

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The crime statistics of the district reveals that burglary and theft account for the larger part of offences against property. Major offences like murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder are not negligible in number. Dacoity, kidnapping, abduction, robbery and criminal breach of trust are infrequent. Some cases of rioting have been reported. Murders are committed for the usual reasons of personal vendetta, enmity, domestic quarrels, sudden and grave provocation, party factions, land disputes, love intrigues and personal gains, etc.

The reasons of rioting may be ascribed to sudden quarrel, party faction, previous grudge, land dispute, political rivalry, etc. Rioting, at times, takes place on religious ground.

Robberies and dacoities are usually confined to houses, highways and roads. Their number is not negligible.

There have been fewer cases of trafficking in women.

The statement given below shows different types of crime committed in the district from 1983 to 1986.

Nature of crime	Year			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total No. of cognizable cases reported to the police	3,980	4,272	3,868	3,820
Murder	59	56	57	61
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	6	8	2
Dacoity	6	18	14	10
Robbery	73	79	61	48
Kidnapping and abduction	14	23	10	17
Rioting	197	271	178	151
Theft	693	673	617	560
Burglary	307	392	325	220
Rape	5	8	8	8
Criminal breach of trust	33	17	20	17

POLICE**The Organization of the Police Force**

The zamindars and the Taliyaris who were entrusted with revenue collection were also in-charge of police functions during pre-British days. With the establishment of British administration, the police functions were taken out from the zamindars and vested with newly appointed Darogas. The zamindars, however, were allowed to keep a small force of constabulary to help them in revenue collection. So far as the police administration was concerned, the district was divided into several Thanas, each in charge of a Daroga. A number of armed men were placed under him to assist in police functions. But due to inefficiency and corruption of Darogas, the system could not prove successful and in 1816 A. D., the village revenue officials were again vested with police functions. Within a short time the reversion to old system also proved a failure because these officials acting as police officers especially in the process of revenue collection brought a bad name to both the branches. A Torture Commission was set up in 1855 A. D. to go through the allegations of torture committed by these revenue-cum-police officials. The Commission recommended separation of revenue and police functions and to organize an effective police force in the then Madras Presidency. Accordingly police became a separate Department in 1857 A. D.

The new Department was placed under the Chief Commissioner and he was assisted by 20 Superintendents of Police and an equal number of Assistant Superintendents. In 1859 A. D., the Madras Police Act was passed which heralded the beginning of Madras Police. The Act came into force in Ganjam district from 1861 A. D. The force attached to zamindars were amalgamated with the police.

With the passing of the Indian Police Act of 1861 based on the report of the Central Police Commission of 1860, the police force was reorganized on the model of the British constabulary with a European Superintendent for each district and also a European Assistant in the case of large districts. The post of Inspector General of Police was created under whom a provincial force was constituted. This force was made subordinate to magistracy. The district of Ganjam was divided into a number of divisions, each in-charge of an Inspector.

In 1902, a High-power Police Commission was set up which recommended the formation of a non-European service, a provincial service, an upper subordinate service and a lower

subordinate service, apart from constitution of ranges, under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police. The Commission also further recommended creation of post of Superintendents and the conversion of the police division into circles, each under the charge of an Inspector. This system continued till the district was transferred to Orissa in 1936. In order to tide over the administrative inconvenience, Bihar and Orissa Police Manual with some modifications was introduced immediately in the district and officers of the Presidency and subordinate services were given the option of either to revert to their parent province or to continue in the newly formed Orissa Province.

The organisation of police in the district of Ganjam at present comes under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range with headquarters at Brahmapur. The district was under the control of the Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Chhatrapur. But in 1983 the old police district was bifurcated and a new police district for the urban areas of Brahmapur was formed with headquarters at Brahmapur. The jurisdiction of the old police district extends to the remaining portion of Ganjam district. At present the sanctioned strength of police staff in both the police districts of Ganjam includes two Superintendents of Police, two Additional Superintendents of Police, seven Deputy Superintendents of Police, one Commandant, one Assistant Commandant (Home Guard), two Reserve Inspectors, eighteen Inspectors of Police, one hundred and twenty-three Sub-Inspectors of Police, five Sergeants, one hundred and twenty-one Assistant Sub-Inspectors, three Havildar Majors, seven Driver Havildars, one hundred and twenty-two Havildars, fifteen Naiks, fourteen Lance Naiks, two literate Constables and one thousand three hundred and fifty-three Constables.

The Ganjam district as mentioned earlier is divided into two police districts, six police circles, thirty police stations and thirty-one out-posts. Each circle has a number of police-stations. Under the police-stations function the out-posts. Normally an Inspector of Police remains in charge of a circle and a senior Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of a police-station. The out-posts remain in charge of a Sub-Inspector or an Assistant Sub-Inspector and the temporary out-posts are usually headed by Havildars.

A detailed list of the police circles, police stations, out-posts and temporary out-posts is given in Appendix I of this Chapter.

Ordinary Reserve

The total strength (including temporary) of the ordinary reserve and the civil police in the district consists of two

Superintendents of Police, two Additional Superintendents of Police, seven Deputy Superintendents of Police, eighteen Inspectors of Police, one Assistant Public Prosecutor, one hundred and twenty-three Sub-Inspectors of Police, one hundred and twenty-one Assistant Sub-Inspectors, sixty-one Havildars and eight hundred and forty-nine Constables.

Armed Reserve

The Armed Reserve, usually stationed at the State and District Headquarters, is a body of well trained personnel kept on alert to meet the exigencies of law and order. The force is also meant for arresting internal disturbances and maintaining peace in the region. The staffs also render services for escorting prisoners, and police arms and ammunitions and safeguarding banks, treasuries and other vital institutions. The force also comes to the immediate rescue of the people at the time of the occurrence of natural calamities. The total staff of the armed reserve comprises two Reserve Inspectors, five Sergeants, five Drill Sub-Inspectors/MSI, three Havildar Majors, seventy-seven Havildars, fifteen Naiks, fourteen Lance Naiks and five hundred and six Constables.

Court Staff

For prosecuting police cases, court staffs have been functioning in the eight court offices in the district located at Brahmapur, Chhatrapur, Kodala, Asika, Soroda, Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi and R.Udayagiri. The staff engaged in each of the court offices in the district is given below:

Name of the Court	Inspector	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Havildars	Constables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Brahmapur Sadar ..	1	5	4	1	11
2. Chhatrapur Court ..	1 (temporary)	2	1	—	7
3. Kodala Court ..	..	1	1	—	2
4. Asika Court ..	..	1	..	..	4
5. Soroda Court ..	..	1	1	—	2
6. Bhanjanagar Court ..	..	2	1	1	6
7. Paralakhemundi Court ..	..	2	2	—	8
8. R.Udayagiri Court ..	..	1	1	..	2

Home Guards

Home guard is a voluntary organisation and it started in the year 1962 in the district. The chief object of the organisation is to have trained personnel besides military and police, for utilisation during emergency. The establishment is managed by one Commandant, one Assistant Commandant, one Reserve Inspector, one Sergeant, one Drill Sub-Inspector, six Havildars, four Naiks two Cooks, two Vistis and two peons, etc. The Home Guards are bifurcated into Rural Home Guards and Urban Home Guards. Both male and female including the Government servants entitled to be enrolled in the organisation are being imparted training in three types i.e., basic training, advanced course and refreshers course. During the training period the Rural Home Guards get Rs. 6'00 per day towards fooding and Rs. 1'50 per day as pocket allowance. Besides, they are paid at the rate of Rs. 2'00 per month as washing allowance. On the other hand the Urban Home Guards are given at the rate of Rs. 7'00 per day as training and parade allowance in case they undergo training beyond six hours a day during training period. This apart, when engaged in public duty they are paid Rs. 8'00 per day for performing duties over eight hours and Rs. 5.00 for duties less than eight hours. The sanctioned strength of the organisation is 1,562 comprising 615 (545 male and 70 female) Urban Home Guards and 947 (935 male and 12 female) Rural Home Guards.

Intelligence Staff

In order to collect information confidentially concerning law and order, political organisations, labour unrest and trade union movements and coming in and going out of strangers in the district there functions the District Intelligence Bureau with its headquarters at Chhatrapur and Brahmapur for the Ganjam police district and Brahmapur police district respectively. Its branches are located at Paralakhemundi, Bhanjanagar and Chandragiri. The District Intelligence Bureau at Chhatrapur comprises one Inspector of Police, three Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors and four Constables. The staff in the intelligence branch at Brahmapur includes one Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors and five Constables. One Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and two Constables have been posted to the Intelligence branch at Paralakhemundi. In the offices at Bhanjanagar and Chandragiri, the intelligence staffs constitute one Sub-Inspector and two Constables; and one Sub-Inspector and one constable respectively.

Wireless

Presently there are fifty-one Wireless Stations operating in the district of which seven stations have HF facility and the rest have VHF. The Brahmapur district Signal Centre and the Chhatrapur District Signal Centre are equipped with HF/TP/VHF communication facility. The latter has been functioning since 1948 while the former since 1969. The HF stations have been started in 1969 and the VHF stations during 1975 and onwards. The Wireless Stations with HF facility are located at Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi, R. Udayagiri, Mohana and Labanyagarh. There are two Sub-Inspectors and twelve Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the Brahmapur District Signal Centre and the staff of the Chhatrapur District Signal Centre comprise two Sub-Inspectors and six Assistant Sub-Inspectors. The HF station at Bhanjanagar is managed by one Sub-Inspector and three Assistant Sub-Inspectors whereas there are one Sub-Inspector, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors and one constable in the HF station at Paralakhemundi. Two Assistant Sub-Inspectors have been posted in each of the remaining three HF Stations. The VHF Stations are being managed by one or two Constables. This apart, nine VHF mobile stations are functioning in the district to maintain law and order. The main function of these stations is to receive and transmit messages pertaining to law and order for immediate attention and action.

Pigeon Service

There are six pigeon lofts in the district. The lofts are located at Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi, R. Udayagiri, Asika, Chhatrapur and Reserve Office. Two Constables have been engaged in each of the lofts of Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi and R. Udayagiri and the number of pigeons in these lofts are 28, 31 and 6 respectively.

Vigilance

There are seven vigilance squads for the district. Four squads are functioning in Brahmapur alone and one squad each at Paralakhemundi, Bhanjanagar and Chhatrapur. Except the Brahmapur Reserve squad, which is staffed by one Inspector and one Constable, all the vigilance squads have their usual strength of one Inspector and three Constables. The squads are under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Southern Division with headquarters at Brahmapur.

The Inspector of the squad collects intelligence and takes up enquiries and investigation entrusted to the squad against Government servants and other public servants inclusive of those working under local bodies and corporations under the State Government. Cognizable cases coming under the purview of the Prevention

of Corruption Act, and Indian Penal Code like bribery, defalcation of public funds, cheating, etc. are brought under investigation under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He also collects intelligence and assists in investigations to prevent or detect leakage of public revenue and evasion of commercial taxes like sales tax, agricultural income tax, entertainment taxes and motor vehicles taxes, offences under the Forest Act, Food Adulteration Act, false weights and measures, etc. The function of the Inspectors is also extended to the enforcement of various control orders dealing with cases of hoarding, profiteering, and black-marketing of essential and controlled commodities.

The number of vigilance cases handled by all the squads in the district from 1982 to 1986 are shown in the following table :

Year	Criminal cases				Enquiries		
	Trap cases taken	Other P.C. Act	Under E. C. Act	Under I. P. C.	File	IR	PR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1982	5	2	8	3	56	32	130
1983	3	8	2	1	66	73	129
1984	9	7	1	..	103	51	193
1985	6	5	6	..	115	62	175
1986	12	8	3	..	94	42	223

Year	Raids						
	Forest	Sales Tax	Entertainment Tax	Motor vehicle	Weights and Measures	Food Adulteration	Miscellaneous
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1982	50	187	6	87	13	4	44
1983	48	223	4	241	33	8	64
1984	76	227	10	293	73	8	128
1985	89	306	5	219	40	1	156
1986	132	260	..	108	47	12	104

Railway Police

During the nineties of the 19th century the district had the first railwayline. A minor scheme for a separate railway police force was introduced in Madras Presidency in 1895 A. D. and a number

of Inspectors were posted under the control of the Superintendent of the various districts through which the railway line passed to look into railway crimes. With the formation of the Province of Orissa in 1936 the portion of the line passing through the district of Ganjam and looked after by the Madras Railway Police were made over to the Orissa Railway Police. In 1941 A.D. an agreement was completed for redistribution of railway jurisdiction among Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and all the three Governments accepted responsibility for policing the portions of the then Bengal Nagpur Railway (Present South-Eastern Railway) in their respective provinces. From 1st April, 1942 the agreement was effected. The Government Railway Police in Orissa and Criminal Investigation Department were amalgamated under one Superintendent. On 15th November, 1943 Railway Security Force was created to guard mainly the Orissa portion of the main East Coast line. After closure of the Second World War the Railway Security Force was gradually disbanded. From 1st March, 1947 a new Railway Protection Police was created to provide security and protection to railway passengers. The Railway Protection Police was disbanded for a short period from 1st March, 1948 to 30th April, 1948. Its absence was keenly felt and on 1st May, 1948 the reorganised Railway Protection Police came into operation. The police is utilized not only for guarding and patrolling railway lines and installations but also in making surprise raids to check ticketless travellers. It is also rendering valuable service by helping the railway police in prevention and detection of crimes.

At present in the district of Ganjam there are one Government Railway Police Station at Brahmapur and a Government Railway out-post at Paralakhemundi. The jurisdiction of the former extends from Chilika Railway Station to Surla Road over an area of 87 km. while the latter covers the railway line of 51 km. from the Paralakhemundi Railway Station to Gunupur Railway Station. The staff of the Government Railway Police Station at Brahmapur consists of two Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Havildars and seventeen constables whereas one Assistant Sub-Inspector and four constables comprise the police staff of the Paralakhemundi Government Railway Out-post. The Railway Police Station, Brahmapur handles more number of cases than the railway police out-post at Paralakhemundi.

The following table gives an account of different cases handled by the Government Railway Police personnel of Brahmapur and Government Railway Police out-post of Paralakhemundi from 1983 to 1986.

Type of cases handled by the Railway Police (1)	Year			
	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	1985 (4)	1986 (5)
1. Murder ..	1	..	..	..
2. Robbery ..	..	..	..	1
3. Burglary ..	..	1	..	1
4. Swindling ..	1	1	..	1
5. Rioting ..	1	1	..	1
6. Gambling ..	3	3	2	1
7. Theft ..	72	6	30	51
8. Railway Act ..	10	3	8	5
9. Miscellaneous ..	3	11	18	17

No cases of dacoity, extortion, kidnapping, note forgery and coining were reported during this period.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicles offences

Traffic posts are functioning at Brahmapur town to clear traffic congestion and orderly movement of traffic. The staff posted for the purpose in the Brahmapur Police district constitute one Sub-Inspector, four Havildars and 48 Constables. There is no separate staff for this purpose in the Chhatrapur Police district. With the expansion of vehicular traffic, incidence of traffic offences has been on the increase in recent years. The number of traffic offences occurred in both the police districts are given below :—

Year	No. of traffic offences committed
1982	788
1983	695
1984	592
1985	1,443
1986	1,826

Fire Service

The six Fire Stations in the district are located at Brahmapur, Chhatrapur, Asika, Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi and Polasara. The Fire Station at Brahmapur is a 'B' class station and the rest are of 'C' class. Opening on the 12th April, 1944, the Brahmapur Fire Station is the oldest of its kind in the district and the strength of its staff includes one Assistant Fire Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, three Driver Havildars and sixteen Firemen. On the 11th October, 1955, the second fire station was established at Asika. The third station was started on the 5th April, 1957, at Paralakhemundi followed by Polasara (27th May, 1972), Bhanjanagar (7th January, 1974) and Chhatrapur (21st January, 1975). The sanctioned strength of each of these fire stations comprises one Station Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, three Driver Havildars and sixteen Firemen.

The statement given below indicates the number of fire calls attended by the fire stations in the district and the losses and recoveries therefrom during the years 1982-86.

Name of the Fire Station (1)	Year (2)	No. of fire calls attended (3)	Value of property (4)		No. of human life (6)		No. of cattle live (8)		Houses destroyed (10)
			Saved (in Rs.)	Lost (in Rs.)	Saved	Lost	Saved	Lost	
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Brahmapur Fire Station									
	1982	179	2,34,95,000	1,46,40,703	Nil	5	Nil	1	NA
	1983	166	1,01,34,000	26,47,970	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	NA
	1984	217	1,11,02,200	32,92,360	Nil	4	Nil	25	NA
	1985	186	1,41,67,500	30,22,730	2	3	1	1,002 (including poultry)	2,489 (rooms)
	1986	158	1,25,68,350	45,85,780	1	..	Nil	Nil	NA
2. Asika Fire Station									
	1982	151	14,55,500	10,48,260	17	7	..	..	NA
	1983	138	23,05,300	13,27,170	..	..	..	..	NA
	1984	125	40,56,000	23,46,750	..	2	..	..	NA
	1985	192	41,40,700	28,63,020	..	6	..	..	NA
	1986	132	19,08,000	20,22,500	..	..	..	..	NA
3. Parakhemundi Fire Station									
	1982	65	22,63,500	7,95,100	10	6	..	1	402
	1983	71	24,85,000	6,38,620	6	..	3	2	1,638 (rooms)
	1984	75	31,10,000	5,98,890	2	..	5	1	239
	1985	100	26,04,000	7,92,678	..	1	1	..	217
	1986	83	2,33,560	16,78,000	..	..	2	..	207

Name of the Fire-station (1)	Year (2)	No. of fire calls attended (3)	Value of property (in Rs.)		No. of human life		No. of cattle live		Houses destroyed (10)
			Saved (4)	Lost (in Rs.) (5)	Saved (6)	Lost (7)	Saved (8)	Lost (9)	
4. Polasara Fire Station	1982	23	6,60,000	2,01,260	..	..	..	..	137
	1983	28	10,15,000	2,30,340	..	..	..	..	140
	1984	84	44,50,000	24,99,100	..	3	..	..	1,714(room)
	1985	54	18,23,000	9,41,250	..	..	..	..	1,111 (room)
	1986	35	5,97,000	2,79,750	..	..	..	..	330(room)
5. Bhanjanagar Fire Station	1982	89	416,000	8,50,390	..	2	..	..	
	1983	78	5,50,400	2,63,040	..	..	..	..	NA]
	1984	110	45,61,500	23,87,500	..	3	..	2	NA
	1985	113	29,93,600	18,40,510	..	11	..	1	NA
	1986	75	14,01,000	6,93,230	..	..	..	..	NA
6 Chhatrapur Fire Station	1982	55	83,84,800	45,02,692	..	..	..	2	139
	1983	44	5,18,43,000	7,97,845	..	..	..	..	535
	1984	76	26,82,000	15,01,270	..	..	..	..	279
	1985	42	2,31,32,000	1,06,70,470	..	..	..	..	422
	1986	29	3,85,800	1,50,600	..	..	..	..	183

Village Police

The village administration in the plains of the district was different from other parts of Orissa. In every village there functioned three village officers viz., the Karzi or the headman, the Karan or the Accountant and the Talyari or the watchman. In the beginning the British Government did not interfere with the village administration, but they gradually passed laws and regulations to recognize and regularise the service of the village officers. The Talyari or the watchman was first recognized by law in 1816. The Madras Act, IV of 1864 empowered the Government to impose a small tax on the villagers to remunerate the Talyaris. As the collection was regarded as inconvenient and objectionable, Government resumed their Inam lands and they were paid a fixed salary from the provincial revenue. The Talyari, a hereditary village officer, was attached more to the Revenue Department than to police. He was practically a peon to the village headman and as a watchman he was not very useful. He was not required to attend any parade before the Police. His duties were described in the village Officers Manual then in force in the district. In the Agency tracts, the Mutha heads with the assistance of their servants helped in running the village administration. They looked after the maintenance of peace and recording of vital statistics and also were reporting offences to Police. The Talyari and Mutha head systems were abolished in 1962 and 1971 respectively. Beat constables were appointed in place of Talyaris which system did not work satisfactorily. Beat Constables were replaced by the Grama Rakhis who were appointed under the Orissa Grama Rakhi Act, 1967 on a uniform pattern throughout Orissa. At present 1182 Grama Rakhis are working in the district.

Probation

The District Probation Office was established at Brahmapur on the 10th August 1963. The Bhanjanagar Subdivisional Probation Office, opened initially at Brahmapur on 15th June, 1979, was shifted to Bhanjanagar on the 1st April, 1981. The aim of the organisation is to conduct an inquiry about an offender released on probation from the court and to supervise their probations. It is a way of dealing with the specially selected offenders where the guilt has been established but on conditional suspension of punishment the offender is placed under personal supervision of the probation officer and given individual treatment. Probation, while involving the conditional suspension of punishment, is directed at the social rehabilitation of the offenders as self-supporting and law abiding

members of the society. Through supervision and counselling the Probation Officer tries to modify and change the attitude and behaviour of the members of the society towards the offender on the one hand and the attitude and behaviours of the offender towards the society on the other. During supervision vocational training is also arranged and job placements are also tried. The Probation Officer submits monthly progress report of the probationers to the court concerned.

The following table gives the number of probationers placed under supervision and rehabilitated socially and vocationally in the district during the years 1982 to 1986.

Year	Report Submitted	No. of probationers placed under supervision	Number of probationers rehabilitated		Number of probationers	
			Socially	Vocationally	Transferred to Probation Hospital, Angul	Remained at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1982	74	157	38	16	10	103
1983	179	151	50	22	10	78
1984	165	117	25	23	10	77
1985	202	134	32	29	10	97
1986	203	152	68	20	10	98

After-Care Shelter

The After-Care Shelter at Brahmapur started functioning from the 14th November, 1957. The chief objective of the shelter is to admit ex-convicts and rehabilitate them socially and /or vocationally. During the period of institutionalisation, the personality traits are studied by the After-Care Officer. The inmates are screened thoroughly and are allowed to work according to their choice. During their stay in the shelter they are assisted in getting employment in the public and private sector. The interested inmates are also transferred to the Central Home at Baripada in order to get vocational guidance. They are also given financial assistance for the purpose. Besides regular follow-up contacts are made by the After-Care Officer with the ex-inmates of the shelter by going to their homes and meeting the members of their family and the villagers for their social readjustment.

This is being done to prevent them from reverting to crime again. The following table shows the number of inmates admitted, inmates rehabilitated socially and vocationally, number discharged and remaining at the end of the year from 1982 to 1986.

Year	No. of inmates admitted	Inmates rehabilitated socially/ (vocationally)	No. of inmates shifted to Central Home, Baripada	No. of inmates discharged	No. of inmates remained at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1982	21	17	..	..	4
1983	2	3	..	3	..
1984	1	..	..	1	..
1985	2	2	..	..	..
1986	3	3	..	..	..

Observation Home and Special School (Combined), Brahmapur

The Observation Home and Special School (combined) was established at Brahmapur in Home Department Notification No. 50150, dated the 28th August, 1986. Subsequently it was transferred to the administrative control of the Community Development and Rural Reconstruction Department from 2nd October, 1987. The jurisdiction of the Observation Home and Special School extends over seven districts, namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Cuttack, Baleswar and Phulabani. The Special School, later renamed as Special Home has been established for the reception of delinquent juveniles. It provides the juveniles with accommodation and maintenance. This apart, they are given educational and vocational training for their rehabilitation. It also provides them with facilities for development of their character and abilities and gives them necessary training for their reformation with a view to ensuring all round growth and development of their personality. At present the organisation is managed by one Superintendent who is assisted by one Caretaker, one Headguard, one teacher and some other members of the staff.

The statement given below indicates the number of delinquent juveniles admitted, number released from this Home, number sent to other homes and number sent back to jails from where admitted since its inception in 1986.

Year	Delinquent juveniles			
	Admitted	Released	sent to other Homes	Sent back to jails where admitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1986 .. (1-9-1986 to 31-12-1986)	26	17	..	9
1987 ..	62	60	1	1
1988 .. (till October 1988).	17	10	..	1

Circle Jail, Brahmapur

The Circle Jail at Brahmapur was set up in the year 1860. It was then given the status of a third Class jail for confining prisoners sentenced for short terms. Its accommodation capacity was only 176 at that time. Now it has been upgraded to that of a Circle Jail having jurisdiction over the warder staff in the districts of Ganjam, Puri, Koraput and Phulabani. The staff strength of the Circle Jail consists of one Superintendent, one Jailor, four Assistant Jailors, four Sub-Assistant Jailors, one Chief Head Warder, four Head Warders, one Reserve Head Warder and seventy five Warders, five extra temporary Warders. This apart, there are Ministerial staff and some instructors for imparting vocational training to the inmates.

In the Circle Jail there is provision of ten male wards, three Hospital wards and twenty four cells. The under trial prisoners are kept separate from the convicted prisoners. Among the convicted prisoners, the habituals are confined separately from the casual offenders. The juveniles are strictly kept aloof from the adult prisoners. There is no female ward in the jail.

The accommodation capacity in the prison is for 416 males, however, most of the time the jail remains over populated. The average daily population of the jail is given in the following table from 1982 to 1986.

Year		Average daily population (male)
1982	--	419
1983	--	484
1984	--	439
1985	--	393
1986	--	434

The prisoners in the jail are imparted vocational training in the crafts like Durry making, spinning and weaving of cloth, tailoring, smithy and book-binding. For imparting these vocational training there are one Weaving Instructor, one Tailor Master, one Smithy Instructor, one Binding Teacher and three Assistant Binding Jamadars in the Circle jail. The average number of prisoners employed in the manufacturing section for vocational training is 45.39.

Inside the jail there is a Jail Hospital for the benefit of the ailing prisoners. The hospital staff is constituted of an Assistant Surgeon, one Pharmacist, one Male Nursing Orderly and a Ward Attendant. Medicines and diets are provided to the sick prisoners from the jail funds.

There runs a full fledged Primary School in the jail for the education of the inmates. A trained teacher is appointed in the school for the purpose. There is also a library attached to the school which provides recreational as well as the educational facility to the interested prisoners. In 1986 a total of 119 prisoners were admitted to this school of which 54 were made literate.

Various recreational facilities are made available to the inmates. The prisoners are allowed to observe their own religious festivals on different occasions. At regular intervals films are exhibited inside the jail. There is also provision for playing volley-ball, carom etc.. The prisoners are also allowed to play with different musical instruments. Television sets and radio sets are being kept in the recreation room for the entertainment of the inmates.

There is a Board of visitors for the Jail in which there are six non-official members and other official members. The members of the Board visit the jail and look to the smooth functioning of the prison. They also hear complaints of the inmates and suggest remedial measures to Government.

One Welfare Officer is posted at the Circle Jail, Brahmapur to look to the welfare of the prisoners. He also visits other jails in the district for the purpose. The Welfare Officer plays the role of a liaison officer between the inmates and their relatives. With the help of the Welfare Officer the prisoners consult their legal advisors. Release on furlough and parole is arranged through him.

The following table shows the number of various types of convicts released from the Circle Jail on various grounds such as on appeal, bail, expiry of sentence, remission and by order of Government etc., from 1982 to 1986.

Year	On appeal	On expiry of sentences	On remission
1982	52	78	45
1983	60	75	72
1984	73	76	44
1985	34	87	38
1986	17	114	99

Special Sub-Jail, Bhanjanagar

The Special Sub-Jail at Bhanjanagar has been functioning since the time when the district of Ganjam was an administrative unit under Madras Presidency. It was a Sub-Jail then and subsequently received the status of a Special Sub-Jail. Though it provides accommodation to the political and civils under trial and convicted prisoners, the Special Sub-Jail is mainly for prisoners suffering from leprosy. Leper prisoners from all over the State are transferred to this prison for their medical treatment. There are separate wards in the jail for such prisoners. The jail staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant Jailor, two Sub-Assistant Jailors, three Head Warders, twenty-one Warders, two Female Warders, one Sweeper, one Sweepress, one Weaving-Dying Mistry and one teacher for the jail school.

There are eight wards and two cells for male prisoners and two wards and one cell for the female prisoners in the jail. The accommodation capacity of the prison is for 116 males and 6 females.

The average daily population in the Special Sub-jail during the last five years, i.e., from 1982 to 1986 is given in the following table.

Year (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)
1982	116.10	1.00
1983	1.21	8.3
1984	189.15	9.15
1985	156.57	4.97
1986	158.93	2.89

There is no provision for imparting any vocational training to the prisoners in this jail. The prisoners work in the firms and garden inside the jail. A trained teacher is posted in the jail school for the education of the inmates. There is a hospital attached to the jail. One Assistant Surgeon and one Pharmacist constitute the medical staff of the hospital in which ailing prisoners are examined medically for treatment. A Board of Visitors comprising both official and non-official members look to the interest of the prisoners.

The statement given below indicates the number of convicts released from the special sub-jail on different grounds like appeal, expiry of terms, remission of sentences and other Government orders etc., during the last five years from 1982 to 1986.

Year (1)	Released on							
	Appeal		Expiry of terms		Remission of sentences		Other grounds	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1982	1	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
1983	..	..	27	3	10	..	3	..
1984	2	..	33	3	8	..	5	..
1985	5	..	21	2	12	..	6	..
1986	2	..	10	..	16	..	2	..

Sub-jail, Paralakhemundi:

The Sub-jail, Paralakhemundi started in the year 1940. There are four wards for the male prisoners and one for the females. Among the four wards for the males two are for the confinement of the under trial prisoners and the other two for the convicted prisoners. The undertrials are kept in complete segregation from the convicts. The accomodation capacity of the jail is for 57 men and 4 women. However, the sub-jail is generally over-populated.

The table given below indicates the average daily population of the sub-jail from 1982 to 1986.

Year	Average daily population	
	Male	Female
1982	78.75	2.26
1983	54.25	2.05
1984	49.38	1.06
1985	68.64	0.04
1986	74.28	0.80

The members of the staff of the Sub-jail consists of one Assistant Jailer, two Sub-Assistant Jailors, two Head Warders, ten Warders, two Sweepers and one Pharmacist. In this Sub-jail no vocational training is imparted to the inmates. No educational or recreational facility is made available to them. Only a Pharmacist is appointed to take medical care of the prisoners. The Board of visitors of the Jail consists of 5 official members and 3 non-official members.

The total number of prisoners released from the Sub-jail on different grounds like appeal, expiry of terms, remission etc. during the last five years from 1982 to 1986 is given below.

Year	Total number of prisoners released on expiry of sentences		Transferred to other jail	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1982	115	...	13	...
1983	128	...	18	...
1984	46	...	11	...
1985	33	..	19	...
1986	37	..	7	..

Taluk Sub-jail, Chhatrapur

The sub-jail at Chhatrapur has been functioning since the period when Ganjam was an administrative unit of Madras Presidency. One part-time Superintendent, two Sub-Assistant Jailors, one Jail clerk, one Head Warder, eleven Warders, one Pharmacist and one Sweeper constitute the regular staff of this establishment. The sub-jail consists of four wards (three for men and one for women) and two cells (one each for male and female prisoners). The accommodation capacity of the prison is 49 (42 male and 7 females).

The average daily population of the sub-jail from 1982 to 1986 is given below.

Year	Daily average population
1982	0.09
1983	1.43
1984	1
1985	1
1986	1

No vocational training, educational or other recreational facility is provided to the prisoners in this prison. As there is no hospital attached to the jail the ailing prisoners are sent to the general hospital as outdoor patients.

The number of convicts released from this sub-jail from 1982 to 1986 is furnished below.

Year	No. of convicts released
1982	12
1983	19
1984	10
1985	8
1986	14

There is a Board of visitors consisting of both official and non-official members.

JUSTICE

Ganjam, originally, formed a part of the Southern kingdom of the ancient Kalinga which extended from the rivers Subarnarekha to Godavari. The wild nature and the inaccessible tracts prevented

the Gajapati Kings of Orissa from direct supervision over this land and they left the administration of justice in the hands of the local Rajas. The Rajas who derived their powers mostly from the great Gajapati, were supposed to manage the day-to-day administration of these tracts and looked after the civil administration and controlled the military affairs of the kingdom. The principal judicial officer was the Dewan or 'Dandasena'. It was for all practical purposes he who decided disputes, collected revenue and enforced law and order with Raja as the highest court of appeal.

Some years after the British occupation, the office of the Collector in the district of Ganjam was established in 1794. The Collector enforced law and order in his area. He was placed as Master of Judicial Administration but he had to render account of his actions to the Government. Mr. Peter Cherry assumed office of Collector of Ganjam in 1803. He introduced the courts of Judicature. The courts of circuit were abolished in 1804 and stationary courts introduced in their stead. In 1816, the Collector was invested with Magisterial powers. For administrative purposes and to assist the Collector, Deputy Collectors were appointed.

Another important feature in the judicial field was the making of separate laws to deal with the Maliah tracts which were in a very disturbed state. After the Ghumusar war in 1836 it was deemed necessary for prevention of further disturbances for which administration of criminal and civil justice in the Hill zamindaris were removed from the ordinary courts and placed under the Collector, Ganjam, as Agent to the Governor of the Madras Presidency under Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act XXIV of 1839. He was assisted by a number of Assistant Agents and lesser officials to check the tribal uprising in these hilly tracts. As per the provision of Section 3 of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, the administration of civil and criminal justice including the superintendence of police, and collection and superintendence of revenue of every description in the Agency vested in the Collector as Agent to the Governor. He acted as the fountain head of justice both in civil as well as criminal matters.

The Collector's court was located at Ganjam till 1815 when it shifted to Brahmapur and then to Chhatrapur, now the headquarters of the district.

Till first half of the sixties of the 19th century, the Zilla and Sessions Court was functioning from Chicacole, then in Ganjam district and the Judge was called as Civil and Session Judge. A permanent building at Brahmapur for the District Judge's Court was constructed by the Government in 1863 and from 1865 a

permanent Zilla Court started functioning there headed by a Civil and Sessions Judge. After the enactment of Act III of 1873 (Madras Civil Court Act, 1873) the designation of the Zilla Court was changed to the District and Sessions Court and also the Judges were redesignated as the District and Sessions Judge with extra powers.

Under the notification No. 552-Judicial, dated the 11th December, 1885 (in the Local Rules and Orders of Madras Presidency, 1923-Education) it was mentioned that the Subordinate Judge, Ganjam was invested with small cause powers under section 28 of Act III, 1873. Thus, it could be taken that the Subordinate Judge's Court was functioning on or before 1885. The old records show the existence of an Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Brahmapur in 1922. The Courts of the District Munsif, Brahmapur and Additional Munsif, Brahmapur were reported to have been functioning in 1844 and 1911 respectively. There functioned the District Munsif Court at Asika in 1863. Oriya was declared the sole court language of Asika from 1913. Until the establishment of the Subordinate Judge's Court, original suits within a specified limit of pecuniary value were being instituted in the courts of the Munsif of the area whereas suits exceeding such limits were instituted in the District Judge's Court. After establishment of the Subordinate Judge's Court which was invested with unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, suits which were beyond the pecuniary jurisdiction of Brahmapur and Asika Munsif's Courts came to be instituted in the Subordinate Judge's Court. The District Judge's Court became mainly the court of appeal. Original jurisdiction in matters relating to succession, matrimony, guardianship and insolvency continued to remain within the exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court.

The Agency areas, as stated earlier, were outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Court. These areas had their own civil laws prescribed in the Special Agency Regulations administered by District Magistrate and Collector in his capacity as special Agent to the Governor through local Revenue Officers such as the Subdivisional Officer and the Tahasildar who were designated as Special Assistant Agents for their respective areas. Cases of civil nature were decided by these Special Assistant Agents and appeals against their decision lay before the Special Agent.

In 1953, however, the system of administering civil law under various agency regulations was abolished and the entire body of civil law in force in other parts of the State was made applicable to the agency tracts also. Consequently these tracts also came within the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

The district of Ganjam formed a part of Orissa when the province was created in 1936. The Khondmals subdivision was separated from Anugul and tagged to the district of Ganjam. However, the subdivision was constituted into a separate district for the purpose of the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936 with the Collector, Ganjam as the ex-officio Deputy Commissioner. The district of Ganjam was reconstituted comprising whole of Ghumusar, Chhatrapur and Baligurha divisions, parts of Brahmapur and Ichhapur Taluks in Brahmapur division, part of Paralakhemundi plains and whole of Paralakhemundi Agency in Chicacole division. Ganjam and Puri districts were formed into a District Judgeship and Sessions Division, styled as 'Ganjam-Puri Judgeship' with its headquarters at Brahmapur. Consequent upon the merger of the feudatory States of Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 Khondmals was taken away from the district of Ganjam and added to the district styled 'Boudh-Khondmals' (present Phulabani). On the 1st January, 1949 Baligurha was detached from Ganjam and tagged to Boudh-Khondmals. 'Ganjam-Puri' Judgeship was re-organised and constituted into a new District Judgeship and Sessions Division with the style "Ganjam-Nayagarh". The area of this new Judgeship also covered the newly formed Boudh-Khondmals district and Boudh was declared a circuit division of this Judgeship. In the year 1957, Puri was taken out from this Judgeship and constituted its own Judgeship. On the 10th June, 1957 the 'Ganjam-Nayagarh' Judgeship was again styled as 'Ganjam-Boudh Judgeship' and G. Udayagiri was declared the sitting circuit division of Sessions Judge. During this period, on the 19th February, 1957 a permanent Munsif was posted at Paralakhemundi who continued to hold his circuit court at R. Udayagiri. The composite Judgeship of Ganjam-Boudh was bifurcated and a separate Judgeship for the district of Ganjam was re-constituted with effect from the 11th April, 1957. This Judgeship is styled as the 'Ganjam Judgeship and Sessions Division' with headquarters at Brahmapur.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

The Criminal and Civil justice were being looked after by the Revenue Officers with magisterial powers and District Judge respectively till 1961 when Government decided to enforce the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive. Consequently on the 10th October, 1961 the separation of judiciary from the executive was introduced in the district of Ganjam and a post of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) was created with headquarters at Brahmapur. The judiciary was separated from the executive in the district of Boudh-Khondmals (presently Phulabani) in 1967 and the

Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Ganjam was also looking into the criminal administration of that district till 1974 when a new post was created for Boudh-Khondmals district. The Criminal Procedure Code was amended in the year 1973 and the designation of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) was changed to Chief Judicial Magistrate. Prior to the separation of judiciary from executive the Magisterial courts were in existence under the control of the Revenue authority. After the separation, a new set of officers styled as Judicial Magistrates were posted for the trial of criminal cases. The Presiding Officers of the criminal courts which were functioning in different subdivisions and Taluks, in due course of time, were invested with civil powers and they now try and dispose of civil suits as well as criminal cases.

Criminal

The District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam Judgeship is the head of both civil and criminal administration of the district of Ganjam with headquarters at Brahmapur. He has been vested with the powers to try sessions cases which are committed by the subordinate judicial magistrates including the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the district. He has also been empowered to hear criminal appeals and revisions arising out of the decisions of the Subordinate Judicial Magistrates including the Chief Judicial Magistrate. He has got the powers to hear criminal appeals arising out of the decisions passed by the Assistant Sessions Judges where the conviction and sentence is less than seven years.

The District and Sessions Judge holds circuit courts at Paralakhemundi, Asika and Bhanjanagar in the district of Ganjam. He supervises the work of the Chief Judicial Magistrate and other Judicial Magistrates including the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates on criminal side and controls the work of the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs on the civil side of the district.

A statement showing the number of Sessions cases, criminal appeals and criminal revisions instituted, disposed of and remained pending in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Brahmapur during the years 1982—86 is given in Appendix II of this chapter.

There are two Additional District and Sessions Judges posted at Brahmapur to assist the District and Sessions Judge in the hearing of civil and criminal cases. One Additional District and Sessions Judge has been posted at Paralakhemundi with effect from the 2nd March, 1987.

A Chief Judicial Magistrate with headquarters at Brahmapur controls and supervises the work of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates and other Judicial Magistrates in the district. He has been invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge to try sessions cases which are entrusted to him by the Sessions Judge. He has got the power to hear appeals arising out of decisions of second class Magistrates. He is the appellate authority under the House Rent Control Act. As a Magistrate, First Class, he exercises powers to receive, try and dispose of criminal cases. To assist the Chief Judicial Magistrate, a post of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate has been created at Brahmapur on the 9th September, 1980. As per the provisions of the Orissa Children Act, 1982, the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Brahmapur had been conferred with the powers for trial of offences relating to delinquent children arising within the districts of Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Cuttack, Baleshwar and Phulabani vide notification No. 50656 / H.C., dated the 30th August, 1986 of the Government of Orissa in Home Department.

To look after the criminal administration of justice in the Subdivisions, a Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate has been posted in each of the Subdivisional headquarters of Brahmapur, Chhatrapur, Paralakhemundi and Bhanjanagar.

Besides, some Judicial Magistrates of First Class and Second Class have been posted at the Tahasil headquarters of Asika, Sorada, Kodala, Digapahandi and R. Udayagiri. They are empowered to take cognizance of offences and try and dispose of criminal offences. This apart, four courts of Judicial Magistrates, one each at Brahmapur, Chhatrapur, Bhanjanagar and Paralakhemundi have been created since the 25th October, 1961 for the administration of criminal justice. Another such court was created at Brahmapur on the 1st May, 1976.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried, criminal appeals heard, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by different criminal courts in the district during the years 1982-86 is furnished in the Appendix III of this chapter.

Civil

Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge, Ganjam Judgeship has administrative control over all the civil courts under the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (Since repealed under the Orissa Civil Courts Acts, 1984) within local limits of his jurisdiction in the district of Ganjam. He is vested with powers to try civil cases under Special Acts.

and to hear civil appeals from the decree or order of the subordinate and Additional Judges up to the pecuniary value of Rs. 20,000. He is empowered to hear appeals from the decision of the Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs of this Judgeship.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate has been vested with the powers to try civil suits and cases as an Additional Subordinate Judge. He hears appeals arising out of the decisions of the Munsifs and Additional Munsifs in the district.

The Subordinate Judges of the district have been empowered to try civil suits and cases of unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction. They have also the powers to hear civil appeals arising out of the decisions of Munsifs and Additional Munsifs of the district as may be transferred to them by the District Judge under his administrative control. They have got the powers to try small cause cases up to the value of Rs. 2,500/-. The courts of the Subordinate Judge and Additional Subordinate Judge have been established at Brahmapur.

The Munsifs' courts are located at Brahmapur, Kodala, Asika, Bhanjanagar, Sorada, Paralakhemundi, Chhatrapur and a court of Additional Munsif is situated at R. Udayagiri. The Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs have the powers to try civil suits and cases up to a limited value of Rs. 4,000/-. They are also invested with the power to try small cause cases suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000/- within the local limits of their jurisdiction.

Statement showing the number of different types of civil cases/ appeals instituted and disposed of in different civil courts in the district during the years 1982-86 (year-wise) is given in Appendix IV.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Ganjam Bar Association, Brahmapur

The Ganjam Bar Association, Brahmapur, is the largest and one of the earliest of its kind in the district. It is believed to have been set up some time in later half of the 19th century. The total membership of the Bar was 226 in 1987. The Bar Association has its own building and maintains a good library for reference.

Bar Association, Asika

The Bar Association at Asika was started in the second half of the 19th century. The Bar has been housed in a building of the Public Works Department. In 1987, it had as many as 51 members.

Bar Association, Chhatrapur

In the year 1954, the Chhatrapur Bar Association was formed at Chhatrapur with five members only. Now its strength has gone up to 47 (1987). The Bar has a library and a separate building.

Bar Association, Bhanjanagar

The Bar Association at Bhanjanagar was set up in the year 1959. At the beginning it had only four members. The Bar does not have its own building. It has a library and the strength of the Bar in 1987 was 60.

Bar Association, Sorada

A Bar Association at Sorada was formed in 1962 and it started functioning properly from 1964. The Bar does not have its own building or a library. In 1987 it had 10 members on its roll.

Bar Association, Kodala

The Bar Association, Kodala was opened on the 1st May, 1968 with only five members on the roll. Now (1987) its strength has been increased to 22. It has no building of its own.

Bar Association, Digapahandi

In the later half of the 1970s the Bar Association of Digapahandi was constituted. It is a small Bar having only 8 members at present (1987). It has no building or any library facility.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the name of police districts, police circles, police stations and out-posts in the district of Ganjam

Police district (1)	Circle (2)	Police Station (3)	Out-Post (4)
A. Chhatrapur	1. Chhatrapur	1. Chhatrapur	Ganjam
			Arjipalli
			Chhatrapur T. OP
		2. Rambha	Humma
		3. Purusottampur	Balichai
		4. Kabisuryanagar	..
	2. Asika	5. Kodala	Polasara
		6. Khallikot	Bhejput
		1. Asika	Asika Town
		2. Patapur	Kitinda (R)
		3. Hinjili	Adapada
		4. Sorada	..
		5. Badagada	..

Police District (1)	Circle (2)	Police Station (3)	Out-Post (4)
B. Brahmapur	3. Bhanjanagar	1. Bhanjanagar	Belguntha
		..	Bhanjanagar-I
		..	Bhanjanagar-II
		2. Gangapur	Balipadar
	4. Paralekhemundi	3. Buguda	Jagannathprasad
		4. Tarasingi	Gallary
		1. Paralekhemundi	Gurandi
			Paralekhemundi-I
			Paralekhemundi-II
		2. Garabandha	..
		3. Kashinagar	..
		4. Seranga	..
			Khajuripada
	5. Rayagada		Gumma
			Gaiba
			..
			..
	6. R. Udayagiri	1. R. Udayagiri	Chhelligada BH
		2. Ramagiri	..
		3. Mohana	..
		4. Nalaghat	Chandragiri
	6. Brahmapur	1. Brahmapur Town (Inspector in-charge)	Bijipur
			Bhapur
		2. Baldyanathpur (Inspector in-charge)	Komapali
			Lanjipail
			G. Nuagan
		3. Badabaza (Inspector in-charge)	Brahmapur Town out-post
		4. Brahmapur Sadar	
		5. Gopalpur	Bhanjavihar
		6. Nuagaon	..
			Nuapoda
			Chikiti
		7. Jorada	Tumba
			Khasiaguda
		8. Golanthera	..
		9. Digapahandi	

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of Sessions Cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted, disposed of, remained pending in the Sessions Division of Ganjam for the district during the years 1982 to 1986..

Year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SESSIONS CASES			
1982 ..	140	121	99
1983 ..	241	111	171
1984 ..	222	194	207
1985 ..	220	208	207
1986 ..	199	223	162
CRIMINAL APPEALS			
1982 ..	237	252	318
1983 ..	329	333	310
1984 ..	353	286	379
1985 ..	285	307	316
1986 ..	255	336	234
CRIMINAL REVISIONS			
1982 ..	294	130	218
1983 ..	251	220	200
1984 ..	208	178	232
1985 ..	247	297	197
1986 ..	223	238	179

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried, criminal appeals heard, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by each criminal court of the district during the last five years i.e., 1982 to 1986.

Name of the Court	Year	Criminal cases tried	Criminal appeals heard	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ganjam, Brahmapur	1982	2,081	..	997	1,194	
	1983	2,916	..	558	2,794	
	1984	1,344	..	197	1,288	
	1985	465	..	56	552	
	1986	66	..	89	6	
2. Additional C. J. M., Brahmapur	1982	221	..	533	139	
	1983	256	..	385	35	
	1984	172	..	152	17	
	1985	150	..	184	52	
	1986	102	..	115	70	
3. S. D. J. M., Brahmapur	1982	1,556	..	1,243	826	
	1983	811	..	677	149	
	1984	1,963	..	488	1,805	
	1985	1,963	..	419	1,809	
	1986	2,243	..	254	958	
4. J. M. F. C., (Transport), Brahmapur	1982	782	..	400	587	
	1983	1,118	..	336	1,368	
	1984	788	..	695	675	
	1985	749	..	651	739	
	1986	918	..	421	611	
5. Courts of four J. M. F. C., Brahmapur	1985	144	..	25	11	
	1986	734	..	886	215	
6. J. M. F. C., Digapahandi	1982	101	..	194	43	
	1983	73	..	128	14	
	1984	214	..	363	100	
	1985	403	..	616	232	
	1986	403	..	564	232	

Name of the Court	Year	Criminal cases tried	Criminal appeals heard	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Sub-Judge-Cum-J.M.F.C., Chhatrapur	1982	..	..	..	..	
	1983	18	..	52	..	
	1984	91	..	344	..	
	1985	87	..	377	..	
	1986	99	..	274	3	
8. Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Chhatrapur	1982	1,114	..	785	1,196	
	1983	1,300	..	875	1,054	
	1984	1,282	..	866	860	
	1985	1,533	..	2,049	1,010	
	1986	1,521	..	917	1,050	
J. M. S. C., Chhatrapur	1986	1,549	..	1,705	392	
J. M. F. C., Kodala	1982	780	..	759	231	
	1983	495	..	871	115	
	1984	454	..	1,033	80	
	1985	456	..	1,133	107	
	1986	522	..	1,340	173	
11. Sub-Judge-Cum-J.M.F.C., Bhanjanagar	1982	136	..	296	11	
	1983	133	..	284	15	
	1984	130	..	419	18	
	1985	84	..	249	52	
	1986	131	..	305	7	
12. Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Bhanjanagar	1982	4,342	..	1,665	787	
	1983	4,223	..	1,715	458	
	1984	4,881	..	919	721	
	1985	5,921	..	860	228	
	1986	6,874	..	1,261	330	
13. J.M.F.C., Asika	1982	542	..	400	452	
	1983	650	..	668	371	
	1984	393	..	379	342	
	1985	586	..	768	418	
	1986	483	..	400	377	

Name of the Court	Year	Criminal cases tried	Criminal appeals heard	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14. Munsif-Magistrate, Asika	1982	242	..	353	91	
	1983	171	..	304	36	
	1984	197	..	378	66	
	1985	287	..	442	136	
	1986	164	..	272	58	
15. Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Sorada	1982	374	..	638	81	
	1983	404	..	829	58	
	1984	399	..	844	120	
	1985	342	..	628	110	
	1986	618	..	1,023	289	
16. Sub-Judge-cum-J.M.F.C. Paralekhemundi	1982	152	..	264	74	
	1983	333	..	594	87	
	1984	169	..	385	19	
	1985	118	..	236	41	
	1986	60	..	195	50	
17. Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Paralekhemundi	1982	1,139	..	817	578	
	1983	942	..	499	492	
	1984	2,408	..	532	373	
	1985	1,188	..	585	353	
	1986	1,325	..	660	304	
18. J.M.F.C, Paralekhemundi	1982	268	..	364	80	
	1983	805	..	364	180	
	1984	349	..	279	225	
	1985	267	..	1,020	89	
19. J.M.S.C, Paralekhemundi	1986	636	..	554	64	
20. J.M.F.C., R.Udayagiri	1982	578	..	397	277	
	1983	590	..	245	331	
	1984	395	..	402	84	
	1985	413	..	339	98	
	1986	551	..	565	148	

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the number of different types of civil suits instituted and disposed of, appeals heard by each court of the Ganjam district during last five years i.e, 1982-1986 (Year-wise).

Name of the Courts (1)	Institution		Disposal		Institution		Disposal		Remarks	
	T.S. (2)	M.S. (3)	S.C.C. (4)	T.S. (5)	M.S. (6)	S.C.C. (7)	T.A. (8)	M.A. (9)	T.A. (10)	M.A. (11)
				1982						
1. District Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	68	13	40	10
2. First Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
3. Second Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Subordinate Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	167	66	9	159	76	18	..	..	5	..
5. Subordinate Judge Court, Asika ..	99	33	..	85	21	1	22	2	32	5
6. Subordinate Judge Court, Bhanjanagar ..	27	5	..	33	4	..	11	3	14	1
7. Subordinate Judge Court, Paralakhemundi ..	49	31	2	42	19	23	13	..	16	..
8. Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	5	..
9. Additional C.J.M. Court, Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	44	16	..	..	..	2	1
10. Munsif Court, Brahmapur ..	134	87	..	188	96	..	..	..	..	..
11. Munsif Court, Asika ..	115	65	..	81	29	..	..	..	..	..
12. Munsif Court, Bhanjanagar ..	30	10	..	46	25	..	..	..	..	..
13. Munsif Court, Kodala ..	52	48	..	45	25	..	..	..	..	..
14. Munsif Court, Paralakhemundi ..	71	5	..	95	11	..	..	..	..	..
15. Additional Munsif Court, Sorada ..	5	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
16. Additional Munsif Court, R. Udayagiri ..	10	3	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
17. Additional Munsif Court, Chatrapur ..	96	49	..	37	27	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the Courts (1)	Institution			Disposal			Institution			Disposal			Remarks
	T.S. (2)	M.S. (3)	S.C.C. (4)	T.S. (5)	M.S. (6)	S.C.C. (7)	T.A. (8)	M.A. (9)	T.A. (10)	M.A. (11)			
				1983									
1. District Judge Court, Brahmapur	1	..	..	2	..	..	66	14	29	9	..	..	
2. First Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	..	..	
3. Second Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	
4. Subordinate Judge Court, Brahmapur	124	104	5	107	53	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Subordinate Judge Court, Asika	100	95	..	90	35	1	22	2	35	6	..	..	
6. Subordinate Judge Court, Bhanjanagar	21	2	..	41	7	..	6	..	8	3	..	..	
7. Subordinate Judge Court, Paralakhemundi	48	48	16	44	30	6	7	..	18	..	..	..	
8. Subordinate Judge Court, Chhatrapur	14	4	..	13	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
9. Chief Judicial Magistrate -cum- Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	4	..	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Munsif Court, Brahmapur	201	97	..	165	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Munsif Court, Asika	129	164	..	131	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Munsif Court, Bhanjanagar	28	21	..	27	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Munsif Court, Paralakhemundi	39	12	..	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Munsif Court, Kodala	60	116	..	37	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Munsif Court, Chhatrapur	67	87	..	57	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Additional Munsif Court Chhatrapur..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Name of the Court	Institution			Disposal			Institution		Disposal		Remarks
	T.S.			M.S.			T.A.		T.A.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)											(12)
18. Additional Munsif Court, R. Udayagiri	8	9	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Additional Munsif Court, Sorada	4	15	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Courts of two Additional Munsifs, Brahmapur	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1 9 8 4							
1. District Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	6	..	..	2	..	..	69	13	27	5	..
2. 1st Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	6	..
3 2nd Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..
4. Subordinate Judge Court, Brahmapur	112	71	5	122	61	6	..	..	..	..	..
5. Subordinate Judge Court, Asika	141	39	2	98	45	..	34	..	22	4	..
6. Subordinate Judge Court, Bhanjanagar	26	9	..	24	2	..	3	..	16	3	..
7 Subordinate Judge Court, Paralakhemundi	66	42	5	42	41	..	7	..	12	..	..
8. Subordinate Judge Court, Chhatrapur	42	8	..	56	19	1	10	1	9	1	..
9. Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Munsif Court, Brahmapur	256	146	..	181	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Munsif Court, Asika	132	57	..	109	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Munsif Court, Bhanjanagar	26	33	..	32	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the Courts	Institution			Disposal			Institution		Disposal		Remarks
	T. S.	M. S.	S.C. C.	M. S.	T. S.	S. C. C.	T. A.	M. A.	T. A.	M. A.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)										(12)	
14. Munsif Court, Paralakhemundi ..	140	6	..	103	11	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Munsif Court, Chhatrapur ..	80	29	..	52	57	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Additional Munsif Court, Chhatrapur ..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Munsif Court, Kodala ..	78	50	..	81	50	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Munsif Court, Sorada ..	4	15	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Additional Munsif Court, R. Udayagiri ..	7	1	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Court of J.M. F. C., Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Additional Munsif S. D. J. M., Court Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Court of Three Additional Munsif J. M F. C., Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	
				1985							
1. District Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	81	24	13	2	
2. 1st Additional District Judge Court Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	7	
3. 2nd Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4	
4. Subordinate Judge Court, Brahmapur ..	111	102	14	85	62	4	..	..	..	..	
5. Subordinate Judge Court, Asika ..	137	46	..	174	67	..	25	3	20	..	
6. Subordinate Judge Court, Bhanjanagar ..	46	13	..	42	13	..	5	1	9	1	
7. Sub-Judge Court, Paralakhemundi ..	27	17	7	33	30	6	8	1	3	1	
8. Subordinate Judge Court, Chhatrapur ..	58	11	..	48	12	..	19	1	8	2	

Name of the Courts	Institution			Disposal			Institution			Disposal			Remarks
	T. S.	M. S.	S. C. C.	T. S.	M. S.	S. C. C.	T. A.	M. A.	S. C. C.	T. A.	M. A.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
9. C.J. M-cum-Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Additional C.J. M-cum-Additional Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Munsif Court, Brahmapur	135	140	..	179	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Munsif Court, Asika	124	200	..	130	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Munsif Court, Bhanjanagar	43	26	..	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Munsif Court, Paralakhemundi	107	28	..	98	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Munsif Court, Chhatrapur	18	12	..	60	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Additional Munsif Court, Chhatrapur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Munsif Court, Kodala	47	40	..	86	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Munsif Court, Sorada	19	17	..	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Additional Munsif Court, R. Udaya-giri	5	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Court of J.M.F.C., Brahmapur	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Additional Munsif-S. D. J. M., Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Courts of three Additional Munsifs-J.M.F.C., Brahmapur	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				1986									
1. District Judge Court, Brahmapur	2	..	..	1	..	..	99	21	14	3	..	..	
2. 1st Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	42	9	..	..	
3. 2nd Additional District Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	10	..	..	

Name of the Courts	Institution			Disposal			Institution			Disposal			Remarks
	T. S.			T. S.			T. A.			T. A.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
(1)													
4. Subordinate Judge Court, Brahmapur	102	138	5	124	125	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Subordinate Judge Court, Asika	152	102	..	101	31	1	13	3	38	1	..	..	
6. Subordinate Judge Court, Paralakhemundi	49	25	14	48	30	8	4	..	5	..	..	..	
7. Subordinate Judge Court, Bhanjanagar	25	16	..	28	8	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	
8. Subordinate Judge Court, Chhatrapur	62	22	..	55	13	..	7	..	11	1	..	..	
9. C. J. M. -cum-Addl. Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Addl. C J. M.-cum-Addl. Sub-Judge Court, Brahmapur	..	..	..	..	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Munsif Court, Brahmapur	140	144	..	257	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Munsif Court, Asika	127	209	..	122	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Munsif Court, Paralakhemundi	142	28	..	161	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Munsif Court, Bhanjanagar	42	15	..	32	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Munsif Court, Chhatrapur	46	6	..	25	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Addl. Munsif Court, Chhatrapur	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Munsif Court, Kodala	68	75	..	50	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Munsif Court, Sorada	12	49	..	12	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Addl. Munsif Court, R. Udayagiri	1	17	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Courts of four Addl. Munsif, Brahmapur	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	