

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

THE duties of the police in the district, in the early years, were discharged by village servants called *Talwars*, *Thotis*, *Nirgantis*, *Kavalgars* and *Kattabidi* peons. In a report written by Sir Mark Cubbon in 1838, there is a reference made to the fact that the task of protecting the life and property of the average citizen was in the hands of these village servants, under the early rulers of Mysore. At the time of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan also, this age-old system had continued and thereafter, Dewan Purnaiya, who was at the helm of affairs, did not make any radical changes either. Later, a considerable change was brought about in the set-up. The village police had declined in popularity and in its place, the *Kandachar* peons were entrusted with protection work. These peons once belonged to the irregular infantry. They had their pay, half in land and half in cash, and received a fixed allowance, if called out for duty. Early history

In 1834, the *Kandachar* peons were named executive police peons. The entire protection of the rural areas was the special responsibility of these peons, and along with them, the regular infantry of the army performed specially assigned duties like escorting the treasure, sentry duty in jails and the like. In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed and he was made *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police. The first step towards police reform was the introduction in 1866 of the Madras Police Act V of 1861. This law was made applicable at first to the Bangalore district under an officer of the Madras Police and had been intended to introduce later this Madras pattern in all the areas of the State. However, difficulties were experienced in working this new system and Mr. Mangles, who was then the Judicial Commissioner, was entrusted with the task of remodelling the police force. This officer commenced his task by first abolishing the *Kandachar* police and replacing this force by a new constabulary with distinct duties; two sets of rules, one for the village force and the other for the regular force, were drawn up. The various categories in the police force were given proper instructions and it was stipulated that they had to pass certain tests.

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed in 1873. The Deputy Commissioner was the head of the police force in the district. Police Assistants of the rank of Assistant Commissioners were appointed in 1874 to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the discharge of his police duties. During the years 1874 and 1875, orders were issued defining the relative positions, functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Commissioner, Police Assistants, Amildars and Inspectors. As a result of the general retrenchments carried out after the famine of 1876-77, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished in 1879 and the work of control and general supervision of the police was carried on through the general branch of the Chief Commissioner's office. Simultaneously, the Judicial Commissioner ceased to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Police and in August 1879, the Chief Commissioner assumed direct control of the police. In 1880, the posts of Police Assistant Commissioners were abolished and the Deputy Commissioners were empowered to allot police duties also to the General Assistant Commissioners. The Taluk Amildars had control over the police in their respective jurisdictions. The reorganisation of the police force was completed by January 1881.

**After
Rendition**

After the Rendition in 1881, the Police Department was under the control of the Dewan and the District Deputy Commissioners. In 1885, an Inspector-General of Police, who was also the Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics, was appointed and he was assisted by one Police Assistant Commissioner in each district. In Kolar district, the entire protection work was in the hands of the Police Assistant Commissioner. He had to act under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars functioned as heads of taluk and sub-taluk police respectively, aided by Inspectors and Jamedars. Towards the end of 1891, the Police Department was reorganised and a full-time Inspector-General of Police was appointed. The posts of Police Assistant Commissioners were abolished and in their places, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were appointed.

In the beginning of this century, the Kolar District Police consisted of the village police and the regular police. The *Patel*, the *Talwar* and the *Thoti* were invested with powers to report crimes and also to help the regular police to detect crimes. In 1901-02, the village police were given their own uniforms. The regular police comprised officers and men appointed and enrolled under Regulation V of 1908. The main divisions of the district police force for administrative purposes were the District Police, the Railway Police and the Kolar Gold Fields Force. The District Police was made up of the Taluk Police and the District Reserve Force. The Kolar Gold Fields Police consisting of

officers and men were employed to maintain order in the mining area. They formed a specially trained body and were distinct from the District Police. On account of the importance of the Kolar Gold Fields area, the regular police establishment was supplemented by a detective staff and the whole force was under a separate Superintendent. This arrangement is being continued even now.

In 1907-08, the police force in Kolar district was further reorganised and redistributed on the basis of the Investigation Centre system, a new scheme envisaging the proper investigation of crimes only by the higher police officers. The Mysore Police Manual published in 1918 and 1919 formed the basis of the District Police administration. When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, there were different Police Acts in force in the various integrating areas. In order to bring about uniformity in police administration, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted and it came into force throughout the State on the 2nd April 1965. The functions of the police in the district are now governed by this comprehensive measure.

The general law and order situation in the Kolar district has been generally peaceful during the past decade except for a solitary incident reported in the year 1959. There was some tension and apprehension of a clash between two groups of people in Kolar town on *Vijayadashami* day. However, the timely intervention of the police prevented any untoward development and peace was restored. Social and political activities have been carried on in an orderly way. The mutual feelings of various communities have also been generally cordial. In the agrarian field, a new *Ryot Sangha* was started in 1956 to work for removal of grievances in a constitutional way. The *Sangha* confined its activities at first to the problems that arose after the abolition of Inams. In the labour field, there has been a perceptible calm as there have not been any major disputes. Though tense situations have arisen from time to time, the law and order situation has not gone out of control.

**Law and
Order**

The total number of cognisable crimes reported in the district for the quinquennia from 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966 is given below :

**Cognisable
crimes**

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Total No. of crimes reported</i>	<i>Average per year</i>
1957 to 1961	4,635	927
1962 to 1966	5,223	1,045

It is seen from the above figures that there was an increase in the number of crimes during the latter period. The police have, therefore, intensified their vigilance and taken precautionary measures in the light of the experience in the previous years.

Grave crimes

The figures of various offences classified under grave crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and thefts, ordinary thefts and rioting, reported in the district for the quinquennia from 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966 are furnished below. Although the average number of cases of murder, dacoity and rioting remained the same during the quinquennia, cases of house-breaking and thefts had registered an increase during the quinquennium from 1962 to 1966. This may be attributed to the unemployment problem and the high cost of living. But the number of cases of robbery and ordinary thefts decreased during the quinquennium from 1962 to 1966 mainly due to the vigilance of the police and the preventive measures taken by them.

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	1957 to 1961		1962 to 1966	
		Total No. of cases reported	Average per year	Total No. of cases reported	Average per year
1.	Murder	118	23	111	22
2.	Dacoity	6	1	7	1
3.	Robbery	44	9	28	5
4.	House-breaking and thefts	1,126	225	1,336	267
5.	Ordinary thefts	1,510	302	1,320	264
6.	Rioting	125	25	127	25

Unnatural deaths

The following table shows the number and causes of unnatural deaths reported in the district during the quinquennia from 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966, together with the annual average :

Sl. No.	Cause of death	1957 to 1961		1962 to 1966	
		Total No. of cases reported	Average per year	Total No. of cases reported	Average per year
1.	Drowning	1,047	209	953	190
2.	Burns	46	9	36	7
3.	Fall from height	41	8	74	15
4.	Electric shock	13	2	27	5
5.	Snake-bite	57	11	21	4
6.	Other causes	2,296	459	2,186	437

Compared to the other districts, deaths by drowning and other causes appear to be abnormally high. It is worthwhile taking measures for the prevention, if possible, of these types of deaths also.

The sub-joined table gives the number of motor accidents, **Motor accidents** the number of deaths and the number of persons injured in the district from the year 1958 to 1966 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Number of persons injured</i>
1958	31	6	25
1959	61	11	70
1960	64	14	190
1961	58	24	95
1962	66	14	100
1963	69	18	112
1964	56	27	179
1965	69	28	114
1966	76	29	113

The percentage of detection of cognisable crimes in the district **Percentage of detection** from the year 1957 to 1966 was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of detection</i>	<i>Annual average for the quinquennium</i>
1957	78.4	46.2
1958	20.3	
1959	19.7	
1960	30.9	
1961	81.6	
1962	55.3	48.3
1963	67.5	
1964	51.6	
1965	52.0	
1966	15.0	

The percentage of detection in the year 1961 was the highest for the decade from 1957 to 1966. The lowest percentage of detection was in the year 1966. Due to various causes like want of eye witnesses, suppression of evidence and the like, the percentage figures are not upto the mark during some years.

The total number of cases in which prosecutions were **Prosecutions** launched in the district from the year 1957 to 1966 and the nature of their disposal, which makes an interesting reading, are shown in the following table :

Year	No. of cases decided by courts	No. of cases which ended in conviction	No. of cases which ended in acquittal or discharge	No. of cases which were compounded	No. of cases otherwise disposed of	Percentage of conviction
1957	461	147	184	112	18	31.8
1958	552	178	180	163	31	32.2
1959	560	156	356	30	18	27.8
1960	623	282	234	97	10	46.0
1961	574	219	203	143	9	38.1
1962	304	158	110	33	3	51.0
1963	245	101	97	30	17	41.2
1964	287	122	91	20	55	42.5
1965	374	230	106	33	5	61.5
1966	674	361	189	113	11	53.5

Property lost and recovered

The total value of property lost in crimes and the total value of property recovered, during the years from 1957 to 1966, is indicated below :

Year	Total value of property lost		Total value of property recovered		Percentage of recovery
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1957	1,16,703	—74	65,920	—33	47.9
1958	82,110	—64	30,467	—84	37.1
1959	68,806	—57	21,049	—17	30.5
1960	96,596	—35	40,063	—43	41.4
1961	1,33,510	—46	59,651	—54	44.3
1962	1,44,154	—87	51,987	—00	36.2
1963	1,42,451	—70	61,100	—00	42.9
1964	68,436	—20	19,783	—00	28.9
1965	1,99,687	—00	69,061	—00	35.0
1966	2,32,963	—45	1,08,552	—95	36.0

It is seen from the above table that the total value of property lost during the decade ending 1966 was the highest in the year 1966 and lowest in the year 1964, while the highest percentage of recovery was in 1957.

Prohibition cases

Though prohibition was first introduced in the Kolar Gold Fields area with effect from the 1st August 1958, the entire district was made dry only with effect from the 1st April 1950. The Police Department was in charge of the enforcement of prohibition in the district. The following table shows the nature and

the number of prohibition offences, and the amount of fines levied and recovered during the quinquennia 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966 :

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	Number of cases	
		1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
1.	Illicit distillation	1,018	538
2.	Smuggling	7,208	9,091
3.	Drunkenness	9,510	5,631
<i>Convictions</i>			
1.	Fines levied	Rs. 1,28,347	Rs. 1,42,273
2.	Fines recovered	„ 1,00,828	„ 1,00,396

The Government have, however, lifted prohibition in the district with effect from the 15th October 1967.

The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons who have been sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any one of the offences as set forth in the schedule to the Act, are classified as habitual offenders. There were 50 habitual offenders in the Kolar district division at the beginning of the year 1962 and at the close of the year 1966, their number had decreased to 44.

Security cases are launched under the Mysore Police Act, and under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code to maintain peace and tranquillity. The following table gives the total number of security cases reported in the Kolar district division from the year 1957 to 1966 under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, together with other relevant particulars :

Classification	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
CASES UNDER SECTION 109 Cr.P.C.										
1. No. of cases put up.	54	70	55	52	49	58	150	135	129	133
2. No. of cases bound over.	9	65	42	43	43	57	90	110	56	61
3. No. of cases pending disposal.	36	5	5	..	..	..	30	25	24	13
Percentage of disposal.	16.6	92.8	76.3	82.6	100	87.9	73.3	81.5	62	90
CASES UNDER SECTION 110 Cr.P.C.										
1. No. of cases put up.	11	15	14	11	8	7	35	50	18	26
2. No. of cases bound over.	3	7	6	10	8	6	20	30	18	25
3. No. of cases pending disposal.	5	5	2	..	..	1	10	20	..	1
Percentage of disposal.	27.2	46.6	42.8	90.9	100	90	80	60	100	92.3

**Suppression
of Immoral
Traffic**

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. There is no special staff to deal with offences under the Act. The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police are the officers empowered for dealing with such offences. During the quinquennium from 1957 to 1961, four cases were reported in the district and 11 cases were reported during the quinquennium 1962 to 1966. All these 15 cases ended in convictions.

**District
Police set-up**

For purposes of police administration, Kolar district is divided into two divisions—the Kolar Gold Fields district and the rest of the district. In view of the concentration of a large population in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area and the consequent problems of law and order, the Government decided to set up a separate regular police division in the mining area under a separate Superintendent of Police with his headquarters in the mining area. This division is in charge of the entire mining area and also of the Bangarpet taluk.

For purposes of police administration in the rest of the district, there are two sub-divisions, one located in Kolar town and the other in Chikballapur town under the charge of Deputy Superintendents of Police. There are five circles under the charges of Circle Inspectors of Police in Kolar, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Chikballapur and Bagepalli. Under the District Superintendent of Police, there are, in all, the following 21 police stations—Kolar Town Station, Kolar Rural, Malur Rural, Masthi, Mulbagal Rural, Nangli Rural, Srinivaspur Rural, Royalpad Rural, Chintamani Rural, Kencharlahalli, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur Town, Chikballapur Rural, Gauribidanur, Manchenahalli, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Pathapalya, Dibburahalli and Vemagal. The various police stations in the district division are inspected once in a year by the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Police Officers. Half-yearly inspection is done by the respective Circle Inspectors.

**Police
strength**

The district police consisted of one Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police, five Circle Inspectors, one Inspector, 26 Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 126 Head Constables and 548 Police Constables as on 1st July 1967. The district police force is trained in controlling disorderly mobs and crowds. No serious cases of such disorder have occurred in recent years.

**Armed
Reserve**

For helping efficient maintenance of law and order whenever there is need, there are two platoons of the Armed Reserve called the Headquarters Platoon and the Active Platoon. In July 1967, the platoons were manned by one Reserve Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, nineteen Head Constables and 101 Police Constables.

The Home Guards organisation is functioning in the district with effect from the 20th September 1963 and this auxiliary force is under the charge of a District Commandant. There were 50 Home Guards on the rolls as on the 31st December 1966. They were given training by the District Armed Reserve staff and have been of considerable help in times of need.

Home Guards

There is a District Intelligence Bureau attached to the Kolar District Police office which records various details concerning professional criminals. The Bureau maintains history sheets of dangerous criminals and also registers concerning the district criminals and habitual offenders.

Intelligence work

Traffic islands have been erected in all important squares in towns to control vehicular traffic. Speed limits are enforced on all important thoroughfares. Surprise checkings are frequently made to detect irregularities or violations under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act and the offenders are booked.

Traffic control

Two separate lock-ups are provided in each of the police stations in the district, one for males and the other for females. From the security point of view, no electric installation or electric wiring is provided in the lock-ups. All these lock-ups are looked after by the Station House Police. Whenever the accused are locked up, special sentries are deputed by Sub-Inspectors to guard them. In addition to these police lock-ups, there are two magisterial lock-ups, one at Chikballapur and the other at Kolar. The Chikballapur magisterial lock-up is under the charge of a Lock-up Officer assisted by one Head Constable and six Constables. The Kolar magisterial lock-up is manned by the jail staff. In these lock-ups, the sentries are changed once in three hours.

Police Lock-ups

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the police force in the Kolar district division for the year 1966 was Rs. 16,09,741.

Cost of the Police

As already stated, in view of the large concentration of population in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area and the consequent problems of law and order, a regular separate police division was set up there under Regulation V of 1908 consisting of a Special Superintendent of Police and the necessary staff. This special police organisation in the mining area administered as a separate division includes the whole of Bangarpet taluk. Matters relating to this special division are separately dealt with in the following paragraphs.

K.G.F. Police Division

The police had to contend with law and order problems of *satyagrahas*, lock-outs, go-slow tactics, rifts between trade unions and occasional breaches of peace. The members of the Kolar Gold Fields Citizens' Welfare Committee started a *satyagraha*

Law and Order

in January 1959 to demand the formation of a Town Municipality. The *satyagraha* was conducted in front of the Sanitary Board office, while processions were taken out and meetings held in the heart of the city. The *satyagraha* was called off after an assurance was given that the demand would be considered.

The Nundidroog Mine was under a lock-out in January 1959 which lasted for a week. During the lock-out period, there was a certain amount of tension and there were some minor assaults. The police had to intervene to restore order.

In the area, there was friction occasionally between the members of the Catholic Social League and the Communists. In the middle of 1959, strained feelings existed between Catholics and Communists over a Kerala political issue. The police had to step in to restore calm. In July 1959, some persons attacked the premises of a trade union office. Cases were registered and calm was restored. At the same time, a serious rioting was apprehended but due to prompt and timely intervention of the police, the situation was brought under control. In general, it may be stated that no agitation seriously affecting law and order took place in the area during the decade 1957 to 1966.

Cognisable crimes

The average number of cognisable crimes reported in the previous two quinquennia in this special division were as follows :—

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Average per year</i>
1957 to 1961	.. 470
1962 to 1966	.. 560

The increase in incidence is attributable to unemployment in the labour force of the area and also the increased cost of living. The average percentage of detection of cognisable crimes during the years 1962 to 1966, which was 47.3, showed a downward trend when compared with the figures of the period 1957 to 1961 which was 55.7.

Murders

During the decade from 1957 to 1966, the average number of murders committed in a year was 5. The motives for the crime were sexual jealousy, gain, family quarrels, factions and other causes. The following figures indicate the average per year during the two quinquennia 1957 to 1961 and 1962 to 1966 :

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Average per year</i>
1957 to 1961	.. 5
1962 to 1966	.. 6

The yearly average of grave crimes other than murder reported in the previous two quinquennia are noted hereunder : **Other grave crimes**

<i>Nature of crime</i>	<i>Average per year</i>	
	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
Dacoity .. ..	..	1
Robbery .. ..	..	1
Other heinous crimes ..	3	1

The average number of cases of house-breaking and theft reported during the previous two quinquennia in the division were as follows :— **House-breaking and theft**

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Average per year</i>
1957 to 1961 ..	66
1962 to 1966 ..	123

The increase during 1962 to 1966 was due to unemployed culprits who did not belong to the category of professional criminals. Precautionary measures are taken by the police by watching suspected strangers and taking action under the security sections of the law.

The number of cases of ordinary thefts was on the decrease due to the vigilance of the police in spotting out criminals and booking them under the relevant sections of the law. The following figures disclose a good decrease in the incidence of this crime :— **Ordinary thefts**

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Average per year</i>
1957 to 1961 ..	449
1962 to 1966 ..	208

There was a considerable increase of rioting cases on account of labour agitations, party feelings and land disputes. The following figures indicate the incidence of this crime during the decade from 1957 to 1966 : **Rioting**

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Average per year</i>
1957 to 1961 ..	8
1962 to 1966 ..	20

Suicides and homicides

The following table shows the annual average figures of suicidal hanging and drowning during the decade 1957 to 1966 :

<i>Quinquennium</i>	<i>Average per year</i>	
	<i>Hanging</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
1957 to 1961	12	16
1962 to 1966	12	18

No cases under justifiable homicides occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields police area during this period.

Accidental deaths

The number and nature of average accidental deaths as reported to the various police stations in the division during the decade 1957 to 1966 were as follows :

<i>Nature of accident</i>	<i>Average per year</i>	
	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
Drowning	42	54
Burns	11	12
Fall from heights	3	1
Electric shocks	1	1
Snake-bites	2	1
Other causes	19	12

Motor accidents

The statistics relating to motor accidents in the Kolar Gold Fields division area, the average number of deaths and of persons injured for the period 1957 to 1966 are furnished below :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average per year</i>	
	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
Number of motor accidents	492	556
Number of deaths	2	2
Number of persons injured	7	11

The average value of property lost and recovered, together with percentage of recovery, for the period 1957 to 1966 is given below :

Property lost and recovered

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average per year</i>	
	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
Value of property lost	Rs. 44,957	52,850
Value of property recovered	Rs. 20,191	25,380
Percentage of recovery	49.32	47.37

The average number of cases in which prosecutions were launched in the division during the decade from 1957 to 1966 and the nature of their disposal are shown below :

Prosecutions

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average per year</i>	
	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
No. of cases decided by courts	313	333
No. of cases that ended in conviction	213	195
No. of cases which ended in acquittal or discharge.	53	71
No. of cases compounded	40	59
No. of cases otherwise disposed of	8	13
Percentage of conviction	68.9	53.2

Prohibition of intoxicating liquors was first introduced in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area in 1948. The prohibition staff concentrated their attention mainly in preventing illicit distillation of liquor and smuggling of intoxicants. The statistics of prohibition cases put up during the decade 1957 to 1966 are given below :

Prohibition cases

<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Average number of cases put up</i>	
	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
Illicit distillation	536	473
Smuggling	1,707	1,418
Drunkenness	2,839	565

Fines were levied in respect of these prohibition cases. The accused, who were brought up before the courts of law, were mostly unemployed women who, it was stated, had no other means of earning their livelihood. The Government have, however, since lifted prohibition in the area with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Habitual offenders

The total number of habitual offenders registered in various police stations in this division during the period 1957 to 1961 was 72 of which 20 were since removed from the list. The actual number of offenders as on 31st December 1966 was 52.

Security cases

The average number of cases per year booked under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, together with other details, relating to the period from 1957 to 1966 are furnished below :

<i>Particulars</i>	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
No. of cases put up	22	34
No. of cases bound over	11	9
No. of cases pending disposal	4	12
Percentage of disposal	53.7	65.2

Suppression of Immoral Traffic

Four cases per year on an average were booked under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act during the period from 1957 to 1961. This average increased to 15 cases per year during the period from 1962 to 1966.

Police set-up in K. G. F.

The Kolar Gold Fields division is under the charge of a Special Superintendent of Police who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, four Circle Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 73 Head Constables and 282 Police Constables. There are eight police stations situated at Bethamangala, Champion Reefs, Oorgaum, Robertsonpet, Bangarpet, Kamasandra, Marikuppam and Andersonpet.

Armed Reserve

There is an Armed Reserve Police establishment also in the K. G. F. Police Division to help the maintenance of law and order whenever there is need. This force is manned by one Reserve Police Inspector, four Reserve Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 26 Head Constables and 142 Constables.

Fire-fighting

The mining area is covered by several labour colonies which are served by the Sanitary Department of the Gold Mining Undertakings and which have their own arrangements for fire-fighting. In the non-mining area, however, there are no separate fire-stations.

There is a Home Guards organisation formed in the mining area to help the police in emergencies. There is a separate establishment for this organisation which is doing useful work. **Home Guards**

As this special police division includes villages of the Bangarpet taluk, there is a Village Vigilance Committee which meets occasionally to discuss matters relating to crimes and criminals. The co-operation of this committee is very helpful to the police force in getting adequate information for tracking the criminals and in the detection of crimes. The villagers as well as the village officials assist the police by reporting the movements of Known Depredators and other suspects. **Village vigilance**

The headquarters of the police division are inspected by the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bangalore. The Special Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, who is in immediate charge of the police administration in the division, has to periodically inspect all the police stations in his jurisdiction. **Inspection**

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the police establishment in the Kolar Gold Fields division for the year 1966 came to about Rs. 5,84,300. **Cost of the Police**

A special statute called the Mysore Mining Act has been enforced in the area in order to prevent pilferage of gold and to punish those who violate the provisions. There has been a noticeable decrease in such offences as a result of the capture of some notorious gold-smugglers by the police. The efficient vigilance exercised by the watch and ward establishment of the Gold Mining Undertakings helps prevention of smuggling of gold from the mines. **Prevention of gold pilferage**

The public-police relationship in the division has been cordial and co-operative. The police are maintaining good relationship with the mining management as well. The general condition, efficiency and morale of the police force have been satisfactory.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

During the Non-Regulation period in the former Mysore State (1831—1856), Kolar district was provided with a jail which was situated in the district headquarters. Between 1856 and 1862, the administration of prisons received some special attention and several new reforms were introduced for improving the lot of the prisoners. With the organisation of the Central Jail in Bangalore in 1863, a new reformatory policy was introduced in the entire State. The Central Jail in Bangalore served as a model to other **Early history**

prisons in the State. At the time of the Rendition in 1881, Kolar had a District Jail. In 1882—83, the nomenclature of the Kolar District Jail was changed to that of a lock-up. As and when the need arose, lock-ups were located in taluk headquarters and sub-taluk headquarters. In December 1913, a Special Lock-up was established in the mining area of the Kolar Gold Fields, in addition to the District Lock-up at Kolar.

In 1892, new rules for the efficient management of District and Taluk Lock-ups were approved by the Government. Wherever there were Judicial Munsiffs, they were asked to look after the lock-ups. In other places, the Taluk Amildar or the Deputy Amildar retained the charge.

In the beginning, the prisons in Mysore had been under the control of the Chief Judge of Mysore who was the *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. This arrangement continued till 1897. After that year, the control of jails and lock-ups was transferred to the Senior Surgeon. In 1898, the charge of lock-ups was entrusted to Medical Officers, who were above the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In taluks where there were no Medical Officers, the Sub-Registrars were appointed as Lock-up Officers, as a tentative measure. The Special Lock-up situated in the Kolar Gold Mining area was under the charge of the Special Magistrate of the area. The Kolar District Lock-up was looked after by the Medical Officer. The management of lock-ups is at present regulated by a Manual called the Lock-up Manual, 1917. After Independence, in order to pay more attention to the welfare and reform of the prisoners, a separate Prisons Department was created with an Inspector-General of Prisons as its head. A new uniform Lock-up Manual for the Mysore State is under preparation.

Judicial Lock-ups

There are four judicial lock-ups in the district; while the District Lock-up is at Kolar, the other three are at the Kolar Gold Fields, Chikballapur and Bagepalli. Usually, prisoners sentenced to a period of one month and below are accommodated in the lock-ups in the district while the long-term prisoners are transferred to the Central Jail, Bangalore. Under-trial prisoners are also confined in these lock-ups until their cases are disposed of.

The male prisoners undergoing imprisonment in these lock-ups are provided with two *jubbas*, two knickers, one cap and a towel annually, while the female convicts get sarees and bodices. Under-trial prisoners usually are not given any dress and they are allowed to wear their own clothes, failing which they are provided with stripeless dress.

The prisoners are given two meals a day usually at 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. They are given rice, ragi balls, *sambar* and butter milk. Meat is supplied to non-vegetarians once a week, while the vegetarians are given curds at similar intervals. Interviews with prisoners are allowed once in a fortnight on request by relatives of the prisoners. Cleaning, watering the garden and cooking are the principal duties of the prisoners. They are given facilities to cultivate kitchen gardens in the vacant places inside the lock-up. Only indoor games are provided in these lock-ups. Prayer is their evening pastime. In recent years, the administration of prisons has been considerably improved and better treatment is meted out to the prisoners with a view to reforming them so that they may become useful citizens after their release. Washing soap is now supplied to all prisoners in place of *dhobi* sand, which was being given previously. Soap-nut powder, castor or gingelly oil are also supplied once in a fortnight. The prisoners are now allowed hot water bath once in a week. Butter-milk, which was formerly being given only once a week, is now supplied at the rate of eight ounces every day. The prisoners can now have post cards for carrying on correspondence with their legal advisers and others. Sweets and special meals are provided to all prisoners on important National days and festivals like Independence day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Dasara, Ugadi, Ramzan, Christmas and Basava Jayanthi.

There is a Visitors' Board to look after the welfare of the prisoners. Once a month, the Board holds a meeting to assess how far the rules relating to the welfare of prisoners are being observed and sends its reports to the Inspector-General of Prisons through the Deputy Commissioner. Discipline has been well maintained inside the lock-ups and, in recent years, no punishments have been awarded for any violations of the prison rules.

The District Lock-up at the headquarters town of Kolar is under the charge of a Lock-up Officer who is also the District Surgeon. It contains barracks and cells to accommodate 58 male prisoners and 4 female prisoners and is manned by one Head Warder and six Warders. The expenditure of the lock-up during 1965-66 was Rs. 21,151.

**District
Lock-up,
Kolar**

The Kolar Gold Fields Lock-up has accommodation to lodge 38 male prisoners and 8 female prisoners. It is under the charge of a Special Lock-up Officer who is responsible for the due observance of all rules, orders and legislative enactments. He is empowered to execute all warrants. He has to visit the lock-up daily to see that the prisoners receive the prescribed diet, clothing and bedding. Prisoners can also prefer complaints, if any, to the officer. This Special Lock-up is looked after by a

**Kolar Gold
Fields
Lock-up**

Chief Warder, one Head Warder and nine Warders. There are three separate cells in the lock-up, two reserved for men and the third for women. The expenditure of the lock-up during 1965-66 was Rs. 29,747.

**Chikballapur
Lock-up**

The Judicial Lock-up at Chikballapur is administered by a Lock-up Officer who is also the Taluk Revenue Officer. As there are no separate administrative personnel under him to manage the lock-up, the Prisons Department has provided a clerk and a peon to assist him. Three constables drawn from the Police Department keep guard at the lock-up. There are four cells, of which one is for women; they can accommodate, in all, 12 prisoners at a time. The expenditure of this lock-up for 1965-66 was Rs. 14,951.

**Bagepalli
Lock-up**

The Bagepalli Lock-up is located in the Taluk Office building and provides accommodation for only seven prisoners. Its administration is similar to that of the Chikballapur Lock-up.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Early history

After the British Commission took over the administration of the State in 1831, the judicial set-up was re-organised. The lowest courts of original jurisdiction then established were the Amil Courts and the Town Munsiffs' Courts. Above these courts, the Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and the Courts of European Superintendents had both original and appellate jurisdictions. The highest courts of appeal were the Huzur Adalat and the Commissioner's Court. The Amildars were invested with powers to decide suits of the value within Rs. 100 and the Town Munsiffs had jurisdiction to decide suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 500. Principal Sadar Munsiffs were appointed in all divisions and had powers to decide all original suits of the value above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The Sadar Munsiffs' Courts were also courts of appeal arising out of Amil Courts' decisions. All original suits involving property in value above Rs. 1,000 were decided by the courts of European Superintendents, who had also authority to investigate all appeals from the lower courts of their divisions. The Huzur Adalat was the highest court of appeal attached to the Commissioner's Office.

In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed to assist the Commissioner. Under the revised set-up, the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs' Courts were abolished. There were only the Judicial Commissioner, Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of Districts, Judges of the Small Causes Courts, European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and Amildars doing judicial work. In 1863, Assistant Superintendents were relieved of civil work and Judicial Assistants

were appointed. Later, in 1874, the judicial work of the Amildars was transferred to Munsiffs who were again appointed to determine civil suits. In 1879, the Deputy Commissioners of districts ceased to have any civil jurisdiction and in their place, District Judges were appointed. Later, Sub-Judges took the place of Judicial Assistants. In 1884, *i.e.*, three years after the Rendition of the State, a Chief Court of three judges was constituted, the Chief Judge being the head of the judicial administration. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal, reference and revision and had powers of superintendence and control over all the other courts in the State. The District Courts subordinate to the Chief Court exercised unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction and also heard and finalised all appeals from subordinate judges.

In respect of criminal justice, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was made applicable to the State in that year. In 1880, the Munsiffs were made *ex-officio* Taluk Magistrates. At the time of Rendition in 1881, the administration of criminal justice was in the hands of the Chief Judge, his court exercising the powers of a High Court as described in the Criminal Procedure Code. Later, there were Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates and First, Second and Third Class Magistrates trying criminal cases in their respective jurisdictions. Later, in 1907, the Amildars were relieved of their magisterial duties and instead, the Munsiffs exercised criminal jurisdiction also. In all districts, there were Honorary Bench Magistrates to try petty cases.

The present pattern of administration of civil justice in the district is evolved out of many changes from time to time, having regard to the wants of the litigant public. Prior to the establishment of the District and Sessions Court for Kolar district at Kolar, the District and Sessions Judge at Bangalore exercised jurisdiction over the Kolar district also. With a view to bringing about uniformity in the matter of providing the District and Sessions Courts in old Mysore area, a new District and Sessions Judge's Court was established at Kolar with effect from the 1st October 1964 having jurisdiction over the revenue district of Kolar. The District and Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. The District Court at Kolar is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of the area. The District and Sessions Judge, Kolar, exercises control over the Civil Judge's Court, the Munsiffs' Courts and the Magistrates' Courts. The other subordinate civil courts functioning in the district are those of the Civil Judge, Kolar, the Munsiff, Kolar, the Munsiff-Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, and the Munsiff, Chikballapur. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judge extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature. He has also got appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of Munsiffs in suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

**Present
pattern**

**Separation of
Judiciary
from
Executive**

Till the 1st June 1956, the administration and control over the Magistrates' Courts in the district vested in the District Magistrate, who was also the Deputy Commissioner. But from the above-said date, separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought into force, and the Magistrates' Courts came under the control of the Judicial District Magistrates. The Judicial District Magistrates were invested with the powers of general administrative supervision and control over the Judicial Magistrates' Courts in the district. The Judicial District Magistrates were appointed by the State Government. The Civil Judges were being appointed as the Judicial District Magistrates. The Sessions Judge was the inspecting officer of the court of the District Magistrate, as a nominee of the High Court. The functions of the Judicial Magistrates and the Executive Magistrates have been separately shown in the schedule attached to the Government Order dated the 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced. The Civil Judge-cum-District Magistrate, Kolar, had first class magisterial powers in respect of cases arising in Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks. He had also revisional powers in the cases decided by the magistrates under his control.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, when it was first introduced in 1956, was designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it was an arrangement whereby all the functions of a magistrate were divided between two sets of magistrates, viz., Judicial and Executive Magistrates. The Judicial Magistrates were entrusted with purely judicial functions and the executive functions were entrusted to the Additional District Magistrate (Deputy Commissioner) and the Executive Magistrates, who were revenue officers subordinate to him. Later on, the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code itself by State amendments under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment Act), 1965. Under the present Criminal Procedure Code as applicable to Mysore State, there is no separate Judicial District Magistrate. The functions of the Judicial District Magistrate are now vested in the Sessions Judge himself.

**District
Judge's
Court, Kolar**

A District Judge's Court was established at Kolar with effect from the 1st October 1964, as already stated. Under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, the District Court is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district. The District Court entertains and hears all appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge on the original side, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000; the District Judge entertains and tries also civil cases under some special enactments; in other

cases, appeals from the Civil Judge's Court lie direct to the High Court.

The District Judge is the controlling officer on the administrative side in the entire district. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court.

Under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, the Civil Judge has also got unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and hence all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature above the value of Rs. 10,000 are filed in the Civil Judge's Court. This court hears appeals against the decisions passed by the Munsiffs' Courts in the district. This court is invested with jurisdiction to hear the cases under the Land Acquisition Act, Hindu Marriage Act and Guardian and Wards Act also. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

**Civil Judge's
Court, Kolar**

The Munsiff's Court at Kolar exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Kolar, Chintamani (except Chilakalanerpu hobli), Malur, Srinivasapur and Mulbagal. This court has powers to entertain all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. Cases under the Land Reforms Act are also being filed in this court now. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 298 original suits were pending and 509 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 807 suits for disposal; out of these, 353 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 454 suits at the end of the year. In the same year, 351 small cause suits were instituted and including those pending, 289 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 134 suits at the end of the year. The receipts of the court for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 35,769. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 57,189.

**Munsiff's
Court, Kolar**

The Munsiff's Court at the Kolar Gold Fields exercises jurisdiction over the entire Bangarpet taluk. The pecuniary jurisdictions of this court is the same as that of the Munsiff's Court at Kolar. Cases under Land Reforms Act are also being filed in this court now. The Munsiff at Kolar Gold Fields, which is a mining area, is also invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in addition to his civil powers. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 260 original suits were pending and 304 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 564 suits for disposal. Of these, 367 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 197 suits at the end of the year. Sixty-one small cause suits were pending at the beginning of the same year and 319 small cause suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 380 for disposal. Of these, 325 small cause suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55. The total receipts of the court for the year 1965-66 came to Rs. 38,435 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,931.

**Munsiff's
Court, K.G.F.**

**Munsiff's
Court,
Chikballapur**

The Munsiff's Court at Chikballapur exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda, Gauribidanur and Chilakalanerpu hobli of Chintamani taluk. This court also exercises pecuniary jurisdiction in original suits and the proceedings of a civil nature, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Cases under the Land Reforms Act are also being filed in this court now. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 469 original suits were pending and during that year, 355 new suits were filed, making a total of 824 suits for disposal. Out of these, 380 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 444 suits at the end of the year. During the same year, 66 small cause suits were pending and 206 small cause suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 272 for disposal. Of these, 205 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67. The receipts and expenditure of the court during the year were Rs. 37,599 and Rs. 60,172, respectively. The Munsiffs are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the Mysore Munsiffs' (Recruitment) Rules, 1958, in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

**Sessions
Court, Kolar**

As already stated, before the present Sessions Court was established at Kolar, the Sessions Judge at Bangalore was having jurisdiction over the Kolar district also. The Sessions Judge, Bangalore, then used to try the sessions cases relating to the Kolar district at his Kolar camp. Now, the Sessions Judge, Kolar, is trying all the sessions cases and hearing all the criminal appeals and revision cases arising in Kolar district.

**Civil Judge's
Magisterial
powers**

The Civil Judge's Court was established at Kolar on 1st June 1956. The Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate. He was trying all first class cases arising in the taluks of Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur, Srinivaspur and Chintamani. The District Magistrate continued to try all the first class cases till the court of the Second Magistrate, Kolar, was upgraded to that of a First Class Magistrate in 1963. After the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965, from 1st October 1965, the Civil Judge continues to be First Class Magistrate, trying some cases under the special enactments, but he ceased to be a Judicial District Magistrate.

**First Class
Magistrate's
Court, Kolar**

The Court of the Second Magistrate, Kolar, was upgraded in the year 1963 to that of a First Class Magistrate, having jurisdiction to try all criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and other laws, arising in the taluks of Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 219 criminal cases were pending and 2,825 new cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 3,044 for disposal; of these, 2,842 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a

balance of 202. The receipts of this court during the year were Rs. 31,418 and the expenditure came to Rs. 21,858.

There is a Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Kolar Gold Fields, which tries all criminal cases of first, second and third classes arising in the taluk of Bangarpet, excluding the Sanitary Board area of Kolar Gold Fields. There were 167 criminal cases pending at the beginning of the year 1965-66. During the same year, 5,518 cases were filed, making a total of 5,685 for disposal. Of these, 5,311 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 374 at the end of the year. The Munsiff-Magistrate at Kolar Gold Fields is also trying Sanitary Board cases arising in the Sanitary Board area. The receipts and expenditure of the court during the year were Rs. 28,127 and Rs. 22,274, respectively.

**Special First
Class Magis-
trate's Court,
K. G. F.**

There is a Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Chikballapur also, which has jurisdiction over the taluks of Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 88 criminal cases were pending in this court and during that year, 1,735 fresh cases were received, making a total of 1,823 cases for disposal; of these, 1,608 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 215 at the end of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the court for the year 1965-66 were Rs. 37,102 and Rs. 22,118, respectively.

**Special First
Class Magis-
trate's Court,
Chikballapur**

Under the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, who is the *ex-officio* Executive District Magistrate, the following *ex-officio* Executive Magistrates are functioning in the district: (1) I Class Magistrate, Kolar, (2) I Class Magistrate, Chikballapur and (3) II Class Magistrates in all the taluk headquarters of the district. The powers exercised by these *ex-officio* Executive Magistrates are enumerated in the Criminal Procedure Code. The *ex-officio* I Class Magistrates are the Assistant Commissioners stationed at Kolar and Chikballapur, who have jurisdiction over their respective sub-divisions. The Tahsildars are the *ex-officio* II Class Magistrates with jurisdiction over their respective taluks. All these are Executive Magistrates whose chief function in that capacity is to maintain law and order in their jurisdictions.

**Executive
Magistrates**

There were, as on the 31st December 1966, 81 legal practitioners in the district, mainly in the three towns of Kolar, Chikballapur and Kolar Gold Fields, where Bar Associations, with facilities of libraries and study rooms, are functioning.

**Legal
Practitioners**