

CHAPTER 10

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

In the ancient Karnataka, judgement was awarded by local administrative institutions like Grama Sabhas or Town Communities. A Committee of elders existed in the Agraharas. Sometimes this work was performed by Caste Guilds or bodies of castes. They used to settle disputes arising out of family affairs (like dispute between wife and husband) litigations of property partition, disputes in respect of social status etc. There were elders of different castes constituting *katte mane*. Telliga Aivathu Caste Guild (of Ganigas), Ugura Munnurvaru or Galemunnurvaru of gardeners guild are some of the examples of Caste Guilds. Similarly, there is a reference to the Grama Sabhas i.e. Village Communities such as Hiriya Kuriyattiya Aivathokkalu. Kodamaggiya Aravathokkalu, Neeralagiya Aruvathokkalu. As regards Agraharas, reference is made as 2000 Mahajanas of Jakkali, 400 Mahajanas of Amminabhavi, and 1000 Mahajanas of Chikkerura. The fact pertaining to Neeralagi clearly shows that when the Agrahara was a part of the village, the Mahajanas of the Agrahara and the Villagers together used to carry on the administration of the village. (Period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana).

Local Institutions used to deliver judgements so as to be acceptable to both parties as far as possible. Divya was also conducted in the temples. The Government Officers were also conducting trials in respect of great offences (Pathakas) and big property disputes. Army Commanders (Dandanayakas), Nadapergade, Nadagowda or Mandaleshwaras were also included among them. The word Tribunal is found in the inscriptions. A Judge designated as Rajadhyaksha was appointed by the Marathas. Khaji was the judicial officer during the reign of the Adilshahis and the Mughals. There were instances where king's minister or the king himself awarded the judgement. The Abbalur inscription narrates the rendering of justice by King Bijjala himself. There is an instance where the Royal Priest came down from Hampi and settled a dispute between the Shaivas and the Jains of Lakshmeshwar in favour of the Jains (1538).

The 'Mithakshara' written by Vignaneshwara who was in the court of the Chalukyas of Kalyana is a guide to the Hindus in matters of family affairs like marriage, adoption, succession, *streedhana*, maintenance of widows etc., and many topics from this work have been included in the Modern Hindu Code.

After the arrival of the British in India, the system of administration of justice in Dharwad district was similar to that of the Madras State. The Judicial Procedure established by John Duncun was in force from 1799 to 1827. The system existed as explained hereunder.

In each district, the Native Commissioner used to settle the suits relating to the Indians (above Rs.5000/-). The local government had the right to change the number of judges and their jurisdictional rights. The Senior Assistant Judge could accept suits of value of Rs.5,000. This value could be extended upto ten thousand by a special power. The Junior Assistant Judge was empowered to accept suits upto the value of Rs.500/-. All civil suits without any limitation were decided in the District Diwani Adalath. This Adalath was the Appellate Authority as regards the judgements of Native Commissioner and Junior Assistant Judge. Sadar Diwani Adalath consisted of 3-4 Judges and it was the Chief Court for Appeals and Review Petitions.

General Munro brought into force the Comprehensive System of Civil Administration in Dharwad (known as South Maratha Doab at that time) as enunciated in the Order passed in Feb.1818. The officer designated as Principal Collector and Political Agent was incharge of the administration of justice, Police and Revenue in the district. This South Maratha Doab was divided into 21 sub-divisions and each had one Mamaltdar assisted by two or three Khilledars or Village Clerks. These officers were looking after the local judiciary, revenue and administration of police. This district included parts of the present Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur. In the early days of the British administration, Village Officers used to settle civil litigations. Very important suits were decided by the Mamaltdar. Suits of greater value were placed before the Collector. The Collector (Head of the District) used to order the Panchayats to decide such suits. By 1820-21 a separate judicial officer named Adalath Peshkar was appointed to each sub-division. After some years, this post was abolished and Munsiffs were appointed. These Munsiffs administered cases under the Bombay Presidency Rules, 1827. The Judicial Assistant designated as 'Registrar' was assisting the Chief Collector. The Bijapur, Belgaum, Sholapur sub-divisions were separated at different times and in 1846 there were eight divisions (taluks) in Dharwad district viz, Bankapur, Dambal, Dharwad, Hangal, Hubli, Ron, Navalgund and Ranibennur. The Court of the District Judge was at Dharwad. The jurisdiction of this Court extended to the whole of Dharwad district including the Belgaum division. The Office of the Assistant Judge was located at Dharwad. Principal Sadar Ameen Court was in Dharwad and the whole of Dharwad district including some villages of Belgaum came under the purview of this Court. The extent of 'Sadar Ameen Court' of Hubli included Hubli sub-division and Bankapur and some villages of Navalgund. The Munsiff Court of Haveri was situated in Haveri and had its jurisdiction over Hangal, Ron and Ranibennur including some villages of Bankapur. In 1869, the Belgaum Division was separated and the subordinate courts of Dharwad district were re-organised. The Court of the District Judge Dharwad was located at Dharwad and its local jurisdiction included 11 sub-divisions (Taluks) of the district. The jurisdiction of First Class Deputy Judge was extended to Dharwad, Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghatgi Sub-divisions. The jurisdiction of the Second Class Deputy Judge of Haveri was extended upto Karjagi, Hangal, Ron and Ranibennur Sub-divisions. The jurisdiction of the Second Class Deputy Judge of Gadag was over the Gadag, Nargund and Ron Sub-divisions. By 1870, totally there were four courts in the district, out of which one was the District Court and other three were Subordinate Courts. The total number of disputes settled during the year was 2,303 and the average time taken to settle each case was 158 days. By 1875, five Courts were established and a Subordinate Court was started at Hubli. Total number of suits decided was 3,760 and the average time taken to settle each suit was 143 days. Until 1883, there

was no change in the number of Courts. Average number of suits decided annually between 1870-1882 was 3,395. Details of those suits are as follow:

Table 10.1 : Average number of suits disposed in Dharwad court between 1870 and 1882

Year	Suits	Judgements	Percentage
1870	2,303	1,531	66.4
1875	3,831	2,190	57.1
1880	3,332	1,876	56.3
1882	3,742	1,575	42.0

Table 10.2 : The Details of the activities of Dharwad Civil Court between 1870 and 1882

Year	Suits	Average value (in pounds)	Decrees passed in the absence of the respondent	Dismissed in the absence of the respondent	Decrees passed on consent	Others	Total
1870	2,303	21.3	1,531	17	62	179	1,789
1875	3,831	20.4	2,190	131	178	583	3,082
1880	3,332	15.6	1,876	266	133	485	2,760
1881	4,024	15.1	1,869	266	97	629	2,861
1882	3,742	14.7	1,575	105	138	799	2,617

Table 10.3

Year	Suits argued upon				Execution of Orders			Movable	Immovable
	Defendants	Respondents	Mixed	Total	Arrest of the debtor	Recovery from decree holder	Sale of Property		
1870	313	158	43	514	112	113	752	150	
1875	486	263	-	749	23	397	951	168	
1880	455	117	-	572	40	116	732	53	
1881	900	263	-	1,163	22	130	489	78	
1882	778	347	-	1,125	17	160	372	58	

In 1884, there were 30 criminal judges. Among them seven (including the District Magistrate) were First Class Magistrates and 23, Second Class Magistrates. By 1882, the average jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate covered about 1,133 Sq.Miles (2,900 sq.Km) area and a population of 22,027. The average jurisdiction of the remaining Second Class Magistrates covered an area of 197 Sq.M (510 Sq.Km) and a population of 38,387.

Administration of Justice in the Savanur Province

Savanur had its own judicial system until the unification of states. The Law of the then British province was in force. The Divani (Civil) and Foujadari (Criminal) Courts existed. Apart from this, two Appellate Courts also existed. These were the High Courts. The First Class Civil Judge was also the First Class Magisterial Judge. The High Court here was the Final Court for appeals. During the reign of the earlier Nawab, the Collector in Dharwad was looking after the administration of justice as a Political Officer. The High Court of Savanur was merged with the High Court of Kolhapur in 1945.

As per the Civil Courts Act 1869, Courts existed thus:- (1) District Judge (for every district) (2) A Joint Judge for every district having similar power of District Judge. (3) An Assistant District Judge was placed at the District Head Quarters and was distributing the cases of the value of Rs.15,000/- or less as per the orders of the District Judge. (4) The Post of Civil Judge (Senior and Junior) was created and the maximum limit fixed for the value of the suits was Rs.10,000/-. The appeal against the judgement of Civil Judge was to be made to the District Judge. This system existed till 1-1-1956. After the formation of the New Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Court Act, 1951 came into force and the following Courts were established. At District Level the District Court, and Civil Judge Court and at the taluk level, Munsiff Court and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts were functioning. The District Court was the superior court at the district level. All the Civil Courts in the district and their staff were controlled by the District Judge. There was another Assistant Judge at Dharwad. Apart from this, there were Senior Division Civil Judge and Junior Division Civil Judge in Dharwad and Hubli. In Gadag, Haveri, Ranibennur, Kundgol, a Junior Division Judge was working and another Junior Division Judge looked after Lakshmeshwar and Savanur Courts jointly.

The Session Judge used to decide the criminal suits of the district. In addition the Assistant Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge were entrusted with the work of looking after the court work. The judgement of death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge had to be sustained by the High Court. Assistant Sessions Judge was empowered to impose punishments other than death sentence and imprisonment for more than seven years.

The Judicial procedure prevailing in Dharwad district under the Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act was divided into two divisions. (1) Judicial Magistrates (a) Presidency Magistrate (b) Magistrate First Class (c) Magistrate Second Class (d) Magistrate Third Class and (e) Special Judicial Magistrate (2) Executive Magistrate (a) District Magistrate (b) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (c) Taluk Magistrate (d) Presidency Magistrate and (e) Special Executive Magistrate.

In 1953 there were 10 Resident Magistrates in Dharwad. They were distributed thus:- Dharwad-2, Hubli-3, Gadag-3, Haveri-1, Ranibennur-1. The resident Magistrate of Hubli was holding the Court at Kalghatgi for three days in a month. Similarly the Second Additional Resident Magistrate of Hubli was holding the Court at Navalgund for 14 days in a month. The Resident Magistrate of Gadag was holding the Court at Ron for 14 days in a month. The Second Resident Magistrate of Gadag was holding the Court at Mundargi for eight days in a month and the Resident Magistrate of Haveri was holding the Court at Hangal for 14 days in a month. The Resident Magistrate of Ranibennur used to hold the Court at Hirekerur for 14 days in a month. There was a single judge for Civil Courts of both Savanur and Lakshmeshwar and he was holding the Court at Lakshmeshwar for 14 days in a month and remaining days in Savanur.

Apart from these judges, the following Judicial Officers functioned in the district (1953).- District Public Prosecutor, Assistant Public Prosecutor, First Assistant Public Prosecutor, Second Assistant Public Prosecutor, two honorary associates for Public Prosecutor, Deputy Government Pleaders (Haveri, Hubli, Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar, Ranibennur, Gadag and Savanur).

There was no significant change in the Court System from 1956 to 1994. The list of Courts in Dharwad district as in 1994 is given below. In total there were 38 Courts in the district.

1. Principal District and Sessions Court, Dharwad (Now at Hubli), 2. First Additional District and Sessions Court Dharwad (Now at Hubli), 3. Second Additional District and Sessions Court, Dharwad, 4. Third Additional District and Sessions Court, Dharwad. 5. Principal Civil and Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Dharwad, 6. First Additional Civil Court, Dharwad, 7. Second Additional Civil Court, Dharwad, 8. Principal Civil Court, Hubli, 9. First Additional Civil Court, Hubli, 10. Civil Court, Gadag, 11. Civil Court, Haveri, 12. Civil and Principal First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Ranibennur, 13. Principal Munsiff Court, Dharwad, 14. Additional Munsiff Court, Dharwad (First), 15. Second Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate's Second Court, Dharwad, 16. Principal Munsiff Court, Hubli, 17. First Additional Munsiff Court, Hubli, 18. Second Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Third Court, Hubli, 19. Third Additional Munsiff Court, Hubli, 20. Judicial Magistrate First Class, First Court, Hubli, 21. Judicial Magistrate First Class, Second Court, Hubli, 22. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Kundgol, 23. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Court, Savanur, 24. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Lakshmeshwar, 25. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Shiggaon, 26. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Haveri, 27. Principal Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Ranibennur, 28. First Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Ranibennur, 29. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Byadgi, 30. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Hirekerur, 31. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Hangal, 32. Principal Munsiff Court, Gadag, 33. First Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate's First Court, Gadag, 34. Second Additional Munsiff and First Judicial Magistrate's Second Court, Gadag, 35. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Nargund, 36. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Navalgund, 37. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate, Court, Ron, 38. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Kalghatgi.

To summarise, in 1994, there were 4 District and Sessions Courts, 8 Civil Courts, 2 full fledged Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts, exclusive Munsiff Courts 6; total Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts 18 and total Courts 38.

(Railway, Labour Industrial Tribunals. excluded)

Table 10.4 : Details of suits tried in the Court of District Judge of Dharwad from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	No. of Judges	Original suits	Others	Appeals		Amount deposited with the Court	Expenditure Rs.
				Regular	Others		
1970-71	3	5	203	154	331	36,674	14,75,819
1975-76	3	6	259	24	155	819	5,23,794
1981-82	3	3	83	34	452	1,09,381	9,83,255
1985-86	3	3	735	26	372	1,10,071	18,45,890
1988-89	3	6	1,118	11	195	1,78,985	25,16,262
1991-92	3	1	746	48	283	2,17,682	34,74,626

Table 10.5 : Details of suits tried in the Civil Court in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	No. of Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Deposits with the Courts	Expenditure Rs.
		Original small causes	Others	Regular	Others		
1970-71	4	243	140	280	116	51,690	1,59,781
1975-76	5	563	422	517	186	2,74,204	7,51,569
1981-82	7	1,045	616	413	144	22,37,639	20,86,771
1985-86	7	1,266	604	291	190	31,53,842	29,78,705
1988-89	7	1,783	832	445	219	41,20,789	50,44,957
1991-92	7	599	1,614	292	158	53,51,044	84,89,054

Table 10.6 : Particulars of suits in Munsiff Courts in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	No. of Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Deposits with the Courts	Expenditure Rs.
		Original small causes	Others	Regular	Others		
1970-71	23	2,539	5,172	-	-	2,78,330	8,17,651
1975-76	20	2,316	1,228	-	-	3,76,420	13,83,966
1981-82	18	2,092	2,415	-	-	18,06,970	42,42,181
1985-86	17	2,631	2,059	-	-	20,09,742	59,60,642
1988-89	21	3,945	1,382	-	-	52,50,026	162,49,264
1991-92	23	5,624	1,428	-	-	52,77,088	1,41,51,944

Table 10.7 : Details of suits in the District Judge Court in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	Original suits		Executed suits		Other suits		Regular Appeals		Other Appeals		Sessions Appeals	
	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A
1970-71	6	5	3	3	220	203	111	154	479	331	2	-
1975-76	4	6	6	2	312	259	9	24	166	155	-	1
1981-82	3	3	1	2	1,114	830	75	34	375	452	2	2
1985-86	3	3	1,192	735	178	122	40	26	436	372	-	-
1988-89	11	6	97	85	2,759	1,118	81	11	832	195	-	-
1991-92	9	1	167	138	2,443	746	72	48	965	283	-	1

F= Filed A= Adjudged

Note : Cases adjudged include those of previous years also

Table 10.8 is given in Page No. 541

Table 10.9 : Details of suits in the Munsiffs Courts in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	Original Suits		Small Causes		Executive Suits		Others	
	Filed	Adjudged	F	A	F	A	F	A
1970-71	1,988	2,010	497	529	1,208	1,516	4,815	5,161
1975-76	2,096	1,879	454	437	1,169	1,142	845	1,228
1981-82	2,548	2,091	228	275	936	857	1,513	2,415
1985-86	3,303	2,548	55	83	2,228	2,059	943	769
1988-89	4,806	3,892	46	53	950	782	1,366	1,382
1991-92	5,449	5,590	50	34	1,673	1,357	1,496	1,428

Note : Cases adjudged include those of previous years also

Table 10.10 : Details of criminal litigations in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	No. of District Sessions Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Original Suits		No. of Magistrates
		Regular	Others	Regular	Others	Regular	Others	
		<u>District & Sessions Court</u>		<u>Magistrate Court</u>				
1970-71	3	71	20	71	-	23,157	2,170	17
1975-76	3	55	62	187	-	26,322	3,882	18
1981-82	3	75	129	102	-	28,602	2,235	21
1985-86	3	69	264	81	-	23,370	2,702	18
1988-89	3	67	329	98	-	20,171	2,148	21
1991-92	3	96	255	86	-	16,731	2,311	24

Table 10.8 : Details of suits in the Court of Civil Judge in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92

Year	Original Suits		Small causes		Executive Suits		Others		Bankruptcy Appeals		Limited		Other Appeals	
	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A
1970-71	144	87	154	156	257	271	137	140	14	13	516	280	129	116
1975-76	305	107	404	366	424	345	365	422	-	2	485	517	291	186
1981-82	814	460	649	585	575	469	1,727	616	1	-	409	413	149	144
1985-86	1,051	607	774	659	1,008	604	760	698	1	1	374	291	214	190
1988-89	1,346	967	669	816	1,351	890	2,451	832	6	6	322	445	167	219
1991-92	439	263	252	336	1,702	1064	1,362	679	-	-	221	197	165	145

F = Filed A = Adjudged *

Note: Cases adjudged include those of previous years also.

District Legal Aid Committee, Dharwad

This Committee was constituted in 1983. Since then till 1993, 443 persons have been benefited. Legal aid has been rendered in civil suits, compensation suits, criminal suits, motor vehicle accident suits etc. The expenditure incurred for this Committee from 1989-90 to 1992-93 was Rs.2.36lakhs.

This Committee conducted 21 Lok Adalaths, disposed 2,348 suits, gave Rs.279 lakh as compensation. Besides, 37 Legal Aid Camps and seven Legal Workshops were conducted by the committee.

Taluk Legal Aid Committee Hubli

This Committee was started in 1984. Seven Janatha Adalath Courts were held under this till 1993. The committee disposed 81,54,10 and 124 criminal cases in 1987, 1988, 1990 and 1992 respectively. In 1993 totally 32 criminal cases were settled.

Legal Aid Camps were held at Mantur and Aralikatte villages in 1986 and at Hebsur and Tarihal villages in 1987. Legal Education programme was conducted twice in 1993.

Table 10.11 : Number of advocates in Dharwad district as in 1994

	Male	Female	Total
1. Dharwad	570	42	612
2. Hubli	500	25	525
3. Gadag	120	5	125
4. Haveri	84	1	85
5. Ranibennur	123	7	130
6. Kundgol	15	-	15
7. Savanur	17	-	17
8. Shiggaon	22	-	22
9. Lakshmeshwar	18	-	18
10. Byadgi	18	2	20
11. Hangal	28	1	29
12. Hirekerur	42	-	42
13. Nargund	21	-	21
14. Navalgund	25	-	25
15. Ron	22	-	22
16. Kalghatgi	12	-	12
Total	1,637	83	1,720

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

By 1827 the Police Administration was controlled by the District Magistrate in this district under the Bombay Regulation Rule 12 (1827). The village constables known as Shethsanadi of Maratha period were used for police force. In 1882 the strength of police force in the district was 733. Among them were, one Police Superintendent, 2 sub-ordinate Officers, 111 other sub-ordinate Officers, 25 Mounted

Police and 594 constables. Thereafter the Bombay District Police Act 1890 came into force and existed till 1951. Apart from Police Head Quarters at Dharwad, there were 28 Police Stations and 26 out-posts. Among the Police Stations were four Town Police Stations, 12 Taluk Police Stations, four Mahal Police Stations and eight Sub-Police Stations.

One Constable was appointed for an average area of six square miles having a population of 1,203. The total number of police personnel in 1882 was 733. Some of them were deployed for peace keeping in the district, some in the central and sub-jails, some in the treasury and some for guarding prisoners. 367 Police Staff was provided with loaded pistol and swords were provided to 42 Police Staff. Except the Superintendent, all others were Indians.

According to the Bombay Police Act, 1951, the administration of the District Police was under the control of the District Magistrate. The administration of Justice and important decision making were entrusted to the District Magistrate. The appointment, training and housing arrangements of the Police Personnel were under the control of Inspector General of Police, Bombay. The District Police Superintendent was the Executive Head of District Police Force. The District was divided into two divisions namely North and South and a sub-divisional police officer was the head of each division. Prior to 1940, there were 974 police personnel and by 1942 this number rose to 1,278 and by 1948 it became 1600. The details of Police Personnel in 1952 were as follow:- Police Superintendent-1, Deputy Superintendent-2, Inspectors-4, Sub-Inspectors-42, unarmed Head Constables-193, armed Head Constables-105, unarmed Constables-679, and armed Constables-546.

District Police Superintendent was the executive head of the Police force and was empowered to direct and control the police personnel under the supervision of the District Magistrate. The Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent was the investigating authority of the offences in his jurisdiction. He was to inspect the police stations also now and then. In Dharwad there was a Home Police Inspector and he was also working as the Office Superintendent. He was entrusted with the work of the supervision of the main office of police, City and Head Quarters Police Office and was discharging the duty of the Police Superintendent during his absence.

The Assistant Police Superintendents were being appointed through the Union Public Service Commission, Government of India. They were sent to the Central Police Training College in Mount Abu for training. The Inspector General of Police was the appointing authority for Police Inspectors. In 1952 there were 60 officers and 1,752 police personnel in the district. All were literates. The details of ammunition that the District Police Department of Dharwad had in 1952 was as follow:- 10 Carbine Machine guns, 817 Rifles (3.3 bore), 574 Muskets (4.10 Bore) and 74 Revolvers. Apart from this, Home Guards were provided with 100 Italian Rifles, 23 Revolvers and 200 Muskets. In the District Police Department 14 Motor Vehicles (including one Motor Cycle) were used. Among these, two vehicles were exclusively used for the implementation of prohibition policy. In the wireless grid, a stable wireless centre and three receivers were functioning. The state Reserve Police Force was in Belgaum and it was an armed police force. There was an Inspector for anti-corruption at Dharwad and he had his jurisdiction over Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts.

Police Administration in Savanur Province

Savanur of Dharwad district was a separate province having 25 villages. The Police Administration was carried on as follows:- The strength of the personnel in the Police Department was 45. While

appointing the candidates, aspects like good conduct, sincerity and service mindedness were taken into consideration. Two persons at a time were sent for training to Dharwad and in turn they were giving training to others in Savanur itself in matters like physical exercise, law, investigation, public relation etc. In 1914 Police personnel were posted to Chandapur, Hothanahalli, Mulakeri, Kabanuru, Dombara Mathur etc, in the Savanur province. They used to collect information regarding the offences that would occur in the villages coming within the purview of their beat duty and the precautionary measure that should be taken and submit a report in this regard to the senior police officers of Savanur. The Chief Police Officer was expected to give a daily report of his Department concerned every day at 6'0 clock in the morning, personally to the Nawab Saheb at his royal residence. There were eight police out-posts in Savanur. The Nawab had the power of the District Sessions Judge. There was an Officer called Political Agent above the senior police officer and he used to examine the performance of the Department now and then.

Similar arrangement existed in Kundgol, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Gudigeri etc., The information made available including statistical data in this chapter does not include statistical data pertaining to Kundgol, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar and Gudigeri, since they were princely states.

The Railway Police was under the control of a Police Superintendent and he was assisted by a Sub-Divisional Officer. A Police Dispensary existed in Dharwad and was looked after by a part time doctor. A Milk Dairy, Poultry, Carpentry Workshop, Tailoring and Weaving Classes were being run for the welfare of the Police staff.

Table 10.12 is given on Page No. 545

Table 10.13 : Details of the value (in Rs.) of the articles stolen and those found between 1983 and 1993 in Dharwad district

	Value of stolen articles	Value of articles found (retrieved)	Percentage
1981	45,12,101	8,17,510	18.01
1982	105,58,452	11,89,722	11.26
1983	61,44,112	21,26,876	34.61
1984	121,25,984	24,13,998	19.90
1985	73,02,387	19,78,027	27.08
1986	75,44,998	46,68,371	61.87
1987	107,42,699	74,67,570	69.51
1988	84,63,883	34,00,072	40.17
1989	77,65,676	24,24,389	31.25
1990	74,52,972	41,34,862	55.47
1991	59,89,979	29,34,187	48.98
1992	78,86,884	43,13,675	54.69
1993	74,41,640	16,51,187	22.18

Table 10.12 : Statistical details of crimes in the district from 1981 to 1993

Sl No	Nature of crimes	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1.	Murder	82	65	64	83	81	80	94	104	84	73	88	84	92
2.	Dacoity	24	24	16	60	17	26	19	32	15	18	18	25	24
3.	Robbery	36	24	29	28	25	38	35	59	32	15	-	16	32
4.	Theft by house break	672	524	559	561	582	509	399	-	-	-	-	231	269
5.	Theft	1,102	813	759	820	871	931	819	776	478	444	-	-	333
6.	Rape	232	236	64	233	386	269	259	236	339	62	90	73	55
7.	Public Nuisance	254	246	618	323	408	382	405	390	416	313	297	270	250
8.	Gambling	1,593	1,522	1,039	630	696	565	562	386	394	355	200	344	225
9.	Unnatural death and death by accidents	484	598	536	666	682	1,217	845	846	879	579	776	664	761

Table.10.14 : Details of murder cases between 1981 and 1993 in Dharwad district, classified upon intentions behind them

Year	Love Affair	Greed for Money	Family Dispute	Hate and rift	Others	Total
1981	8	9	14	-	51	82
1985	3	5	18	-	55	81
1990	4	2	10	10	46	72
1991	10	3	13	8	54	88
1992	15	3	17	18	31	84
1993	21	3	19	1	35	79

Table 10.15 : List showing the number of unnatural and accidental deaths in the district and their causes (from 1981 to 1993)

Causes	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Accident	97	61	39	100	60	50
Suicide	170	179	149	164	154	151
By wild animals	-	-	-	7	-	13
Fire	57	63	27	-	52	10
Falling from heights	-	21	36	6	35	9
Snake bite	11	17	31	14	25	21
Electric shock	2	17	-	9	-	10
Mine accidents	-	-	-	2	-	-
Consumption of poisonous food	29	134	193	185	229	187
Thunder strike	-	1	-	13	-	8
Others	118	189	103	267	109	288
Total	484	682	578	767	664	747

Table 10.16 - Percentage details of crimes and the investigations undertaken in Dharwad district, from 1981 to 93

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglery	Theft
1981	82.7	58.3	64.5	34	38.8
1985	70.3	64.7	64	31.9	40.4
1990	47	28.57	25	2.9	64.9
1992	54	52	19.75	25	24
1993	51.21	20.83	15.62	21.93	29.81

Table 10.17 : Details of vehicular accidents which occurred between 1981 and 1993 in Dharwad district

	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total accidents	851	1,181	1,498	1,111	794	1,246
Cars	91	60	36	89	48	77
Buses	111	130	65	140	153	179
Lorries	356	639	948	588	393	586
Motor Cycles	44	52	66	56	21	43
Vans	74	3	-	-	-	-
Jeeps	19	24	35	11	24	21
Taxis	43	1	85	14	-	-
Tankers	-	-	-	9	-	-
Autorikshaws	60	46	-	-	3	2
Tractors	-	-	-	8	-	-
Other Vehicles	53	226	263	196	152	338
Casualties	198	251	295	89	309	324
Injured	675	1,442	1,615	1,335	1,455	2,571

Table 10.18 : Crimes under the Prohibition Act in the district between 1981 and 1993

Year	Illicit Liquor		Liquor acquired under Excise Act		Other Offences		Opium Cases		Ganja Cases		Crime under SIT Act
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	
1981	-	38	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
1985	1	-	322	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	386
1987	-	-	243	274	-	-	-	-	17	23	260
1988	-	-	235	269	4	4	-	-	13	16	239
1991	-	-	44	53	-	-	-	-	3	1	90
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
1993	32	38	32	38	-	-	-	-	7	-	60

Table 10.19 : Details of Classified crimes in Dharwad district between 1981 and 1993

Year	Class I	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total
1981	495	906	750	446	1446	560	4,603
1985	697	1,272	652	535	1204	-	4,360
1990	589	1,309	368	466	629	786	4,147
1991	513	925	309	885	530	575	3,737
1992	553	931	328	513	680	728	3,733
1993	505	838	694	309	26	1342	3,714

Class-1 Offences against Public Law and Order, Class-2 Grievous offences against the public, Class-3 Serious offences against persons and property, Class-4 Small offences against people, Class-5 Small offences against public property, Class-6 Others

Table 10.20 : Details of Prosecution in Dharwad district between 1981 and 1993

Year	Cases admitted in Courts	Cases decided	Cases discharged	Cases compromised and cases pending	Ratio of settlement of cases of column 2 and 3
1981	2,466	862	931	673	34.95
1985	2,559	870	1,175	514	33.99
1990	2,507	764	1,162	581	30.47
1991	2,014	641	958	415	31.82
1992	2,404	598	862	944	24.87
1993	2,670	607	1,427	636	22.73

Table 10.21 : Total numbers of cases reported under Special and Local Laws in Dharwad district between 1981 and 1993

Offences	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. Public Nuisance	254	408	313	297	270	250
2. Arms Act	1	2	1	1	-	-
3. Gambling under K.P.Act	1593	696	355	200	344	225
4. Supression of Immortal Traffic Act	232	386	62	90	73	55
5. Excise Act	1143	322	48	44	44	57
6. Civil Rights Act	24	13	40	52	60	59
7. Section 96 of K.P. Act	1108	779	204	319	283	125
8. Forest Act	1	-	84	5	49	-
9. E.C.Act	100	29	13	36	12	2
10. Children's Act	23	9	-	-	-	-

Brief details of Law and Order in Dharwad district during the period from 1983 to 1993 are given below:

1983 - There were no communal clashes in the district, There were no cases of Police firing, damaging and looting of assets, student strike, and Labour unrest. At the time of Holi and Rangapanchami, Prohibitory Order was declared in Dharwad as a precautionary measure under section 144 of Cr.P.C.

1985 - Except Shiggaon and Ranibennur police circles Law and Order was maintained in all the remaining parts. Clashes occurred at the time of Holi festival and immersion of Ganapathi idol. Apart from this, the Savanur Police had to resort to lathi charge five times. There were no damages to properties. No student and Labour unrest were reported.

1986 - Except Hirekerur and Dharwad taluks, Law and Order was maintained in the district. In January communal riots took place within the limits of Hamsabhavi Police Station. Student's agitation took place in the premises of the Engineering College of the Karnataka University. Police opened fire in Araleshwara village to control mob during the fair (jatra).

1987 - During this year, communal clashes occurred in Bankapur of Shiggaon Taluk, Alada Katte of Haveri Taluk and Sangameshwara Muthagi Villages of Kalghatgi Taluk and Gadag. Police opened fire at the time of clashes in Alada Katte village limits in July. During this period the police had to burst tear gas shells four times, (in the villages of Mevundi, Mydura, Magavi and Muthagi). Damages due to labour unrest, riots and violence by students did not occur during this period.

1988 - There were clashes in Shiggaon at the time of Holi Festival and immersion of the Ganapathi idol. In March, April and May, cases of bursting tear gas shells by Police at Shiggavi, Ranibennur and Haveri respectively have been recorded. During this year there were no labour strikes or student unrest.

1991 - There were incidents of communal riots during this year in Hangal and Hirekerur. In the month of March, workers of Nandi and Hasabi Textile Mills staged a Dharna. In the month of April, labourers of Steven factory, Kumar Pattana went on strike. About 21 cases were recorded in November. Police fired in Haveri in the month of December to disperse a mob that indulged in communal clash.

1993 - During this year, communal clashes occurred in Devi Hosur village of Haveri taluk and Abbigeri village of Ron taluk. In the month of October at Hangal, Police resorted to lathi charge during a riot. During this period there was no incidence of labour unrest. In 1992, 1993 and 1994 tense situation prevailed on the 15th August and on the 26th January at Hubli, regarding hoisting of the National Flag in the Idga Maidan. On the 15th August 1994, police had to open fire and six deaths were reported.

Table 10.22 : Details of the police staff during 1983 and 1993 in Dharwad district

Particulars	1983		1993	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
	1	2	3	4
Civil Police				
1. Police Superintendent	1	1	1	-
2. Deputy Superintendent of Police/ Assistant Superintend of Police	4	1	4	-
3. Additional Superintendent of Police	-	-	1	-
4. Circle Police Inspector	11	-	14	-
5. Police sub-inspector	50	14	52	-
6. Assistant sub-Inspector	5	-	61	-
7. Head Constable	289	11	296	-
8. Police Constable	1185	71	949	-
9. Lady Head Constable	-	-	10	-
10. Lady Police Constable.	-	-	29	-
Armed Staff				
11. Deputy Superintendent of Police	-	-	-	1
12. R.P.E	1	-	2	-
13. R.N.I.	7	-	9	-
14. A.R.S.I	14	-	15	-

	1	2	3	4
15. A.P.C.	396	17	299	2
16. Fitters	2	-	2	-
17. Garage Assistants	2	-	2	-
Office Staff				
18. Gazetted Assistant	1	-	1	1
19. Section Superintendent	1	-	2	-
20. First Division Clerks	8	4	10	-
21. Second Division clerks	21	1	15	-
22. Stenographers	1	-	5	-
23. Typists	1	-	5	-
24. Dalayaths	-	-	1	-
Total	2,000	120	1,785	4

Police Welfare Fund

Welfare measures like poultry, carpentry centres, tailoring classes, weaving classes were conducted for the welfare of the police staff in 1952 and the expenditure was borne out of Police Welfare Fund. Apart from this, a part time hospital also functioned in Dharwad. In 1961 Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund was commenced by the Police Department. Its branches were opened in every district. By 1983 the total income of Police Benevolent Fund of Dharwad district was about three lakh rupees. Under the auspices of this fund a hospital with six beds was started in the police lines of Dharwad. Besides, a milk dairy, flour mill, open air theatre, tailoring centre, bakery, park etc. were provided. By 1987 a Cinema projector, fair price shop, Pop corn machine, Balawadi, financial assistance for education and television were provided for the benefit of police staff and their families. By 1993, the income to the Police Welfare Fund was Rs. 5.5 lakh rupees.

Village Defence Party

The Village Police Rules which existed before the enforcement of the constitution were abolished and the Village Police Defence Party, a voluntary force is executing the work of village police which was in force previously. This force is a unit, which helps the police in preventing offence and in maintaining peace. The main functions of this Village Defence party are, (1) protection of the village (2) undertake beat in village limits to prevent crimes (3) Safeguarding the people and property of the village (4) Assisting the police to maintain peace whenever necessary. (5) Performing the functions as directed by the police department from time to time.

By 1993 Village Defence Parties were started in 245 villages of the district. There were 198 Dalapathis and 6,180 members in these parties.

Between 1983 and 1993 the strength of Dalapathis and members was as follows:- 1983-100 (Dalapathis), 38,319 (Members); 1985-130 (Dalapathis) 38,319 (Members); 1987-150 (Dalapathis), 4,986 (Members); 1988-198 (Dalapathis), 6180 (Members) and 1991; 198 (Dalapathis), 6,180 (Members).

Jails And Lockups

Untill 1956 there was no District Jail in the district. The prisoners who were detained for more than one month were being sent to the Central Jail at Belgaum. At that time there were 16 sub-jails in the district. Among them two sub-jails were in Dharwad - one located in a portion of the Office building of Mamlatdar and one at Borstal School. The remaining sub-jails were located at the following places:- 1) Gadag 2) Hangal 3) Haveri 4) Hirekerur 5) Hubli 6) Kalghatgi 7) Kundgol 8) Mundargi 9) Nargund 10) Navalgund 11) Ranibennur 12) Ron 13) Shiggaon and 14) Shirhatti.

The Mamalthdar himself was looking after the administration of the sub-jail which was housed in his own office and the School Governor was looking after the administration of the sub-jail at Borstal School and the remaining jails were looked after by the part-time Superintendents. The Police Department was responsible for the security of the jails and keeping vigil on culprits. Apart from these, police lock-ups were located at the following places:- Adur, Annigeri, Byadgi, (Dharwad Taluk), Dharwad town, Gajendraghad, (Gadag Taluk), Guttal, Hamsabhavi, (Hangal Taluk), Haveri, Hirekerur, Hubli town, Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Mundargi, Nargund, Ranibennur, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon, Shirhatti and Tadasa.

Borstal School, Dharwad

As per the Bombay Borstal School Act (1929) for the whole Bombay province, a Borstal School was opened at Dharwad in 1931. The Juvenile offenders (only boys) aged from 16 to 21 were kept in this school. The Supervisor of this School was called the Governor. He was holding the post of the Jail Superintendent. Along with him one Deputy Governor, two Additional Deputy Governors, clerks, eight Head Masters, teachers, 48 Supervisory staff, two nurses, one compounder, nine Technical personnel imparting education in technical matters were functioning. In 1955 there were 549 boys in the School. In 1950, 51 and 52, the average strength in this school was 327, 287 and 272 respectively. The boys who had not studied up to the 3rd standard while getting admitted to the school, were admitted to the classes for study of alphabet, Marathi, Gujarathi, Kannada and Urdu languages. Apart from this, the vocational training in carpentry, polishing, training in machines, cane works, tailoring, agriculture, dairy, washing of clothes etc., was imparted. Physical Education was included in the daily routine for these boys.

In 1952 an amount of Rs.1, 80,322 was spent for the maintenance of this School. The expenditure for each boy was Rs.693. This school earned a profit of Rs.6,517 from the workshop of the school and Rs.14, 000 from the horticultural crops. There was a Committee of observers consisting of eleven members for this Borstal School. Out of these 11, seven were officers. Presently, the head of the school is the Chief Jailer. 78 Staff members including a Medical Officer assist him. The extent of the area of this school is 70 acres of land. In 1992-93 there were 183 juvenile offenders.

A Government Certified School was opened in Hubli in 1956. Children in this school were imparted Primary education and training in tailoring, cooking, embroidery work etc. There was a committee of observers for this school. The District Magistrate of Dharwad was the chairman of this committee. Besides the City Magistrate of Hubli, the Police Superintendent of Dharwad was an Ex-Officio Member. In 1956 there were Juvenile Courts in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur in Dharwad district. There was no separate judge at the District level for Juvenile Courts. Local Magistrate was performing this function at the district level. Two honorary lady judges were appointed for each court.

Home Guards

By 1956 there used to be a Commandant of Home Guards for each district. These Commandants were appointed by the Government and they were not paid any salary. They were not supposed to join any communal or political parties. Any person between the age of 20 and 50 and who had studied up to the 4th standard was eligible to join this force. In Dharwad district the Home Guard Centre was started on 1-10-1947. Home Guard Centres were started in the following 15 places in the District. Annigeri, Dharwad, Gadag, Hangal, Haveri, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Lakshmeshwar, Mundargi, Nargund, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Ron, Savanur and Shiggaon. The total strength of Home Guards in the district was 791 in 1943.

Juvenile Jail

This jail was established in 1914. It is functioning in the Borstal School. Only offenders of 'C' class are kept here. The average number of offenders in this jail from 1988-89 to 1992-93 respectively was 57, 63, 57, 44 and 38.