

CHAPTER 10

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

As understood from the inscriptions, the Judicial Administration that Prevailed in Kolar District was identical with that of other regions in the State. In early times, people regarded Justice, Morality, righteousness, self-respect and family's respects duly, as they had high respect for social values and they lived accordingly. All who had immense faith in the invisible self Almighty, and the visible Rulers, engaged in their respective works justly. They were against to any deed that harmed the social organization. As such in the then society, the unlawful activities as happening today were not more. Yet it cannot be said that there were no deceit, thefts intermingled in the mental make-up of humans. Such incidents had many dimensions. It was a practice to settle the disputes arising out of their daily activities amongst themselves. Disputes not decided at the individual level were referred to the panchayat of the village. Those not decided even here were placed before the elders of inter villages or Hobli level. Ordinarily all type of disputes were decided at this stage and those which were not decided even here were reaching the court of the king. These stage-by-stage cases were of serious nature. But the elders of the village were not allowing the disputes of their villages to reach such a level and

were solved at the Panchayat level itself, and it was a common opinion that it is against to the prestige of the village to take the village disputes to higher levels.

The Panchayat Katte of the Panchayat was a group of the elders of the village and here the leaders who were bestowing justice were representing the various castes of the society. To become such deciders of justice, it was important that they should have little education, individual influence and oratory. Generally these posts were hereditary.

The disputes that were taken to the *Panchayati Katte* were varied and its jurisdiction varied from property disputes to personal verification, and when the complainant informed his petition to the village leader, he used to consult with other prominent persons and if necessary, publicize by Tom-Tom and used to decide the date of Panchayati. Ordinarily the panchayat meeting was held in public places like Aralikatte, Temple, Aiyya's chavadi and for the benefit of the people, this meeting was assembling in the cool hours of the evening. The lamplight was considered as a witness in many places. Only on convenient days the Judgement was given. The Panchayati was not assembling on Amavasya (New Moon day), Hunnime (Full Moon day) and on the day of eclipse.

The disputes that were not decided at the *Gram Panchayati* level were submitted to the '*Mel-Panchayati*'. It consisted of elders of the surroundings. Superior court to this was the *kattemane*. Here the prominent person of the village was managing the work of the judge. This post was an accepted post by unanimity of the several leaders of villages and was powerful. In many cases this was a hereditary post. All were giving respect to *kattemane* and at this level all disputes were settled. Only those disputes undecided here were sent to the royal court. If the complainant is not satisfied even with the judgement of the above, there was provision for him to go on appeals to the court. In the judicial system, that was worked with human moral and ideologies, the person who is punished was exterminated socially and it was considered a shame to be subjected to punishment.

In administration, the king himself was the judge. He, by punishing the sinful and protecting the righteous, use to dispose the

cases. When the rule of the Mysore Kings recommenced there was no separate department for Judicial Administration. Though Dewan Purnaiah continued the earlier prevailing *Khaji* system, in many parts, the decisions of the khaji's were limited to the religious customs of Muslims. The judgments of Hindus were given as per their original ideologies and in their absence, the judgements were based on their Jurisprudence. Amildar, the Officer at the taluk level, assembled the Panchayat, heard the appeal and questioned the accused and the culprits were subjected to punishment. In this regard the Amildar was sending the proceedings of the Panchayat with his report to the Dewan. Normally the Dewan was approving such reports. In special cases only, they were processed and sent to the British Resident and Judgment was given with his approval.

There were no major differences in administering the civil and criminal judgements as they exist now. The Amildar had the powers to decide in the open court and in the presence of public, the property disputes worth five pagodas (gold coins). The disputes above this amount were decided in the Panchayat. If the decisions of civil cases were not satisfactory, an appeal could be made with the Dewan. The Dewan was visiting all the districts of the State and hence had complete information about every district.

By learning the need of a separate department for Judicial Administration, Dewan Purnaiah sent an official note to the British Government in 1805, about its establishment. Following this, the British Government gave permission for the establishment of an 'Adalat' consisting of two Bhakshis, two Shirestedars and six prominent persons. In such Adalats the arguments and counter arguments went on in the presence of Judges, the complainants and others present there. The concerned documents were used as exhibits. The arguments and counter arguments were not recorded. In 1831 with the beginning of the British Commissioners rule in the Princely state, many changes were seen in the field of Judicial Administration for the observance of justice; the Amal and Town Munsiff courts at lower level were established. At the higher level the Principal Sader Munsiff court and European Superintendent's courts were functioning as the courts of original cases and appeals. The Amildar had the powers to decide cases of less than one hundred Rupees and the Town Munsiff had the powers to decide

cases within the value of five hundred Rupees. In the next, the Principal Sadar Munsiff had the powers to decide original cases of the value from Rupees one hundred to Rupees one thousand. The appeals of cases not decided in the Amal Courts could be taken to this court. The power to decide original cases of the value of Rupees one thousand and above connected with properties and the appeals of lower courts within their jurisdiction was with the courts of European Superintendents.

For the assistance of the Chief Commissioner, a Judicial commissioner was appointed in 1856. During this time the Huzur Adalat and Munsiff courts were abolished and the Judicial Commissioner, Divisional Superintendents, District Deputy Superintendents, Small causes court's Judges, European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and the Amildars were the Officers who had the responsibility of judicial administration. In 1963, the civil work of the Assistant Superintendent was cut short and Judicial Assistants were appointed. In 1874, the judicial work of the Amildar was transferred to the Munsiff. The management of civil cases were also given to these.

In 1879, the powers of civil cases that vested with the Deputy Commissioner were cut short. The District Judge was appointed to manage this. Afterwards the sub-judge was appointed in place of Judicial Assistant. In 1884, a Chief Court with three Judges was established. This court was the Apex Appeal Court and it had the powers of recording and reassessing the cases with administrative control over all the courts of the State. The District Court, which was under the control of the Chief Court had complete powers over the lower courts and used to give decision after hearing the appeals that came from the lower courts.

With regard to the criminal judiciary, the criminal procedure code of 1872 was in force throughout the country. In 1880 the Munsiff was appointed as the Ex-officio taluk Magistrate. During 1881 it was administered by the Chief Justice. His court had the power on par with the High Court, as per Criminal procedure code. Afterwards the sessions and Assistant Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, Second and Third class Magistrates were enquiring the criminal cases under their jurisdiction. In 1907 the Amildar was

freed from the duties of the Magistrate and the Munsiff was given the Jurisdiction of criminal cases. In all the districts the Honorary Bench Magistrates were conducting the enquiry of small cases. Upto the first of June 1956, the administration and control of the magistrate court of the District was under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner who was also the District Magistrate. From the above date the Judiciary and the Executive were separated and the magistrate's Courts were brought under the District Judicial Magistrate, who were appointed by the State Government. In Kolar the District magistrate who was also the Civil Judge had the powers of the First Grade Judge, and decided the cases of Kolar, Malur, Mulabagilu, Srinivasapura and Chintamani taluks.

Before the establishment of the District Sessions Court in Kolar district, the Bangalore Sessions Court Judge, had the jurisdiction over Kolar District. In order to bring uniformity in the establishment of the Sessions Courts, in the old Mysore region the District Sessions Court, was established on October 1964 for the Kolar revenue District. The District Sessions Judge is the highest Officer of the District Judiciary, having administrative powers on all other courts of the district.

The list of various Courts working in the district and the number of cases registered and decided in each court and the details of income and expenditure incurred are given here.

(N.B: In the Civil List there are 29 Courts and the details of only 23 courts are given. The details of Sl.No. two and three are given within the Particulars of the first number, the details of Sl.No: five in the fourth and the details of 25, 26 and 28 are included in Sl.No.12).

1. Principal District and Sessions Court, Kolar
2. Additional District and Sessions Court, Kolar
3. Additional District and Sessions Court, Kolar
4. Principal Civil Judge (S.D.) and C.J.M. Court, Kolar
5. Additional Civil Judge (S.D.) and C.J.N. Court, Kolar
6. Civil Judge (S.D.) Court and J.M.F.C., K.G.F.,
7. Civil Judge's (S.D.) Court and J.M.F.C., Chikkaballapur

8. Civil Judge's (S.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Chintamani
9. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Chikkaballapur
10. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C., Gauribidanur
11. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C., Bagepalli.
12. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Malur
13. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Shidlaghatta.
14. Principal civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Mulabagilu.
15. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Chintamani.
16. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C, K.G.F.
17. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C, K.G.F.
18. Principal Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, Kolar
19. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, J.M.F.C. Kolar
20. Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Srinivasapur
21. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Gauribidanur
22. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Chintamani
23. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Chikballapur
24. Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court and J.M.F.C. Gudibande
25. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, Malur
26. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, K.G.F.
27. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, Srinivasapura
28. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, Mulabagilu
29. Additional Civil Judge's (J.D.) Court, Shidlaghatta
(S.D. - Senior Division, J.D.- Junior Division)

Civil

1. District and Sessions Court, Kolar
2. Principal Civil Judge (S.D.) and C.J.M. Court, Kolar
3. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., K.G.F.
4. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

5. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chikballapur
6. Principal Civil Judge's Court, Kolar
7. Additional Civil Judge (JD) and J.M.F.C, Kolar
8. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and Additional J.M.F.C, KGF
9. 1st Additional Civil Judge (JD) and Additional JMFC, KGF
10. 2nd Additional Civil Judge (JD), KGF
11. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Chintamani,
12. Additional Civil Judge (JD) and J.M.F.C, Chintamani
13. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Chikkaballapur
14. Additional Civil Judge (JD) and J.M.F.C, Chikkaballapur
15. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Malur
16. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Mulabagil
17. Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Srinivasapura
18. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Shidlaghatta
19. Additional Civil Judge (JD) Shidlaghatta,
20. Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Bagepalli
21. Principal Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Gauribidanur
22. Additional Civil Judge (JD) and J.M.F.C, Gauribidnaur
23. Civil Judge (JD) and JMFC, Gudibande

Details of the criminal and civil cases registered and decided in various courts, functioning in the district along with income and expenditure is furnished here.

CRIMINAL CASES

1. District and Sessions Court, Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1	1998-1999	1,501	1,476	2,44,732	51,76,868
2	1999-2000	1,559	1,482	1,28,730	95,56,167
3	2000-2001	2,021	1,464	1,74,325	40,58,932
4	2001-2002	2,190	1,774	3,24,216	61,82,563
5	2002-2003	1,822	1,753	1,37,048	76,52,939

2. Principal Civil Judge (S.D.) and C.J.M. Court, Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,222	885	25,12,432	9,05,325
2.	1999-2000	707	1,143	39,311	17,37,311
3.	2000-2001	587	636	4,25,218	2,24,892
4.	2001-2002	1,669	1,011	3,38,729	11,87,386
5.	2002-2003	1,146	880	5,34,842	21,76,039

3. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., K.G.F.

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,044	919	1,63,590	24,84,266
2.	1999-2000	858	917	2,23,029	33,46,940
3.	2000-2001	999	933	1,35,215	31,10,125
4.	2001-2002	1,160	1,830	3,73,205	38,73,419
5.	2002-2003	951	1,639	3,41,470	35,40,075

4. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	144	335	8,050	222
2.	1999-2000	115	275	12,950	671
3.	2000-2001	325	264	33,528	104
4.	2001-2002	178	268	51,708	499
5.	2002-2003	182	179	1,06,236	600

5. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,052	567	as in civil courts(S.D.) and C.J.M, Kolar	
2.	1999-2000	845	572		
3.	2000-2001	733	301		
4.	2001-2002	808	528		
5.	2002-2003	851	834		

6. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., K.G.F.

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	520	559	mentioned in the statement of Principal Civil Judge(S.D.) and J.M.F.C. Court.	
2.	1999-2000	380	429		
3.	2000-2001	333	379		
4.	2001-2002	441	388		
5.	2002-2003	362	597		

7. Additional Civil Judge (J.D) and J.M.F.C., K.G.F.

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	470	342	mentioned in the statement of Principal Civil Judge(S.D.) and J.M.F.C. Court.	
2.	1999-2000	323	319		
3.	2000-2001	266	420		
4.	2001-2002	308	610		
5.	2002-2003	1,099	904		

8. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chikkaballapur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	499	418	3,14,218	16,09,926
2.	1999-2000	277	213	2,44,632	17,02,329
3.	2000-2001	589	489	2,18,366	22,32,473
4.	2001-2002	315	243	2,49,291	17,99,226
5.	2002-2003	315	242	2,60,183	19,72,434

9. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chikkaballapur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	-	-	-	-
2.	1999-2000	-	-	-	-
3.	2000-2001	-	-	-	-
4.	2001-2002	236	75	2,49,291	5,07,148
5.	2002-2003	305	309	-	4,72,196

10. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	439	383	31,285	400
2.	1999-2000	557	355	86,180	150
3.	2000-2001	524	386	1,25,975	264
4.	2001-2002	638	627	67,600	432
5.	2002-2003	361	495	45,665	443

11. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	102	223	5,900	400
2.	1999-2000	211	299	11,700	150
3.	2000-2001	235	280	8,150	264
4.	2001-2002	137	207	10,750	432
5.	2002-2003	121	240	24,550	443

12. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Bagepalli

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	601	576	24,175	1,05,970
2.	1999-2000	486	439	10,754	6,13,950
3.	2000-2001	490	427	1,889	1,02,630
4.	2001-2002	460	358	2,584	7,48,050
5.	2002-2003	442	280	42,880	2,02,500

13. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Gauribidanur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	549	374	2,59,938	4,95,227
2.	1999-2000	530	506	1,41,142	10,43,372
3.	2000-2001	493	524	1,52,400	11,43,133
4.	2001-2002	453	487	2,39,820	18,57,324
5.	2002-2003	393	459	6,18,918	12,49,865

14. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Gauribidanur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	186	241	2,59,938	4,95,227
2.	1999-2000	190	102	1,41,142	10,43,372
3.	2000-2001	167	83	1,52,400	11,43,133
4.	2001-2002	202	214	2,39,820	18,57,624
5.	2002-2003	219	234	2,18,918	12,49,865

15. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Shidlaghatta

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	584	487	4,97,723	-
2.	1999-2000	1,594	277	1,16,770	-
3.	2000-2001	963	638	2,79,343	-
4.	2001-2002	334	563	2,08,046	-
5.	2002-2003	457	662	2,40,381	-

16. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Malur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,250	807	5,284	-
2.	1999-2000	670	822	5,213	-
3.	2000-2001	776	740	4,564	-
4.	2001-2002	682	656	5,151	-
5.	2002-2003	756	582	6,940	-

17. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C. Mulabagilu

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	465	581	76,140	16,13,526
2.	1999-2000	920	691	85,129	21,09,960
3.	2000-2001	829	594	1,20,450	28,16,840
4.	2001-2002	792	873	2,10,592	26,46,380
5.	2002-2003	736	891	2,62,916	14,63,782

18. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Srinivasapura

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,045	445	2,559	-
2.	1999-2000	1,021	307	2,986	-
3.	2000-2001	1,354	582	2,644	-
4.	2001-2002	1,565	552	7,582	-
5.	2002-2003	1,227	2,343	19,197	-

19. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Gudibande

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	141	12	44,825	3,29,123
2.	1999-2000	296	148	80,977	13,83,050
3.	2000-2001	218	120	44,261	16,66,566
4.	2001-2002	266	360	1,49,539	21,26,107
5.	2002-2003	212	312	96,111	19,19,166

CIVIL CASES

1. Principal District and Sessions Judge Court, Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	697	541	2,44,732	51,76,868
2.	1999-2000	1,083	734	1,28,730	95,56,167
3.	2000-2001	1,044	1,058	1,74,325	4,05,83,932
4.	2001-2002	1,036	1,206	3,34,216	61,82,563
5.	2002-2003	1,489	2,754	1,37,048	76,52,939

2. Principal Civil Judge (S.D.) and C.J.M.Court, Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,668	1,231	12,05,325	25,12,423
2.	1999-2000	1,477	1,091	17,37,311	25,38,563
3.	2000-2001	1,570	1,251	26,24,426	26,12,136
4.	2001-2002	1,557	1,570	20,10,926	30,09,926
5.	2002-2003	2,387	1,119	21,66,098	34,66,857

3. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., KGF

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	1,243	773	3,54,454	21,368
2.	1999-2000	971	1,057	9,60,852	23,026
3.	2000-2001	991	669	8,15,967	66,216
4.	2001-2002	976	928	6,11,391	93,919
5.	2002-2003	1,110	692	11,68,698	1,15,997

4. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	228	482	8,97,734	73,980
2.	1999-2000	3,403	618	9,44,381	31,815
3.	2000-2001	180	731	5,36,131	27,992
4.	2001-2002	140	496	5,22,300	65,475
5.	2002-2003	172	534	7,95,642	3,70,260

5. Civil Judge (S.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chikballapur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	860	702	8,73,423	32,220
2.	1999-2000	880	493	10,96,880	75,752
3.	2000-2001	820	539	10,56,113	70,345
4.	2001-2002	935	1,549	13,14,998	44,650
5.	2002-2003	1,434	1,043	15,29,630	56,850

6. Principal Civil Judge (S.D.) and C.J.M. Court Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	295	382	1,70,116	18,60,417
2.	1999-2000	251	231	2,25,533	18,60,417
3.	2000-2001	289	295	2,49,395	30,26,497
4.	2001-2002	288	399	1,64,274	52,85,130
5.	2002-2003	302	394	2,58,846	20,02,627

7. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C. Kolar

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	207	170	As in the principal court	
2.	1999-2000	204	141		
3.	2000-2001	236	117		
4.	2001-2002	245	128		
5.	2002-2003	261	228		

8. Principal Civil Judge (J.D.) and Additional J.M.F.C., K.G.F.

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	311	1,055	3,72,511	5,83,759
2.	1999-2000	386	317	2,17,042	15,74,452
3.	2000-2001	193	165	18,57,761	13,98,379
4.	2001-2002	208	476	3,16,801	13,99,012
5.	2002-2003	164	355	2,88,013	13,81,314

9. 1st Additional Civil Judge (J Grade) and Additional J.M.F.C. KGF

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	296	294	3,72,511	5,83,759
2.	1999-2000	224	384	2,17,042	15,74,452
3.	2000-2001	239	517	18,57,761	13,98,379
4.	2001-2002	453	497	3,16,801	13,99,012
5.	2002-2003	238	370	2,88,013	13,81,314

10. 2nd Additional civil Judge (J.D.) Court, K.G.F.

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	185	420	2,46,608	1,25,806
2.	1999-2000	240	401	3,72,511	1,52,201
3.	2000-2001	182	343	2,17,042	2,24,079
4.	2001-2002	207	423	2,19,139	2,63,263
5.	2002-2003	265	474	2,30,297	2,10,096

11. Principal Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	117	245	74,889	4,345
2.	1999-2000	128	156	52,499	1,810
3.	2000-2001	96	103	44,546	1,287
4.	2001-2002	83	123	59,528	2,993
5.	2002-2003	94	161	48,430	2,143

12. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chintamani

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	117	245	74,899	978
2.	1999-2000	128	156	21,000	1,980
3.	2000-2001	96	103	43,000	1,892
4.	2001-2002	83	123	59,528	2,065
5.	2002-2003	94	161	48,430	3,728

13. Principal Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chikballapur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	280	407	3,14,218	16,09,926
2.	1999-2000	193	157	2,44,632	17,02,329
3.	2000-2001	202	133	2,18,366	22,32,473
4.	2001-2002	187	272	2,49,291	17,99,226
5.	2002-2003	217	333	2,60,183	19,72,434

14. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Chikballapur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	317	434	-	3,74,245
2.	1999-2000	211	110	-	5,32,315
3.	2000-2001	185	110	-	3,79,513
4.	2001-2002	206	286	-	5,04,148
5.	2002-2003	215	326	-	4,72,196

15. Principal Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C. Malur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	296	556	2,12,500	2,24,500
2.	1999-2000	213	226	3,27,650	3,43,750
3.	2000-2001	155	233	1,80,500	21,35,000
4.	2001-2002	201	225	21,530	26,35,500
5.	2002-2003	155	290	2,14,500	24,49,000

16. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) Court Shidlaghatta

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	228	368	as in the principal court.	
2.	1999-2000	816	231		
3.	2000-2001	289	595		
4.	2001-2002	130	340		
5.	2002-2003	187	303		

17. Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Bagepalli

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	329	347	84,732	7,176
2.	1999-2000	277	308	82,301	5,754
3.	2000-2001	262	429	97,968	9,791
4.	2001-2002	209	377	35,658	4,620
5.	2002-2003	90	164	79,489	9,220

18. Principal Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Gauribidanur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	301	262	1,08,226	2,56,992
2.	1999-2000	292	282	1,29,382	10,40,922
3.	2000-2001	194	358	98,227	11,42,411
4.	2001-2002	203	301	1,03,088	1,90,472
5.	2002-2003	196	349	1,33,466	1,24,959

19. Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) and J.M.F.C., Gauribidanur

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	278	427	59,061	6,89,061
2.	1999-2000	301	260	64,691	59,061
3.	2000-2001	156	62	49,113	2,53,537
4.	2001-2002	176	301	51,544	2,53,537
5.	2002-2003	182	292	66,733	2,54,213

20. Civil Judge (J.D.) J.M.F.C., Gudibande

Sl. No.	Year	Cases Registered	Cases Decided	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	1998-1999	742	8	44,825	3,20,123
2.	1999-2000	273	172	80,977	13,83,050
3.	2000-2001	243	213	44,261	16,66,566
4.	2001-2002	216	493	1,49,539	21,26,107
5.	2002-2003	184	357	96,111	19,19,166

Fast Track Courts

With the objective of providing justice to common man by disposing of the long pending criminal cases, five Fast Track Courts are working in the district from 2003. Of them the first and second courts were commenced in May 2003 in Kolar and the third and fourth in May 2004 and the fifth in May 2004 at Chikballapur.

At the end of 2004 the details of cases transferred to these courts and the cases disposed are given here under.

No. of Courts	Place	Transferred Cases	Decided Cases
1.	Kolar	300	237
2.	Kolar	330	227
3.	Kolar	206	101
4.	Kolar	146	112
5.	Chikkaballapur	136	Not implemented

Legal Services Authority

In order to create awareness of law among general public, to provide free legal Counsel and help, to redress legal issues through the Lok Adalat with lesser expenses, the said Authority was established. This Authority also provides legal assistance to all classes of people having less than Rs.25,000/- annual income involving SC's and ST's, physically and mentally challenged; ladies and children; those subjected to natural calamities; inmates of Remand Homes and mental asylums; Industrial workers; those subjected to communal violence; flesh traders and bonded labourers. The Authority bears the expenses like the fee for advocates, Court fee from lower Courts to the Supreme Court and Expenditure incurred at different offices.

This Authority is working since 1987 in Kolar under Karnataka Legal Authority. This organization with the District Sessions Judge as its President and the District Principal Civil Judge and C.J.M. as Member Secretary, is functioning with the nomenclature "Taluk Legal Service Concern" in all the taluks of the district. At the Taluk level the Senior Division Civil Judge is its President and all Junior Division Civil Judges are its members. The objectives of the Authority are deciding cases through compromise, publicity of legal education to all villages and creating legal awareness through booklets among public.

Renowned Persons of Judicial Administration

Kolar District, which has given renowned officers to various Administrative Departments, including Police, has also given its mite to the Judicial Administration. The first Chief Minister of Karnataka, K.C.Reddy was from Kysamballi of Bangarpet Taluk, Justice M.N.Venkatachala, retired Judge of the Supreme court and the, the then Lok Ayukta is from Oorkunte of Mulbagilu Taluk. The retired Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Rajendra Babu belongs to Ronur of Srinivasapura taluk and Ex-Legislator K.N.Subba Reddy, ex-president of the Karnataka Bar Association is from Kottanur of Sidlaghatta Taluk. Advocate General R.N. Byrareddy is from Srinivasapura Taluk. Justice Gopala gowda of the High Court is of the same district.

Bar Association, Kolar

After Independence the District Bar Association commenced with only twenty registered Advocates and at the end of March 2005, it had 475 registered Advocates of which 15% were ladies.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background : Under the Rural Police system the duties of the District police was managed earlier by the Gram Sevaks, like Thoti, Talawar, Neeraganti and watchman. Sir Mark Cubbon's Report 1838 states that these persons were giving protection to both property and lives of the public. It is learnt that during Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, and during Dewan Purnaiah's time, the same system continued. Under the Kandachar system enforced later the above duties were entrusted to the Sepoys. In 1834 these Sepoys were considered as official police. They were entrusted with complete responsibility to look after the peace, law and order and to provide protection in the rural areas. Along with these the services of the Government staff were also utilized and they were entrusted with the protection of finance and jail vigilance. In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed and he was called ex-officio Inspector General of Police. In 1866 Madras Police Act V of 1861 became the first reformation bill of the Police Department. At first it was made applicable only to Bangalore District under the administrative control of Madras Police officer, was later made applicable to other parts of the Princely state. At that time the responsibility of rectifying the defects found in the new system, and reorganising the Police Department was entrusted to the, the then Judicial Commissioner Mangels. He abolished the Kandachar sepoy system and appointed new constables to the department with specific duties. The Police staff working in various divisions of the department were made to understand their respective duties and responsibilities. It was made compulsory for them to pass the departmental examinations. In 1874 the Deputy Commissioner was appointed as the highest officer of the District Police and the Assistant Commissioners were appointed to assist him. The post of Deputy Inspector General created in 1873 was cancelled in 1879 and the General Division his duties were managed by the Chief Commissioner's office. The power of Inspector General of Police either to held by the Judicial Commissioner was transferred to the

Chief Commissioner in 1879. The post of Police Assistant Commissioner was cancelled. The Taluk Amildars were given the responsibility of management of the Police Department in their respective jurisdiction.

After 1881: During rendition in 1881, the entire Police system was working under the administration of the Dewan. In 1885 the post of Inspector General of Police was created. He was also managing the posts of the Inspector General of Forest and Plantation, and the Director of Agriculture and Statistics Department. Police Assistant Commissioners were appointed to each district for his assistance. At the taluk level the Amildar and at sub-taluk level Deputy Amildars were the Chiefs and to them Inspector and the Jamadar assisted respectively. In 1891 the Police Department was re-organised and it came under a full-time Inspector General. At the same time the post of the Assistant Commissioner was cancelled and instead Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents were appointed.

In the beginning of 20th century there were two divisions viz., village police and regular police in the police administration. The Patel, the Thoti and the Talwar had the power to report crime cases to the Regular police. In 1901, the village police were given uniforms. In the regular police division the constables and officers were appointed as per 1908 Police Regulation V. The District police, the Railway Police, and Kolar Gold Field Police were the, the then three important divisions working in the district. In the mining area, the above said Third division had special training for restoration of peace and it was different in its style of working from the District Police. Under this there was an Intelligence Squad, specially for the protection of Gold Mines area and a Superintendent was managing the entire squad. The first police station was established at Marikuppam in K.G.F. In the same building, a police station is working even today.

The District Police System functioned according to the Mysore Police Manual published in 1918. In 1956 when the state was bifurcated, the Police Administration was working under different Acts at different places. In order to give uniformity to the administration, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act 4, 1964) came into force on 2nd April 1965 throughout the State. In the

existing system (2003-04), an I.P.S. Officer of the cadre of the Superintendent of Police is working as the head of the district police force and is assisted by the following officers. One Additional Superintendent, One Deputy Superintendent of police, 15 Circle Inspectors, 39 Sub-Inspectors, 70 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 270 Head constables, 841 Constables, 8 Women Head Constables and 33 Women Constables. Apart from these, an Assistant Administrative Officer in the administration division, Three Office Superintendents, Ten First Division Assistants, Eight Second Division Assistants, Two Stenographers, Five Typists, Five "D" group officials and Seven Sweepers are working.

The District Armed Police Squad is also functioning under an SP and two Reserve Superintendent of Police Inspectors, five Sub-Inspectors, eight Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 44 Reserve Head Constables and 205 Reserve Police Constables are deployed to assist him.

The Police Radio network, which is the backbone of the department, is working under the supervision of an Inspector and for his assistance four Sub Inspectors, eight Assistant Sub Inspectors, 13 Head Constables and 19 Constables are working.

Office of the Lokayukta, Kolar

This office was started during 1980 in Kolar with one Inspector, one Head Constable and one Constable and during 2004, it is working under one Superintendent, one Inspector, two Head Constables and two Constables. In this office which has the administrative control of K.G.F. region, the number of cases registered were four in 1981, four in 1982, four in 1983, 17 in 1999, 12 in 2000, 10 in 2001 seven in 2002, six in 2003 and three in 2004. In this connection action is being taken to arrest persons with the permission of the District Superintendent and from the I.G. of the Centre office to raid house and shops. In case of major offices and prominent persons the permission of the State Lokayukta will be obtained.

Jails and Lock-ups

The present Jail in Kolar, was established as a District sub-jail in 1858. After 1856 many reforms were brought for the welfare of the prisoners. After the Central Jail was established in Bangalore

during 1863, a uniform Law came into force applicable to the Jails in the entire state. In 1881, the Jail in Kolar was under the District Health officer. In 1883, its name was changed to District Lock-up. In course of time Lock-ups were started in the needy taluk and Sub-taluk centres. In December 1913, a "Special Sub-Jail was established exclusively for KGF mining area under a Special Magistrate. For the better administration of District and Taluk Lock-ups, a new law came into force in 1892. The Judicial Munsiff, Amildar or Deputy Amildar were entrusted with the administration of the Lock-ups in their respective areas.

As on March 2003 the following Lock-ups were functioning in the district.

1. District Central Sub-Jail, Kolar
2. Special Sub-Jail, K.G.F.
3. Sub-Jail, Chikkaballapur

Of these, the first one was under the Bangalore Division (including Tumkur, Mandya, Chitradurga) and is working under the control of a Jail Administrator. The second Jail, limited to K.G.F. Town was under the control of a Chief Warden. This is one of the two special Jails in the State and the other one is located at Davanagere. The Sub-Jail of Chikkaballapur has Jurisdiction over, Sidlaghatta, Gudibande, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks, headed by Chief Warden. There are plans afoot to start a sub-jail at Chintamani.

In Kolar District Central Sub-Jail, there are a total of 13 cells, which can accommodate a total of 82 prisoners (70 males, 12 females). The number of undertrials varies everyday according to their punishment. Of them if some are released in the court, some others are sent to the Central Jail at Bangalore. To the undertrial prisoners here everyday 180 grams of Uppittu, 100 ml. of tea in the morning and 450 gms of Ragi balls, 290 gms of rice, Dal Rasam in the noon and in the evening 180 gms of buttermilk, regularly and on every Friday, 115 gms of mutton are given. A branch of the District Central Library is working here, it contains more than 7500 books, apart from important daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines. Also, for the recreation of the prisoners six black and white TVs, four Carrom Boards and Chessboards are provided. Once

in two months under the auspices of Kannada and Culture Department dramas and various recreation programmes by Prisoners are conducted. Many NG Organizations come here and conduct Yoga Camps and distribute sweets on important festivals. On national festivals prisoners were given special food of Rupees three each along with the usual meals.

DETAILS OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Year	Suicide	Drown ing in water	Snakes bites	Electric Shock	Thunder bolt	Falling from a height	Burns	Vehicle accident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1993	183	82	12	12	-	13	61	252
1994	173	80	12	14	03	10	72	286
1995	185	73	10	12	02	05	81	341
1996	183	78	15	10	04	06	83	340
1997	183	74	14	05	02	12	88	359
1998	209	66	15	12	-	12	47	364
1999	238	63	25	13	02	12	122	331
2000	233	49	19	08	-	08	117	302
2001	222	53	20	15	-	08	96	333
2002	250	76	32	07	03	08	74	334

Details of disturbances under the Kolar Police Superintendent's Circle

Communal disturbances : In the Ammavaripete area of Kolar City, in connection with the construction of Anjaneya Temple there was a dispute between the Hindus and Muslims on 8-1-1979 and by the intervention of the Police the situation became peaceful and a case was registered. On 11-12-1988, during the procession held in connection with birthday centenary celebration of Hegdewar, Hindu-Muslim disturbances, group clashes and looting had occurred and a case registered in Galpete police station of Kolar. In this connection prohibitory orders of 30 days was in force.

In Mulabagilu, during the procession of Ramajyothi held in 1990, the Muslims had also arranged serial set for Id-Milad when

communal clashes took place; riots and looting were seen and five people died. The prohibitory orders was brought to force and the situation was brought under control. For the same reason under the Kolar Rural circle 20 persons were injured.

On 06-12-1992 in the background of Kar Seva carried out in Ayodhya, prohibitory orders were enforced to control the disturbances in Kolar town.

In Malur in the incident of teasing a Hindu girl by a Muslim youth on 6-5-1983, R.S.S. workers protested and looted by setting fire to vehicles and shops when prohibitory orders were enforced.

On 13-5-1983, near the Patalamma temple of Malur, about 500 persons attacked the police with deadly weapons and set fire to their vehicle and looted. Six persons were shot dead and 16 persons were injured. A D.S.P and 50 police personnel also were injured.

In the communal disturbances in Siddlaghatta, people of the surrounding villages assembled in the Kylanur boundary near Vemagal on 18-5-1988, looted and set fire to public property. One villager died and many police were injured due to police firing.

Ryots Movements : Demanding the increase of Milk price, about 3,000 members of Kolar Taluk Milk Producers Societies and ryots went on a procession to the office of the Deputy Commissioner on 6-6-1994 when the procession turned violent, the police controlled the situation by firing.

When the same group of about 8,000 persons were returning after submitting the same request to the Deputy Commissioner, there was commotion near Belaganahalli Dairy and after a light lathi charge they dispersed.

For the reason of not getting proper price to their crops, when the farmers of Kolar Taluk obstructed the traffic on 3-7-2002, the police intervened and restored peace and harmony.

Students Movements : On 15-3-1978 and 21-1-1981 the college students who pressurized for the K.S.R.T.C. bus facility, conducted a procession in Kolar, it is recorded that many buses were damaged and commotion occurred. In this connection no loss of life or property occurred.

On 15-8-1995 on the Independence Day, the students of the Ambedkar Hostel, Kolar pressurized the government for basic facilities and hoisted a black flag on the hostel building, a case has been registered about the incident.

On 23-11-1995 about 300 students of the same Hostel protested for a bath of liquor to Ambedkar statue at Bangalore and a case was registered for making commotion in the bus stand and public places.

Social Disturbances : On 17-11-1995 in the background of damaging the statue of Ambedkar at Mysore, a case was registered, for making disturbance by going on a procession against the D.S.S. workers.

On 27-8-1998, the procession and protests against the Dalit Sangha by the Kolar Nagarika Hitarakshana Vedike turned violent and a case was registered.

On 26-9-2002 to protest the human massacre at Swaminarayana Temple of Gujarat, the Vishwa Hindu Parishat observed Kolar Bundh and procession was carried out. There were disturbances and a case was registered and on 21-8-2004 there was a road obstruction in the matter of supply of milk from Andhra to Karnataka and the milk was thrown and about this also a case was registered.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

Chintamani Sub-division : The following are the communal disturbances that occurred in the Chintamani Sub-division of Kolar district.

- 1) On 6-6-87 there was a disturbance between an auto rickshaw driver and a Muslim passenger about the travel fare in Chintamani Town. It turned out to be a communal disturbance later, and the houses of Muslim community were set on fire and in this regard cases have been registered.
- 2) On 9-1-1989 in Chowdareddy Palya of Chintamani Town for a trivial reason a Hindu chased a Muslim and beat him in Tippunagar, some Muslim miscreants formed a group and barged into the above hostel and made disturbances and a case was registered about this.

- 3) On 13-1-1990 there was a disturbance between Hindu women and Muslim women in regard to public water taps belonging to Municipality in Nagartharapet of Chintamani Town, and complaints were received from both Parties and cases have been registered.
- 4) On 14-2-1980, in the Nagareswara temple of Ashoka Road of Sidlaghatta, when Harikathe was going on, the Muslim community of Sidlaghatta scolded with bad words about the Harikatha. There were communal disturbances and cases were registered.
- 5) On 26-5-1987, at the time of installation of Maramma Devi in Kumbarpet of Sidlaghatta, Muslims teased the people gathered, insisting not to beat the drums, snatched and smashed them and pelted stones on the police violently. To prevent this the police beat them with lathis and opened fire in the air and dispersed the crowd. In this regard cases were registered.
- 6) On 4-6-88 and 5-6-88 when the Karaga Mahotsava procession of Yellammadevi in Sidlaghatta came in front of the Jamia Masjid, some Muslim miscreants threw stones, chappals on the Karaga and in this connection communal clashes occurred and two persons died and prohibitory order was enforced and cases have been registered in the Sidlaghatta police station.
- 7) On 12-12-88, in the background of the communal disturbances held in Kolar, a Muslim struck one Hindu in Vasavi Road in Siddlaghatta that person died and there were communal disturbances and a case has been registered.

Mulabagilu Sub-Division : The Communal disturbances that occurred in this Sub-division are as follows.

- 1) During 1990 in the circumstances of dispute of Ramajanma-bhoomi and Babri mosque, there were communal disturbances and 22 cases have been registered on both Hindu and Muslim community people.
- 2) During the year 1992, a Hindu child was taken to a Muslim Doctor for treatment in Azad Road of Srinivasapura, the child died for not giving proper treatment and in this connection communal disturbance occurred and two persons died.

Farmers' Movements

On 12-8-2004 the Public and the farmers of Chikkaballapur Taluk protested against the decision of the Government to supply water to Doddaballapur from the Jakkalamadugu reservoir from which water was already being supplied to Chikkaballapur agitated and they went away in a peaceful manner by the intervention of the police.

KGF Police Circle

K.G.F. area coming under the Revenue Zone of the Bangarpet Taluk is considered as 'C' Class city. As on April 2003, one sub-division under the administration of one Deputy S.P. four circle offices under four Circle Inspectors, nine police stations under nine Sub-Inspectors and one out-post under one Head Constable and from 14-05-02 Women helpline started and working here. In Bangarpet, one Railway Police Station is also working.

In 2004-05, under the KGF Civil police division, one S.P., one Dy. S.P., Six Circle Inspectors, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 18 ASIs, 123 H.Cs nine women H.Cs, 265 P.Cs. And 27 W.P.Cs were working. In the DAR division one Reserve Police Inspector, five Reserve Sub-Inspectors, eight Reserve ASIs, 43 Reserve H.Cs., 198 Reserve P.Cs are working. Under the Wireless Division, one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, five ASIs, 10 H.Cs and 04 P.Cs were working.

In the ten years from 1993 to 2002, the details of crimes that happened in the district and details of conviction are given in the table below.

Year	Murder	Robbery	Plundering	Theft	Rape	Immoral Activity	Sandal Wood Smuggling	Cases for which fine is imposed	Cases sent to Jail
1993	64	27	10	758	06	02	08	19	26
1994	71	21	23	889	15	16	06	44	47
1995	73	20	22	828	12	23	01	33	18
1996	61	14	32	778	16	15	02	26	16
1997	84	25	37	781	13	03	04	21	24
1998	67	15	14	772	12	08	03	19	13
1999	84	10	17	862	12	18	07	37	17
2000	95	11	23	635	17	10	03	39	28
2001	72	03	23	494	16	08	01	48	21
2002	75	06	29	552	22	13	04	47	09

Details of Disturbances occurred in the S.P., K.G.F

Labourer's Disturbance: In December 1973, when the labourers of the BEML factory, for the fulfillment of their essential demands, refused to attend the work, came to streets, caused commotion and made loss to the public properties, the police lathi charged, burst tear gas, and in the course of it one person died and prohibitory orders were clamped.

Communal Disturbances: In 1978, within the Jurisdiction of Robertson Police Station there was communal disturbance in the dispute of the place of worship and police lathi charged and burst tear gas. On their request the Taluk Magistrate of Bangarpet enforced prohibitory order as per CPC 144. Under the Leadership of the KGF Legislator M.Bhaktavatsalam for the protection of Tamilians in Sri Lanka, about 2000 persons went on a procession. When this procession turned to fury, the processionists caused loss to public property and set fire to other public vehicles, the police lathi charged, used tear gas and brought the situation under control. During May 1990 when two persons of different communities quarrelled and it turned to communal disturbances, by the intervention of the police, the calamity was averted and case was registered. In the same month in Dasepalli village of the same boundary a police case was registered when persons belonging to one community set fire to the house of another community and it was acquitted in the court.

On 30-10-1990 when the VHP and BJP conducted protest procession about the dispute of Ramajanmabhoomi and Babri Masjid situation turned to fury. Though no outward incidents occurred, about 10-12 persons of one community attacked deadly on one person of another community.

On 15-02-1991 when a Tableaux of Iraq President Saddam Hussain was exhibited in an *urus* conducted near Bangarpet darga the workers of VHP and BJP conducted protest procession. In this connection the police discussed with the Hindu and Muslim leaders and averted the damage and made room for running the *urus* in a peaceful way.

On 3-2-1992 in the *urus* conducted here there were beatings and commotion about the shops kept by the Hindus and Muslims

side by side. The police took precautionary measures for the peaceful conduct of the procession held by about 60-70 BJP workers in this connection.

On 8-12-1992, in regard to the destruction of Babri Masjid, when the Muslims provoked and made provocative speeches in the limits of Andersonpet Police Station, the Police arrested the concerned and case was filed.

On the night of 2-8-1998, when the miscreants broke the right hand of the Statue of Ambekdar in Dr. Ambedkar garden at Bangarpet, the Dalit organizations came in groups with weapons and attacked the public and devastated hospitals and Medical shops. In this connection the police and the Deputy Commissioner arrived and brought the situation under control.

On 28-2-2001, in Bethamangala when a private quarrel turned to public quarrel and converted into communal disturbance the police lathi-charged and used tear gas for the control of the situation.

On 4-3-2003, in a repercussion to Godhra commotion, about 60,000 persons of VHP, BJP and Bhajarangadal took procession in the main streets, the communal disturbances occurred and when police intervened, stones, chappals were hurled at them. The public properties were lost and the police made lathi beatings and used tear gas to contain the persons who were lighting fire and 152 persons were arrested.

Home Guards

With the sole object of selfless service and keeping it as the main aim, a Swayam Seva Organisation viz., Home Guards Organisation was established during the second world war and started working. In the state when 162 natural and human made disasters occurred these Home Guards have worked with the police equally in the maintenance of law and order and protection of public life and properties.

The Karnataka Government promulgated the Karnataka Home Guards Act on 18th December 1962 and gave permission for the establishment of district wise Home Guards units. In the same way the activities of the organisation started in Kolar District also.

The Swayam Sevaks of the Home Guards organisation are appointed by the District Commandant with the approval of the Appointment Committee. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of this Committee, the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction are its members. The candidates who wish to join this must be of the age limit of 20-30 years and should have passed at least the fourth standard. They should not belong to any political party. The Government will provide the Khaki Uniform for Home guards.

According to the needs, and as per the instruction of their District Centre when they have to be present on duty, the Home Guards will be given Rs.70.00 as Duty Allowance. In addition Rs.14 as Exercise allowance, Rs.70 as Camp Allowance and Rs.3 as washing allowance. Travelling allowance and vehicle allowance will be paid as per rule applicable to the Government servants. For those who are in Government service and who serve as Home Guards, the residential houses and special casual leave will be sanctioned as per priority. Free transport facility has been provided to the Home Guards who are on duty in Government vehicles. For the Home-guards who participate in all training camps preferences will be given in the appointment of Government Jobs. Both at the District and State level Home Guard's fund has been established for their welfare programmes. On 6th December of every year the Home-Guards Day will be celebrated.

The total strength of Kolar District Home Guards was 650. In Kolar district there is one honorary Commandant, one Deputy Commandant, One Senior Instructor, two Assistant Instructors, were working. Every Taluk in the District has a unit working under an Instructor.
