organizations. In the District Railway Police division, there was one sub-inspector (Waadi railway station), eight head constables and 30 constables. The railway stations of Waadi, Shahabad and Gulbarga, had Railway Police stations. There were changes in the police administration later. The details of police personnel from 1984 to 1995 are furnished in the table 10.7.

Maintenance of Law and Order

After the violence of 1954, there were not many communal incidents in the district. There were incidents of labour violence in A.C.C and M.S.K Industries. During September 1961, there were minor incidents of violence in the Gulbarga industrial area. The labourers had resorted to hunger strike. During December 1964, the Republican Party held a strike against price rise on essential commodities. In the subsequent years, the farmers' agitation and students' agitation were the major incidents. A brief description of incidents which occurred after 1984 are given below.

During May 1984, there was an agitation in Kadadur village of Chittapur taluk protesting against animal sacrifice. Similarly, during August and September 1984, there were demonstrations against the dismissal of N.T. Rama Rao government in Andhra Pradesh and pressing for continuation of the services of the Vice-chancellor of the Gulbarga University. In March 1984, during the festival of 'Holi' at Mukampura, police resorted to lathicharge and bursting of teargas shells. 27 hunger strikes, 18 Dharnas, three Bundhs and 14 processions had taken place. During 1985, there were one or two agitations at Aland for minor reasons. Besides, 195 student agitations, 29 hunger strikes, 16 Dharnas, five Bundhs, 60 processions and 10 Rastaroko agitations had taken place.

There was a major altercation in the Gunj area of Gulbarga during 1986 because of a lorry accident. 25 student agitations, 15 hunger strikes, 12 Dharnas, seven Bundhs, 30 processions,

10 boycotts and 12 Rastarokos had taken place. During this year, police resorted to Lathi charge (once) and used tear gas and had clamped six day prohibition under section 144 of CRPC.

There were minor disturbances during the election period of 1987. 30 student agitations, 65 processions, 13 hunger strikes, seven boycotts, nine Dharnas, and four Bundhs took place. During 1988, 23 student strikes, 75 processions, 27 hunger strikes, seven boycotts, 10 Dharnas, one Bundh and 21 Rastarokos had taken place. During 1989, communal violence had occurred at Chincholi and Gajalked. In addition to these, 20 hunger strikes, 23 processions, 14 Rastarokos, eight boycotts, three Gheraos, six Dharana, five labour strikes had taken place. During 1990, in the Brahmapura police station area of Gulbarga, there was an agitation because of a death in a police station. 20 hunger strikes, 49 processions, nine boycotts, 18 Dharnas and six Bundhs had taken place. During 1991, there were violences in Shahabad on the occasion of Kaaruhunnime. 40 processions, 16 hunger strikes, 22 Rastarokos, 11 boycotts and 19 Dharnas had taken place.

In December 1992, during the Ayodhya-Babri masjid incident, there were 297 violent occurrences with 12 deaths, 96 cases of injury that included 38 police personnel. During this period, buildings were destroyed and police resorted to firing (six times) and imposed curfew for five times. In addition to this, 28 processions were taken out, 18 Dharnas were staged, 16 hunger strikes were observed, 27 Rastarokos were held, eight Bundhs and 11 boycotts had occurred. During 1992, by adopting Naka Bandhi, police remained vigilant day and night. During 1994, there were 46 processions, 11 Dharnas, 10 hunger strikes, 14 Rastarokos, seven boycotts, and three Dundhs.

During November 1995, in the Gulbarga town, there were protests against the defacing of the Ambedkar statute at Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore. Karnataka Dalitha Sangharsha Samithi, Samatha Sainika Dala, Indian Boudha Maha Sabha, Dalitha Panthers and other Dalith organizations conducted Rastaroko and brought out procession. As a result of this, there was a loss of property worth Rs.22 lakhs. 27 state transport buses, 11 private buses, four government vehicles, two semi-government vehicles were destroyed and six persons were injured.

Communal disturbances took place in Mashal village and Khandala village during January 1995, Kochavaram village in June 1995, Yadgir town and Gulbarga city in December 1995.

Labour agitations:- There were not many labour agitations during 1995. About 250 daily wage employees of the Gulbarga city corporation went on hunger and other strikes urging for confirmation of their services.

Student strikes:- On the eve of the visit of examination inspection squad during April 1995 to the Pre-University College, Aland, there was an agitation.

The percentage investigation of offences in Gulbarga district was as follows. 1982 - 74.6; 1983 - 72.3; 1984 - 67.8; 1985 - 96; 1986 - 79; 1988 - 82; 1989 - 75.10; 1990 - 63.51; 1991 - 70.50; 1992 - 63.17; 1993 - 80.45; 1994 - 78.26 and 1995 - 80.87.

Table 10.7 : Details of occurrence of different offences in the district from 1982 to 1995

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Murder	50	50	71	40	52	61	76	57	70	63	55	91	83	90
Dacoity	7	5	2	5	4	11	7	11	11	13	47	24	11	11
Robbery	27	21	10	9	19	13	25	11	1432	29	35	35	31	
Theft and House breaking	48	32	20	50	19	23	34	26	41	48	53	64	85	70
Theft	17	15	9	23	12	6	15	70	27	19	113	58	58	53
Theft of cattle (by day)	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of cattle (by night)	-	28	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
CR act	21	40	16	31	61	49	72	80	106	83	69	54	50	5

Source: Police Department, Gulbarga

Table 10.8 : Details of offences in the district relating to certain special and local Acts.

Particulars	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Indian Arms Act	4	2	14	9	5	4	1	5	2	2	3	2	2	6
Gambling Rules	780	931	508	1,300	1,026	203	211	311	271	413	337	495	632	526
Excise Act	41	12	15	10	32	39	38	35	164	101	28	48	48	33
Explosive Articles Act	8	4	4	3	1	1	1	5	1	4	2	4	2	-
Karnataka Police Act	590	875	927	6,299	7,917	5,030	2,488	2,588	4,965	8,057	5,364	5,858	4,990	5,264
Prevention of Cruelty on Pet animals Act	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	4	2	3
Motor Vehicles Act	6,187	549	4,523	6,125	8,315	11,985	10,800	11,265	12,778	11,819	14,517	8,731	12,031	17,971
P.C.R Act	40	21	16	31	61	49	72	90	106	83	69	94	102	108
Election Act	48	99	28	30	51	41	28	14	68	59	57	63	41	64
Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	48	60	43	36	43	13	17	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Foreigners Rules	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Acts	1,268	748	311	424	515	5,390	5,730	1,450	2,423	8,414	7,389	NA	NA	NA

Table 10.9 : Details of deaths and their reasons between 1982 and 1991 in the district.

Details	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Accident (fall)	121	147	150	147	85	90	100	240	120	90
Suicide (fall)	83	20	30	35	24	22	20	26	30	29
Death due to snake bite	30	10	20	7	17	9	19	50	6	25
Suicide (by hanging)	78	27	35	29	64	14	65	23	58	40
Electric shocks	12	2	4	-	11	10	10	5	-	-
Fire accident	10	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lightning and thunder	4	4	5	-	45	30	10	18	4	12
Minor accidents	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of poison	11	73	75	70	65	27	85	121	90	112
Falling from heights	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	10	-	-
Other reasons	95	42	64	38	90	117	31	55	148	184

Table 10.10 : Details of loss of property and their recovery in the district from 1982 to 1995.

Year	Value of Property (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of property recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage
1982	12.12	4.69	27.78
1983	14.58	5.08	34.80
1984	16.45	1.97	12.00
1985	15.00	3.19	21.20
1986	15.51	8.21	52.91
1987	13.94	5.36	38.50
1988	31.64	9.77	39.66
1990	42.68	12.43	39.00
1991	5.29	92.00	22.00
1992	130.92	25.82	19.81
1993	63.34	27.54	43.47
1994	71.30	21.72	30.46
1995	69.87	11.14	15.94

Table 10.11 : Percentage of offences detected in the district from 1982 to 1995.

Details	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995
Murder	26	90	48	97.5	98.8	95.5	52.6	77	70	80	91	88	90
Dacoity	100	-	-	60	25	72.7	71	11	10	8	88	-	75
Robbery	243	61.9	393	85.6	52.6	61.5	76	61.5	37	45	82	-	76
Housebreak and theft	33	22.6	24.9	50	20.9	26.5	19.5	22	41	50	55	-	60
Cattle theft	54.5	58.3	23	96	66.6	53.5	30	32	46	45	45	-	55.5
Other thefts	37.5	27.8	53	37	43.89	72.7	39.8	36	21	40	47	-	56

Table 10.12 : Particulars of Police Staff in the district (1983 to 1995)

Designation	1983	1986	1988	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Superintendent of Police	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Additional Superintendent of Police	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	9
Circle Inspector	12	13	13	17	18	18	26	26
Sub-Inspector	51	51	51	51	43	55	56	
Assistant Sub Inspector	8	11	11	58	80	107		
Head Constable	204	204	204	287	365	-	406	406
Constable	996	996	996	965	1,200	-	1,258	1,258
Woman police Constable	-	-	-	-	8	-	30	30
Reserve Police Inspector	1	1	1	1	3	-	3	P
Sub - Inspector Assistant	5	8	8	8	8	-	8	8
Sub- Inspector	8	8	8	8	18	NA	18	18
Head Constable	73	83	81	84	68	NA	72	72
Constable	326	361	357	358	342	NA	358	358
Total	1,690	1,742	1,723	1,842	2,175	NA	2,352	2,364

(Source: Police Department, Gulbarga)

Table 10.13 : Expenditure of the Police Department in the District from 1984 to 1995

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure per each personnel
1984	251.10	14,858
1986	375.03	21,531
1988	354.55	20,459
1990	347.02	—
1991	478.95	26,001
1993	829.33	38,130
1994	956.58	39,991
1995	1,053.35	64,742

The details of medals and awards given to the police personnel in the district are given below:-

1986 - Cash price for 628 police personnel, 1987 - (232), 1988 - (2711), 1989 - (433), 1990 - (1450), 1991 - (615), 1992 - (180), 1993 - (556), 1994 - (207) and in 1995 - 360 police personnel.

Police medal was given to Sri P.N. Mali Patil of Shahabad in the year 1991.

Some important indicators of the Police department in the district for the year 1994-1995 are given below:

Particulars	1994	1995
Police personnel for every 1000 population	0.91	0.91
Police personnel for every 1000 Sq. KM area	144.97	145.77
Offences distributed per police personnel	1.56	1.70
Offences per 1000 population	1.55	1.62

Table 10.14 : Details of category-wise offences in the district (1982 - 1995).

Particulars	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
Category-1	377	286	287	351	312	471	379	484	526	500	513	526	644
Category-2	699	566	650	720	700	868	935	1,022	1,016	1,600	1,599	1,853	1,907
Category-3	301	254	226	222	117	93	282	269	355	378	372	364	351
Category-4	334	332	296	289	310	354	312	348	430	91	126	65	139
Category-5	670	549	422	368	629	482	430	535	577	839	517	518	480
Category-6	97	16	92	35	99	186	231	189	270	169	557	668	682
Total	2,478	2,103	1,973	1,985	2,167	2,453	2,569	2,847	3,174	3,577	3,689	3,994	4,203

Category - 1 - Protection of public peace and offences against justice

Category - 2 - Serious offences against people

Category - 3 - Serious offences against people and property

Category - 4 - Minor offences against people

Category - 5 - Minor offences against property

Category - 6 - Others.

Table 10.15 : Details of motor vehicles and cases booked on them in the district from 1993 to 1995

Details	1993	1994	1995
Number of Motor Vehicles			
Motor cars and jeeps	1,458	1,546	2,474
Buses	820	274	882
Lorries (Including Vans)	1,802	1,766	2,160
Taxis	-	74	85
Vans	9	13	NA
Autorikshaws	1,673	1,831	2,139
Motor cycles	28,080	31,404	34,125
Other vehicles	3,885	6,062	4,949

Details of cases booked for traffic offences from 1993 to 95

Particulars	1993	1994	1995
Over Speeding	118	132	138
Bright night lights	125	-	-
Violation of traffic rules	212	348	268
Travelling without permit	25	30	42
Faulty vehicle driving	28	31	33
Driving without license	130	142	172
Unauthorised transporting of people	118	125	181
Private transport vehicles, without permit	220	252	267
Other minor offences	1,755	10,972	16,770

Source: Police Department Report, Gulbarga.

Details of summons and warrants issued by the Police department in the district in the year 1995.

Particulars	Warrants	Summons
Pending decisions as at the beginning of the year	3,532	2,907
To be issued during 1995	50,447	53,439
Total summons to be served	53,979	56,346
Summons served in the year 1995	16,909	34,100
Not served in this year	33,210	18,851
Balance as at the end of the year	3,860	3,395

(Source: Police Administration Report, Gulbarga district.)

Police Welfare Programmes

For the welfare and development of the police personnel a police welfare fund was established. In this regard, the expenditure incurred from 1984 to 1995 was as follows. 1984-Rs.27,614; 1985- Rs.58,253; 1987-Rs.2,03,241; 1988-Rs.2,14,287;

1989-Rs.2,03,580; 1990-Rs.2,01,646; 1991-Rs.2,08,259; 1992-2,56,259; 1993-Rs.2,60,844; 1994-Rs.2,81,420 and 1995-Rs.2,80,816.

The facilities included a separate health centre, tailoring centre, typing branch, flour mill, library, children's parks and swimming pool. During 1995-96 there was Rs.4.27 lakhs deposit in this welfare fund and Rs.22,848 financial assistance was given to the retired police personnel.

Table 10.16 : Petitions disposed off by the District Legal Aid Board from 1984-85 to 1994-95

Year	Petitions filed	Petitions decided in the legal aid board	Expenditure incurred
1984-85	175	158	3,650
1985-86	75	41	14,461
1986-87	60	20	19,441
1987-88	18	2	44,345
1988-89	34	22	24,297
1989-90	42	8	19,111
1990-91	144	26	23,287
1991-92	20	14	28,741
1992-93	11	4	19,457
1993-94	106	7	19,748
1994-95	109	2	38,315

Table 10.17 : Petitions decided by the Lok-Adalat in the district from 1986 to 1995

Date	Civil and Criminal	Under motor	Total petitions	Compensation awarded (Rs.)
29.12.86	—	17	17	1,73,000
28.08.88	110	54	164	9,50,061
30.06.90	45	—	45	—
26.08.90	11	68	79	2,50,750
24.02.91	571	70	641	20,79,230
11.12.91	127	81	208	23,58,200
08.02.92	180	59	239	15,45,400
22.03.92	27	33	60	11,21,000
27.04.92 (Labour)	26	3	25	1,000
02.10.92	38	66	104	13,50,150
31.01.93	31	36	67	10,85,735
24.09.93	-	79	79	17,58,500
16.09.93	-	1,741	1,741	3,24,000
25.01.94	14	145	159	21,91,850
25.03.95	35	90	125	24,92,000
17.09.95	46	114	160	25,26,300

(Source: District Legal Aid Centre, Gulbarga)

PRISONS

Records reveal that a prison existed in Gulbarga during the Bahmani rule. Prisons used to be under the control of the king. Gulbarga was the capital of the Bahmani Sultans. A prisoner was kept with ankle rings throughout his term in the prison. The punishment was very cruel. For the jails to come up to the present situation, many reforms have taken place. It could be said that the then Director General of Prisons of the Nizam government, one Hankin, was the first to bring about reformatations in the prisons in 1857. He started a new type of prison administration. A handbook was prepared for prisons. As per this, entertainment was provided to prisoners during evenings in the prison and they were released on parole. A co-operative society was established for prisoners who were released. There were not many reforms in prisons of the district afterwards. The Central prison in Gulbarga town was centrally located in the super market area. This prison housed inmates from the three districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka area. In the district, there were neither sub-jails nor lock-ups (excluding the lock-ups in police stations). This central prison was spread over seventy acres and had facility for accommodating 750 prisoners of all types. It also had a 40 bed hospital. The administrative system of this prison was conducted as per the Hyderabad Prison Rules, 1955 (Hyderabad Jail Manual). Prisoners were classified under 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories depending upon their earlier conduct and their conduct in the jail. These prisoners were examined during stipulated periods and records were maintained in prescribed formats about their conduct. Classified prisoners were kept in separate cells of the jail. Each group was given a different coloured identity card. By December 1965, 140 'A' class, 377 'B' class and 10 'C' class men prisoners and 23 women prisoners were housed in the Gulbarga prison. There were separate rooms for women prisoners and they were given 2/3rd of the work load of men-prisoners. In respect of women prisoners, Rules (Chapter XX of the Hyderabad Jail Manual) were followed. Death sentence was not executed in this prison. For the purpose of death sentence, prisoners were sent to the Bellary Central Jail.

Later on, this prison was shifted to a vast area on the Jevargi road as per the recommendations of a committee constituted by the government and the existing central prison building was converted into the present super market. The carpets woven and blankets prepared in the Gulbarga Central Jail were popular from the beginning and are so even now. During 1964-65, four chief warders, seven head warders, 105 male warders and four women warders were employed there. An Advisory committee reviewed cases of long term prisoners. The District Sessions Judge being the Chairman, the District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner, the Police Superintendent and two nominated non-officials were members of this committee. For this year, the income of the prison was Rs.1,83,530 and expenditure was Rs.7,76,877.

Central Prison

The prison which was located at the present super market area in Gulbarga was shifted during 1968-69. In an internal area of 28 acres and an external area of 63 acres, this prison had the capacity to house 630 men prisoners and 20 women prisoners. The number of prisoners during 1985-86 to 1994-95 was as follows. 1985-86 - 3353(M), 83 (w), 1986-87 - 2088, (66), 1987-88 - 2844, (70), 1988-89 - 2113, (61), 1989-90 - 2721, (51), 1990-91 - 2031, (122), 1991-92 - 2066, (81), 1993-94 - 2942, (87), 1994-95 - 2623, (91)

The details of expenditure (Rupees in lakhs) incurred and expenditure per prisoner (in rupees) of this prison from 1990-91 to 1994-95 were as follows.

1990-91 - 35, (38); 12,460; 1991-92 - 43.08; 12,100; 1992-93 - 47.82; 12,355; 1993-94 - 55.28; 13,036; 1994-95 - 60.84; 15,171.

The total jail staff during 1994-95 was 156.

Taluk Sub-jail, Yadgir

This sub-jail was started in May 1977. Separate accommodation is provided for male and female prisoners. The number of male and female prisoners (in this prison from 1987-88 to 1994-95) was as follows.

1987-88-100 (09); 1988-89 -71 (05); 1989-90-94 (09); 1990-91-101 (11); 1991-92-130 (09); 1992-93-128 (06); 1993-94-180 (15); 1994-95-108 (03).

Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs) and expenditure per prisoner (in rupees) in this jail from 1990-91 to 1994-95 was as follows.

1990-91-1.81 (1670); 1991-92-2.00 (1532) 1992-93-1.91 (1539); 1993-94-2.62 (1755); 1994-95-3.63 (1880);

Taluk Sub-jail, Aland

This prison was started in May 1977. There was space to house 15 prisoners (including 5 women). The number of male prisoners in this jail from 1985-86 to 1994-95 is as follows.

1985-86 56; 1986-87 174; 1987-88 157; 1988-89 130; 1989-90 129; 1990-91 134; 1991-92 153; 1992-93 157; 1993-94 165; 1994-95 113;

The expenditure (Rupees in lakhs) incurred in this prison from 1990-91 to 1994-95 was as follows.

1990-91 (1.26); 1991-92 (1.61); 1992-93 (1.95); 1993-94 (3.29); 1994-95 (2.90); The expenditure per prisoner during 1994-95 was Rs.28,253.

Taluk Sub-jail, Surpur

The taluk sub-jail was started in surpur in May 1977, with accommodation to house 10 men and 10 women prisoners. The number of men and women prisoners from 1985-86 to 1994-95 was as follows.

1985-86-275-(10); 1986-87-162-(01); 1987-88-155-(05); 1988-89-208-(06); 1989-90- 286-(25); 1990-91-201-(03); 1991-92-219-(03); 1992-93-190-(08); 1993-94-288-(03); 1994-95-151-(12).

The staff strength was seven. Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs) and expenditure per prisoner (in rupees) from 1990-91 to 1994-95 was as follows.

1990-91 - 1.67 (266); 1991-92 - 2.10 (395); 1992-93 - 2.89 (639); 1993-94 - 2.80 (516); 1994-95 - 3.12 (887).

Taluk Sub-jail, Sedam

This prison was started during 1983-84 and It is presently located in the premises of JMFC Court. The number of men prisoners from 1985-86 to 1993-94 was as follows.

1985-86-43; 1986-87-57; 1987-88- 189; 1988-89- 59; 1989-90-101; 1991-92-142; 1992-93- 177; 1993-94- 191.

Expenditure incurred per prisoner here was Rs.10.per day

Directorate of Prosecutions

The State Government, based on the recommendations of the 14th and the 41st Reports of the Law Commission, undertook the task of establishment of a separate and independent department- The Directorate of Prosecution for effective prosecution of serious criminals. In addition to the creation of the post of an Assistant Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution of criminal cases in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate in the district headquarters, the government had also created posts of Assistant Directors for the office of the superintendent of police with the intention that these Assistant Directors would function as liaison officers in respect of all legal matters referred to them by the superintendent of police.

Their functions were :

- (i) To arrange for conduct of prosecution in the criminal cases in Magistrate and Sessions Court on behalf of the state;
- (ii) To advise the investigating officers of the police department and in respect of criminal cases of the other departments of state government.
- (iii) To examine the acquittal and dismissal decisions and orders given by the courts of the Magistrate and Session Judges and to recommend for filing of appeals or submitting the review petitions, as the case may be, against the decisions and orders of acquittal and dismissal in deserving cases.
- (iv) To advise the concerned departments of the state government, in all matters of investigation and prosecution of criminal cases including the withdrawal of prosecution.

There is an office of the Joint Director of Prosecutions in Gulbarga (for particulars see chapter 11- Other Departments).

Police Training School

It is proposed to start the state's third Police Training School in Gulbarga. For this purpose the land in Naganahalli village, south of Gulbarga, has been acquired in 1992. There is a scheme for training 500 police personnel in this proposed school.