

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

During earlier period

DURING the time of the Nizams, there were two separate police forces operating, *viz.*, the Diwani Police and the Jagir Police. While the Diwani Police force was being administered by the State, the Jagirdars and the *Samsthana* Chiefs had their own police force to administer law and order. The latter police force was rather irregular and ill-organised. The Diwani Police in Raichur district had two sub-divisions, one at Raichur and the other at Lingsugur. The police force in the Koppal and Yelburga tahsils, which constituted a jagir, was being administered by Nawab Sir Salar Jung. In Gangavati tahsil, Anegundi was a *Samsthana* and it was under the Raja Saheb of Anegundi and similarly, Gurgunta in Lingsugur tahsil was ruled by the Raja Saheb of Gurgunta and Gadwal *Samsthana* in Gadwal tahsil by the Rani Saheba of Gadwal.

After the Police Action in 1948, the Jagirs and the *Samsthanas* were all amalgamated with the State and their entire police administration was taken over by the Diwani Police. After this amalgamation, four police sub-divisions were created, one each at Raichur, Lingsugur, Koppal and Gadwal consisting of six circles and 33 police stations. At the time of the States' re-organisation on the 1st November 1956, two of the tahsils, namely, Gadwal and Alampur, were merged in Mahaboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. The present revenue district of Raichur in Mysore State is divided into three police sub-divisions and six circles and has 28 police stations. In addition to this, there is a District Armed Reserve Force. The Civil Police Force is utilised to maintain law and order generally and to put down crimes. The District Armed Reserve is utilised in cases of emergencies, for escorting prisoners, treasury and *bandobust* duties, etc.

Labour strikes

During recent years, there was labour unrest in some of the industrial and commercial establishments in the district. There was a 41 days' strike by about 80 per cent of the workers of the Hutti Gold Mines at Hutti in September and October 1957. The Hutti Gold Mines has two labour organisations, *viz.*, the Hutti

Gold Mines Kamagar Sangh controlled by the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hutti Gold Mines Employees' Association, which is stated to be independent. The Hutti Gold Mines Labour Union, which was a Communist-led organisation, became defunct. Subsequently, the Hutti Gold Mines Employees' Association was formed on 20th November, 1964. At the instance of this Association, about 370 underground workers of the Hutti Gold Mines staged an underground stay-in-strike from 30th November 1964 to 7th December 1964, agitating for proper supply of foodgrains, dearness allowance, grant of bonus, etc.

Again, during the year 1965, there was another underground stay-in-strike between 21st January 1965 and 26th January 1965, when about 320 workers refused to come up to the surface. The General Manager of the Company, accompanied by the Inspector of Mines, Orgaum, and the Labour Conciliation Officer and the Chief Underground Agent, went underground (into the mine) on 26th January 1965 with a view to bringing about a settlement. But these officers were wrongfully confined between 13.00 and 17.00 hours on that day and it was stated that they were forced to execute a certain agreement. Subsequently, after the officers came up to the surface, a police case was registered and taken up for investigation. The case was sent up for trial in the District and Sessions Court, Raichur, which convicted ten persons to various terms of rigorous imprisonment on 11th December 1967. The agreement, which had been forced to be executed by the management on 26th January 1965, was repudiated, because it had been taken under duress. During the period of the strike, adequate precautionary measures had been taken. Since the 26th January 1965 uptill now, there has been no labour strike at the Hutti Gold Mines.

In the Salar Jung Sugar Factory at Munnirabad, which has also two unions, there was some unrest in March 1958, when the workers agitated for enhancement of their wages. The workers of the Munnirabad Pulp and Board Factory also went on a hunger-strike in batches from the 1st May 1967 to 27th May 1967. The strike was undertaken against the closure of the factory. It was stated that the Factory had been closed due to financial loss. The workers of the Raichur District Oil Mills, Cotton-Ginning and Pressing Factories Union observed several strikes, carried on agitations, took out processions and held public meetings in 1966, 1968 and 1969, as a protest against the "anti-labour attitude" of the managements. The cartsmen of Raichur town also observed strikes and took out processions in June 1966, urging increase in the loading and unloading charges by the merchants.

The Forum of Public Opinion, Raichur, took out a procession consisting of about 2,000 persons to the Raichur Railway Station on the 24th of June 1966 and stopped the Madras-Bombay mail

Other strikes and protests

train for a few minutes in connection with the Mysore-Maharashtra border agitation. There were similar acts at Munirabad, Ginigera, Koppal, Bhanapur and Bannikoppa Railway Stations by the various party-members and others in connection with the Central Government's decision to appoint another commission on the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute. Due to the effective police vigilance in all the above agitations, however, no untoward incidents took place.

The students of the Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College, Raichur, and the Gavi-Siddeshwara College, Koppal, organised strikes and processions in 1964 against the increase of college fees by the managements of the institutions and of charges of eatables by the hotel-owners in 1967. On 25th June 1969, the students and many members of the public of Raichur city staged demonstrations and had organised a 'Raichur Bundh' demanding starting of the agro-engineering course at Raichur from 1969. Adequate precautions taken by the police helped to keep the situation under control.

**Gruesome
murders**

On the 14th May 1961, nine persons were slaughtered because of a long-standing enmity, at Bennur in Gangavati taluk. Twelve accused persons in this case were sentenced to life imprisonment. On the 17th of October 1961, there was another gruesome murder of seven persons by shooting by one Bhimangouda of Naregal in Koppal taluk, which was attributed to a family and property dispute, and the murderer was sentenced to death in this case. Severe village party factions resulted in a mass murder of 20 persons including women and children on the 17th February 1964 at Idapnur village in Raichur taluk. The building in which those 20 persons were staying was set fire to and were killed. In this case, 11 persons were sentenced to death and 22 others to life imprisonment. In a few villages like Hire-Myagira, Mushtoor, Hire-Raikumpi and Matmari, which are also faction-ridden, the police have been vigilant and have taken precautions to maintain law and order effectively.

**Crimes under
Penal Code**

The number of crimes under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code between 1964 and 1967 also showed an increase. In 1964, the number of cases reported was 722, and this figure had increased to 755 in the year 1965. Again in 1966, the figure was 843 and the years 1967 and 1968 accounted for 895 and 932 cases, respectively. This upward trend can be said to be due to the increase in population and increasing public trust in the police to whom the affected parties reported the cases with promptness; it has been also stated that some criminals from outside the district have been operating in this district.

Cognisable offences have been classified under six categories for the purpose of investigation and protection under the law. The following table gives the number of crimes according to the above classification for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

<i>Classes of Crimes</i>	1966	1967	1968
<i>Class I</i>			
Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ..	83	107	110
<i>Class II</i>			
Serious offences against person ..	234	221	246
<i>Class III</i>			
Serious offences against person and property or against property only ..	210	210	215
<i>Class IV</i>			
Minor offences against person ..	44	52	74
<i>Class V</i>			
Minor offences against property ..	252	274	252
<i>Class VI</i>			
Other offences not specified above ..	20	31	35
	843	895	932

The above statement discloses that during the year 1968, the number of cognisable offences registered under five classes of crimes (*i.e.*, except class V), showed an increase in the district with an increase in overall total, when compared with the figures of the two previous years. The total number of cases reported under cognisable crimes for the calendar year 1968 was 932, out of which 928 true cases were investigated. After the necessary police investigation, 540 cases were charge-sheeted, out of which 173 ended in conviction and 169 in acquittal. While 220 cases were undetected, the rest were either under investigation or were pending trial. Statements showing the number of cognisable crimes, the nature of crimes, true cases charge-sheeted, convicted, investigated, etc., for the years 1958 and 1968 are appended at the end of the chapter (*vide* tables 1 and 2).

Grave crimes

Out of 38 cases of murder in 1968, almost all were detected. Out of these 38 cases reported, only one case was technical* in nature. In the year 1968, there was a decrease by 13 cases when compared with the figure pertaining to the year 1967, which was 51. Mostly, the murders were due to action on the spur of the moment. Murders owing to village party factions and land disputes showed a decrease in the year 1968, due to the effective preventive action taken by the local police. Out of 37 cases, five were due to sexual jealousy, two for gain, two on account of family disputes, one was an infanticide, three were the results of previous enmity and the rest, *i.e.*, 24 cases, were due to other causes like sudden quarrels, money transactions, etc. Exposure of children and concealment of birth are committed generally by women of questionable character and of suspected chastity. There was one such case in 1968 as against two in the year 1967.

As regards hurts and assaults on the public servants while discharging their legal duties, there has been an increase in their number in the year 1968; 17 such cases were reported, out of which three ended in conviction.

Dacoity and house-breaking

The number of dacoities in 1967 was seven, while in the year 1968, 11 cases of dacoity were reported, out of which nine were detected. As regards robbery, five cases were reported in 1968 as against four in 1967. The number of house-breaking and theft cases reported in 1967 was 168, whereas it had increased to 187 in 1968. Out of these 187 cases in 1968, 54 ended in conviction, five in acquittal, nine were pending trial and 31 cases were under investigation. The main reasons for the increase in such offences were release of known depredators from the jail, criminals from outside operating in the district, economic conditions, etc. The police in the district are taking preventive measures, such as village-patrolling and vigilance, surprise checks on *kedis* and surveillance of strangers. During 1968, there were 107 known habitual offenders on record in the district, as against 84 in 1967.

Other thefts

Cattle thefts are not uncommon where there is abundant cattle wealth. In 1968, 27 cases were reported, out of which 23 cases were charge-sheeted and nine cases ended in conviction. Ordinary thefts are common and out of 138 cases reported to the police during the year, 40 cases ended in conviction, 23 were acquitted, 10 were pending trial and 42 cases were closed. There were also eight pick-pocketing cases reported in 1968. In this connection, the police keep vigilance in places where there is rush of people; policemen are deputed in mufti near bus stands, railway-booking offices, markets and also at important fairs and festivals.

*In this case, the accused, with her children, being dead due to dejection in life, an abated summary was obtained.

The value of property lost and recovered during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 was as follows :—

Property lost
and recovered

<i>Year</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Recovered</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1958	1,31,936.87	28,525.54
1966	2,14,505.64	55,351.41
1967	2,45,384.37	37,061.38
1968	4,10,887.09	43,557.22

The percentage of recovery of stolen property in the year 1968 was lower than that of two previous years. The disposal of a large number of cases pending investigation may increase the percentage, if the cases are detected.

Three hundred and thirty cases of suicide and 38 cases of homicide were reported to the police in the year 1968. Post-mortems and inquests were held in all these cases. A total of seven cases of attempted suicide were also reported during the same year. Most of such cases could be attributed to domestic unhappiness and poverty. Out of the seven cases, three ended in conviction, one was pending trial and three cases were under investigation.

Suicides and
Homicides

Accidental deaths reported in 1968 numbered 330, the break-up being 14 by snake bites, 149 due to drowning, nine by burns, four by lightning shocks and 154 by miscellaneous causes.

Accidental
deaths

As a measure of safety and public orderliness and to maintain peace and tranquillity, security cases under Sections 107, 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and also under 96 and 98 of the Mysore Police Act were launched; the numbers of such cases were as follows: under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code—47; under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code—76; under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code—20; under Section 96 of the Mysore Police Act—189; and under Section 98 of the Mysore Police Act—34. Seventy-six cases were booked by the Special Officers (Deputy Superintendents of Police) under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

Security cases

In 1968, the police requested medical officers to conduct 367 post-mortem examinations, these arising out of natural and unnatural deaths. During the same year, totally 112 gambling cases were booked, all of which ended in conviction. There

were also, in all, 35 public nuisance cases. Between 1957 and 1968, 20 untouchability cases were registered and there were three convictions.

During 1968, prosecutions were launched in respect of 540 cognisable offences of various kinds, as against 562 in 1967. Out of 540 cases filed in 1968, 173 cases were convicted, as against 206 in 1967. The percentage of convictions during the year 1968 had gone down. There was, however, a heavy pendency of cases in the courts. The following table gives the number of true cases and the number of cases convicted, giving the percentage of convictions, in 1954 and from 1964 to 1968. The offences mentioned here relate to murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft and ordinary theft cases :—

<i>Nature of Crime</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Con- victed</i>	<i>Percentage of conviction</i>
Murders ..	1954	49	24	48.9
	1964	42	11	26
	1965	54	7	13
	1966	43	7	16
	1967	51	18	35
	1968	38	..	..
Dacoities ..	1954	17	5	29
	1964	5	1	20
	1965	4	..	..
	1966	7	..	..
	1967	7	2	30
	1968	11	..	..
Robberies ..	1954	18	3	16.6
	1964	3	..	..
	1965	4	..	..
	1966	3	..	..
	1967	4	3	75
	1968	5	..	..
House-breaking and thefts.	1954	255	34	13.3
	1964	147	42	28.6
	1965	130	34	26
	1966	168	49	29
	1967	168	67	39.88
	1968	187	54	30.5
Ordinary thefts ..	1954	191	57	30
	1964	170	108	63
	1965	148	86	58
	1966	156	69	44
	1967	155	75	48
	1968	138	40	29

Traffic control is done by the fixed duty pointsmen at all important locations in Raichur and other towns. There is also a mobile patrolling team moving on bicycles for detecting traffic offences at Raichur. Speed traps are laid in order to check excessive speed of vehicles.

There is a fire-fighting unit at Raichur. Formerly, this was attached to the District Police Force and consisted of one Station Officer, one leading fireman, one telephone operator, one store-keeper, six firemen and one servant. It was separated from the District Police Force in 1965 and it is now under the control of the Director of Fire Forces, Bangalore. The present staff of the Fire Station is as follows: One Station Officer, one Assistant Sub-Officer, four leading firemen, two telephone operators, one store-keeper, eighteen firemen, one driver-mechanic, four drivers, two messengers and one servant, numbering, in all, thirty-five.

The fire-fighting vehicles are always kept in readiness to serve in cases of emergency. These are sought after by the members of the public, whenever a fire emergency occurs. The Station Officer, Fire Station, inspects all the cinema theatres in the district before a licence is issued.

The district of Raichur has three police sub-divisions, with headquarters at Raichur, Lingsugur and Koppal, each under a Deputy Superintendent of Police. There are six circles with their headquarters at Raichur, Lingsugur, Gangavati, Manvi, Koppal and Kushtagi, each under an Inspector of Police. In all, there are 28 police stations in the district as follows:—

RAICHUR TALUK

1. Sadar Bazaar, Raichur Town.
2. Somwarpet, Raichur Town.
3. Raichur-Rural, with an outpost at Yermaras.
4. Yergera

MANVI TALUK

1. Manvi
2. Sirvar
3. Kavital

DEODURG TALUK

1. Deodurg
2. Ramdurg
3. Jalhalli

LINGSUGUR TALUK

1. Lingsugur
2. Mudgal
3. Maski
4. Hutti, with an outpost at Gurgunta.

GANGAVATI TALUK

1. Gangavati, with an outpost at Siddapur.
2. Kanakgiri

SINDHANUR TALUK

1. Sindhanur
2. Turvihah
3. Balganur

KOPPAL TALUK

1. Koppal Town
2. Koppal—Rural
3. Munirabad
4. Alawandi

KUSHTAGI TALUK

1. Kushtagi
2. Tawargera
3. Hanamsagar

YELBURGA TALUK

1. Yelburga
2. Kuknur

Apart from these, there are two Food Check Posts bordering Andhra Pradesh, one at the Krishna Road Bridge under the Raichur Rural Police Station and the other at Kothdoddi under the Yergera Police Station in Raichur taluk.

As a measure to check the smuggling of foodgrains into the other States, the Government of Mysore have sanctioned a special staff consisting of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and three Constables, and the unit is provided with a jeep.

Mobile Squad

There is a Mobile Squad consisting of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and two Constables. A jeep is allotted to this Squad which moves throughout the district and detects cases of contravention of provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and such detected cases are reported to the police stations concerned for investigation and legal action. The Station House Officer sends such reports to the District Superintendent of Police by quickest means and on receipt of such reports, the information is sent to the higher authorities concerned by radio messages.

Police Lock-ups

All police stations have two lock-ups each, one for males and the other for females, except in three police stations, *viz.*, Hutti, Kanakgiri and Munirabad, which have a lock-up each. In all,

there are 53 lock-ups for 28 police stations. These lock-ups are of Hyderabad-type design, except at Sirvar and Alawandi, which have new Mysore-type lock-ups. All these lock-ups are a part of police stations and their doors are fitted with strong iron bars.

There is a Vigilance Section at Raichur which is under the State Vigilance Commission.

The District Special Branch attached to the District Police **Special Branch** has to collect information regarding political activities, watch political, communal and labour organisations, check foreigners, verify the character and antecedents of candidates seeking jobs in Government and Government-aided concerns, co-ordinate methods of handling mobs and crowds, assist to make *bandobust* during labour strikes, look after the security of V.I.P.s., help fight natural calamities and attend to interception work relating to letters, etc. The District Special Branch was formerly manned by one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, ten Head Constables and eight Constables. But after the re-organisation of the police force during 1959-60, the strength has been reduced to one Sub-Inspector and ten Head Constables.

There is a District Intelligence Bureau at Raichur. It is **Intelligence Bureau** functioning with a staff of one Sub-Inspector and four Head Constables, attached to the District Police Office. The Bureau serves as the agency to collect particulars about criminals and crimes and to disseminate the information to police officers in and outside the district. Finger-prints and foot-prints are photographed in house-breaking and theft cases and sent promptly to the Central or State Finger-Print Bureau, Bangalore, for necessary development and enlargement. In certain cases, finger and foot-prints of the offenders are also traced. When suspected poisoning cases are reported, the viscera is sent to the Chemical Examiner, Bangalore. In murder cases, to test the presence of blood, the blood appearing on the clothes, weapons, etc., is sent to the Chemical Examiner.

There is a Remand Home at Raichur with a separate staff, **Remand Home** set up with the objective of preventing juvenile delinquency. This Home helps to rehabilitate helpless or socially handicapped young offenders and weans them away from bad means of livelihood. The juveniles are trained in arts and crafts, besides being given elementary general education. (*See also Chapter XVII*).

A Reception Centre is also functioning at Raichur with a **Reception Centre** separate staff, which assists in preventing immoral traffic in women and girls. The Centre provides training to destitute women and girls in hosiery work and other crafts, so that they can have employment opportunities. (*See also Chapter XVII*).

Armed Reserve Force

There is a District Armed Reserve Force at Raichur. Formerly, it consisted of one Inspector, two Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 17 Head Constables, 202 Constables and a mechanic. But after the reorganisation of the police force during the year 1959-60, the strength has been fixed at one Inspector, four Reserve Sub-Inspectors, five Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 29 Head Constables and 169 Constables, including a temporary staff of one Head Constable and four Constables. Twenty-five per cent of this force is always kept as a stand-by to assist in cases of emergency and hence it is called the Emergency Force. Previously, there was a State Reserve Force stationed at Gulbarga to help meet emergencies ; it has been now abolished.

District Police Force

The strength of police officers in the district in the gazetted cadre consists of one District Superintendent of Police of the I.P.S. Cadre and three Deputy Superintendents of Police who are in charge of sub-divisions.

The police force of the district, excluding the officers of the gazetted cadre, previously consisted of seven Inspectors, including one C.I.D. Inspector and one Armed Reserve Inspector, 35 Sub-Inspectors, including two C.I.D. Sub-Inspectors and two Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 104 Head Constables, including one Head Constable-Mechanic attached to the District Armed Reserve, and 885 Constables, including 202 Constables of the District Armed Reserve. But with the re-organisation of the police force during the year 1959-60, the District Police Force now consists of seven Inspectors, including one Armed Reserve Inspector, 37 Sub-Inspectors, including one Sub-Inspector attached to the Special Branch, one Sub-Inspector of the Intelligence Bureau, one Sub-Inspector allotted to the Mobile Squad (temporary), two Sub-Inspectors working as Assistant Public Prosecuting Officers, four Reserve Sub-Inspectors and one Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspector attached to the Police Motor Transport Section, 119 Head Constables, including 29 Head Constables of the District Armed Reserve, four Head Constables of the Intelligence Bureau, ten Head Constables of District Special Branch and six temporary Civil Head Constables including those of the Mobile Squad and one temporary Head Constable of the District Armed Reserve. The total strength of the Constables is 789, including 165 of the District Armed Reserve, five temporary Constables of the District Armed Reserve and 12 temporary Civil Police Constables. There are no Jamadars or Daffedars in the Raichur District Police set-up. Apart from the above, there are six law graduates working as Assistant Public Prosecutors attached to courts in the district. They are appointed by the Government in consultation with the District Magistrate (Deputy Commissioner). Their pay and travelling allowances are drawn and paid by the office of the District Superintendent of Police.

The armament of the District Police Force in 1969 consisted of 811 rifles of .303 bore, 134 muskets of .410 bore, five rifles of .22 bore, eight C.M.T. revolvers of .45 bore, 37 revolvers of .445 bore, four light pistols, eight pistols of .9 mm., five tear-gas guns (riot guns) and one tear-gas trenchen, besides 16 rifles of .22 bore for training of civilians in rifle-shooting. **Equipment**

The District Police Force have, in all, 22 vehicles, consisting of one station wagon, eleven jeeps, three motor cycles, six vans and one truck, while in 1958, they had, in all, 11 vehicles.

The District Superintendent of Police is the head of the District Police Force and is answerable to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-Eastern Range, Gulbarga. The Superintendent of Police is responsible for all matters relating to internal administration, management and discipline of the force. He is competent to transfer the Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables from one place to another within the district. In case of defaults, he can order suspensions upto the rank of Sub-Inspectors. **Administrative set-up**

The Deputy Superintendents of Police are in charge of sub-divisions and are to help the District Superintendent of Police in running the police administration in the district. They are competent to impose minor punishments on Head Constables and Constables of their sub-divisions as per rules.

The Circle Inspectors of Police are responsible for the proper administration of the police circles. They have been made drawing officers since 1960 and are responsible for disbursing the pay and travelling allowances to the staff working in their respective circles and proper maintenance of the accounts. Heinous cases reported in the circles have to be investigated by the Circle Inspectors themselves.

All police stations, circle offices, sub-division offices, out-posts and offices of the Assistant Public Prosecutors in the district are inspected by the District Superintendent of Police about once in a year. The Deputy Superintendents of Police also undertake inspections of the police stations and out-posts and other offices in their respective sub-divisions. Circle Inspectors also undertake inspections of police stations and out-posts in their respective circles twice a year. The inspections are generally conducted from about the beginning of January and completed by the end of September.

There is no police training school or college in the district. The men recruited for the Civil Police are being sent to the Mysore State Police Training School, Channapatna, for their

training, while men recruited for the District Armed Reserve are sent for training to the City Armed Reserve, Bangalore.

The general discipline of the police force has been good and whenever cases of indiscipline are reported, strict action is taken under the Mysore State Police (Disciplinary Proceedings) Rules, 1965.

The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs. 22,47,035 in 1968.

**Civilian Rifle-
Training Centre**

The members of the public are trained in rifle-shooting at the Civilian Rifle Training Centre at Raichur. There is a proposal to open such centres at all taluk headquarters in the district. In all, 16 rifles of .22 bore have been supplied by the Government for the use of the centre, as already stated. The cost of cartridges fired and membership-fee are collected from the members of the centre. A Reserve Inspector of Police or a Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police is usually deputed for imparting training to the members.

Home Guards

To assist the police in emergencies, a Home Guards Unit and Village Defence Parties have been formed in the district. These are voluntary bodies. There were 68 Home Guards on the rolls of the unit in 1969, functioning under the direction of a Commandant. During the same year, there were Village Defence Parties in 36 villages, which had 656 members.

Village Police

Each village or a group of villages has a Police Patel. He has to collect information about suspicious strangers and convey the same to the police station. He has also to give information to the police about any offence committed in the village and is required to assist the police generally in preventing and detecting crimes in the village.

Annual District Police Sports are held at Raichur during the end of each year, in which athletes from the three sub-divisions participate; they also take part in the State-level sports held in Bangalore in December of every year.

Police welfare

A Welfare Centre for Women and Children is functioning in the new Police Colony, Raichur. Training in tailoring, embroidery and spinning is imparted to members of the policemen's families by an Instructress who is paid from the District Police Benevolent Fund. There are five ambar charkas, one radio and two sewing machines in this centre. There is a proposal for the construction of an independent building for this welfare centre, for which an amount of about Rs. 36,000 has been collected by staging benefit performances.

A New Type Middle School with primary and middle classes is functioning in the Police Colony, with 500 students. A fine new building with ten rooms has been constructed with a Government grant of Rs. 10,000 and by *shramadan* and public contributions. A nursery school is also being run at the welfare centre.

An evening literacy class for illiterate adults of the police constabulary has been started at Raichur and a school teacher deputed by the State Education Department is conducting the class in the evenings. A beautiful temple of Hanuman has been recently built by the District Armed Reserve men with local assistance, as there was no temple anywhere nearby.

A Police and other Government Officials' Consumers' Co-operative Society, consisting of 101 share-holders, has been functioning at the Police Headquarters. Foodgrains and other essential commodities are made available for sale at reasonable prices by the Society. Officials of the District Police Office are attending also to the work of this Society on a monthly honorarium. The average sales of the Society amount to about Rs. 20,000 per month. Nearly 500 families of the police and other Government officials are taking advantage of the facility provided by this institution.

**Co-operative
Society**

A building for the Police Club, at a cost of about Rs. 45,000, was constructed in 1966 out of funds raised by staging benefit performances and it is well furnished. There is also another recreation club building in the District Armed Reserve lines constructed during 1955 by *shramadan* and public contributions. It is used for recreational activities of the Armed Reserve officers and men. There is another club at the Police Headquarters, meant for youngsters, where physical training is imparted to 40 boys and 30 girls belonging to policemen's families.

Police Clubs

A vegetable garden is maintained at the Police Headquarters. Vegetables grown there are sold to policemen at a rate cheaper than the market price. The garden is provided with a well and a pumpset. An area of about 25 acres, which had been lying fallow, has been brought under cultivation by the District Armed Reserve men and a considerable amount has been credited to the Police Benevolent Fund from the sale proceeds of the yields from the garden. Two poultry farms have been opened, one at the District Police Headquarters, Raichur, and another at the Yergera Police Station. The eggs obtained from them are sold to the police personnel. The cost of feeding the fowls is met from the sale-proceeds of the eggs. A hair-cutting saloon and a laundry have also been provided at the District Police Headquarters for the benefit of the policemen.

Other facilities

**Jails and
Judicial
Lock-ups**

The origin of the present system of Jail management in the district of Raichur may be said to be dating from 1897, when the then Director-General of Prisons of the Hyderabad State, Mr. Hankin, organised district prisons, wherever possible, and compiled a Jail Manual on which their day-to-day administration was to be carried on. Before that, the department was in a very backward condition. A number of reforms were introduced in the management of prisons during Mr. Hankin's time. Regular hours were set apart for games and a parole system was introduced under which convicts of good behaviour were allowed leave for a few hours in the week when they were permitted to wear their own clothes. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was also established in the district.

District Jail

The District Jail at Raichur is situated near Kati Darwaja, about a mile from the Railway Station, on the main road leading to the city. The Jail building was originally a durbar hall in the Mughal regime and was converted, in later days, to serve as a prison. It is a very small Jail, consisting of two major barracks for housing convicted and under-trial prisoners. There is also a solitary cell and a hospital ward. The total accommodation sanctioned and provided for in the Jail is for 80 prisoners. The District Jail is intended for confinement of prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment of less than a year. Prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment of over a year are transferred to the Central Jail at Gulbarga. The majority of prisoners confined in the District Jail are under-trial prisoners, who are either received direct from courts or transferred from mofussil places in the district.

The prisoners have to lift water from the wells, do gardening and other work. In order to keep the prisoners fully occupied, a proposal to start carpentry, cotton tape-making and rattan work has been approved by Government. As a measure of reform, a Panchayat Board, consisting of two under-trial prisoners, has been set up. This Board is required to work for creating a sense of responsibility and self-reliance amongst the prisoners. It is stated to be functioning well.

**Recreational
and other
facilities**

Facilities for indoor and outdoor games, such as volley-ball, ring tennis, carom and ludo have been provided for the inmates of the District Jail to make their evenings happy and cheerful. The convicts are encouraged to sing *bhajans* and *lavanis* on sundays and festival days. They are being given special feeding on seven festive occasions in a year, such as the Gandhi Jayanti, Republic Day, Independence Day, Basava Jayanti, etc. The State Information Department exhibits select films about once a month. The films are generally topical and instructive. Part-time adult education classes are conducted in the District

Jail by a teacher deputed for the purpose by the State Education Department. The prisoners lodged in the Jail are permitted to have interviews with their kith and kin and to correspond with them. They are also allowed to buy *beedies* and cigarettes, oil and soap from out of their own funds.

The District Jail at Raichur is administered by the Civil Surgeon of the district who is its *ex-officio* Superintendent. He is responsible, insofar as the management of the Jail is concerned, to the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore. The Superintendent of the Jail is also required to look after the general hygiene of the prison and the health and welfare of the prisoners. He has under him one Jailor, two Daffedars, a Pharmacist, 18 Warders and other servants. The Jailor is the man on the spot to carry on the day-to-day administration of the Jail. Under the orders of the Superintendent, he has to supervise the work of the whole of the subordinate prison-staff and enforce strict discipline in the Jail premises. The Jail is guarded externally by the police. It is proposed to replace them by prison guards.

Administrative
set-up

Apart from the District Jail, which is at Raichur, there are seven Judicial Lock-ups or Sub-Jails situated at Manvi, Kushtagi, Gangavati, Lingsugur, Deodurg, Sindhanur and Koppal, the administration of each of which is under the control of the Sheristedar of the Taluk Office of the place, who is the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Sub-Jail. He is assisted by a clerk of the Taluk Office styled as Jailor-cum-Clerk, Head Constables and Constables. There is no Sub-Jail in Yelburga taluk. In Manvi, Kushtagi, Gangavati and Lingsugur Sub-Jails, there is accommodation for 30 prisoners each, while in Deodurg, Sindhanur and Koppal Sub-Jails, the maximum number of prisoners that can be lodged is 12, 10 and 20, respectively. Only under-trial prisoners and those convicted for a term of a fortnight and below are confined in these Judicial Lock-ups and those sentenced for more than a fortnight are transferred to the District Jail. As these Sub-Jails are mostly for under-trials, who are lodged there for a short duration, no welfare or reformatory measures are introduced in them. The bills of the Sub-Jails have to be countersigned by the District Magistrate of the district.

Judicial
Lock-ups

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Separation of the judiciary from the executive was first mooted in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in the year 1922 and the principles governing this healthy reform were implemented all over the area. The revenue officers, who were earlier exercising also magisterial powers, were divested of them and Munsiffs were

Earlier period

appointed for each *Diwani* tahsil (taluk), and they were invested with I class magisterial powers on the criminal side. The First Talukdar, the Second Talukdar, the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar were all given certain powers under the Hyderabad Code of Criminal Procedure for the express purpose of preventing crimes and for the maintenance of law and order. Under the amended Code of Criminal Procedure, which was extended to the Raichur area, the revenue officers ceased to exercise also the limited powers conferred earlier. Orders were passed appointing Collectors as *ex-officio* Additional District Magistrates, Deputy Collectors in charge of the sub-divisions as *ex-officio* I Class Magistrates and Tahsildars as *ex-officio* II Class Magistrates. These officers did not exercise any judicial functions and their powers related mainly to prevention of crimes and efficient maintenance of law and order.

Even now, the revenue officers in this district exercise such powers under the amended and uniform Code of Criminal Procedure of Mysore State, which has been made applicable to all the districts in the State. The State Government have also passed orders appointing Deputy Commissioners as District Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners as Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Tahsildars as Taluk Magistrates. These officers also do not have any judicial functions and their magisterial powers are of an executive nature, pertaining to prevention of crimes and maintenance of law and order.

Previously, for each district in the old Hyderabad State, there was a post of Nazim Adalat Zila who was District Judge and Magistrate. This post was abolished in 1951 and in its place, a post of District and Sessions Judge was created for each district. Similarly, a post of Subordinate Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate was also established for each district during the same year. This Court of Subordinate Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate was functioning in this district till 1964 and, in July 1964, this post was abolished and in its place, a post of Civil Judge (Senior Division) was created at Raichur. Between 1917 and 1948, courts of Munsiff-Magistrates were established in Raichur district at nine places as noted below :—

Sl. No.	Name of place	Year of establishment
1.	Raichur	1326 F (1917 A.D.)
2.	Manvi	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
3.	Sindhhanur	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
4.	Gangavati	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
5.	Lingsugur	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
6.	Yelburga	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
7.	Kushtagi	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
8.	Deodurg	1331 F (1922 A.D.)
9.	Koppal	1357 F (1948 A.D.)

Prior to 1948, the court work in the district was being conducted in Urdu and then the medium was switched over to English. The court libraries have also copies of Urdu law books, Urdu law journals and the Deccan law reports, which are consulted even to-day.

The District and Sessions Judge at Raichur is the head of the judiciary in the district. He is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court of Mysore. He presides over the District Court in all civil matters and performs also the functions of a Sessions Judge in criminal cases. His administrative powers consist of general superintendence and authority over the judiciary within the confines of the district. He has been invested with necessary powers to appoint Head Munshies of the Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts, I Division Clerks, II Division Clerks and menial staff and impose penalties in cases of indiscipline. He has to periodically inspect the subordinate courts in the district.

**District and
Sessions Judge's
Court**

In his judicial capacity, he acts as an appellate authority over the judgments of the lower courts, both civil and criminal. In addition, he has to scrutinise the judgments of all judicial officers working under him. Renewal of Pleadership *Sanads* is sanctioned by him. He also investigates complaints brought against gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the judiciary in the district. He has to submit periodical statistical returns to the High Court.

After the enforcement of Civil Courts' Act, 1964, the District Judge does not try original civil suits; only appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge, having a pecuniary jurisdiction of below Rs. 20,000 and above Rs. 5,000 are brought to him for disposal. In other civil cases, appeals from the Civil Judge's Court lie direct to the High Court.

As a Sessions Judge, he presides and disposes of cases committed to him under the Criminal Procedure Code and sits as an appellate authority over the judgments of the Magistrates' Courts. The Sessions Judge can hold his Sessions Court anywhere in the district, subject to the approval of the High Court. He has been specially empowered to try cases under the Anti-Corruption Act; for the trial of such cases, he has been designated as Special Judge and appointed as such.

The Civil Judge's Court at Raichur has jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district and has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of all the Munsiffs in the district. The Civil Judge has unlimited original jurisdiction over civil suits valued above Rs. 10,000. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

**Civil Judge's
Court**

**Munsiff-
Magistrates'
Courts**

There are Munsiff-Magistrates' courts in all the taluk headquarters in the district. They have both civil and criminal jurisdictions. As Munsiffs, they have civil powers to entertain all original suits and proceedings upto the value of Rs. 10,000 only. As Magistrates, on the criminal side, they exercise powers of a I Class Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code within the territorial jurisdiction of the taluk. All the courts of the Munsiff-Magistrates in the district are also Juvenile Courts and have been empowered to try cases under the Children's Act. The Munsiff-Magistrates are responsible to the District and Sessions Judge in all administrative matters. They 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.

A perusal of the records of the Civil Courts in the district reveals that, in the main, property disputes, partition suits, declaratory suits, pecuniary and fiscal cases, mortgage disputes, succession and adoption cases are filed and disposed of in these courts.

Five statements, one showing the total number of cases, both civil and criminal, decided by the various courts in the district, as also their receipts and charges, during the year 1966-67, and the other four showing the number of cases pending at the beginning of the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, the number of cases instituted during the years, the number of cases disposed of and the closing balance of cases at the end of the years in the various civil and criminal courts in the district, as also their receipts and charges for the years, are enclosed at the end of the chapter (*vide* tables 3 to 7).

**Bar Associa-
tions**

The district headquarters as also all the taluk headquarters in the district have Bar Associations, the membership of which is open to all legal practitioners. The Bar Association at Raichur has a good library with a reading room. It was established more than 50 years ago. As in February 1969, the number of lawyears practising at Raichur was 60.

TABLE 1

Statement showing the number of cognisable crimes, nature of crimes, true cases charge-sheeted, investigated, etc.,
in Raichur district for the year 1958.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of Offences</i>	<i>Reported</i>	<i>True cases investigated</i>	<i>Charge-sheeted</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Acquitted or discharged</i>	<i>Pending trial</i>	<i>Undetected</i>	<i>Under investigation</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Murder ..	42	42	22	2	1	19	7	13
2.	Culpable homicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	304-A, I. P. C. ..	8	8	8	1	3	4	..	..
4.	Dacoity ..	7	5	1	..	..	1	3	2
5.	Robbery ..	8	5	2	1	1	..	2	1
6.	House-breaking and thefts by day. ..	18	18	8	5	1	2	3	7
7.	House-breaking and thefts by night (including attempts).	163	163	29	17	2	10	52	82
8.	Thefts (including below Rs. 5).	137	137	50	28	16	6	38	40
9.	Cattle thefts ..	14	14	8	2	1	5	..	6
10.	Rioting ..	49	49	36	5	3	18	6	17

Table 1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Kidnapping and abduction ..		4	4	1	..	1	..	2	1
12. Cheating ..		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Criminal breach of trust ..		22	22	10	1	1	8	1	11
14. Offences relating to coins and currency and Bank Notes.	
15. Other cognisable cases		330	330	151	64	22	65	44	135
Total ..		803	798	326	126	52	138	158	316
									(4 cases were false)

(I.P.C. = Indian Penal Code; H. B. T. = House Breaking and Theft).

TABLE 2

Statement showing the number of cognisable crimes, nature of crimes, true cases charge-sheeted, investigated, etc.,
in Raichur district for the year 1968.

Sl. No.	Nature of Offence	Reported	True cases investigated	Charge-sheeted	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Pending trial	Undetected	Under investigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Murder ..	38	38	26	..	1	25	6	5
2.	Culpable homicide ..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
3.	304-A, I. P. C. ..	28	28	19	6	9	4	6	3
4.	Dacoity ..	11	11	6	..	..	6	3	2
5.	Robbery ..	5	5	1	..	..	1	1	3
6.	House-breaking and thefts by day	26	26	18	15	3	..	6	2
7.	House-breaking and thefts by night (including attempts).	161	161	50	39	2	9	82	29
8.	Thefts (including below Rs. 5)	138	135	73	40	23	10	42	19
9.	Cattle thefts ..	27	26	23	9	5	9	1	2
10.	Rioting ..	103	103	72	2	26	44	16	15

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Table 2 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kidnapping and abduction	4	4	1	1	..	3
12.	Cheating ..	7	7	2	2	2	2
13.	Criminal breach of trust	24	24	4	1	..	3	3	17
14.	Offences relating to coins and currency and Bank Notes.	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
15.	Other-cognisable cases	357	357	244	59	100	85	59	54
	Total ..	932	928	540	173	169	198	229	156 (1 transferred)

TABLE 3

Statement showing the total number of cases decided (Criminal and Civil)
by the various courts in Raichur district and their receipts and charges during the year 1966-67

Courts	Original		Appellate		Total Receipts and charges	
	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Receipts	Charges
<i>CIVIL</i>						
District Judge's Court .. .. .	..	34	28	13	Rs. 8,133.00	P. 86,084.00
Civil Judge's Court	44	30	81	69	53,163.00	56,981.00
Munsiffs' Courts	1,059	487	..	..	63,380.00	1,52,807.00
<i>CRIMINAL</i>						
Sessions Court	86	33	65	17	89,679.00	4,35,270.00
Magistrates' Courts	6,184	642	..	..	72,554.00	1,52,223.00
	7,373	1,226	174	99	2,86,909.00	8,83,365.00

TABLE 4

Statement showing the number of Civil cases instituted and disposed of in various courts of Raichur district and their receipts and charges during the year 1967-68

Name of Court	Original suits		Small cause suits		Execution cases		Miscellaneous cases		Insolvency cases		Regular appeals		Miscellaneous appeals		Receipts	Charges	
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed			
District Judge's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	45	1	1	1	3	80	28	Rs. 2,503.00	P. 87,066.00
Civil Judge's Court	..	68	49	9	13	12	15	96	76	74	48	30,150.00	42,095.00
Munsiffs' Courts	718	772	26	13	257	257	392	720	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,781.00	1,48,690.00
Total	..	786	821	26	13	266	270	454	780	1	1	97	79	154	76	1,03,434.00	2,77,851.00

TABLE 5

Statement showing the number of Criminal cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1937-63 in the Courts of Raichur district and their receipts and charges for that year.

Name of Court	Types of cases	Number of cases pending in the beginning of the year	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at the end of the year	Receipts	Charges
Sessions Court	(1) Regular ..	52	47	99	52	47	Rs. 5,945.00	Rs. ..
	(2) Miscellaneous	3	30	33	31	2		
	(3) Revision cases	21	31	52	31	21		
Magistrates' Courts	(1) Regular ..	427	5,595	6,019 + 3**	5,658*	361	73,498.00	1,86,606.00
	(2) Miscellaneous	134	839	973	835	138		
Total ..		637	6,542	7,179	6,607	569	79,443.00	1,86,606.00

*3,214 by regular trial, 1,732 by summary trial and 712 otherwise.

**Transferred.

TABLE 6

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of in various courts of Raichur district and their receipts and charges during the year 1963-68.

Name of Court	Original suits		Small causes suits		Execution cases		Miscellaneous cases		Insolvency cases		Regular appeals		Miscellaneous appeals		Receipts	Charges	
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed			
District Judge's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	51	2	4	1	7	28	62	Rs. 2,722	Rs. 51,270
Civil Judge's Court	..	47	45	1	..	6	8	31	21	84	90	60	83	19,948	52,991
Munsiffs' Courts	623	619	45	43	348	319	365	442	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,201	2,22,530
Total	..	679	664	46	43	354	327	448	514	2	4	85	97	88	145	74,871	3,26,791

TABLE 7

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases disposed of and pending during the year 1968-69 in the Courts of Raichur district and receipts and charges for that year.

Name of Court	Type of cases	Number of cases pending in the beginning of the year	No. of cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Number of cases disposed of during the year	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Receipts	Expenditure
							Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	(1) Regular	47	42	88+1 transferred	41 (40 by regular trial, 1 otherwise)	47	347	51,270
	(2) Miscellaneous	2	41	43	41	2		
	(3) Revision cases	21	21	42	25	17		
Magistrates' Courts	(1) Regular	361	5,955	6,315+1 transferred	5,795*	520	75,174	2,17,121
	(2) Miscellaneous	138	871	1,009	891	118		
Total		569	6,930	7,499	6,793	704	75,521	2,68,391

*3,356 by regular trial, 1,622 by summary trial and 817 otherwise.