

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

During early parts of British administration even though no serious crimes of civil population are found in records, crimes among the civil and military officers were not unknown. There were frequent quarrels among them, which, sometimes, extended to private life. The Sepoys freely roamed at night defying the law and if the police attempted to check their misconduct, a squabble was inevitable*. It is known from the records that after 1811 there were many cases of murder and robbery in Cuttack which were more frequent than in any other districts of Bengal. Toynbee, the British historian, stated that from 1811 to 1819 there were 77 cases of murder in the district.

Toynbee also gave the following crime figures during the period from 1825—1827:

Year	No. of thefts and robberies reported	No. of burglary reported	Total	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1825	1,126	543	1,669	3.55
1826	1,318	607	1,925	7.13
1827	1,182	466	1,648	13.02

The burning of Hindu widows (Suttee) was not uncommon as in other parts of India. H. Turnbull, Acting Magistrate, Cuttack in 1818 revealed that there were 8 widow-burnings in 1815. Such figures for 1816, 1817 and 1818 were 9, 14 and 14 respectively.

Suttee was widely prevalent in India. Under the benevolent administration of William Bentick the British Government took strong measures against this superstitious practice and in 1829 this cruel practice was declared a capital offence. Gradually this practice could be ended.

The other incidences of crime were in the nature of highway robbery, theft, etc. Among the cases of thefts cattle stealing was reported to be very common and big herds of stolen cattle were being transported to Calcutta for disposal.

* Sahu, (Dr.) N. K., History of Orissa Police.

With the establishment of a strong administration in the district the law and order position improved gradually. By 1932-33 the district had reported fewer offences against public tranquility. The most prevalent offences were those affecting the human body (murder, assault, wrongful confinement and kidnapping and property theft and burglary. A very common form of complaint was that the offender had seized the complainant and forcibly taken his thumb impression on a blank paper, doubtless with the intention of subsequently converting this into a document which could be used against the complainant or of holding out the threat that this would be done. The soft mud walls of the cottages invited the attention of the burglars, but there was generally little to steal except the ordinary utensils, grain and clothes of the occupant. The offences, though numerous, were for the most part petty. The comparative freedom of the district from serious crime was in striking contrast to the state of affairs in the early part of last century.

In the post-Independence period the police force was more streamlined. Attention was paid to crimes and criminals. Yet, there was increase in the occurrences of serious crimes like murder and dacoity. Most of the murders were committed due to sudden provocation, land disputes, domestic trouble, previous grudge, love affairs, personal enmity, party factions, personal gain, etc.

Nowadays murders are also committed due to political rivalry mostly by professional hired assassins. A gang dacoity occurred in broad day light on the 23rd August, 1988 in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Branch in Bajrakabati Road in the city of Cuttack. Ten notorious dacoits from West Bengal and Bihar looted a sum of rupees 19.7 lakhs from the bank and escaped.

The other major offences were kidnapping, abduction and riotings. Riotings occurred due to Sahi conflicts, labour unrest, political differences and communal feelings. A much shocking incident of labour unrest took place on 19 March, 1984 at Paradeep. Trouble started over inter-union rivalry and snowballed into menacing proportions which resulted in the * killing of the officer-in-charge and three policemen of the local police-station. Nearly 2,748 persons were affected in the arson and rioting. Large number of educational institutions in the district at times led to student unrests and contributed greatly to tension and turmoil. There were large-scale student agitations in 1955, 1964 and 1990, apart from a few localised incidents, which gave police very trying moments.

* White Paper on Police, Home Department, Government of Orissa, 1984.

The majority of the crimes occurred in the district in the form of burglary and theft. Though numerous, for the most part they are petty. Other crimes like cheating and breach of trust were of general occurrence. Faulty investigation and delay in disposal of cases by the judiciary encourage habitual criminals nowadays to commit crimes time and again. The statement given below furnishes the number of various offences committed in the district during the years from 1986 to 90.

Nature of crime	Year				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total number of cognisable cases reported to the police	8,141	7,392	7,341	8,035	8,636
Murder	46	45	66	46	57
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	27	30	74	35	48
Rioting	326	175	170	252	256
Kidnapping and abduction	65	54	55	52	51
Dacoity	31	24	21	31	41
Robbery	56	47	44	52	63
Burglary	543	489	496	492	496
Cheating	14	12	12	19	34
Breach of trust	108	56	52	86	83
Theft	1,081	1,858	1,656	1,895	2,015

ORGANIZATION OF POLICE

Police and Intelligence Department during Ganga period (12th—15th century A. D.) was well organised and controlled by the *Mahadandapasa*. His function was like that of the present Director-General and Inspector-General of Police. Under him were the *Dandapasi* and *Dandanayaka* conducting respectively the police and the intelligence duties.

The military and the police system during the Gajapati period had no clear cut demarcation as the Military Officers were discharging most of the police functions. Revenue officers were also performing the police functions.

In the 16th century under the Mughals, Subahdar, who was also known as *Nazim*, was responsible for the overall peace and order of the Subah. The Darogas performed police duties and their work was supervised by the Dewan who had the power to appoint and dismiss the police officers. The police system was well organised at the district level where *kotwals* were working in the district headquarters, subdivisions or Parganas and were subordinate to the Darogas. During this period the judicial officers were also functioning as police officers. The Kazi was the highest judicial officer in the district and under him was the Faujdar who was looking into criminal cases. Besides being a judicial officer, the Faujdar was working as a police officer. He was mostly responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district inclusive of the subdivisions. At the village level there was a Panchayat presided over by the village headman known as Makadam. The Panchayat was trying petty village disputes and was looking after peace and order of the village. The Makadam was to provide full security to the village folk and the Chowkidars were assisting him in their routine work.

During Maratha rule (1751—1803), Cuttack was one of five *Chaklas* of Orissa. An Amil was placed to look after the administration of both criminal and civil justice. The General Superintendence of Police was vested in him and he investigated and decided serious cases like murder and dacoity. In the matter of police administration he was assisted by Ahdadars and zamindars in their respective estates. The important Executive Officer of the police was the Kotwal who in turn was responsible to the Darogas. The Kotwal in performing the police duties was being helped by the Khandayats and the Paiks.

After the occupation of Orissa by the Britishers, a Commissioner was placed in charge of the province. He followed the old Maratha system but transferred from the Amils "the power of general superintendence and the cognisance of crimes of any magnitude and heinousness". There were two Magistrates, one in the Northern and the other in the Southern Division of Cuttack who were responsible to the Commissioner.

During the rule of Marathas, the zamindars were responsible for police duties in their respective estates. The Britishers respected this tradition but in some of the estates where the zamindars were divested of the police power special Darogas were appointed. These Darogas

appointed the Khandaits to manage the police functions. The charge of the local police was left in the hands of the Paiks who were enjoying service lands. The criminal law and rules which were in operation in Bengal were extended to Orissa under Regulation IV of 1804 and the Magistrates, who were also vested with judicial power, were given responsibilities of the Superintendence of Police under general control of the Commissioners. Each Magistrate was empowered to appoint Darogas. Thanas were established for better reorganization of police on the 1st May, 1806, each with jurisdiction over a number of neighbouring villages under Regulation IV, 1804 and Regulation XIII, 1805. In Cuttack district seven Thanas such as Jajpur (679 villages), Cuttack (338 villages), Arakpur (706 villages), Asureswar (541 villages), Tiran (508 villages), Hariharpur (811 villages) and Paharajpur (440 villages) were constituted. In 1816, The Thana of Asureswar was removed to Kendraparha. In each Thana there was one Daroga with a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and under him there was one Jamadar who was getting Rs. 8 per month.

Anxious to put the police under expert control, the Government of Bengal for the first time appointed one Superintendent of Police in 1808 for the division of Calcutta, Dhaka and Murshidabad. On the 31 May, 1816, W. Blunt was appointed as the Superintendent of Police, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He was later appointed as the Commissioner of Cuttack in September 1820. The Superintendent worked mostly with the help of informers called Goyenda. As many of the Goyendas were found guilty of negligence and misconduct the system was widely criticised and in 1829 a new change in the administration was introduced. The office of the Superintendent of Police was abolished and the office of the Magistrate was transferred from the Judge to the Collector. The control of police was vested in the office of the Collector-Magistrate who was to work under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit (or Divisional Commissioner). Even though the Magistrate was the controlling officer of the police, the Darogas enjoyed absolute powers as the Magistrate had no authority to punish them directly. The Daroga was punished only by the Nizamat Adalat. The increase in the power of Darogas brought the police functions of the zamindars almost to a point of obsolescence. The police system thus introduced by the British tended to be irresponsible and tyrannical. The Fauzdar as well as the Jamadar being practically unchecked indulged in corruption and deliberate atrocities. As the tyranny of police became unbearable some of the powers of Darogas were withdrawn. But the misrule of the police went on unabated and Darogas began to amass wealth by all questionable means.

It is interesting to note that at an enquiry made by Ewar, Sahib Zeman, the Daroga of Cuttack made the following confession in writing;

“My younger brother Ulley Zeman resided with me during the time he was a Dewanny and Fouzdary Sharistadar and as we found that salaries were not sufficient to maintain us, we took advantage of the confidence inspired by our high officers and connected ourselves with the Mahajans of the towns. They sent us money to a very large extent and we commenced trading in various articles such as cloth, horses, elephants, etc. We also bought and sold several estates. At one time we sent an investment, the value of 15,000 rupees towards the Deccan, part of which was plundered by the Raja of Goomser. I cannot produce all the papers connected with our concerns but beg leave to submit a number of redeemed bonds to the number of 43,144 rupees which will show that the above statement is correct.”

This clearly illustrates immoral conduct of the Darogas during the early British period.

For the town of Cuttack special police arrangements were made. Five out-posts were established at Kaffa Bazar, Buxi Bazar, Telenga Bazar, Khatbin Sahi and Kadam Rasul in 1817 with a monthly expenditure of Rs. 400 for Cuttack town police establishment.

Regulation IV of 1821 had provided that the power of a Magistrate and Collector might be vested in one and the same person and accordingly one Magistrate and Collector were in position for each of the three districts of the then Orissa. R. Hunter was the first Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.

The present day police system came into existence in 1861 under the Police Act V of 1861, when a Superintendent of Police was appointed for the district with a number of subordinate staff. The administration of the district police vested in the Superintendent subject to general control and direction of the District Magistrate. One Deputy Inspector-General with headquarters at Calcutta was in charge of Cuttack district along with other districts of Bengal Province.

With the creation of Province Bihar and Orissa in 1912 the police administration was reorganised. The province was divided into 2 Ranges, namely Northern Range and Southern Range. The Southern Range comprised 10 districts of the Chhotanagpur and Orissa Divisions as well as Military Police, Ranchi; Police Training College, Hazaribag and the Constables' Training School, Cuttack. The headquarters of this Range was fixed at Cuttack.

The unit of police jurisdiction continued to be the Thana. The Civil Subdivisions were divided into a number of Thanas. The district police organization was headed by the Superintendent of Police. During the first decade of 20th century, the Sadar subdivision of the district had four Thanas, namely Cuttack, Banki, Jagatsinghapur and Tirtol whereas the Thanas of Kendraparha, Pattamundai and Aul were under the Kendraparha subdivision. Jajpur subdivision was divided into 2 Thanas of Jajpur and Dharmashala. By the beginning of thirties, leaving aside Cuttack town police station, the then district of Cuttack was divided into 24 Police Thanas, namely Cuttack, Tangi, Banki, Baidyeshwar, Salepur, Mahanga, Kisannagar, Tirtol, Erasama, Jagatsinghapur, Gobindpur and Balikuda in the Sadar subdivision; Kendraparha, Patkura, Pattamundai, Mahakalparha, Aul and Rajnagar in the Kendraparha subdivision and Jajpur, Binjharpur, Dharmashala, Sukinda, Barachana and Korei in the Jajpur subdivision. The regular police administration under the control of the Superintendent of Police consisted of six Inspectors, forty-eight Sub-Inspectors, one Sergeant, 66 Head Constables and 501 Constables. This worked out at 1 policeman for every 5.8 square miles (15.022 sq. km.) and 1 to every 2,367 of the population. The rural police force comprised 3,309 Chowkidars working under the supervision of 268 Dafadars.

With the formation of Orissa as a separate province on the 1st April, 1936 the police administration had to face great problems as there were three police procedures belonging to old Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Central Provinces. In order to tide over the administrative inconvenience, the Bihar and Orissa Police Manual with some modifications was introduced in the new province. Apart from the Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent was also posted at Cuttack to assist the police administration of the district. In the subordinate ranks there were Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Havildars, Head Constables, Constables, etc.

Police function in ex-states

The four feudatory states of Badamba, Narasinghapur, Athagarh and Tigiria which were added to the Cuttack district on their merger in Orissa in 1948, had their own police system. They were exempted from the operation of British Regulations. In 1816, a new policy was followed by the British Government according to which the tributary states so far as serious crimes were concerned were placed under the jurisdiction of the British Criminal Courts and the police power of the Chiefs was made subject to supervision of the Superintendent.

They were required to send monthly reports of crimes to the Superintendent. The ex-states maintained their own regular police force which mostly consisted of one Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable and some Constables which was of recent origin. In former times, the Paiks (state militia) holding service lands served as the representatives of the law and order imposed by the Chiefs. The Paiks generally regarded their police duties as nominal and only performed such duties as and when it pleased them. They became a source of danger and trouble. So, it became necessary to introduce a regular police force. The Paiks were greatly reduced in number and their service grants gradually resumed. They were also required to assist the police when required, but their work was mainly confined to guard duty at the Chief's residence.

Present Police Organization

The Police organization in the district comes under Central Range with its headquarters at Cuttack. Till 1981, the Cuttack police district was co-terminous with Cuttack Revenue district. But in view of the serious law and order problem, varieties of increased number of incidences of crime and, above all, the higher density of population, the Cuttack police district was bifurcated on the 24th April, 1981 into two police districts, namely Cuttack Sadar and Cuttack Rural. The jurisdiction of the former extends only to Cuttack Sadar Revenue subdivision and of the latter to remaining part of the district. The new police districts started functioning from 1st May, 1981. The headquarters of both the police districts are located at Cuttack. The Director-General and Inspector-General of Police is the head of the police organization in the state. The Home Department of the State Government controls the police administration. The Cuttack (Rural) police district consists of 8 circles, 32 police-stations and 29 out-posts. The number of staff in this police district includes one Superintendent of Police, two Additional Superintendents of Police, one Assistant Superintendent of Police, seven Deputy Superintendents of Police, eighteen Inspectors, one hundred and ten Sub-Inspectors, one hundred and twenty-five Assistant Sub-Inspectors, ninety-five Havildars, thirteen Naiks, fifteen Lance Naiks and as many as one thousand and fifty-six Constables. The Superintendent of Police is the head of the police administration of the police district.

The Cuttack Sadar police district which covers an area of 1708.55 sq. km. now exercises jurisdiction over three police circles, eighteen police-stations, ten out-posts and fourteen town out-posts. The sanctioned strength of the Cuttack Sadar police district comprises

one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents of Police, seventeen Inspectors, two Reserve Inspectors, four Sergeants, eighty-two Sub-Inspectors, nine Drill Sub-Inspectors, eighty-five Assistant Sub-Inspectors, one hundred and thirty-nine Havildars, twenty Naiks, fifteen Lance Naiks, one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven Constables, fifty-three Assistant Drivers, twenty-six Follower orderly and twenty-eight menials.

The Superintendent of Police is in overall charge of the police district. Each of the Police circles are managed by an Inspector of Police. Under each circle there are police-stations and out-posts. A senior Sub-Inspector is placed in charge of a police-station and the out-posts remain in charge of a Sub-Inspector or an Assistant Sub-Inspector. Usually Havildars are posted in the temporary out-posts.

A detailed list of police circles, police-stations and out-posts in the district are given in appendix I of this chapter.

Ordinary Reserve

The Ordinary Reserve police are in charge of prevention and detection of crimes and maintaining law and order in their own jurisdictions. The Cuttack (R) police district has 17 Inspectors, 106 Sub-Inspectors, 124 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 38 Head Constables and 595 Constables (both permanent and temporary). The staff posted for the purpose for Cuttack Sadar police district are one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents of Police, sixteen Inspectors including one Woman Inspector, eighty-five Sub-Inspectors including three Steno Sub-Inspectors, one Computer Sub-Inspector and two Women Sub-Inspectors, eighty-four Assistant Sub-Inspectors including two Steno Assistant Sub-Inspectors and two Women Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 39 Havildars, 21 Criminal Investigation Havildars and 746 Constables (inclusive of temporary staff).

Armed Reserve

The Armed Reserve mostly stationed at the district headquarters provides necessary assistance to the Ordinary Reserve when the latter is considered inadequate to tackle the prevailing situation. The staff are posted for the maintenance of internal security, restoration of peace and normalcy in the sensitive areas, apart from working as escorts of police arms and ammunitions and prisoners. They also guard the treasuries and banks and other vital installations and institutions and render rescue operations to public at the time of occurrence of natural calamities. Some of the staff of the Armed Reserve are also stationed at important places as Striking Force to meet

emergent law and order situations. The total strength of Armed Reserve of Cuttack (R) police district inclusive of the temporary staff consists of one Reserve Inspector, four Sergeants, one Motor Transport Sub-Inspector, four Drill Sub-Inspectors, fifty-six Havildars, thirteen Naiks, fifteen Lance Naiks and two hundred and seventy-four Constables. The total staff of Cuttack Sadar police district comprise two Reserve Inspectors, four Sergeants, six Drill Sub-Inspectors, three Havildar Majors, seventy-nine Havildars, twenty Naiks, fifteen Lance Naiks and five hundred and fifty-eight Constables.

Court Staff

With the introduction of the Assistant Public Prosecutor system in the judicial courts the powers of the court police officers in prosecution of cases have been withdrawn and the court staff are only to supply relevant records to the A. P. P. and judicial courts in police cases. The court staff are posted in the court offices at Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendraparha, Banki, Athagarh, Narasinghapur, Badamba, Jagatsinghapur, Salepur, Paradeep and Jajpur Road. The staff posted in each of the court offices in the district is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the police district	Name of the court	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Constables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Cuttack police district (Rural)	1. Cuttack Sadar Court	..	5	1	14
		2. Jajpur Court	..	3	1	7
		3. Kendraparha Court	..	2	1	6
		4. Banki Court	..	1	1	5
		5. Athagarh Court	..	1	1	5
		6. Narsinghapur Court	..	1	1	4
		7. Badamba Court	..	..	1	2
		8. Jagatsinghapur Court	..	1	1	7
		9. Paradeep Court (Temporary)	..	1	1	5
		10. Jajpur Road (Temporary) Court	..	2	1	5
2.	Cuttack Sadar Police district	1. Cuttack Sadar Court	1	5	5	9
		2. Salepur Court	..	1	1	5

Intelligence Staff

In the district of Cuttack there is a District Intelligence Bureau at Cuttack and another at Paradeep to collect advance intelligence pertaining to law and order situation, political organizations, activities of different fronts, etc. so that preventive measures may be taken to avoid any untoward situation. The number of staff posted at Cuttack are one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors and five Constables while one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and two Constables have been posted at Paradeep for the purpose.

There are nine High Frequency Wireless Stations (including the State Signals Control at the Headquarters Campus, Cuttack) and sixty-four Very High Frequency Wireless Stations functioning in the district. The H. F. stations are located at Jajpur, Kendraparha, Paradeep, Jagatsinghapur, Aul, Rajkanika, Rajnagar and Mahakalparha. The H. F. station at Kendraparha was established in 1964 and that of Paradeep in 1969 while the others during seventies. The State Signals Control at Tulsipur (Cuttack) Signals Headquarters Campus consists of one Inspector, ten Sub-Inspectors, forty Assistant Sub-Inspectors and fourteen Constables. One Sub-Inspector and two Assistant Sub-Inspectors constitute the staff of Jajpur station while only three Assistant Sub-Inspectors are there in the wireless station at Paradeep. Each of the remaining stations are managed by one Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors and one Constable. The sixty-four Very High Frequency Wireless stations have started working during last two decades mostly in the police-stations and the out-posts and are generally managed by the police personnel of the respective police-stations or the out-posts in addition to their normal duties. However, in a few of the police-stations separate staff have been employed for the purpose.

Police Wireless Communication is primarily meant to transmit law and order matters only. Besides, during emergency period and at the time of natural calamities and general election, this communication organization provides all communication facilities to the police as well as to the civil administration.

Pigeon Service

The only pigeon loft in the district is located at the district headquarters, Buxibazar, Cuttack. It contains as many as fifty birds and two Constables have been engaged for the purpose.

Home Guard

Soon after the Chinese aggression in 1962, the assistance of an organization of voluntary force to help the public at the time of air-raid, natural calamities, etc. was felt necessary. This is the genesis of the 'Home Guard' organization that came into being from that year. The aim of the organization is to train the civilians in military and police duties to meet emergencies of war and natural calamities, etc. as auxillary to the police as and when required. The Home Guards are utilised in law and order situation, observance of fairs and festivals, anti-dacoity patrolling. At times their services are utilised in congested places to ensure smooth flow of traffic. The Home Guards get Duty-call-up allowance at the rate of Rs.25 per day. They also perform watch and ward duty in different offices of the Government and public sector underakings. Civilians as well as the Government employees of both the sexes are also entitled to undergo the basic training, advanced course and refreshers course. During the training period, the Home Guards get pocket and washing allowances. Two types of Home Guards: Rural Home Guards and Urban Home Guards are functioning. The sanctioned strength of the Home Guards in the Cuttack Sadar police district is 770 including 92 Lady Home Guards. Out of these, 433 male Home Guards and 92 lady Home Guards are utilised in the town and 245 Home Guards work in the rural areas. The Cuttack (R) police district comprises 1,415 Home Guards (482 Urban Home Guards and 933 Rural Home Guards).

In the Cuttack police district a Commandant has been posted to look to the administration of the Home Guards establishment. He is assisted by one 2nd-in-Commandant. The other staff are one Reserve Inspector, one Sergeant, one Drill Sub-Inspector, four Havildars, four Naiks, one Armour Havildar, one Driver Havildar, two Cooks, two Vistis, one Assistant Driver, two Sweepers and one Follower orderly. The Home Guard establishment of Cuttack Sadar police district includes one Assistant Commandant, one Sergeant, one Drill Sub-Inspector, one Havildar, one Armour Havildar, one Driver Havildar, one Naik, one Assistant Driver and some other ministerial staff.

Vigilance

There are altogether nine vigilance squads in the district of which six squads are located at Cuttack Town and the three remaining squads are located at Jagatsinghapur, Kendraparha and Jajpur. Vigilance squads at Cuttack have been functioning since 1963. The Kendraparha and the Jajpur squads were established in 1964 while the squad at Jagatsinghapur

was created in 1966. One Inspector and one Follower orderly are posted in each of the squads at Cuttack whereas one Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, two Constables and one Follower orderly constitute the total staff in each of the three other squads.

The Vigilance Inspector enquires into allegations of corruption against employees of the Orissa State Government and employees of local bodies, corporations and other public undertakings functioning under the State Government. The scope of the organization is to take up cases coming under the purview of offences punishable under Prevention of Corruption Act, offences relating to evasion of taxes and different control orders, offences relating to transit and possession of forest produces under sections 45 and 46 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 read with section 56 of the Act and the Orissa Timber and other Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1980, besides all organised offences affecting the pecuniary interest of the state, cognizable cases coming under sections 409 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code are also taken up by the squads. The squads investigate offences punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, the Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Tax Act, various Weights and Measures Act, and the Food Adulteration Act, apart from any other particular offence or class of offences that may be specified by the State Government.

The following table shows the number of vigilance cases handled by the vigilance squads of the district during last five years, i.e., 1986—90.

Year (1)		I.R.enquiry (2)	File enquiry (3)	Criminal cases (4)
1986	..	37	128	12
1987	..	40	141	12
1988	..	85	165	24
1989	..	57	140	23
1990	..	38	67	18

Railway Police

There was one Superintendent for the Government Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department of Orissa Police establishment. The Railway Security Force was created on the 15 November, 1943 to guard mainly the Orissa portion of the main East coast line but it was disbanded after the Second World War. A new Railway Protection

police was formed in March 1947 which was discontinued for a brief period (March and April of 1948) and was again revived from May 1948. Apart from guarding and patrolling railway lines and installations, it makes surprise raids to check ticketless travelling and assist in prevention and detection of crimes in railways.

In 1956, the Railway Police, Cuttack arrested a gang of coiners of inter-state notoriety from whom a large number of counterfeit coins and equipments were seized. This could check to a greater extent the circulation of counterfeit coins.

In the district there is one Government Railway police-station at Cuttack and an out-post at Paradeep. The jurisdiction of the Cuttack Government Railway police-station extends from Baranga railway station to Dhanmandal railway station in Madras-Howrah main line, i.e., over a length of 47 km. and from Cuttack railway station to Paradeep railway station which is a branch line covering a distance of 96 km. In addition, this police-station also controls the railway line from Nirgundi station to Gurudijhatia station on the Nirgundi-Talcher branch line covering a distance of 28 km. Besides, there is an out-post at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road railway station which is under the Government railway police-station, Bhadrak whose jurisdiction starts from Haridaspur Railway station to Baitarani Road railway station. The branch railway line from Kapilas Road to Barang via Naraj, 29 km. in length is under the administrative control of the Superintendent, Cuttack (Rural) police district.

The Government railway police-station, Cuttack is manned by four Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Havildars and 33 Constables whereas the Paradeep out-post is staffed by one Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables. Presently the staff of the Paradeep out-post are attached to that of Cuttack Railway police wherefrom they are performing their duties because of non-availability of suitable accommodation at Paradeep. Paradeep out-post was sanctioned in 1978. One Sub-Inspector and 8 Constables constitute the Railway police staff of the Jajpur-Keonjhar Road out-post which was established on the 18th December, 1970. The Government Railway police generally handles theft cases of all kinds both from running passenger and goods trains and in the station areas including the railway platforms. They also take up offences against persons and against public justice both in running trains and station areas inclusive of the railway platforms.

The following table shows the number of different cases handled by the railway police personnel in the district during last five years (1986—90).

Year	Murder	Robbery/ Dacoity	Burglary	Theft	Miscellaneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1986	..	6	7	89	40
1987	..	5	6	91	64
1988	2	4	8	62	32
1989	..	1	5	63	27
1990	1	1	2	53	36

Motor Vehicles, Traffic Staff and Motor Vehicle Offences

To ensure smooth flow of traffic inside the Cuttack city, police staff have been posted in the Cuttack Sadar police district. At some important places of the city traffic stand duty has been allotted to them. The number of staff employed for traffic duty comprise three Sub-Inspectors of Police, thirteen Havildars and one hundred and ten Constables. There are no separate staff for this purpose in the Cuttack (Rural) police district. Some of the staff are being utilised to perform patrolling duty in different traffic congested areas of the city. In addition to this, to curb motor vehicle accidents two posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Havildars, four Constables and one Assistant Driver have been sanctioned for patrolling on the National Highway from Cuttack to Phulnakhar.

In recent years with the increase in the number of vehicles the trend of traffic offences are on the rise. During 1986, number of traffic offences committed was 4,399 whereas such cases committed during 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990 were 4,183, 5,606, 4,585 and 6,670 respectively.

Fire Service

There are eleven fire stations in the district located at Cuttack, Athagarh, Banki, Jagatsinghapur, Kendraparha, Jajpur, Jajpur Road, Chandikhol, Salepur, Kujang and Balijhari. Established in the year 1944, the Fire Station at Cuttack is the oldest. It was followed by the Athagarh Fire Station which was opened in 1956. The stations at Kendraparha and Jajpur were incepted in 1970. Three more stations

started during seventies and the rest during eighties. The Fire Station at Cuttack is managed by one Assistant Fire Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, four Leading Firemen, five Driver-Havildars and thirty-two Firemen. Each of the stations at Athagarh, Banki, Jagatsinghapur, Kendraparha, Jajpur and Jajpur Road is staffed by one Station Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, three Driver-Havildars and sixteen Firemen. In each of the remaining stations one Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver-Havildars and ten Firemen have been appointed.

The fire stations attend the fire calls as well as take rescue operations at the time of accidents and natural calamities.

The table given below shows the number of fire calls with number of special calls attended to, value of property saved and lost, number of human lives saved and lost and the number of houses destroyed under different fire stations of the district during the years 1985 to 1989 (yearwise).

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of fire calls attended	Number of special service calls attended	Value of property	
				saved (in rupees)	lost (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Cuttack Fire Station	1985	186	87	1,11,73,705	14,34,262
	1986	179	99	4,27,38,400	28,74,175
	1987	183	93	68,02,000	12,76,055
	1988	216	145	67,17,430	2,63,97,299
	1989	232	119	22,08,40,850	19,32,587
2. Athagarh Fire Station	1985	83	22	62,64,500	21,19,505
	1986	69	29	15,69,000	5,65,120
	1987	80	42	7,65,800	3,89,560
	1988	79	27	17,32,500	9,41,745
	1989	99	45	22,26,000	11,80,390
3. Banki Fire Station	1985	30	2	2,83,000	1,42,350
	1986	20	1	1,47,000	74,620
	1987	26	8	5,69,000	68,045
	1988	52	8	15,28,200	1,44,490
	1989	50	16	25,76,100	7,73,430

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of human lives		Number of cattle lives		Number of houses destroyed
		saved	lost	saved	lost	
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Cuttack Fire Station	1985	5	13	65	1	295
	1986	1	5	27	6	212
	1987	2	..	56	4	286
	1988	50	19	85	21	305
	1989	8	20	76	2	192
2. Athagarh Fire Station	1985	6	1	14	4	3,022
	1986	2	1	18	1	813
	1987	9	..	20	3	504
	1988	6	1	13	5	664
	1989	..	..	25	..	924
3. Banki Fire Station	1985	..	2	2	..	818
	1986	..	..	1	..	286
	1987	1	1	3	1	114
	1988	..	..	6	7	98
	1989	26	2	4	5	730

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of fire calls attended	Number of special service calls attended	Value of property	
				saved (in rupees)	lost (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4. Jagatsinghapur Fire Station	1985	76	4	19,71,500	8,55,840
	1986	74	11	20,61,300	10,84,660
	1987	83	10	35,28,700	10,80,243
	1988	85	9	16,89,000	10,12,205
	1989	95	10	92,58,000	26,89,000
5. Kendraparha Fire Station	1985	176	32	21,40,000	8,15,750
	1986	146	49	5,58,700	8,11,245
	1987	139	31	14,73,500	6,73,425
	1988	142	33	11,31,000	4,87,300
	1989	151	52	24,21,000	11,05,304
6. Jajpur Fire Station	1985	75	14	10,69,000	3,88,050
	1986	76	10	10,98,000	4,23,250
	1987	101	24	15,20,900	7,38,850
	1988	95	11	7,67,801	8,46,210
	1989	119	20	5,54,000	5,19,950

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of human lives		Number of cattle lives		Number of houses destroyed
		saved	lost	saved	lost	
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4. Jagatsinghapur Fire Station	1985	..	..	1	8	456
	1986	1	2	4	2	355
	1987	3	2	3	3	356
	1988	3	11	3	3	353
	1989	..	1	5	..	905
5. Kendraparha Fire Station	1985	11	2	1	4	1,307
	1986	23	3	2	10	1,316
	1987	19	6	2	..	1,138
	1988	40	2	2	..	611
	1989	62	4	5	..	914
6. Jaipur Fire Station	1985	..	4	8	1	514
	1986	..	2	6	6	243
	1987	7	5	7	12	735
	1988	..	6	3	5	308
	1989	2	4	6	..	336

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of fire calls attended	Number of special service calls attended	Value of property	
				saved (in rupees)	lost (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs.	Rs.
7. Jajpur Road Fire Station	1985	64	8	56,58,000	17,22,150
	1986	64	5	8,93,000	4,33,810
	1987	93	4	24,64,285	13,73,060
	1988	72	4	6,13,500	12,06,950
	1989	107	6	24,65,500	13,98,300
8. Chandikhol Fire Station	1985	36	2	4,07,850	1,59,990
	1986	41	5	7,40,800	3,72,645
	1987	60	9	20,74,200	10,90,600
	1988	75	10	7,59,100	6,48,150
	1989	83	19	11,19,900	9,65,410
9. Salepur Fire Station (opened on 1-6-1987)	1987	32	3	3,66,000	1,92,500
	1988	68	2	17,79,000	9,26,100
	1989	101	11	17,56,100	98,84,670
10. Kujang Fire Station (opened on 22-10-1987)	1987	2	2	50,000	12,500
	1988	27	5	1,23,45,500	26,49,100
	1989	52	7	66,78,000	19,44,125
11. Balijhari Fire Station	1985	32	3	26,12,500	7,38,200
	1986	27	11	5,31,000	1,90,75,000
	1987	45	5	34,41,000	18,09,000
	1988	31	6	31,00,000	6,53,300
	1989	34	11	31,58,000	7,06,100

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of human lives		Number of cattle lives		Number of houses destroyed
		saved	lost	saved	lost	
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7. Jaipur Road Fire Station	1985	17	8	4	20	1,000
	1986	..	..	3	9	466
	1987	..	..	..	..	658
	1988	1	..	1	1	262
	1989	1	1	2	..	845
8. Chandikhol Fire Station	1985	..	..	..	1	163
	1986	..	4	..	..	394
	1987	..	2	2	17	533
	1988	10	9	1	8	298
	1989	38	11	..	6	1,325
9. Salepur Fire Station (opened on 1.6.1987)	1987	..	..	1	..	117
	1988	1	..	1	..	545
	1989	5	..	..	10	678
10. Kujang Fire Station (opened on 22.10.1987)	1987	..	..	..	..	8
	1988	..	1	5	20	195
	1989	..	..	5	3	213
11. Balijhari Fire Station	1985	2	..	..	68	2,587
	1986	6	..	2	17	185
	1987	2	..	3	86	2,825
	1988	2	..	3	..	710
	1989	3	2	3	..	359

Village Police

In the early stage of British administration the Paiks formed an important constituent of the rural police force. They also served as escorts and messenger whenever required, and generally assisted in any police duties which did not necessitate a long separation from home. In 1899, the Paiks were thrown out of service for good and replaced by Chowkidars.

Chowkidari System

Chowkidari system was introduced in the district under the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870 (Bengal Act V of 1870). The District Magistrate was the appointing authority for Chowkidars on salary of not less than 2 or more than 6 rupees per month for each village or group of villages, provided the Chowkidar was not assigned any service land called *chowkidari chakran* lands. To meet their salary, a Chowkidari tax was imposed on every household in the village at not more than one rupee per month. But poor persons were exempted. Chowkidars were mainly posted for watch and ward duty. They were required to pay Haziri at the Thana to which they were attached and to give information about important occurrences and offences in their respective areas. They had also the power to arrest persons committing certain categories of offences like murder, rape, dacoity, robbery, theft, house-breaking, kidnapping, riot, etc. subject to their production in the nearest Thana forthwith. In the district, out of the total number of 9,712 villages, as per the Census of 1881, only 78 villages were without Chowkidars. There were 5,305 Chowkidars working in the remaining 9,634 villages, out of whom 117 were paid in cash and the rest 5,188 in shape of land.

Banki was annexed with the district of Cuttack in 1882. As per the Census of 1891, there were 149 Chowkidars there for 144 villages. The Chowkidars, besides holding Jagir lands, received Holabira (sheaves of paddy) from the cultivators and Pani or fee of 12 pice (6 paise) from each non-cultivator. In a few villages the Chowkidars had no Jagir.

Dafadars were supervising the work of the Chowkidars. The Chowkidari system continued in the district till it was abolished in 1965, under the Orissa Officers of Village Police Abolition Act, 1964. At the time of abolition of the system there were 3,568 Chowkidars. The *chowkidari chakran* lands in their possession were settled with them on raiyati basis.

After abolition of the Chowkidari system, Beat Constables were appointed. This system also did not work satisfactorily. At the time of abolition of the Beat Constable system in 1967 there were 229 Beat Constables in the district.

Beat Constables were replaced by the Grama Rakshis under the control of the Police Department under the Orissa Grama Rakshi Act, 1967. In 1969, the Grama Rakshis were placed under the Revenue Department to be controlled by the Subdivisional Officers (Civil) now designated as the Sub-Collector. This arrangement continued till the 31st March, 1984 and since the 1st April, 1984 they were again brought under the disciplinary control of the Police Department. The Grama Rakshis are usually utilised in the rural areas. They keep the police informed of the crime and criminal position and the law and order situation of the area. In the year 1991, the sanctioned strength of the Grama Rakshis in the district was 2,633 [2,100 in Cuttack (Rural) police district and 533 in Cuttack Sadar police district].

JAILS

In the district of Cuttack there is a Circle Jail for the district located at Chaudwar and sub-jails at Athagarh, Badamba, Jajpur, Banki, Kendraparha and Jagatsinghapur. The District Jail and all the Sub-Jails of the district are under the Inspector-General, Prisons, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. The Home Department controls the jail administration of the state.

Circle Jail, Chaudwar

Under the East India Company's administration, political prisoners of high rank were confined at Cuttack in the Barabati Fort under the charge of military authority. Ordinary, civil and criminal prisoners were put in huts at Lalbagh, the old lines of the European regiments which took part in the conquest of the province. Some prisoners were placed in other similar buildings near the Magistrate's *cutchery*, being utilised for the purpose as occasion required.

The Cuttack Jail is reported to have been functioning since the early part of the 19th century. The internal administration of the jail was in the hands of the Magistrate. He and the Civil Surgeon were both bound to visit the jail at least once a week. The pay of the Jailor was Rs. 25 per mensem and the total annual cost of maintenance of a prisoner varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 between 1803 and 1828. Prisoners who were sentenced to public labour were fetters. They worked in gangs on the public roads. At night they were fastened like a drove of pack bullocks by a chain passing through the rings of their fetters. Prisoners sentenced to private

labour remained inside the jail. They pounded Suriki and made baskets, gunny mats, etc. The object of public labour was to warn and to deter whereas for private labour it was designed to reform them. This distinction between public and private labour for the prisoners started in 1820.

The ward for women prisoners remained in the middle and it was surrounded by male wards on both the sides. The civil ward was a room of 70'X34'. It could accommodate [a hundred civil prisoners.

F. A. Mount, I.-G. visited the Jail on the 22nd January, 1859 and it is found from his report that at that time there were 13 wards in the jail and 334 prisoners (labouring 293, non-labouring 16, Hajat 20, [state prisoner] 1 and lunatic 4). The Raja of Banki who was sentenced for life imprisonment was found occupying a whole ward in the jail. He had more servants [than he] needed and deserved confinement. Jail products at sale were gunny bags, bed-sheets, napkins, towels, table cloth, mustard oil and castor oil. The jail was [running a paper industry which started before 1876. A new building in the central place of Cuttack town in Daragha Bazar was occupied in February 1881. It had an area of 16 acres which included main buildings, garden and tank.

There was one hospital for the jail and the doctor had to dispense with the prescriptions of the Civil station, in addition to his jail duties without the help of a compounder. The Civil Surgeon used to visit the jail each week and examine the prisoners, their fetters, clothing, beddings, food and also the general sanitary condition of the jail. His inspection report was sent to the Magistrate who gave such orders, or took such actions as he deemed necessary.

Cuttack District Gazetteer (1933) mentions that the Cuttack Jail had accommodation for 393 prisoners (excluding hospital and observation cells) and an average daily population of about 280. The sub-jails at Kendraparha, Jajpur and Banki were merely lock-ups for under-trial prisoners. All convicts except those sentenced for extremely short periods were being sent to the Cuttack Jail. Prisoners sentenced to labour were employed on oil-pressing, rope-making, preparation of coir fibre and the weaving of carpets and mats. The net profit from the jail manufactures in 1931 was Rs. 1,750.50 which worked out at Rs. 6.81 per head of the prisoners sentenced to labour.

Cuttack Jail continued as a District Jail under the Bihar and Orissa Government and exercised all the functions of a Central Jail after formation of the province of Orissa for confinement of life or

long term prisoners. After 1936, the Government of Orissa endeavoured to convert jails into centres of cottage industries, vocational, education and moral reforms. The traditional system of 'Ghani' was abandoned. The humiliating and provoking system of 'sarkar salam' was discontinued.

The jail was shifted to its present building complex at Chaudwar under the Kedareshwar Mouza on the 29th March, 1991 and was duly inaugurated on the 1st April, 1991.

The District Jail also receives prisoners from its affiliated sub-jails. It functions as a Circle Jail so far as the warders establishment is concerned. Although there is no Central Jail in the state, this jail is exercising all the functions of a Central Jail so far as it relates to the confinement of the prisoners. The sub-jails located at Athagarh, Banki, Jajpur, Badamba, Jagatsinghpur and Kendraparha are affiliated to this jail.

The Civil Surgeon/the Chief District Medical Officer, Cuttack was the Superintendent of the Jail till 1976 when an officer from the Orissa Administrative Service joined the post. Subsequently, an officer from the jail cadre has been posted as the Superintendent of the jail. He is assisted by one Jailor, two Prison Welfare Officers, four Assistant Jailors and five Sub-Assistant Jailors. This apart, there are one Chief Head Warder, six Head Warders, eighty Warders (seventy-eight male and two female), one Stenographer, one Accountant, three Clerk-cum-Typists, one Teacher, one Factory Overseer, two Tailor Masters, one Ghani Driver, one Sales-cum-Accountant for sale depot and some other staff.

The Circle Jail now comprises 17 wards including a female ward. There are separate arrangements for accommodation of different classes of prisoners. The undertrial prisoners are kept separate from the convicted prisoners. The female prisoners are entirely segregated from the males and find accommodation in a separate ward exclusively meant for them with separate enclosures. The civil and the political prisoners are classified into two groups—the casuals and the habituals. The casual prisoners are those who have committed an offence for the first time in their life. Prisoners committing offences more than once are generally treated as habituals. The habitual and the non-habitual prisoners are not allowed to mix with each other. The juvenile delinquents are also confined separately from the adults. On getting convicted for more than three months the former are transferred to the Juvenile Jail at Anugul for confinement where they are given separate training. The lunatic prisoners are also confined in a different cell and are placed under the constant observation of the Medical Officer of the jail. There is provision of separate accommodation in the jail for the political prisoners. They are given special treatment.

The scheduled accommodation capacity of the jail is for 235 prisoners (excluding the unsafe wards). But most of the times the jail remains over populated. The following table gives an account of the average daily population of the jail during last five years.

Year		Average daily population
1986	..	444'20
1987	..	454'23
1988	..	424'35
1989	..	491'80
1990	..	481'32

Prison Welfare

The labouring convicts are provided with different vocational training on trades like weaving, *durry* making, tailoring, dyeing of yarns, carpentry, gardening, cooking, soap-making, etc. under proper guidance of technical personnel of the jail as well as from other departments which help the prisoners to establish themselves in the society and earn their livelihood on release from the jail. The articles prepared by them are sold to the public at jail sales counter and in different exhibitions. The jail products have a very good market.

The jail maintains a hospital inside it for the treatment of the prisoners. There are a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist and a male nursing orderly for the purpose. The sick prisoners are provided with medicines and proper diet.

There is a school inside the jail for imparting education to the illiterate prisoners. A whole-time teacher has been posted for the purpose. Besides, literacy programme has been taken up by the educated convicts who teach to the unlettered inmates. There is a jail library which contains books on various subjects, specially books on religion and morals, and the prisoners make the best use of it as a recreational and educational facility. Group discussions on current affairs and of general interest are conducted at regular intervals. The jail was bringing out an Oriya quarterly, namely the 'ALOKA' which was subscribed by the inmates of different jails of the state.

To encourage the moral as well as the physical well being of the prisoners and to break the monotony of prison life, system of recreational activities has been introduced whereby the prisoners not only utilise their leisure hours in reading books, newspapers and magazines but also engage themselves in different types of folk dance, songs and music. One television set and a radio set have been made available in the jail for the entertainment of the prisoners. Other entertainment programmes like Pala, Daskathia are being arranged and films are screened by the District Information & Public Relations Officer, Cuttack at intervals. The prisoners are allowed to play out-door games like volley ball and in-door games like carom, ludo, etc. Besides, the inmates are also allowed to observe different Poojas, Kirtans, Bhajans, etc. for their psychological reform.

A Board of Visitors has been constituted for the Circle Jail which comprises six non-officials (including two women) and twenty-five official members with the District Magistrate, Cuttack as its *ex-officio* Chairman. The District Magistrate makes necessary arrangement for the roster of visit by the visitors of the jail so as to give each visitor his turn of visiting the prison. The members go round the jail and see that the law, rules and regulations are duly adhered to in the jail. They too hear the grievances of the inmates. The Board of Visitors meets quarterly at the jail, looks to the sanitation of the jail premises, receives complaints and petitions from the prisoners, inspects the food supplied to the inmates, etc. They also suggest various remedial measures to the Government for the welfare of the prisoners and forward deserving cases to the Government for consideration for premature release.

In order to pay special attention to the welfare of the prisoners there are two Prison Welfare Officers, one for male and one for female prisoners. The Welfare Officer plays the role of a liaising officer between the convicts and the members of their family. To establish such relations, he makes arrangements for letter correspondences and interviews at regular intervals. The members of the family of the convicts are assisted in getting loan from the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and old-age pension where necessary. In 1990, three children of convicts were admitted in Balashram at Nuapada in the district. The Prison Welfare Officers also help the convicts to appeal in the court for their release on parole. Legal aid and assistance are provided to the needy prisoners and the courts are requested for early disposal of their cases. The children of the poor prisoners are provided with text books by the Prison Welfare Officer. The jail maintains a canteen for the prisoners from where the inmates can purchase their essential commodities at cost price from their private cash and/or incentive amount earned by them.

Figures for various types of convicts released from the Circle Jail on different grounds like appeal, expiry of terms, remission of sentences and on other grounds during last five years from 1985-86 to 1989-90 are furnished in the following table:

Year	Released as			
	on appeal	on expiry of term	on remission of sentences	on other grounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985-86	27	206	22	25
1986-87	37	270	16	22
1987-88	40	219	14	21
1988-89	22	287	27	16
1989-90	31	338	22	22

Sub-jail

As mentioned earlier, the district has six sub-jails of which five are located at the subdivisional headquarters of Kendraparha, Jajpur, Banki, Athagarh and Jagatsinghapur and one at the Tahasil headquarters of Badamba. The sub-jails are mostly for under-trial prisoners and all excepting the very short term convicts are sent to the District (Central) Jail at Cuttack (now at Chaudwar). The jails at Narasinghapur and Tigiria ex-states functioning during Darbar administration have since been abolished.

Each of the sub-jails was previously headed by the Medical Officer of the subdivisional hospital who was the part-time Superintendent. Now a whole-time Superintendent (specially declared gazetted) of the Jailor cadre has been posted in each sub-jail, apart from one Assistant Jailor and a number of Sub-Assistant Jailors, Head Warders, Warders and Sweepers. A part-time Medical Officer visits the sub-jails and attends the sick prisoners. There is also a Pharmacist in each sub-jail to look after the ailing prisoners.

The sub-jails do not have any facility for vocational training. No educational facility is also made available to the prisoners. But the illiterate prisoners are engaged in adult literacy programmes undertaken in the sub-jails by the Director of Adult Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar and kits are supplied to them free of cost. Moral preachings are also delivered to the prisoners at times.

For the entertainment of prisoners a television set, a radio set, musical instruments and some in-door game articles like caroms, chess, ring-ball, ludo, etc. are provided. They are allowed to perform Bhajans and Kirtans. There is also a Board of Visitors for each sub-jail in the interest of the inmates consisting of some official and non-official members. The Prison Welfare Officer of the District Jail looks after the welfare activities of the prisoners as and when necessary. Some sub-jails maintain their own libraries from which the interested prisoners are allowed to borrow books.

The following statement gives the accommodation capacity of the sub-jails for the last five years (for which figures are available), their average daily population and total numbers of prisoners released therefrom.

Sub-jails	Year of establishment (approx.)	Capacity	Average daily population (Male/Female)			Prisoners released (Male/Female)		
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Kendraparha	1892	34	32'02	35'21	44'83	54'30	44'00	
			6	4	17	18	16	
Jajpur	Second half of last century	52	..	62'80	74'82	111'01	104'84	
				26	36	30	45	
Banki	Early part of this century	17	11'5	8'44	14'52	13'18	8'69	
			4	2	2	3	1	
Athagarh	Last part of last century	27	11'96	9'60	14'90	12'06	..	
			7	15	2	10		
Jagatsinghapur	1976	45	80'26	81'66	78'07	82'07	79'07	
			3	6	7	17	19	
Badamba	1877	27	13'41	14'40	19'65	21'56	22'06	

District Probation Service

The District Probation Service has started functioning in the district since 1963. The District Probation Officer, Cuttack is the head of the office. Two Subdivisional Probation Offices have been opened at Jajpur and Jagatsinghapur in the year 1976 and 1986 respectively and the Subdivisional Probation Officers have been posted under the supervision of the District Probation Officer. Probation is a constructive technique in the treatment of offenders both young and old in the field of correctional services. It is an open non-institutional treatment which allows the offenders permitted by the court to stay at home and have opportunities for their self-improvement with their assistance. Probation creates avenues for offenders' reformation and vocational as well as social rehabilitation. The court on receipt of preliminary enquiry reports from the Probation Officers on the finding of the investigation of the socio-economic condition of the offenders and the circumstantial background select offenders for probation. During probation, the Probation Officers try to help develop moral values of these released prisoners so that they may not turn to crime once again.

If the offender violates the bond entered in the court of law he is called upon to appear and receive sentence.

The following table shows the number of preliminary enquiry reports submitted, number of probationers placed under supervision, probationers successfully completed the probation, probationers sent to Probation Hostel, Anugul, released under section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act and released without supervision for the last five years i.e., 1986—90.

Year	No. of preliminary enquiry reports submitted to the court	No. of probationers placed under supervision	No. of probationers successfully completed probation	No. of probationers sent to Probation Hostel, Anugul	Released u/s. 3 of P. O. Act.	Released without supervision
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1986	243	37	92	Nil	14	8
1987	361	93	84	One	22	10
1988	452	199	82	One	54	24
1989	301	237	168	Nil	52	47
1990	434	188	187	One	26	17

After-care Services

The After-care Organization headed by one After-care Officer began functioning in the district headquarters, Cuttack on the 26th December, 1958. Its aim is to rehabilitate the released prisoners socially or vocationally. The released prisoners are imparted vocational training and steps are also taken to help get them employment in different Government services and in private sectors. Assistance is also given to these people to rehabilitate them otherwise in the society.

The following table shows the number of inmates admitted, inmates discharged for the five years i.e., from 1986 to 1990.

Year		No. of inmates admitted	No of inmates discharged
(1)		(2)	(3)
1986	..	5	5
1987	..	7	7
1988	..	8	8
1989	..	3	3
1990	..	1	1

JUSTICE

Under Mughal administration (middle of 16th century to the beginning of 18th century), the Kazi was the highest judicial officer in the district. Under him there were *Faujdar*s dealing with the criminal cases and the Amal-quzar who was trying civil cases. The *Faujdar* was also working as a police officer and he was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district.

With the coming of the Marathas in 1751, Orissa was divided into five Chakls and Cuttack was one of these. The highest revenue officer in the *chakla* was called Amil who was responsible for the collection of revenue and the supervision of civil and criminal matters.

As stated earlier, the Britishers in the beginning tried to reorganise the administration and placed the territory under a Commissioner for the affairs of Cuttack. Two Magistrates were posted, one in the Northern Division and the other in the Southern Division of Cuttack, who were answerable to the Commissioners. By Regulation IV of 1804 the Criminal law and rules which were in operation in Bengal were extended to Orissa and the Magistrates who were also vested with judicial powers were given responsibilities of the Superintendence of Police under overall control of the Commissioners.

The office of the Commissioners for settling the affairs of Cuttack was abolished in 1805 and the province was placed under the charge of a Collector, and of a Judge and Magistrate. As mentioned elsewhere in this volume the whole province, formed but one district, having its headquarters at Puri until 1816, when Cuttack was made the capital.

The principal civil and criminal court in the district was that of the District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack which was established in the early part of the British administration. Three districts of Cuttack, Baleswar and Puri constituted one judicial district.

The Cuttack Munsif's Court was opened in 1811 and the court of Subordinate Judge started functioning from 1812. Twenty years after, two Munsif's Courts were established at Kendraparha and Jajpur in the year 1831 and 1832 respectively.

Criminal justice was administered by the Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, if any, and various Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors at the headquarters and the subdivisional headquarters. The subdivisional system was introduced in the district in 1859.

During second decade of the twentieth century, apart from the District and Sessions Judge, there were a Sub-Judge, who was also Assistant Sessions Judge, sometimes an Additional Sub-Judge, and three or four Magistrates holding courts in the district. A bench of Judges of the High Court at Patna (Bihar) used to come on Circuit Court to Cuttack four times a year for hearing of local appeals, motions, and applications both civil and criminal. The District Judge acted as Registrar to this Circuit Court and one of the Munsifs acted as the Assistant Registrar.

The criminal cases triable by the Court of Session were tried by the Sessions Judge or Assistant Session Judge of Cuttack who held Circuit Court at Puri and Baleshwar. This composite judgship of Cuttack-Puri-Baleshwar continued up to 1936 when a separate province for Orissa was created. In 1936, Puri district was taken away from the Cuttack Judgship and was merged with Ganjam. Sambalpur was amalgamated with this judgship. After Independence, Baleshwar and Sambalpur were separated from the judgship on the 1st January, 1948 and 10th June, 1948 respectively. The District of Dhenkanal was added to Cuttack and formed composite judgship of Cuttack-Dhenkanal which continued up to the end of 1976. Since 1st January, 1977 Dhenkanal was taken away and the Cuttack Judgship started functioning exclusively for the Cuttack district only.

Administration of Justice in the ex-states of Badamba, Narasinghapur, Athagarh and Tigiria

Consequent on the merger of the ex-states, soon after Independence, the four ex-states of Badamba, Narashinghapur, Athagarh and Tigiria were added to the district of Cuttack. Prior to this, the ruling chiefs of these ex-states were the chief executive of their ex-states and they were regulated by the Sanads granted in 1894, which were revised in 1908. Cases of heinous crimes were committed to the British Officer for trial. In case of capital sentences the records of the case were submitted for confirmation by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The chiefs were not entitled to try offences in which Europeans were concerned. The Dewans of the ex-states were vested with the power of Chief Executive Officer by the ruling chiefs and the latter confined themselves with appellate cases. When the administration of the ex-states were taken over by the British Government for any reason, the Superintendents appointed by Government were in direct charge of it and exercised the powers of ruling chiefs. The ex-states which did not exercise full criminal powers, committed all cases which they were not entitled to try to a British Officer, a District Officer of Cuttack who exercised the power of Sessions Judge. Over him was the Commissioner of Orissa exercising the function of a High Court.

In the disposal of civil justice the ruling chiefs were the final authority. They had full powers being bounded only to administer justice fairly and impartially.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

The Executive Magistrates (Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors) were performing the judicial functions apart from their normal administrative work. The administrative officers posted at the subdivisions

were empowered with first and second class magistrate's power. In keeping with the constitutional directive (Article 50) for separation of the judiciary from the executive, the scheme of separation was effected in the district from the 1st April, 1960. A new set of Judicial Magistrates were appointed at the district headquarters and the subdivisional level.

An Additional District and Sessions Judge was already appointed since 1948 at Cuttack to help the District and Sessions Judge in disposal of cases and other duties. In the year 1960, there were altogether seven Judicial Magistrates functioning at the district headquarters, Cuttack, two Judicial Magistrates in the subdivisional headquarters at Jajpur and Kendraparha (two old subdivisions). A Judicial Magistrate was holding his office at Athagarh, a subdivision of the district.

In the year 1973, the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended and a Chief Judicial Magistrate was appointed at Cuttack for the district.

Criminal Courts

The District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack is the head of the criminal and civil administration of the district and the court of the District and Sessions Judge is the highest appellate court in the district. He is assisted by two Additional District and Sessions Judges at Cuttack (the second created on the 29th December, 1980) for speedy disposal of the cases. In order to lessen the work load on the District Judge, Cuttack two courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge have been opened, one each at Jajpur (13.8.86) and Kendraparha (29th August, 1990). Altogether there are a District and Sessions Judge and four Additional District and Sessions Judges in the district in 1992. As provided under section 28 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the District and Sessions Judge or the Additional District and Sessions Judges may pass any sentence authorised by law, but when sentence of death is passed by any such Judge, the sentence shall be carried out subject to the confirmation of the Honourable High Court. The Sessions Judge is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals preferred against the order of conviction of sentence up to seven years passed by the Assistant Sessions Judges including the Chief Judicial Magistrate and any sentence passed by other Judicial Magistrates of First and Second Class. He also exercises revisional powers conferred on him under section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code arising out of the decisions of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates and other Judicial Magistrates of First and Second Class inclusive of the Chief Judicial Magistrates and Additional Chief Judicial

Magistrate. Subject to the overall control of the High Court, the District and Sessions Judge supervises the work of all other Subordinate Judicial Magistrates posted in different courts of the district as a whole.

A statement showing the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and criminal revisions instituted, disposed of, persons involved, convicted and acquitted in the Sessions Division of the district during last five years (1986-90) is given in appendix II of this chapter.

There is a Chief Judicial Magistrate at Cuttack to supervise the work of the Subdivisional Magistrates and other Judicial Magistrates of the district subject to the superintendence of the District and Sessions Judge. He has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and is empowered to pass any sentence authorised by law except the sentence of death or imprisonment for life or for a term not exceeding seven years as per the section 29(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. He hears appeals arising out of the decisions of the Second Class Magistrates. As a Magistrate First Class he also tries and disposes of criminal cases. Apart from the Chief Judicial Magistrate, there is an Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Cuttack (Permanent Establishment) and another Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (Special), Cuttack (Permanent Establishment) to assist the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates take cognizance of offences coming under their jurisdiction in the capacity of a First Class Magistrate.

Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates have been posted at the headquarters of the subdivisions of the district located at Cuttack, Kendraparha, Jagatsinghapur, Athagarh, Banki and Jajpur who enjoy the powers of a Magistrate, First Class. They may pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding five thousand rupees or both. Besides, ten courts of the Judicial Magistrates, First Class (including one for Transport) are functioning at Cuttack whereas two such courts are functioning each at Kendraparha and Jajpur, and one such court each at Jagatsinghapur, Narasinghapur, Badamba, Paradeep (at Kujang), Salepur and Jajpur Road in 1990.

Judicial Magistrates of Second Class are also appointed in different courts so as to try criminal cases of lesser offences. The Second Class Magistrates have powers to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or both.

A statement showing the number of criminal cases tried, criminal appeals heard, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by the criminal courts in the district is given in appendix III of this chapter.

Civil Courts

As per the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 as repealed under the Orissa Civil Courts Act, 1984 the District Judge, Cuttack is the administrative head of all the Civil Courts in the district subject to the superintendence of the Orissa High Court. He has the power to try civil cases under the special Acts and hear appeals from the decree or order of the Subordinate Judges and the Additional Subordinate Judges up to the pecuniary value of Rs.20,000/- (enhanced to Rs. 1,00,000 since the beginning of 1992). He too hears appeals arising out of the decisions of the Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs of the district. The Additional District and Sessions Judges of Cuttack, Kendraparha and Jajpur assist the District Judge in early disposal of civil cases.

The Subordinate Judges have been vested with the power to try civil suits and cases of unlimited pecuniary value. They hear appeals arising out of the decisions of the Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs of the district as may be transferred to them by the District Judge. The Subordinate Judges try small cause cases under value of Rs.2,500/-. At present the courts of the Subordinate Judge are functioning at Cuttack (two), Jajpur, Kendraparha, Jagatsinghapur and Athagarh.

The Court of the 1st Subordinate Judge is functioning at Cuttack since 1812 whereas that of 2nd Subordinate Judge established also at Cuttack in 1976. Two Additional Subordinate Judges are also posted at Cuttack—one in 1972 and the other in 1990 to assist the two Subordinate Judges. In 1966, courts of Sub-Judges were opened one each at the sub-divisional headquarters at Kendraparha and Jajpur. The Court of Sub-Judge of Athagarh started working in 1974 and that of Jagatsinghapur is functioning from 1976.

Seven Munsif Courts functioning in the district are located at Cuttack (two Courts), Jajpur, Kendraparha, Jagatsinghapur, Athagarh and Banki. In the sub-divisional headquarters of Athagarh and Banki the Munsifs also act as the sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate. The Munsif Court at Jagatsinghapur was established in 1969 and the second Munsif Court at Cuttack was created in 1976. Besides, three Additional Munsifs are stationed at Kendraparha, Jagatsinghapur and Jajpur to assist

the Munsifs posted there. This apart, three Additional Munsifs are also functioning at Narasinghapur, Jajpur Road and Badamba. All these Additional Munsifs act as the Judicial Magistrate, First Class.

The Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs try civil suits and cases up to a limited value of Rs. 4,000/-. They, too, have the power to try small cause cases not exceeding the value of Rs. 1,000/- arising within the local limits of their jurisdiction.

A statement showing the number of different types of civil suits instituted and disposed of, and appeals heard by different courts of the district during last five years (1986—90) is given in appendix IV of this chapter.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Bar Associations have been functioning in different courts/places of the district such as the High Court, District Court, Subordinate Judge Court, Munsif Court, etc. These associations are constituted mainly to promote and protect the interest of the legal profession in general and the interest of the members of the bar in particular. The associations also aim at securing the rights and dignity of the members of the profession with the executive and judiciary. Some of these Bar Associations are very old and have been constituted before the turn of this century and some few years back. A short account of some Bar Associations functioning in the district is furnished below.

High Court Bar Association, Cuttack

The High Court Bar Association, Cuttack was constituted in the year 1961 with 73 members on its roll. Now the strength of the members has gone up to 1,000. The Association has no building of its own but it is functioning in the extension building of the Orissa High Court.

The Cuttack Bar Association, Cuttack

The Cuttack Bar Association, one of the oldest of its kind in Orissa, was formed in the early part of the British rule soon after the constitution of the Cuttack Judgeship. In the beginning it was dominated mostly

by lawyers from Bengal. Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das, the first Oriya lawyer joined the Bar. At the starting of his practice, there goes a saying that Madhu Babu was not allowed entry into the premises of the Bar Association by the non-Oriya lawyers. The matter somehow came to the knowledge of the then European District Judge. He allowed Madhusudan Das to hold his office in a corner of the District Judge's Court premises. This had the desired impact on the non-Oriya lawyers who in turn had to change their attitude. Many eminent lawyers like Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das, Gopal Chandra Praharaj, Gokulananda Choudhury, Bhikari Charan Pattnaik, Swami Bichitrananda Das, Bir Kishore Ray, Pareswar Mohanty, Damodar Mohanty, Dinabandhu Sahu, Dewan Bahadur Laxmidhar Mohanty, Ray Bahadur Chintamani Acharya and others adorned the Cuttack Bar. Till 1955-56, the Bar was functioning from Kaligali (Cuttack). At present the association has a good building. It possesses a very good library containing about 3,000 books mostly on law and law reports. A good number of members have been enrolled in the bar.

Criminal Court Bar Association, Cuttack

The Criminal Court Bar Association, Cuttack is one of the oldest Bar Associations in the state. Prominent lawyers and jurists like Rudra Charan Mohanty, Bhikari Charan Panda, Basant Kumar Sahu and jurists like R.K.Das and Ranganath Mishra, the retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India were members of this bar. The Bar Association renders voluntary services to the distressed people at the time of occurrence of natural calamities. It also gives financial assistance to the disabled practising lawyers. The association has a building of its own and a reference library.

Other Bar Associations

Besides, there are Bar Associations in the courts at Kendraparha (156 members), Jajpur (150 members), Banki (47 members), Athagarh (42 members), Badamba (21 members), Jagatsinghapur (100 members), Salepur (43 members) and Narasinghapur (182 members).

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the name of Police District, Police Circles, Police-stations and Out-posts in the district of Cuttack

Name of Police District	Name of Police Circle	Name of the Police-station	Name of Out-post
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Cuttack	(a) Banki	(1) Banki	(i) Talabasta
		(2) Baidyeshwar	
	(b) Jagatsinghapur	(1) Jagatsinghapur	(i) Raghunathpur (ii) Birdi (iii) Anantapur
		(2) Balikuda	..
		(3) Nuagan	..
	(c) Paradeep	(1) Paradeep	(i) Paradeep Lock (ii) P. P. L.
		(2) Kujang	..
		(3) Erasama	..
		(4) Tirtol	(i) Kanakpur (ii) Krishnanandapur
	(d) Kendraparha	(1) Kendraparha	(i) Derabis (ii) Nikirei
		(2) Patkura	(i) Marsaghai (ii) Kudanagari
		(3) Mahakalparha	(i) Jambu
	(e) Pattamundai	(1) Pattamundai	..
		(2) Aul	(i) Kandiahath
		(3) Rajnagar	(i) Talachuan
		(4) Rajkanika	..
	(f) Jajpur	(1) Jajpur	(i) Baruan
		(2) Mangalpur	..
		(3) Binjharpur	(i) Bari Ramchandra- pur (ii) Alakunda
		(4) Dharmashala	(i) Jenapur (ii) Kuakhia
	(g) Jajpur Road	(1) Jajpur Road	..
		(2) Korei	(i) Panikoili
		(3) Sukinda	(i) Duburi
		(4) Tomka	(i) Kaliapani
		(5) Barachana	(i) Chandikhol (ii) Dhanmandal (iii) Bairi
		(6) Balichandrapur	..

(Contd.)

Name of Police District	Name of Police Circle	Name of the Police-station	Name of Out-post
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(h) Athagarh	(1) Athagarh	..
		(2) Gurudijhatia	(i) Khuntuni
		(3) Tigiria	..
		(4) Badamba	(i) Maniabandh
		(5) Kanpur	..
		(6) Narasinghapur	(i) Judum
B. Cuttack Sadar..	(a) Cuttack Sadar	(1) Cuttack Sadar	Bentakar, Nemala
		(2) Lalbag	Kafila (Top)
		(3) Mangalabag	Mangalabag (Top) Medical (Top)
		(4) Madhupatna	Madhupatna (Top) Sankarpur (Top)
		(5) Puri Ghat	Puri Ghat (Top) Mahanadi Barrage
		(6) Malgodown	Malgodown (Top) Jobra (Top)
		(7) Chauliaganj	Chauliaganj (Top) C. R. R. I. Gurukshetra (Top) Mahanadi Vihar (Top)
		(8) Cantonment	Cantonment (Top) Khatbinsahi (Top)
		(9) Bidanasi	Bidanasi (Top)
		(10) Jagatpur	..
		(11) Barang	..
		(12) Niali	..
		(13) Gobindpur	Olatpur
	(b) Chaudwar	(1) Chaudwar	Godisahi TPM
		(2) Tangi	
	(c) Salepur	(1) Salepur	
		(2) Mahanga	
		(3) Kisannagar	Nischintakoili Kandarpur Japkud Bhadreswar

(Contd.)

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of Sessions Cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted, disposed of, persons involved, persons convicted and acquitted in the Sessions Division, Cuttack during the year 1986—1990 (year-wise)

Year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of	Persons involved	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SESSIONS CASES					
1986	278	241	2,357	77	978
1987	305	246	2,507	100	627
1988	353	263	3,437	106	1,280
1989	338	372	3,771	195	2,029
1990	358	355	2,722	182	1,021
CRIMINAL APPEALS					
1986	169	217	953	616	337
1987	218	184	1,010	510	450
1988	162	147	707	519	188
1989	157	200	751	517	234
1990	163	159	643	317	326
CRIMINAL REVISION					
1986	290	248	1,732	1,258	474
1987	330	348	1,328	787	541
1988	264	270	1,508	1,220	288
1989	234	258	1,200	927	273
1990	267	236	1,302	224	1,078

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases tried, persons involved, committed, discharged and acquitted, convicted, released on P. O. Act, died, escaped or transferred by each Criminal Court of Cuttack district during the years 1986—1990

Year	No. of cases tried	No. of persons					
		Involved	Committed	Discharged and acquitted	Convicted	Released on P. O. Act.	Died, escaped or transferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Cuttack							
1986	11	207	..	37	3	..	..
1987	31	498	..	60	6	..	1
1988	36	994	..	75	5	..	.
1989	34	1,212	..	51	6	..	2
1990	34	983	..	43	1	..	..
In the Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Cuttack							
1986	31	1,621	..	88	2	..	..
1987	44	985	..	121	..	..	..
1988	17	525	..	23	3	..	..
1989	39	782	..	85	2	..	..
1990	11	301	..	25	1	..	..
In the Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (Spl.) Cuttack							
1986	145	3,777	..	196	36	..	..
1987	91	4,252	..	69	62	..	..
1988	197	7,099	..	48	449	..	..
1989	172	7,140	..	30	247	..	..
1990	182	7,557	..	47	287	..	..

(Contd.)

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Year	No. of cases tried	No. of persons					
		Involved	Committed	Discharged and acquitted	Convicted	Released on P. O. Act	Died, escaped or transferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

In the Court of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate,

Cuttack

1986	1,096	2,513	..	870	371	3	..
1987	1,842	4,431	..	1,089	789	..	1
1988	1,361	5,317	28	776	725	2	2
1989	3,047	14,635	52	2,131	1,241	..	2
1990	1,625	24,590	66	678	1,014	9	5

In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class,

Cuttack

1986	4,199	32,810	196	3,412	3,058	98	114
1987	4,144	26,545	276	2,887	3,494	83	52
1988	3,860	26,473	161	2,649	3,665	40	47
1989	3,502	27,360	..	1,988	2,423	35	7
1990	4,610	50,761	..	3,219	2,754	22	5

In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Second Class,

Cuttack

1986	106	..	..	79	48	..	..
1987	433	4,082	..	327	210	7	1
1988	429	3,798	23	372	309	..	20

(Transferred)

In the Court of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate,

Kendraparba

1986	659	17,083	137	571	243	4	38
1987	745	14,914	94	1,784	271	2	8
1988	1,023	24,394	219	4,640	422	..	7
1989	964	38,935	47	5,297	177	8	..
1990	854	42,474	258	4,131	403	4	16

CUTTACK
APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Year	No. of cases tried	No. of persons					
		Involved	Committed	Discharged and acquitted	Convicted	Released on P. O. Act	Died, escaped or transferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

In the Courts of five Judicial Magistrates,							
First Class, Kendraparha							
1986	267	4,445	..	719	35	3	..
1987	69	1,386	..	126	35	..	..
1988	179	6,379	..	728	10	..	5
1989	208	6,321	..	692	98	..	..
1990	197	8,462	..	498	13	..	3

In the Court of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate,							
First Class, Jajpur							
1986	515	11,967	182	2,207	236	7	2
1987	487	9,357	135	1,015	227	20	..
1988	673	13,481	64	1,750	241	17	..
1989	322	23,497	127	1,463	410	39	..
1990	473	14,163	135	845	191	4	25

In the Court of Judicial Magistrate,							
First Class, Jajpur							
1986	287	10,271	..	1,649	44	1	..
1987	169	4,272	..	849	5	..	..
1988	230	7,071	..	1,115	..	..	..
1989	271	13,530	..	1,813	25	3	7
1990	310	1,107	..	930	20	3	9

In the Court of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate,							
Jagatsinghapur							
1986	628	8,161	62	1,005	126	43	20
1987	804	28,946	52	2,189	632	10	13
1988	219	31,867	102	1,193	794	7	13
1989	825	30,815	53	1,388	9	8	..
1990	839	28,274	56	1,512	30	24	15

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

Year	No. of cases tried	No. of persons					
		Involved	Committed	Discharged and acquitted	convicted	Released on P. O. Act	Died, escaped or transferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In the Courts of three Judicial Magistrates, First Class,							
Jagatsinghapur							
1986	157	3,780	..	371	13	30	8
1987	243	4,196	..	707	166	19	6
1988	303	27,197	..	720	70	34	3
1989	186	3,931	..	456	4	27	..
1990 (Transferred)	199	7,439	..	291	28	3	1
In the Court of Sub-Judge, Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Athagarh							
1986	6	585	..	22	31	..	..
1987	1	17	..	6	..	..	..
In the Court of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Athagarh							
1986	350	4,768	103	703	138	15	1
1987	266	5,588	82	346	109	23	1
1988	330	11,524	108	723	150	..	..
1989	231	12,644	92	997	21	18	..
1990	260	17,379	30	944	38	9	12
In the Court of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Banki							
1986	414	14,109	8	1,039	132	14	5
1987	447	14,217	128	951	174	32	3
1988	414	16,351	163	1,340	99	40	..
1989	344	15,632	46	364	21	..	4
1990	376	15,621	121	1,100	27	3	3
In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Narasinghapur							
1986	210	4,163	22	575	18	23	1
1987	170	4,170	6	553	5	19	3
1988	161	4,582	..	407	8	1	3
1989	298	6,475	105	642	9	1	.
1990	280	5,629	3	662	8	..	..

CUTTACK
APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Year	No. of cases tried	No. of persons					
		Involved	committed	Discharged and acquitted	convicted	Released on P. O. Act	Died, escaped or transferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class,							
Badamba							
1986	169	5,367	18	624	17	28	12
1987	204	4,650	38	478	40	12	..
1988	172	5,055	26	438	12	7	2
1989	159	4,606	50	426	6	10	..
1990	162	2,728	23	397	5	11	..
In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class,							
Salepur							
1986	442	13,584	64	1,443	57	..	..
1987	522	15,062	116	1,454	217	8	..
1988	573	15,659	51	2,119	614	25	..
1989	479	25,096	50	1,636	610	21	.
1990	438	21,278	100	785	252	9	..
In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class,							
Jajpur Road							
1986	508	6,935	34	591	254	42	..
1987	426	7,290	36	758	213	33	..
1988	500	8,271	30	448	312	4	..
1989	370	8,871	108	733	80	4	..
1990	407	15,401	31	964	65	16	1
In the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class,							
Kujang							
1986	211	13,528	..	616	123	12	..
1987	743	18,649	4	2,629	68	4	..
1988	1,398	15,251	10	3,900	187	2	..
1989	890	22,084	76	3,004	6	6	4
1990	619	21,510	37	2,246	19	..	8

(Concl'd.)

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the number of different types of Civil Suits and Appeals instituted and disposed of by each Court of Cuttack district during the years 1986-1990

Nature of Cases	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
DISTRICT JUDGE											
Original Suit	..	11	5	1	4	6	5	5	1	7	3
Title Appeal	..	6	17	90	16	72	43	86	41	84	20
Money Appeal	..	..	1	22	5	18	11	10	9	7	6
Misc. Appeal	..	8	61	16	93	4	104	216	82	162	53
Misc. Case	..	6	106	166	140	2	92	197	131	204	114
FIRST ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, CUTTACK											
Title Appeal	..	..	51	..	42	..	7	..	22	..	40
Money Appeal	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	7
Misc. Appeal	..	..	34	..	31	..	11	..	24	..	93
Misc. Case	..	558	144	796	167	1,031	135	1,328	86	1,380	227
Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SECOND ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, CUTTACK															
Title Appeal	..	46	..	19	..	43	..	40	..	42					
Money Appeal	..	2	..	6	..	4	..	12	..	3					
Misc. Appeal	..	60	..	15	..	16	..	62	..	53					
Misc. Case	27	55	7	28	16	25	43	29	45	70					
ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, JAJPUR															
Title Appeal	..	..	..	66	..	12	..	13	16	14					
Money Appeal	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	3	2	2					
Misc. Appeal	..	..	..	45	..	9	..	13	8	17					
Misc. Case	..	..	9	15	6	8	4	7	4	9					
FIRST SUB-JUDGE, CUTTACK															
Title Suit	750	424	850	373	1,012	702	833	474	739	496					
Money Suit	348	208	371	169	688	265	368	253	384	294					
Small Cause Case	176	29	223	98	346	197	108	159	54	297					
Title Appeal	..	16	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3					
Money Appeal	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Misc. Appeal	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Misc. Case	621	875	659	496	690	472	726	379	539	518					
Execution	347	184	172	2,302	172	74	229	69	100	107					

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SECOND SUB-JUDGE, CUTTACK											
Title Suit	..	211	203	329	208	513	243	301	212	174	304
Money Suit	..	79	68	91	62	204	80	112	108	73	124
Small Cause Case	..	55	7	95	48	87	71	45	77	2	103
Title Appeal	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Money Appeal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misc. Appeal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misc. Case	..	166	169	145	144	208	197	251	177	189	260
Execution	..	14	26	25	11	34	7	29	29	34	32
FIRST ADDITIONAL SUB-JUDGE, CUTTACK											
Title Suit	..	..	75	..	76	..	101	..	67	..	32
Money Suit	..	..	34	..	68	..	41	..	36	..	18
Title Appeal	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Misc. Case	..	56	97	70	50	102	98	81	103	48	83

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SECOND ADDITIONAL SUB-JUDGE, CUTTACK										
Title Suit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
Money Suit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Misc. Case	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	47
SUB-JUDGE, JAJPUR										
Title Suit	..	249	154	213	125	283	138	398	178	268
Money Suit	..	180	78	262	77	289	117	91	170	198
Small Cause Case	..	13	16	18	10	..	..	12	10	47
Title Appeal	..	23	35	20	3	18	1	34	2	10
Money Appeal	..	1	3	3	1	2	..	2	1	..
Misc. Appeal	..	25	35	28	18	11	6	25	15	19
Misc. Case	..	313	252	255	230	227	218	240	204	327
Execution	..	48	20	75	19	29	21	21	22	17

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			1988-89			1989-90	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)				
SUB-JUDGE, KENDRAPARHA														
Title Suit	240	100	239	169	278	184	300	170	262	170				
Money Suit	297	79	140	200	124	178	81	64	73	53				
Small Cause Case	167	36	35	175	35	68	23	19	2	8				
Title Appeal	31	40	30	37	16	22	12	18	36	10				
Money Appeal	7	3	2	5	5	1	..	2	1	6				
Misc. Appeal	45	51	44	44	24	28	22	30	53	30				
Misc. Case	247	189	331	218	289	295	326	193	233	174				
Execution	194	29	97	26	136	41	66	18	34	11				
SUBJUDGE, JAGATSINGHAPUR														
Title Suit	152	194	200	245	199	276	203	180	240	181				
Money Suit	90	68	133	142	379	241	327	133	267	220				
Small Cause Case	43	..	71	118	287	100	184	137	19	105				
Title Appeal	25	33	34	30	21	38	27	24	20	29				
Money Appeal	3	4	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1				
Misc. Appeal	37	34	43	40	48	36	60	33	30	44				
Misc. Case	393	335	330	433	540	421	295	486	429	403				
Execution	11	27	14	24	17	4	54	3	38	15				

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases (1)	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Instituted of	Disposed of	Instituted of	Disposed of	Instituted of	Disposed of	Instituted of	Disposed of	Instituted of	Disposed of
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
SUB-JUDGE, ATHAGARH										
Title Suit	70	55	43	24	51	74	71	45	46	49
Money Suit	27	51	13	8	36	12	16	32	24	15
Title Appeal	9	11	6	1	4	11	11	5	13	12
Money Appeal	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Misc. Appeal	5	6	8	4	7	11	5	4	9	2
Misc. Case	59	48	51	34	83	72	53	84	64	60
Execution	7	37	10	5	1	2	14	4	25	18
FIRST MUNSIF, CUTTACK										
Title Suit	535	268	408	376	419	249	365	343	255	431
Money Suit	281	155	426	265	483	117	168	305	68	336
Small Cause Case	14	208	7	179	466	343	311	289	314	480
Misc. Case	286	234	400	335	377	317	457	417	344	480

APPENDIX-IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases (1)	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Instituted (2)	Disposed of (3)	Instituted (4)	Disposed of (5)	Instituted (6)	Disposed of (7)	Instituted (8)	Disposed of (9)	Instituted (10)	Disposed of (11)
MUNSIF, ATHAGARH										
Title Suit	13	7	43	14	29	36	15	25	20	29
Money Suit	133	58	101	89	110	96	3	77	12	32
Misc. Case	9	6	13	22	16	13	10	20	10	7
Execution	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, NARASINGHAPUR										
Title Suit	7	7	32	9	27	22	19	32	27	26
Money Suit	39	21	22	42	22	31	..	24	4	4
Misc. Case	17	12	46	23	57	72	36	35	37	23
Execution	6	5	2	2	7	1	3	5	2	1
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, BADAMBA										
Title Suit	19	20	10	19	12	18	22	9	25	21
Money Suit	33	22	..	2	4	4	26	10	1	15
Misc. Case	24	20	9	17	15	5	11	13	15	20
Execution	4	9	3	4	2	1	1	2	6	4

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases (1)	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Instituted (2)	Disposed of (3)	Instituted (4)	Disposed of (5)	Instituted (6)	Disposed of (7)	Instituted (8)	Disposed of (9)	Instituted (10)	Disposed of (11)
	MUNSIF, BANKI									
Title Suit	52	73	91	50	45	57	50	78	42	80
Money Suit	97	66	201	98	159	158	1	152	2	87
Misc. Case	39	34	33	29	38	34	42	49	50	44
Execution	4	4	2	8	4	6	4	6	2	1
	ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, JAJPUR ROAD									
Title Suit	66	26	58	39	68	71	21	59	25	60
Money Suit	389	141	381	151	181	287	28	179	119	148
Small Cause Case	25	14	27	11	128	36	19	..	27	205
Misc. Case	40	15	46	41	127	99	92	53	53	88
Execution	2	1	7	21	69	20	4	12	2	61
	ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, JAGATSINGHAPUR									
Title Suit	..	183	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money Suit	..	330	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misc. Case	35	10	14	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Execution	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Nature of Cases	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, KENDRAPARHA										
Title Suit	..	109	..	64	..	48	..	62	..	133
Money Suit	..	39	..	36	..	13	..	60	..	47
Misc. Case	..	23	26	16	16	16	21	49	50	38
Execution	..	16	10	1	2	2	3	4	..	11
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, JAJPUR										
Title Suit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	172
Money Suit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	81
Misc. Case	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	68	34
CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, CUTTACK										
H.R.C.A.	..	24	44	24	48	41	20	39	40	35

(Concl'd.)