

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

PROTECTION of life and property of the people and maintenance of law and order in the rural areas were attended to, under the old Mysore rulers, by village servants called Patels, Shanbhogues, Kavalgars, Talawars, Thotis and Nirganties. The *Patnada Chavadi* was the headquarters of the Police at the metropolis, which supervised the work of the village watchmen also. This arrangement was continued with slight variations under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. Later, armed peons known as the Kandachar Police were appointed during the time of Purnaiya to perform the police duties. Prior to this, there was no constabulary as such. The Kandachar Police discharged their assigned duties with the co-operation of the village servants and inhabitants. They assisted also the infantry in military duties in times of emergency, just as the infantry itself assisted the Kandachar men in police duties. **Early history**

In July 1834, the British Commission issued a code called the Police *Hukumnama* which regulated the day-to-day duties of the Kandachar peons. The first clause in the code mentioned that the duties of the Kandachar peons not being defined, it became necessary to indicate that they were primarily Police peons exclusively belonging to the department. This did not imply that these peons were not to be employed on occasional military duty or that the infantry should not help the Police in suppressing crime. On the contrary, it was well understood that they were to be supplementary to each other, but not inter-changeable. During the entire period of Sir Mark Cubbon's regime, this distinction was carefully adhered to. Whenever the Kandachar peons were transferred temporarily to the military services, their places in the Police were filled up by new recruits. **Kandachar Police**

The qualifications for recruitment to the Kandachar service and the various duties of the Kandachar Police were also prescribed. It was obligatory that the persons selected should be robust, brave and trustworthy. Should improper men be entertained, whether from bad choice or through negligence, the

persons who entertained them, were held responsible and were compelled to refund whatever expenses were incurred through such selection. The Kandachar peons were divided into two classes, the armed and the unarmed. The armed peons were expected to serve as occasional escort to treasure and prisoners and as guards at the various prisons. They had also to answer the call for field service. They were also put on duty to kill marauding tigers and a reward of Rs. 10 each for a full-grown tiger and Rs. 5 for a cub was given. Guarding of all sandal trees, which were the property of the State, was also one of their duties. The unarmed Kandachar peons were sometimes put on the work of the repairs of roads, tanks and other Government works also. It was laid down that in every hobl of a taluk, there should be stationed two peons and a proper number of peons in the forts and principal stations. The peons, who were stationed at the taluk offices, forts and hoblies, were required to wear swords and those placed at the frontier posts and jungles were provided with matchlocks.

Amildar's police duties

The regular police in each taluk were placed under the Amildar who had a Killedar, a Naib-Killedar or Daffedar, and Thanedars or Hoblidars to assist him in his police duties. The last mentioned three officers were considered as inferior police officers of the district, under the immediate control of the Amildar. The Amildar was declared to be the head of the police in his taluk and was held responsible for all the police work. At first, the Superintendent of a division had no special powers over the police, except to prevent and punish irregularities, such as neglect of duty, absence without leave and the like. The Commissioner reserved to himself all matters relating to superintendence and control, with the assistance of a Bakshi. In 1844, the office of the Bakshi was finally abolished, and the Superintendents were empowered to entertain, promote, discharge and punish all servants of the Kandachar Department from the Killedar downwards. For the execution of police duties, the Amildar was provided with an establishment which consisted of a Sheristedar or an Accountant and a *Gumasta* or a clerk. The Killedar acted as the manager of the police section as well as inspector in the taluk. He inspected villages and jungles, capable of harbouring thieves, and stayed in his headquarters during other days. The people were asked to co-operate with the Amildar in maintaining night watches, detecting criminals and suppressing gang and other kinds of robberies. The Talawars and Thotis had to patrol the streets every night and note any new comers.

Prevention of offences

In those days, criminal gangs moved from place to place. 'Torch robbery' was also on the increase. To prevent offences of this kind, hedges were put all around the villages and the principal gates were guarded by night. There was little thuggee

in this region of the State though several thugs were believed to be living in Bangalore. As for vagrants, they were to be arrested and kept in custody until security was found for their good conduct. The security was not to exceed either Rs. 200 in cash or twelve months in custody. In carrying out these instructions, it was made clear that great care should be taken not to restrain the liberty of the subjects unnecessarily, or to leave any room to the inferior police authorities to commit oppression under the pretence of apprehending offenders. The Superintendent or his assistant was to hear and decide every case in which any term of imprisonment under the Regulation became necessary.

In 1856, the office of the Judicial Commissioner was newly established ; he was made also *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police. In 1873, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed. In the Tumkur district, the Deputy Commissioner was the *ex-officio* head of the police. In 1874, the Deputy Commissioner was aided by one of the Assistant Commissioners who was called the Police Assistant. Orders were issued in 1874 and 1875 defining the relative position, functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Inspector-General, the Deputy Commissioners, Police Assistants, Amildars and Inspectors. In 1876-77, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished and in 1879, the Judicial Commissioner also ceased to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Police, the Chief Commissioner having assumed direct control of the police.

After the Rendition, the direction of the police was at first in the hands of the Dewan and the Deputy Commissioners of districts. In 1885, an Inspector-General of Police was appointed, the same officer being also the Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics. The office of the Police Assistant Commissioner was revived. The Police Assistant Commissioner at Tumkur acted under the general supervision of the District Deputy Commissioner. The Amildar and the Deputy Amildar continued as the head of the taluk and sub-taluk police, respectively, aided by Inspectors and Jamedars. The police force in the district then consisted of the village police and the regular police. The village police were the hereditary village servants.

In 1901-02, the village police were provided with a uniform and lances. The regular police consisted of officers and men appointed and enrolled under Regulation V of 1908. The District Police consisted of the Taluk Police and the District Reserve Force including the armed emergency reserve, the former occupying the various stations for ordinary police duty and the latter attached to the District Police office to meet possible emergencies. In 1907-08, the Investigation Centre Scheme, the essential feature

of which was that the investigation of crimes was to be taken up only by the higher paid police officers, was introduced in Tumkur district. The Police Department was further reorganised in 1913. The pay of the Inspectors and their horse allowances were increased. Sub-Inspectors were appointed in place of Jamedars. The Mysore Police Manual published in 1918 and 1919 formed the basis of further systematisation of the work of the Department.

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, there were different Police Acts in force in the various integrating areas. In order to bring about uniformity in police administration, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted and it came into force throughout the State on the 2nd April 1965. The functions, powers and set-up of the police in the district are now governed by this comprehensive measure.

**Law and order
situation**

In 1959, the law and order position at Sira, Tiptur and Tumkur gave room for some anxiety. Tension arose between two communities and by the timely action of the police, the feelings between them were assuaged and tranquillity prevailed during the rest of the year. There was a small clash in September 1960 between members of two communities at Huliya in Sira police circle. Peace Committees were formed and the situation was soon brought under control, and there has been generally complete harmony between the major communities. In recent years, efforts have been made to solve various agrarian problems without giving room for tension. Organised labour force in the district is found mostly in private factories and establishments. Except for minor instances of strike for enhancement of wages and service conditions, there have been no major labour troubles anywhere in the district. The Posts and Telegraphs employees in the district had struck work from the midnight of 11th July 1960 at Tumkur, Kunigal, Tiptur and Turuvekere; consequently, 72 employees of the Postal Department and 17 employees of the Telephone Exchange were taken into custody and cases under the Essential Services Maintenance Order, 1960, were registered. Six employees of the Tiptur Post Office were convicted; cases against the others were withdrawn in accordance with the orders of Government. The strike ended on 17th July 1960; the situation had been under control throughout the period of the strike. Some of the political parties made peaceful demonstrations urging immediate implementation of land reforms and removal of food controls. There was also a strike by the college students at Tumkur demanding promotion of certain failed students of the I Year B.A. and B.Sc. classes to the next higher classes. This was amicably settled by the University authorities.

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six separate categories for purposes of investigation, viz., offences against the State, offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons, minor offences against property and other offences not specified. The following table gives the number of crimes according to the above classifications for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

Class	Nature of crime	Year		
		1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	198	115	125
II.	Serious offences against persons	285	314	296
III.	Serious offences against persons and property or against property.	339	400	500
IV.	Minor offences against persons	73	43	62
V.	Minor offences against property	750	740	934
VI.	Other offences not specified above.	36	60	40
	Total ..	1,687	1,672	1,957

The table shows that in 1966 there was a marked increase of offences under classes III and V, while the number of cases booked under the various special and local laws also showed an upward trend, being 7,473, 7,920 and 8,026 during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, respectively.

Increases were noticed during the year 1965 in respect of murder, house-breaking and thefts and ordinary thefts, while there was a decrease in robbery cases, during 1965 and 1966. The sub-joined statement indicates the number of grave crimes committed in the district during 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

Nature of crime	No. of cases			
	1959	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5
Murder ..	12	21	28	21
Decoity ..	9	6	4	4
Robbery ..	20	8	3	3
House-breaking and thefts ..	192	285	347	449
Ordinary thefts ..	Not available	443	522	656

The following is the classification of murders according to motives :—

<i>Motives</i>	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4
Sexual jealousy ..	6	2	5
Gain ..	2	1	3
Family disputes ..	1	6	3
Factions ..	3	7	..
Other causes ..	6	6	8
Technical ..	2	5	1
Land dispute ..	1	1	1
Total ..	21	28	21

The number of cases of rioting during 1964, 1965 and 1966 was 99, 106 and 105, respectively.

**Quinquennial
yearly
averages**

The statement given below shows the quinquennial yearly averages in respect of various categories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1957 to 1966 :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of crime</i>	<i>Quinquennial average</i>	
		1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
1	2	3	4
1.	Cognisable crimes	1,308	1,570
2.	Rioting	85	91
3.	Murder	20	21
4.	Kidnapping and abduction	11	9
5.	Dacoity	5	4
6.	Robbery	12	10
7.	House-breaking and thefts	197	306
8.	Cheating	14	12
9.	Breach of trust	44	39

While the average number of cases of murder, dacoity and robbery remained more or less the same during the two quinquennia, cases of cognisable crimes, rioting and house-breaking and thefts had registered an increase during the quinquennium from 1962 to 1966. This may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the unemployment problem and the high cost of living due to adverse seasonal conditions.

Unnatural deaths under the law have to be reported to the police, so that the real causes can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for a thorough *post-mortem* examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After these formalities are gone through, the bodies are handed over to the relatives.

Unnatural
deaths

The table given hereunder indicates the incidence of unnatural deaths during the years 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

Category	1959	1964	1965	1966
Accidental drowning	173	193	165	216
Suicidal drowning	55	45	76	53
Hanging	27	20	12	19
Snake bites	4	1	5	1
Burns	12	12	6	8
Electric shock	5	8	5	8
Motor accidents	11	21	27	23
Fall from heights	26	20	7	24
Run-over by carts	..	1	2	4
Poisoning	..	13	14	21
Railway accidents	..	..	1	..
Other causes	61	49	65	70
Total	376	383	385	447

From the above figures, it is seen that although there was not much variation in the total number of cases registered during 1959, 1964 and 1965, there was an increase during the year 1966. The number of suicides during 1965 had shown a marked increase. The suicides were mainly due to bodily ailments and family quarrels.

The number of cases put up for trial by the Police in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act in 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 is shown below :—

Motor vehicle
offences

Category	1959	1964	1965	1966
Over-speeding	207	91	158	94
Use of dazzling lights	70	21	16	38
Use of defective lights	70	8	4	7
Violation of traffic signals	6	81	56	70
Defective vehicles	..	..	..	13
Using route without permit	113	50	46	140
Driving without licence	217	116	103	190
Un-authorized carrying of passengers in goods vehicles.	376	594	621	120
Over-loading	1,124	428	889	793

It is seen from the above table that cases of overspeeding of motor vehicles were on the high in 1959 and 1965 and cases of unauthorised carrying of passengers in goods vehicles were more in 1964 and 1965. The years 1959 and 1965 had registered by far the largest number of cases of overloading in transport buses. Prompt vigilance by the police had helped to reduce the number of these cases in 1966. Incidence in respect of car accidents had shown a slight increase, while bus accidents had shown a slight decrease in the years 1965 and 1966. The following table gives the figures of motor accidents for the years 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

<i>Category of vehicles</i>	1959	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5
Motor cars ..	18	7	10	13
Motor buses ..	14	33	29	23
Motor lorries ..	53	44	46	49
Motor cycles ..	3	2	1	1
Jeeps ..	2	1	3	3
Other vehicles ..	7	4	7	17

The numbers of persons killed and injured in road accidents during those years were as follows :—

	1959	1964	1965	1966
Killed ..	10	19	27	23
Injured ..	104	80	89	95

**Detection of
cognisable
crimes**

Crime detection involves perseverance, scientific approach and fool-proof evidence. It is natural to assume that not all cases put up by the Police end in conviction. The percentage of detection of cognisable crimes during the years 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 is noted below :—

1959	29.0 per cent
1964	47.1 per cent
1965	81.2 per cent
1966	80.7 per cent

The percentage of detection during the years 1965 and 1966 is quite notable when compared with those of 1959 and 1964.

The percentages of detection of grave crimes during 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 are given below :—

<i>Nature of crime</i>	1959	1964	1965	1966
Murder ..	89.0	80.6	89.8	86.6
Dacoity ..	50.0	60.0	100.0	100.0
Robbery ..	53.0	50.1	50.0	33.0
House-breaking and thefts ..	33.0	27.2	23.5	33.0
Ordinary thefts ..	N.A.*	40.0	85.7	N.A.
Offences under Sec. 304-A I.P.C. ..	N.A.	80.0	93.1	87.0

*N.A.— Not available.

The percentage of detection in murder and dacoity cases is considerable. But the same cannot be said in respect of house-breaking and theft cases.

Investigation was refused under Section 157(1) of Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 20 cases in 1964, 23 cases in 1965 and 10 cases in 1966.

Sessions Cases.—The sub-joined table shows the particulars of sessions cases as at the end of 1966 :—

<i>Number pending</i>	<i>Number committed to Sessions during the year 1966</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Percentage of conviction</i>	<i>Acquitted</i>	<i>Pending trial</i>
..	16	16	5	36	10	1

The total value of property lost and recovered after a thorough investigation during the years 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 is given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of property</i>		<i>Recovery percentage</i>
	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Recovered</i>	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1959	1,28,061	57,919	45.0
1964	2,12,385	52,463	24.75
1965	5,97,060	1,11,638	18.6
1966	2,39,454	71,806	30.0

Disposal of cases.—The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the years 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 is shown in the following table :—

<i>Particulars</i>	1959	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5
No. of cases decided by courts	826	745	694	1,111
No. of cases which ended in convictions.	268	202	240	643
No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge.	236	261	312	468
No. of cases compounded	322	202	124	216
No. of cases otherwise disposed of	5	20	18	21

Security cases.—The number of security cases put up in the district during the year 1966 was 20 under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 63 under Section 110 of the same Code.

Habitual offenders

The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences indicated in the Act are classified as habitual offenders. At the beginning of 1966, there were in the district registers, 235 known depreddators and 31 habitual offenders. At the end of the year, the figure was 231 and 26, respectively. The descriptions of the 'out-of-view' criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and criminal intelligence gazettes for the information of the public. The police conduct also raids to spot out the 'out-of-view' criminals. The subordinate police staff is encouraged by way of rewards for tracing these criminals. The total number of rowdy sheets maintained in the district at the end of 1966 was 146.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Tumkur district with effect from 1st April 1950 under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. The District Police were in charge of the enforcement of prohibition in the district. The following tables show the number and nature of prohibition cases booked and fines levied and realised in the district during the years 1958, 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

Cases Booked

<i>Year</i>	<i>Illicit distillation</i>	<i>Possession of liquor</i>	<i>Drunkenness</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1958	.. 210	924	1,752	2,886
1959	.. 169	723	1,873	2,765
1964	.. 77	563	1,160	1,800
1965	.. 101	894	977	1,972
1966	.. 139	711	897	1,747

Convictions

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fines levied</i>	<i>Fines recovered</i>
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1958	23,842	21,776
1959	30,952	29,464
1964	42,066	24,338
1965	24,450	21,197
1966	16,959	15,202

It was usual for many addicts to go to Bangalore for drinking. The Government have, however, discontinued prohibition in the district, as also in other parts of the State (except in a few pockets), with effect from the 15th October 1967.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff have been appointed to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendents of Police are the Special Police Officers who deal with such offences. The following statement shows particulars of the cases booked under the Act in the district during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 :—

Suppression
of immoral
traffic

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases booked</i>	<i>No. of cases ended in conviction</i>	<i>No. of cases pending trial</i>	<i>No. of cases under investigation</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1964	.. 13	13	..	..
1965	.. 48	30	16	2
1966	.. 21	14	7	..

**Organisation
of District
Police**

The Superintendent of Police, Tumkur, is in charge of the police administration of the entire district. He works directly under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bangalore. Both of them are responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. The District Superintendent of Police is responsible for all matters relating to the Department's internal management and economy, for the maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performance of all preventive and executive duties in the district. He has to ensure prevention, investigation and detection of crimes. He has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For purposes of police administration, the district is divided into two sub-divisions, one with headquarters at Tumkur and the other at Tiptur, each under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is responsible for the Police administration in his sub-division. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tumkur Sub-Division, is also the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, besides being in charge of three circles, viz., Tumkur, Madhugiri and Pavagada. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiptur Sub-Division, is in charge of four circles, viz., Tiptur, Gubbi, Kunigal and Sira.

In 1967, there were seven police circles under the charge of Circle Inspectors at Tumkur, Kunigal, Gubbi, Tiptur, Sira, Madhugiri and Pavagada. One Inspector of Police was attached to the Magistrates' Courts at Tumkur for prosecution work. The Circle Inspectors of Police are responsible for the administration of their respective circles. They have to guide investigations by giving timely instructions to the Station House Officers. They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their circles. The Sub-Inspectors in charge of police stations are responsible for their efficient working and management. They have to detect crimes and preserve peace in their jurisdictions. There

were, in 1967, in all 34 Sub-Inspectors of Police and the break-up of this number was as follows :—

In charge of Stations	..	28
Prosecution work	..	4
Special Branch	..	1
Intelligence Section	..	1
Prohibition duty	..	1
		<hr/>
Total	..	35
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There were 116 Head Constables and 593 Constables in the district in 1967. In all, there were 27 police stations in the district. These were located at the following places :—

Tumkur Circle.—(1) Tumkur town, (2) Tilak Park, (3) Tumkur Rural and (4) Kora ;

Kunigal Circle.—(1) Kunigal, (2) Huliyurdurga, (3) Amruthur and (4) Hebbur ;

Gubbi Circle.—(1) Gubbi, (2) Chelur, (3) Chandrashekhara-pura, (4) Turuvekere and (5) Dandinashivara ;

Tiptur Circle.—(1) Tiptur, (2) Nonavinakere, (3) Honnavalli and (4) Chiknayakanahalli ;

Sira Circle.—(1) Sira, (2) Kereyagalhalli, (3) Kallambella (4) Hulyar ;

Madhugiri Circle.—(1) Madhugiri, (2) Midigeshi, (3) Kodigenahalli and (4) Koratagere ; and

Pavagada Circle.—(1) Pavagada, (2) Y. N. Hoskote and (3) Thirumani.

Inspection.—The Superintendent of Police has to inspect annually the offices of the various Circle Inspectors, Police Stations located in various parts of the district, the District Armed Reserve Force and the District Police Office, while the Deputy Superintendents of Police have to inspect all the offices of the Circle Inspectors in their respective divisions and also the police stations. The Circle Inspectors of Police, in their turn, have to inspect all the police stations in their jurisdiction once in every half-year ending with June and December.

The strength of the Armed Reserve in the district consists of two platoons, the Headquarters Platoon and the Active Platoon.

The Reserve has one Sub-Inspector, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, seventeen Head Constables and 92 Constables. There are also armourers, tailors, carpenters, drivers and cleaners attached to the Headquarters Platoon. The Active Platoon consists of bell of arms guard, district police office guards, district treasury guard, escort, buglers and reserve at headquarters.

Home Guards

The Home Guards organisation is functioning in the district since the year 1963, and this auxiliary force is under the charge of a Commandant assisted by an Adjutant, one Company Commander and six Platoon Commanders. This organisation has five taluk units at Tumkur, Tiptur, Koratagere, Madhugiri and Chiknayakanahalli. There were 406 Home Guards on the rolls in the district as in March 1968. Out of these, 118 had completed their basic training and the rest were undergoing training. The Home Guards have been of immense help and service to the community in times of need.

No fire service brigades are maintained by the police or other agencies in this district. Whenever there is a need, the force stationed at Bangalore is indented upon. The estimated loss due to fire accidents in the district during 1958 and 1959 and 1964 to 1966 is indicated below :—

<i>Year</i>				<i>Estimated loss</i>
				Rs.
1958	..	..		22,468
1959	..	..		24,498
1964	..	..		76,663
1965	..	..		1,86,191
1966	..	..		56,060

Vigilance.—The village patels do some vigilance work in close co-operation with the regular police force. Village vigilance committees have been also constituted with respectable persons of various localities. The members of such committees are given the necessary training in vigilance work.

Welfare of Police

There is a District Police Benevolent Fund for which subscriptions are collected and deposited in a savings bank account to be utilised for the benefit of the staff according to the Fund rules. A Police Co-operative Society has been functioning since August 1958. It advances loans to members to meet their urgent needs and also accepts deposits. Educational facilities to the school-going children of the police personnel have been provided in primary schools situated in the new District Armed Reserve lines. A Police Boys' Club has been also started and the boys are trained in drill and games. They regularly take part in drill, and special sports are arranged during the District Annual Sports and the

Republic and Independence Day celebrations. A good number of the police officers and men have been also provided with housing facilities and efforts are being made to extend these facilities to all the police personnel.

The Finger Print Bureau for the Mysore State is located in Bangalore. As soon as a person is apprehended by the police on suspicion of criminal activities in the district, his finger print is forwarded by the Station House Officer to the Bureau, with a search slip, to trace his antecedents. The Bureau then returns the slip to the Station, noting the identity and previous convictions of the individual, if any, on the search slip. The Station House Officer enters particulars of the conviction of the accused, as also of any previous convictions. He has also to fill in a form giving particulars of the person. On receipt of this form at the District Police Office, the Superintendent forwards the entire file to the Finger Print Bureau for test in the jail, if the person is undergoing imprisonment. The Tester attached to the Bureau then compares the prints with the impression of the convict in the jail and has to certify to its correctness or otherwise. If the convict is to be shadowed after release, the fact is noted in a form, and a separate report is sent to the Jail Superintendent and also the Superintendent of Police of the district where the convict resides. On receipt of the record, the Finger Print Bureau allots a serial number to the print and intimates the number and classification to the Superintendent of Police in separate forms. This will then be sent to the Station House Officer for his record, which facilitates him in the future crime-investigation work in his jurisdiction.

All the police stations in the district have small lock-ups for the safe custody of the suspected culprits. The lock-ups have wooden doors fixed with iron bars. The lock-up at Tiptur has been provided with iron doors. There are separate cells for men and women prisoners.

There is a District Intelligence Bureau which works in close co-operation with the District Police Office. This section has one Sub-Inspector of Police and three Head Constables and other staff, and maintains particulars of all professional criminals like known depredators and habitual offenders; in respect of bigger criminals, history sheet dossiers are also maintained with all entries regarding their movements. This Intelligence Section is responsible for the compilation of weekly crime and occurrence sheets, giving particulars of crimes and persons arrested and the properties wanted or seized. This sheet is circulated among the Superintendents of Police of border districts in addition to the Station House Officers of the district. Soon after a crime involving property is reported, the Station House Officer concerned intimates the

District Intelligence Bureau, through a Crime Card, giving particulars of the material objects and the property stolen in the case. Then the Intelligence Section picks up from its records the particulars of the criminals used to pilfer similar objects and pass on the same to the Station House Officer for verifying the complicity of those criminals. This section also deals with the finger prints of the criminals and registration of criminals under the Habitual Offenders Act. The Station House Officers also exchange intelligence in the course of their investigations.

For important occasions like the Independence Day, Republic Day and *Nadahabba*, the District Police draw up programmes to train the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and *Sevadal* Volunteers in drill and march-past, and a colourful parade is arranged with the co-operation of the public. During the annual District Police Sports, several events are thrown open to the public also.

Cost of Police Force.—The total expenditure for the maintenance of the police force, including the cost of temporary establishment, in the district during 1965-66 was Rs. 16,42,156.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Before the Rendition in 1881, the headquarters town of Tumkur had a jail which was later converted into a District Lock-up. In the early days, this lock-up was under the direct control of the Chief Justice of the Mysore Chief Court (now High Court), who was also the Inspector-General of Prisons. In 1897, the control of the District Lock-up was transferred to the head of the Medical Department. Revised rules for the efficient upkeep of the lock-ups were approved in 1892. In the district headquarters, the administration of lock-ups was entrusted to District Surgeons. In other places, the Amildars of revenue taluks or Sub-Registrars or the Deputy Amildars were in charge. The British Indian Act XXVI of 1870, familiarly called the Prisons Act, was introduced in Mysore in 1879. At present, the management of lock-ups is regulated by the Lock-up Manual of 1917. After the advent of Independence, a separate Prisons Department was created with an Inspector-General of Prisons as its head, in order to pay more attention to the welfare and reform of the prisoners. A new uniform Lock-up Manual for the Mysore State is under preparation.

There are, in all, four lock-ups in the district, one District Lock-up at the headquarters town of Tumkur and the taluk lock-ups at Tiptur, Madhugiri and Pavagada. The capacity of the District Lock-up at Tumkur is 69 (58 men and 11 women) and

that of Tiptur, Madhugiri and Pavagada are 27, 32 and 36, respectively. The District Lock-up at Tumkur is located in the Ediga Mohalla on the Kunigal road and the other three lock-ups are situated very near the Taluk Offices of Tiptur, Madhugiri and Pavagada.

These lock-ups have cells where prisoners are lodged in groups. At day-break, the wards are unlocked and the inmates are let out into the open and all the cells are thoroughly cleaned. During the time the prisoners are let out, they are allowed to have their wash and then the convicts are sent to the work-spots for doing manual labour. The under-trial prisoners are not given any manual labour. Convicts are not generally allowed into their cells during the day except on account of inhumanity of weather, sickness or other causes. The District Lock-up at Tumkur and the other lock-ups located at Tiptur, Madhugiri and Pavagada are maintained for short-term convicts sentenced to undergo imprisonment for a month and below and also for lodging under-trial prisoners. Long-term prisoners are sent to the Central Jail at Bangalore. Prisoners in the lock-ups in the district are lodged according to the class recommended by the convicting judicial officers. In the various lock-ups, including the District Lock-up, only 'C' class prisoners are lodged. Women convicts are lodged in these lock-ups in separate cells under the care of women warders.

The prisoners cook their own food and the necessary rations are supplied according to the prescribed scale. The morning meal is taken about 11 a.m. and the evening meal about 5 p.m. The convicts are supplied with two long shirts, two knickers, one cap and one underwear. Women convicts are given two saris and two jackets. The under-trial and civil prisoners are allowed to wear their own clothes.

The prison management has undergone considerable changes in recent years and the prisoners are now allowed certain amenities, which they were not enjoying before. Formerly, only *dhobi*-sand was allowed for washing clothes; now they are given washing soaps and those who are accustomed to oil-bath are allowed soapnut powder, castor oil or gingelly oil once in a fortnight. On Sundays and festival days, the convicts are allowed hot water baths. Butter milk is supplied at the rate of 6 ozs. daily. The prisoners are also permitted to have postal stationery for carrying on correspondence with their lawyers. On important national and festival days, they are given special meals.

A Prison Panchayat System has been introduced for helping to settle petty grievances of prisoners and for providing amenities as per rules. Prisoners are given incentive wages, ranging from

25 paise to 50 paise per day, and the wages so earned are credited to their account. Newspapers and magazines are provided apart from books in the jail library. Indoor and out-door games are provided and the prisoners are also allowed to compete in open tournaments outside the jails. Medical attention is provided by Medical Officers who visit the lock-ups periodically to examine the health of the prisoners and also the sanitation of the lock-ups. Since these prisons are only lock-ups for confining mainly short-term prisoners, no facility for religious teaching or general education has been provided in them. A Board of Visitors consisting of four non-official members has been appointed for each lock-up.

According to rule 4 of the Mysore Lock-up Manual, the Inspector-General of Prisons, who has his headquarters at Bangalore, exercises general control over the District Lock-up at Tumkur and the other lock-ups at Tiptur, Madhugiri and Pavagada. The Deputy Commissioner of the district also exercises supervision over all the four lock-ups. The District Surgeon, Tumkur district, is the officer in charge of the District Lock-up at Tumkur. For purposes of prison administration, he is designated as the District Lock-up Officer and is assisted by a I Grade Head Warder and six other warders. All the members of the staff are provided with rent-free quarters. The lock-ups at Madhugiri, Tiptur and Pavagada are administered by the Sheristedars of the taluks, who are designated as the Lock-up Officers for the purpose. The lock-up at Madhugiri is guarded by one Head Constable and four police constables. The same guard strength is maintained in respect of the other lock-ups at Tiptur and Pavagada.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the maintenance of all the four lock-ups in the district in 1965-66 came to Rs. 26,401.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Early history

The judicial set-up was re-organised in the erstwhile Mysore State in 1831, after the British Commission took over the administration. The lowest courts of original jurisdiction in the pre-annexation period were the Amils' Courts and Town Munsiffs' Courts. Above these courts, the Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and the Courts of European Superintendents had both original jurisdiction and appellate authority. The Amildars of revenue taluks were invested with powers to decide suits within Rs. 100 and the Town Munsiffs had jurisdiction to decide suits not exceeding Rs. 500. The Principal Sadar Munsiffs appointed in all divisions had powers to decide all original suits of the value exceeding Rs. 100 and below Rs. 1,000. They entertained appeals arising out of the decisions of Amils' Courts. All original suits of the value exceeding Rs. 1,000 were decided by courts of

European Superintendents. The Huzur Adalat was the highest court of appeal attached to the Commissioner.

In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed to assist the Commissioner. Under the new set-up, the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs' Courts were abolished. There were only the Judicial Commissioner, Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of Districts, Judges of the Small Causes Courts, European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and Amildars doing judicial work. In 1863, Assistant Superintendents were relieved of civil work and Judicial Assistants were appointed. Later, in 1874, civil judicial work was transferred to Munsiffs. After the Rendition in 1881, the Deputy Commissioners of the districts ceased to have any civil jurisdiction and in their places, District Judges were appointed. Sub-Judges took the place of Judicial Assistants. Those who dispensed civil justice also attended to criminal justice. In 1884, a Chief Court was set up with the Chief Judge as the head of the judicial administration. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal and had powers of superintendence and control over all the other courts in the State. The Bangalore District Judge's Court then had jurisdiction over the Tumkur district also.

In respect of criminal justice, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was made applicable to the State in the same year. As a step towards the separation of civil and criminal dispensation of justice of the judicial authority, the question of forming separate Munsiffs' Courts engaged the attention of the Government. The civil powers of the Deputy Superintendents of districts were curtailed and in 1879, the scheme of separation of civil and criminal work was completed. Subsequent to the Rendition, the administration of criminal justice was the sole responsibility of the Chief Judge who exercised the powers of a High Court as described in the codes. The criminal courts in the State consisted of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes. Later, in 1907, the Amildars were relieved of their magisterial duties and instead, the Munsiffs exercised criminal jurisdiction also. In all districts, there were Honorary Bench Magistrates to try petty cases. The Sessions Court at Bangalore then exercised jurisdiction over Tumkur district also. The Deputy Commissioner of the revenue district of Tumkur became the District Magistrate.

The present pattern of civil justice in the district is evolved out of many changes, which took place from time to time, having regard to the requirements of the public. For the first time, a new District and Sessions Court was established at Tumkur with effect from the 1st October 1964 having jurisdiction over the

**Civil Justice :
District
Court, Tumkur**

entire revenue district of Tumkur. The District and Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district, and the District Court is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of the area. The District and Sessions Judge, Tumkur, exercises control over the Civil Judge's Court, Tumkur, Munsiffs' Courts at Tumkur, Tiptur and Madhugiri and all the Magistrate's Courts in the district. Although, under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, the District Court is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district, the Civil Judge has also got unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and hence all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature above the value of Rs. 10,000 are filed in the Civil Judge's Court. The District Court entertains and hears appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge on the original side, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000. In other cases, appeals from the Civil Judge's Court lie direct to the High Court. The District Judge also entertains and tries civil cases under some special enactments. He is the controlling officer on the administrative side in respect of all courts in the district. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court.

At the beginning of the year 1967-68, 82 suits were pending in the District Court, and 211 suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 293 suits for disposal. Out of these, 186 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 107 suits at the end of the year. The average number of suits for disposal per year during the period from 1964-65 to 1967-68 was 265 and the average number disposed of each year during the same period was 199.

**Civil Judge's
Court, Tumkur**

The Civil Judge's Court at Tumkur has jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks comprised in the district, and has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Munsiffs functioning at Tumkur, Tiptur and Madhugiri, in suits and proceedings of a civil nature. This court has unlimited original jurisdiction over suits of the value exceeding Rs. 10,000. It is also invested, with effect from the 1st November 1967, with jurisdiction of a court of small causes in the territorial limits of Tumkur town and taluk, in respect of suits cognisable by such court upto, but not exceeding, the value of Rs. 1,000. The court has also jurisdiction to hear cases under the Land Acquisition Act, Hindu Marriage Act and the Guardian and Wards Act. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

The number of suits pending in the Civil Judge's Court at the beginning of 1967-68 was 875, and the number instituted during the year was 517, making a total of 1,392 for disposal. Four hundred and twenty-five suits were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 967 suits at the end of the year. During the

quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68, there were, on an average, 1,521 suits per year in this court and, on an average, 630 suits were disposed of in a year.

The Munsiff's Court, Tumkur, exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal. This court has powers to entertain all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. Cases under Land Reforms Act, 1961, are also being filed in this court. At the beginning of the year 1967-68, 1,857 suits and cases were pending in this court and 3,118 new suits and cases were filed during the year, making a total of 4,975 for disposal. Out of these, 3,009 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,966 cases at the end of the year. The average number of suits and cases for disposal in this court each year during the quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68 was 4,829 and the average number disposed of was 2,966. The receipts of the court for the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 62,972 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,16,611. The Munsiffs are appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the Mysore Munsiffs' (Recruitment) Rules, 1958, in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

Munsiff's Court,
Tumkur

The Munsiff's Court, Madhugiri, has jurisdiction over Madhugiri, Koratagere, Pavagada and Sira taluks. It also entertains all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000. There were 1,218 suits and cases pending at the beginning of the year 1967-68, and 2,166 suits and cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 3,384 for disposal. Out of these, 1,721 suits and cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,663 cases at the end of that year. The average number of cases for disposal per year in this court during the quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68 was 3,416 and the average number disposed of was 2,125. The receipts and expenditure of the court during 1966-67 were Rs. 41,847 and Rs. 67,167, respectively.

Munsiff's Court,
Madhugiri

The Munsiff's Court, Tiptur, exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli and Turuvekere. The pecuniary jurisdiction of this court is the same as that of the Munsiffs' Courts at Tumkur and Madhugiri. At the beginning of the year 1967-68, 1,033 suits and cases were pending in this court and 2,014 cases were filed during the year making a total of 3,047 cases for disposal; of these, 2,234 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 813 cases at the end of that year. The annual average of cases for disposal in this court during the quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68 was 3,001 and the average of cases disposed of per year was 1,953. The receipts of this court during 1966-67 were Rs. 61,237 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 91,064.

Munsiff's Court,
Tiptur

**Separation of
Judiciary from
Executive**

The administration and control over all the Magistrates' Courts in the district vested, till the 1st June 1956, in the District Magistrate (who was also the Deputy Commissioner). But from that date, the separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought into force and the Magistrates' Courts were brought under the control of Judicial District Magistrates, who also exercised general administrative supervision over them. These Judicial District Magistrates were appointed by the State Government. The Civil Judges were being appointed as Judicial District Magistrates. The Sessions Judge inspected the Court of the Judicial District Magistrate as a nominee of the High Court. The functions of the judicial magistrates and executive magistrates have been separately shown in the schedule attached to the Government Order dated the 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced. The Civil Judge-cum-Judicial District Magistrate, Tumkur, had first class magisterial powers in respect of cases arising in Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal taluks. He had also revisional powers in respect of cases decided by the magistrates under his control.

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

**Sessions Court,
Tumkur**

As already stated earlier, before the present Sessions Court was established at Tumkur, the Sessions Judge, Bangalore, was having jurisdiction over Tumkur district also. He used to try the sessions cases relating to Tumkur district at his Tumkur camp. Now, the Sessions Judge, Tumkur, is trying all the sessions cases and hearing all the criminal appeals and revision cases arising in Tumkur district. Nineteen cases were instituted in this Court during 1967-68, of which 12 were disposed of, leaving a balance of seven cases at the end of that year. The average number of cases for disposal in this court, per year, during the period from 1964-65 to 1967-68, was 19 and the average number disposed of was 17.

A Civil Judge's Court was established at Tumkur on the 1st June, 1956. The Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate on the judicial side. He was trying all first class cases arising in the taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal. He continued to try all first class cases till the court of the Second Magistrate, Tumkur, was up-graded to that of a First Class Magistrate in the year 1962. After the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965, from the 1st October 1965, the Civil Judge ceased to be the Judicial District Magistrate and was relieved of criminal work.

The First Class Magistrate's Court, Tumkur, was formerly the court of the Second Magistrate, Tumkur. As already stated, this court was up-graded to that of a First Class Magistrate in 1962 and has jurisdiction to try all criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and other laws arising in the taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal. At the beginning of the year 1967-68, 456 cases were pending in this court and 3,072 fresh cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 3,528 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,187 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 341 cases at the end of that year. The average number of cases for disposal in this court, per year, during the quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68, was 3,567 and the average number disposed of was 3,128. The receipts of the court during 1966-67 were Rs. 33,492 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,025.

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

A Special First Class Magistrate's Court was established at Madhugiri in the year 1919. It tries all criminal cases of first, second and third classes arising in the taluks of Madhugiri, Koratagere, Pavagada and Sira. There were 121 cases pending in this court at the beginning of the year 1967-68, and 1,857 new cases were filed during the year, making a total of 1,978 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,807 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 171 cases at the end of that year. The average number of cases for disposal in this court, annually, during the quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68, was 2,369 and the average number of disposals was 2,180. The receipts and expenditure of this court during 1966-67 were Rs. 23,664 and Rs. 26,328, respectively.

**Special First
Class
Magistrate's
Court,
Madhugiri**

The present Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Tiptur was established in the year 1944 and it now exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the taluks of Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli and Turuvekere and has first class magisterial powers on the criminal side. At the beginning of the year 1967-68, 132 criminal cases were pending in this court and 1,423 fresh cases were during the year, making a total of 1,555 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,477 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 78 cases at the end of that year. The average number of cases for disposal

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

in this court, annually, during the quinquennium from 1963-64 to 1967-68 was 2,183 and the average number disposed of was 2,017. The receipts and expenditure of this court, during 1966-67, were Rs. 10,032 and Rs. 92,327, respectively.

**Executive
Magistrates**

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur district, is the District Magistrate. The Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate who can also exercise all the powers of the District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code and any other law for the time being in force. There are three Assistant Commissioners in the district in charge of Tumkur, Tiptur and Madhugiri Revenue Sub-Divisions, who are Sub-Divisional Magistrates. The Tahsildars of taluks are Taluk Magistrates. These subordinate officers are subject to the general control of the District Magistrate. The main duties of these Executive Magistrates are to maintain law and order and to exercise the powers vested in and delegated to them under the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law for the time being in force.

**Bar
Associations**

There are three Bar Associations functioning in the district at Tumkur, Madhugiri and Tiptur. The Bar Association at Tumkur had 51 members in 1967, while those at Madhugiri and Tiptur had 21 and 12 members, respectively. These Associations are registered under the law. The affairs of these Associations are managed by managing committees elected annually by the members. There is a good library attached to the Tumkur Bar Association with facilities of study rooms.
