

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE
OF CRIME

The ex-State of Kendujhar was one of the premier states of the Eastern States Agency and formed a separate district after its integration with the Province of Orissa in 1948. In the past it was covered with insurmountable hills and dense forests which made many parts of the land quite inaccessible. A large section of the population in the district consisted of Adivasis belonging to the Kol, Juang and Bhuyan tribes who had strong natural affinities, both political and social, with the co-classmen in the neighbouring areas of Singhbhum, Pal-Lahara, Bonai and Mayurbhanj.

During the *darbar* administration, the Bhuyans were considered to be most influential among the tribes inhabiting the ex-State and before the turn of this century wielded enormous power and were capable of getting the country in a blaze of revolt at any moment. Such outbreaks paralysing the law and order system of the soil were not uncommon. The most serious revolts by the Bhuyans occurred twice during the latter part of the last century, one in the year 1868 and the other in 1891. During these insurrections the law and order situation of the ex-State was at stake and the rebellions could be suppressed only with the help of the British troops and the support and co-operation of the rulers of the neighbouring ex-States like Bonai, Pal-Lahara, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj. The first rebellion had been ruthlessly suppressed and the rebels were severely punished. But in spite of these deterrent measures the Bhuyans revolted again with greater frenzy in 1891. The lawlessness caused by the Bhuyans was a matter of great concern to the British authorities and after the suppression of this revolt steps were taken to inquire into the grievances of the Bhuyans and one British Agent was appointed to assist and advise the ruler for sometime. A regular police force was instituted in the ex-State to maintain law and order and to meet any such emergencies in future.

It is evident from Cobden-Ramsay's 'Gazetteer of the Orissa Feudatory States' that crime was not heavy in 1907-08 in the ex-State of Kendujhar and the number of cases reported to the police was 521. After seven years, in 1914-15, the number of cognisable offences rose to 780 and the rise was mainly due to the general shortage of crops during that year. The figure included 8 cases of dacoity, 4 cases of robbery, 246 cases of burglary, 441 cases of theft, and 40 cases of cattle theft, etc.. In the year 1937-38, 405 cognisable offences were reported. There was no occurrence of any

case of major offences during the year, such as, dacoity or robbery; only three cases of murder and three cases of rioting were reported. Most of the cases related to theft and burglary. This decrease in the number of crimes might be attributed partly to the good harvest and partly to efficient patrol and strict vigilance over the active criminals. An increased number of cognisable offences were noticeable during the year 1943-44 as it stood at 720 and the reason might be ascribed to high prices and scarcity of essential commodities caused by the Second World War. Burglary and theft were the chief forms of crime. One case of dacoity, two cases of robbery and 9 cases of rioting were reported during the year.

Gang dacoity was not a problem in the ex-State. In 1934-35, 12 Jodhpur Marhatta gangs entered Champua from the Singhbhum district of Bihar and passed through the ex-State towards Cuttack on their way to Madras. No offence was reported to have been committed by them in the ex-State.

Since the formation of the district of Kendujhar in 1948 till now, most of the offences committed in the district are either burglary or theft of ordinary nature involving petty amounts.

Murder is a major form of crime mostly concentrated in areas predominantly inhabited by the Adivasis. Most of the Adivasis are illiterate and addicted to liquor. They commit murders with little provocation. Some murders on flimsy grounds are also reported.

Gang dacoity and sex-crime are not a problem in the district. Dacoity and robbery are rarely committed.

Scarcity of foodgrains and rise in prices lead to large scale smuggling from this district to Singhbhum in Bihar. The border between Bihar and Orissa extends over 48 km. in the district and it is difficult on the part of the police to concentrate attention on any particular area. The smugglers find it advantageous to cross the river Baitarani which forms the border between the two States for a considerable distance. At the time of scarcity of foodgrains beyond the border, the smugglers find it highly profitable to smuggle foodgrains to Bihar. Strong steps are being taken to stop this practice.

The mining areas of Barbil and Joda police-stations present manifold problems of labour riotings and concomitant unrest. The leaders of the labour unions in Barbil and Joda mines are mostly outsiders. They organise the labourers and usually at their instigation labour unrest takes place.

The statement given below indicates the total number of cognisable cases reported to the police and the number of different types of crimes, such as, murder, dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft committed in the district during last five years ending 1977.

Year	Total cogni- sable cases reported	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973 ..	1,434	27	5	6	368	392
1974 ..	1,674	36	6	5	360	482
1975 ..	1,703	27	5	15	371	461
1976 ..	1,598	33	6	17	266	457
1977 ..	1,587	26	1	13	299	451

Due to repeated risings by the Adivasis, a regular police force was instituted in the ex-State of Kendujhar during the reign of Dhanurjay Bhanja. In 1907-08 the police force of the ex-State consisted of one Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, one Assistant Inspector, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Head Constables, one Jamadar and 153 Constables. In latter years the strength of the police organisation improved. In 1934-35 there were 14 police-stations in the ex-State and the sanctioned strength of the police force comprised one Superintendent of Police, two Circle Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, one Drill Instructor, 27 Head Constables, 159 Constables, one Risaldar and two Sawars. Besides, there were 895 Chowkidars who constituted the village police. The proportion of police force to the area and population of the ex-State was 1 to 15.9 square miles (41 sq. km.) and 2,280.4 persons respectively.

POLICE
History of
Police Orga-
nisation

When the State merged with the province of Orissa in 1948 and formed a separate district, two Inspectors, fourteen Sub-Inspectors, one Deputy Sub-Inspector, one cadet Sub-Inspector, seventeen Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four Havildars and 185 Constables of the ex-State service were absorbed in the provincial cadre. In the same year the sanctioned strength of the police force in this district was one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector Major, three Inspectors, 27 Sub-Inspectors, one Sergeant, 21 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 12 Havildars and 248 Constables.

Organisation
of Police
Force after
Merger

Till 1964 the Police District of Kendujhar was under the Northern Range with headquarters at Sambalpur. After the formation of the Western Range in 1965 this district was placed under the Western Range with headquarters at Rourkela.

The Director General and Inspector General of Police, Orissa, Cuttack is the head of the Police Department at the State level and the district of Kendujhar comes under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Rourkela. The entire police administration of the district is under the control of a Superintendent of Police posted at Kendujhar, the headquarters of the district. He is assisted by three Deputy Superintendents of Police and a number of subordinates.

The present sanctioned strength of the police force in the district comprises one Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors, 47 Sub-Inspectors, 49 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 48 Havildars, 12 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 600 Constables.

The district is divided into three police circles and has 18 police-stations and eleven out-posts. Each circle is in charge of a Circle Inspector who supervises the work of the police-stations. Each police-station is in charge of a senior Sub-Inspector and each out-post is under the charge of one Head Constable. A list of the police circles, police-stations and police out-posts in the district is given in Appendix I.

Ordinary ReServe

The Ordinary Reserve Police mainly provides staff to the Civil Police. The police personnel are posted at different police posts in the district to maintain law and order situation and to control crime and criminals in the district. At present the strength of the Ordinary Reserve in the district is 6 Inspectors, 47 Sub-Inspectors, 49 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Havildars and 350 Constables.

Armed Police Reserve

The Armed Police Reserve Force consists of guards and escorts and striking force. Guards and Escorts are utilised for escorting prisoners, police arms and ammunition and for guarding treasury and banks and other vital institutions like the railways, telegraph, etc. The strength of the Armed Police Reserve in the district consists of 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 4 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 41 Havildars, 12 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 250 Constables.

Court Office

There are three court offices in the district attached to the Subdivisional courts situated at Kendujhar Sadar, Champua and Anandapur. Previously officers attached to the courts were prosecuting cases before the Magistrates and maintaining Malkhana. But

after the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code in 1973 they ceased to perform the above duties and at present are only maintaining the records of the court offices. The sanctioned posts at Kendujhar Sadar court include 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and ten Constables. The Anandapur court staff comprises 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables, whereas the court staff of Champua consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables.

The Home-Guard organisation was formed in the district in 1962 to work as auxiliary to the Police in maintaining internal security and to help the people at the time of emergency, fire, flood, epidemic, air raids, etc. The organisation works both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Initially a staff consisting of three officers were engaged on the basis of monthly honorarium. Now 3 executives, 3 ministerials and 3 followers have been appointed in the district on permanent basis for the organisation. Both men and women Home-Guards work in the organisation and get Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per day as duty call up allowance when engaged on duty. The Urban Home-Guards are paid Rs. 2 daily when they attend parade. During training period the Rural Home-Guards get Rs. 100 per month towards messing allowance and Re. 1 as pocket allowance.

Home Guard

There are 4 wireless stations in the district located at Kendujhar, Barbil, Anandapur and Daitari. These wireless stations transmit and receive messages pertaining to law and order, crimes and criminals. The staff of Kendujhar station consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors whereas Barbil and Anandapur staff include 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors each. Only 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors constitute the staff at Daitari wireless station.

Wireless

There are 6 pigeon service establishments functioning in the district. The pigeon lofts are located at Kendujhar, Barbil, Champua, Anandapur, Harichandanpur and Kanjipani. Each pigeon loft, excepting that of Champua, is in charge of 2 Constables. At Champua there is only one Constable in charge of the loft. Boomerang Pigeon Service is also available at 9 places, namely, Pandapada, Patana, Hadagarha, Daitari, Suakati, Telkoi, Kaliahata, Bameibari and Kiriburu.

Pigeon
Service

The Kendujhar District Intelligence staff comprises 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables. The staff collect information relating to law and order situation, political organisations and their activities, activities of Labour and Trade Unions, etc. They also keep watch on the foreigners and other anti-social elements.

Intelligence
Staff

Fire Services

There are two 'C' class fire stations in the district located at Kendujhar and Anandapur. The fire station at Kendujhar was established on the 6th June, 1972, whereas the Anandapur Fire Station was established on the 25th November, 1964. Besides, there is a Sub-Fire Station at Ghasipura which was set up in June 1966. The staff of each of the Fire Stations at Kendujhar and Anandapur consists of 1 Station Officer, 1 Assistant Station Officer (newly created), 2 Leading Firemen, 3 Driver Havildars and 16 Firemen. The staff of the Sub-Fire Station, Ghasipura, constitutes 1 Leading Fireman, 1 Driver Havildar and 8 Firemen. The staff and equipments of this sub-station have been withdrawn and sent to G. Udayagiri Fire Station in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

The statement given below shows the number of fire calls attended by the fire stations and the losses and recoveries therefrom during the last three years ending 1977.

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of Fire calls	Property lost (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kendujhar ..	1975	21	6,54,136·00
	1976	19	55,500·00
	1977	25	38,670·00
Anandapur and Ghasipura	1975	28	4,43,650·00
	1976	50	8,20,730·00
	1977	59	11,14,365·00

Property saved (in rupees)	Human life lost	Human life saved	Cattle life lost	Cattle life saved
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4,24,200·00	..	..	..	..
2,25,000·00	..	..	..	..
5,26,950·00	..	..	..	..
9,87,100·00	..	..	..	..
73,32,300·00	1	1	..	23
36,92,400·00	..	..	..	..

Two Vigilance Squads for the district of Kendujhar were originally established in the year 1961, one at Kendujhar and the other at Barbil. In the year 1969 the Barbil Squad was abolished. At present only the Kendujhar Squad consisting of one Inspector and four Constables continues to function. The vigilance squad is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Northern Division, Sambalpur. The Inspector collects intelligence and conducts enquiries and investigations entrusted to the squad against Government or other public servants including those working under the local bodies and corporations under the Government of Orissa. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, cognisable cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act and under the Indian Penal Code, such as, bribery, defalcation of public funds, cheating etc., are investigated by the squad. The squad also collects intelligence and assists in investigations with a view to prevent or detect any leakage of public revenue and different tax evasions. It enforces various control orders from time to time so as to discourage hoarding, black marketing and profiteering of essential and controlled commodities.

Vigilance

The following table indicates the number of vigilance cases handled by the Kendujhar Vigilance Squad from 1974 to 1978.

Year	Criminal cases investigated	Enquiries conducted	Preliminary enquiries made
1974		7	13
1975	.. 3	6	24
1976		12	24
1977	.. 4	4	16
1978	.. 1	13	26

Chowkidars constituted the village police in the ex-State of Kendujhar. They were also collecting vital statistics of births and deaths. There was also a Dafadar under each police-station. No remuneration was paid to them but they were enjoying Jagir lands under the Durbar administration. Prior to the abolition of the Chowkidari system in 1965, there were 911 Chowkidars in the district. In place of Chowkidars, 66 Beat Constables were appointed. As this system did not work satisfactorily, it was abolished in 1967 and Grama Rakhis were appointed in their place.

Village Police

At present 426 Grama Rakhis are working in the district. Since the introduction of the system in 1967, the Grama Rakhis had been under the administrative control of the police department till 1969 when they were transferred to the control of the District Magistrate. The Grama Rakhis are now paid a consolidated monthly remuneration of Rs. 50 by the concerned Subdivisional Officers.

JAILS

There are three jails in the district. The District Jail is situated in the headquarters town of Kendujhar and the two Sub-jails are located at the subdivisional headquarters of Anandapur and Champua. All the three jails were established during the Durbar administration.

In the year 1907-08 the central jail at Kendujhargarh, the headquarters of the ex-State, had accommodation for 50 prisoners; and the other two sub-jails had accommodation for 25 prisoners each. The daily average jail population then was 58·97. In 1934-35 the number of admission of prisoners in all the three jails of the ex-State was 374 and the number of female prisoners was 27. A number of 351 convicts were released during the same year. The average daily population of the Sadar jail was 141; and that of Anandapur Sub-jail and Champua Sub-jail were 10·8 and 17·44 respectively.

Accommodation available for the prisoners in 1943-44 in the central jail at Kendujhargarh was for 192 male and 8 female, in the Anandapur sub-jail for 16 male and 3 female and in the Champua Sub-jail for 18 male and 5 female. The number of admission was 254 in all the three jails and the number of convicts released during the year was 229. The average daily population was 111·8 for the Sadar jail, 24·7 for the Anandapur Sub-jail and 18·08 for the Champua Sub-jail.

The following table shows the particulars of the strength of staff in the three jails of the ex-State of Kendujhar in the year 1943-44.

		Central Jail, Kendujhar	Anandapur Sub-jail	Champua Sub-jail	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Superintendent ..		1	1	1	3
2. Deputy Superintendents		..	1	1	2
3. Jailor ..		1	..	..	1
4. Assistant Jailors ..		2	..	..	2
5. Head Warders ..		2	1	1	4
6. Warders (Male) ..		19	6	5	30
7. Warders (Female)		1	..	..	1
8. Religious Instructor (Part-time)		1	..	..	1
9. Medical Subordinate (Part-time)		1	..	..	1
10. Blacksmiths ..		..	1	1	2
11. Sweeper ..		1	..	..	1

During Durbar administration the Chief Medical Officer of the ex-State held the post of Superintendent of the jail at Kendujhargarh and the Subdivisional Officers of Anandapur and Champua acted as *ex-Officio* Superintendents of the sub-jails at their respective headquarters and the Sub-assistant Surgeons in-charge of the subdivisional hospitals worked as Deputy Superintendents of the sub-jails located there.

After the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa the Sadar jail was declared the district jail. In 1984-85 the District Jail at Kendujhar had accommodation for 218 male and 9 female prisoners, Champua Sub-Jail for 37 male and 5 female prisoners and Anandapur Sub-jail for 20 male and 3 female prisoners. There are altogether 12 wards in the district jail and 5 wards in each of the sub-jails at Anandapur and Champua. Each prison provides separate ward for the female prisoners. It is noticed from the statistics of the average daily population in the jails that most of the time the jails remain overpopulated. A whole time Superintendent is there at the District Jail, Kendujhar, and he is assisted by one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, two Sub-Assistant Jailors and the warders. There is no whole time Superintendent for the sub-jails at Champua and Anandapur. The Subdivisional Medical Officers of the respective subdivisions act as part-time Superintendents of the sub-jails. They are assisted by Sub-Assistant Jailors and some warders. At present there are two Sub-Assistant Jailors in Champua Sub-Jail and one Sub-Assistant Jailor at Anandapur Sub-jail.

The average daily population of the three jails from 1974 to 1978* is given in the following table.

Name of the Jail (1)	Year									
	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	Male (8)	Female (9)	Male (10)	Female (11)
District Jail Kendujhar	281	15	309	12	355	11	312	15	278	11
Sub-Jail, Champua	138	2	138	3	87	3	68	2	58	2
Sub-Jail, Anandapur	48	1	72	..	60	1	52	..	41	..

*In 1984 the average daily population of the District Jail, Kendujhar was 286.8 male and 9.5 female, the Sub-jail, Champua 81.5 male and 0.45 female, and the Sub-jail, Anandapur 89 male and 1.26 female.

Medical,
Educational
and Recrea-
tional facili-
ties

There is a hospital attached to the District Jail, Kendujhar, for the treatment of the ailing prisoners. The hospital has one medical officer and one pharmacist. The Chief District Medical Officer also visits the jail whenever necessary. Necessary medicines and special diet are provided to the patient-prisoners from the jail budget. There is no separate hospital attached to the sub-jails at Anandapur and Champua, but there is provision for a sick ward in Champua Sub-Jail. The Subdivisional Medical Officer who is also the part-time Superintendent of the Sub-jail takes care of the health of the prisoners. When required, the serious prisoners of the District jail and the Sub-jails are removed to the District Headquarters Hospital and the Subdivisional Headquarters Hospital respectively.

To wipe out illiteracy and to spread education among the prisoners there is an elementary school with a paid teacher inside the district Jail. But there is no such facility at Anandapur and Champua Sub-Jails.

One Hindu religious instructor is also appointed in the district jail to give talk on moral and social hygiene to the prisoners so as to improve their standard of morality. No such facility is, however, available in the sub-Jails.

In the district jail, Kendujhar, the prisoners are given vocational training in tailoring, weaving, *durry* and *asan* making, carpentry, agriculture and gardening. The district jail has appointed instructors to impart training in carpentry, weaving and tailoring. The prisoners in the sub-jails do not get such facilities.

For the recreation of the prisoners there is a library in the district jail. The library contains mostly *puranas* and Gandhian literature. The prisoners perform dramas and *daskathia* inside the jails for the entertainment of the fellow prisoners.

Treatment
offered to
Prisoners

The jails function in accordance with the Jail Manual. Different categories of prisoners, such as, under-trials and convicts are kept separately. The juvenile delinquents are kept segregated from the adult prisoners. Such delinquents who are sentenced to imprisonment for three months and above are transferred to the juvenile jail at Angul for confinement and vocational training is imparted to the juvenile prisoners there. The nature of treatment offered to the wrong-doers at present is mostly reformatory. The jails aim at reforming the culprits instead of merely punishing them. The female prisoners are kept in separate ward and their privacy is strictly maintained. For each female ward there is a Wardress. The prisoners in the district jail are allowed to read books and newspapers. Certain categories of prisoners are allowed to visit

their homes for short periods on parole. The prisoners enjoy the right to make petitions to the higher authorities regarding their case affairs and after conviction, to file appeal to the next appellate courts.

There is a Prison Welfare Officer in the district jail to look to the personal and domestic problems of the prisoners. He helps the prisoners in matters relating to filing petitions for granting of parole and furlough and for making appeals to the higher courts, etc.

Panchayat system has been introduced amongst the prisoners in the district jail. The members of the Prisoners' Panchayat Council are elected by simple majority and function for a period of one year. The Panchayat Council usually consists of 15 members. It has a three-member Managing Body. The members receive diet and supervise proper preparation and distribution of food. They organise recreational activities and also supervise the general cleanliness of the jail and the prisoners.

There is a Board of Visitors for each of the jails in the district. The Board of Visitors for the District Jail, Kendujhar, consists of 14 official and 4 non-official members (including one lady member). The District Magistrate, Kendujhar, acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board. The sub-jails at Anandapur and Champua comprise three non-official members each. The Board of Visitors meets every three months. The members pay surprise visits to the jails at intervals. They go round the jail and look to the sanitary arrangements made in the jail and look to the foods served to the prisoners. They also listen to the complaints made by the inmates and move the Government from time to time to take measures to redress the grievances of the prisoners and to improve the jail conditions.

Board of
Visitors

The statement given below shows the number of various types of convicts released on expiry of terms, on remission, on transfer, on death and on other grounds from the District Jail, Kendujhar, from 1974 to 1978.

Year	On Expiry	On remission	On transfer	On death	On other grounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1974	1,035	45	10	..	30
1975	1,010	58	13	..	45
1976	338	37	8	1	13
1977	445	48	14	..	18
1978	284	84	7	..	17

During 1974 to 1977, on an average, 157 and 57 prisoners were released yearly on different grounds from the Champua and Anandapur sub-jails respectively.

District
Probation
Officer

The office of the District Probation Officer, Kendujhar, started functioning with effect from the 28th September, 1966. The function of the Probation Officer is to help the judicial courts in determining the most suitable method of dealing with the delinquent prisoners, mostly juveniles and casuals, under the various provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Act 20 of 1958). He also finds out ways and means to reform the convicts placed on probation and helps for their rehabilitation in the society as self-reliant members.

JUSTICE

The High Court presided over by the Ruler was the highest civil and criminal court in the ex-State. Below the High Court was the Court of the State Judge which was the highest court of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Below the State Judge were the courts of the Magistrates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and Munsifs who had only original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. The immediate appellate authority over these Magistrates and Munsifs was the State Judge. It may be noted that till the year 1932-33 the superior executive and judicial functions of the ex-State were exercised by the Dewan. In view of the obvious difficulties arising out of this combined system and as a leading contribution towards the establishment of an independent Judiciary, the court of the State Judge with the powers of a District and Sessions Judge to try original suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, to hear first appeals, civil and criminal against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts and to inspect their works was established in the latter part of the year 1932-33.

Up to the 11th September, 1940 the functions of the highest Civil and Criminal Courts continued to be performed by the Ruler. On the 12th September, 1940, a High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges was installed by the Ruler so as to bring the administration of Justice in the ex-State *on par* with the provinces in British India and certain other ex-States. State Judgeship was abolished and the appellate authority above the Magistrates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and Munsifs was the High Court.

In view of the constitution of a Common High Court on the 3rd July, 1945, for the province of Orissa and the Chhatisgarh ex-States with headquarters at Raigarh, the State High Court was abolished and as many as five ex-States, viz., Kendujhar, Seraikela,

Kharswan, Bonai and Pal-Lahara were grouped together to form a separate judgship under a Civil and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Kendujhargarh. Appeals and revisions against the order of the Civil and Sessions Judge used to be entertained by the Common High Court at Raigarh. This system of administration of justice continued till the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa in 1948.

The statement given below shows the number of courts, the number of cases for disposal and the cases disposed of in the courts of the ex-State of Kendujhar during 1937-38 to 1943-44.

Year		CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
		No. of Courts	Total cases for disposal	Cases disposed of by Magisterial courts	Persons discharged or acquitted	Persons convicted	No. of Courts	Total cases for disposal	Cases disposed of
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1937-38	..	10	720	714	625	492	8	721	662
1938-39	..	11	766	747	614	470	7	819	716
1939-40	..	11	866	829	628	525	7	897	795
1940-41	..	11	778	739	663	538	7	1,001	824
1941-42	..	10	951	883	1,124	505	7	1,189	861
1942-43	..	11	980	866	1,036	463	7	1,186	882
1943-44	..	11	1,253	1,021	1,083	575	8	1,451	905

The ex-State of Kendujhar merged with the Province of Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 and formed a separate district with a District Magistrate in charge. Under him were placed the Sub-divisional Officers with Magisterial powers and some Magistrates with first, second and third class powers to try all criminal cases. The Subdivisional Magistrates were taking cognisance of the offences and transferring those cases to other magistrates.

Soon after merger, a separate judgship was created for the districts of Kendujhar and Baleshwar with headquarters at Kendujhar. The ex-State of Mayurbhanj merged with the Province of Orissa on 1st January, 1949 and formed a separate district. The district of Mayurbhanj was included within the jurisdiction of Kendujhar-Baleshwar judgship with headquarters at Kendujhar. In November 1949 the headquarters of this judgship was shifted to Baripada, in the district of

Mayurbhanj. In 1959 a separate judgeship for Baleshwar was created but the Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar judgeship with headquarters at Baripada continued as usual*. The District and Sessions Judge is at the apex of the administration of criminal and civil justice for both the districts of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. Though a Subordinate Judge's Court was functioning at Kendujhar from the date of merger, the Sub-ordinate Judge was not vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge till November 1949. Thereafter all the Sub-ordinate Judges posted to Kendujhar were vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. The Court of Munsif, Anandapur, which was established in the year 1948 after the integration of the ex-State with the State of Orissa, was vested with the powers of a Magistrate First Class in the year 1954 only.

Separation of
Judiciary
from the
Executive

Prior to the separation of the judiciary from the executive the Executive Officers were in charge of judicial administration in addition to their normal administrative work. The separation of the judiciary from the executive was felt necessary for the establishment of an independent judiciary and accordingly the separation took place on the 25th October, 1961. Separate judicial magistrates were placed to deal with criminal cases. The judicial magistrates with 1st and 2nd class powers were placed in each of the three subdivisions, viz., Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua to deal with criminal cases. The District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, with headquarters at Baripada is the administrative authority of the judicial administration of the district of Kendujhar.

The Munsif of Anandapur was vested with the powers of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate and the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates of Kendujhar and Champua were vested with the powers of a Munsif and Additional Munsif respectively.

After the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973, a Chief Judicial Magistrate for the district of Kendujhar was posted at Kendujhar with effect from the 1st of January, 1974. He was vested with the powers of Sub-Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge to deal with both Civil and Criminal cases in the district under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Baripada.

With a view to establish a separate judgeship for the district of Kendujhar the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge at Kendujhar started functioning since 6th December, 1978 having jurisdiction to dispose of all civil and criminal cases which were earlier disposed of by the District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, Baripada, relating to the district of Kendujhar.

* A separate District and Sessions Judge's Court for the district was established on the 28th February, 1982 with headquarters at Kendujhar.

The District and Sessions Judge of Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar Judgeship with headquarters at Baripada is the head of criminal administration of the district of Kendujhar. Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District and Sessions Judge has administrative control over all the criminal courts of the district. He exercises criminal powers in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The District and Sessions Judge has been vested with powers to try Sessions Cases committed by the Judicial Magistrates including the Subdivisional Magistrates. He has been empowered to hear appeals and Revisions against the decisions of the Subdivisional Magistrate and other Magistrates. He hears Urgent Criminal Applications and passes orders for bail. He holds sessions circuit courts at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua for trial and disposal of sessions cases. It may be noted here that the creation of the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge at Kendujhar for the Kendujhar is of recent origin. After its constitution in December, 1978, the District and Sessions Judge, Baripada, remains only as the administrative head of both the Judgeships and its judicial powers are now being exercised by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Kendujhar.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate as well as the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates inclusive of the Judicial Magistrates have been vested with criminal powers as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure and accordingly they exercise criminal powers in their respective jurisdictions. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is subordinate to the Additional District and Sessions Judge, and the other Judicial Magistrates are subordinate to the Chief Judicial Magistrate subject to the general control of the District and Sessions Judge.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate has been empowered from time to time, to make rules on special orders in consistence with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as to the distribution of business among the judicial magistrates subordinate to him. He is also Assistant Sessions Judge and has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate First Class.

The Sub-ordinate Judge of Kendujhar has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and Magistrate First Class to try criminal cases.

The court of the Subordinate Judge, Anandapur, started functioning since 4th April, 1976 and the Subordinate Judge has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and Magistrate First Class.

After the separation of judiciary from the executive the Munsifs of Kendujhar and Anandapur have been vested with the powers of Magistrate First Class and styled as Munsif-cum-Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, and a Magistrate First Class posted to Champua is styled as Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate. These Judicial Magistrates take cognisance of criminal cases within their local jurisdiction.

To assist the Magistrate First Class, Champua, in disposing of the criminal cases one Magistrate Second Class has been posted there. He tries criminal cases triable by a Magistrate Second Class received on transfer from the file of the Magistrate First Class.

Civil Courts

Till 1944-45 the administration of civil justice was being attended to by the Revenue Officers of the respective subdivisions in the same way as the criminal justice was being dispensed by them. In order to pay better attention to the administration of civil justice, a post of State Munsif was created in the year 1944-45 with headquarters at Anandapur. And the said Munsif used to hold circuit courts at intervals at Kendujhar and Champua.

Soon after the merger a post of Subordinate Judge was created at Kendujhar. Another court of Subordinate Judge was opened at Anandapur in the year 1976. As mentioned earlier, the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge came into existence in December, 1978.

Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar Judgeship stationed at Baripada, Mayurbhanj, shall have administrative control over all the civil courts in the districts of Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj. After the creation of the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Kendujhar the suits and cases and appeals which were heard by the District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, at his circuit court at Kendujhar are now decided by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Kendujhar. He tries original suits and cases and hears appeals against the decisions of the lower courts in the district.

The Subordinate Judge has unlimited powers to try civil suits and has power to hear appeals against the decisions of the Munsifs of the local limits. Now the post of the Subordinate Judge at Kendujhar has fallen vacant and the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar has been vested with the powers of the Sub-judge. In order to provide work to the Additional District and Sessions Judge the Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Sub-judge does not hear civil appeals against the decisions of the Munsif and the same is being heard by the Additional District Judge. The Subordinate Judge, Anandapur, tries civil suits above the pecuniary value of Rs. 1,000 and hears civil appeals against the decisions of the Munsif, Anandapur.

The Munsif-*cum*-Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates at Kerdujhar and Anandapur try civil suits up to the pecuniary limit of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The Additional Munsif-*cum*-Subdivisional Magistrate, Champua, has the power to try civil suits up to the pecuniary value of Rs. 4,000.

The Bar Association, Kendujhargarh, came into existence in the year 1948 when four lawyers from outside the district came and set up practice in the then District Judge's Court at Kendujhar. Local lawyers subsequently joined the Bar and the present association was formed in the year 1950. At present, the strength of the Bar has gone up to 35. The Bar has its own building and a small library.

BAR ASSOCIA-
TIONS
Bar Associa-
tion, Kendu-
jhargarh

Started in the year 1948 with only four members, the Bar Association, Champua, now consists of thirteen members on its roll. The Association has no building of its own. It has a small library for reference purpose.

Bar Associa-
tion, Cham-
pua

A Bar Association was formed at Anandapur in the year 1949 with a very few members. Now the strength of the bar has increased to 18. There is no separate building for the bar. It possesses a small library.

Bar Associa-
tion, Ananda-
pur

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the number of police circles, police-stations and out-posts in the district of Kendujhar.

Name of police circles	Name of the police-stations under each circle	Name of out-posts
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Kendujhar Sadar	.. 1. Kendujhar Sadar	1. Suakati
	2. Kendujhar Town	2. Kaliahata
	3. Kanjipani	3. Saharpada
	4. Telkoi	
	5. Pandapada	
	6. Patana	
	7. Nayakote	
2. Anandapur	.. 1. Anandapur	1. Barapada
	2. Ghasipura	2. Hadagarha
	3. Soso	3. Baliparbata
	4. Daitari	
	5. Harichandanpur	
	6. Ghatagan	
	7. Nandipara	
3. Champua	.. 1. Champua	1. Jhumpura
	2. Barbil	2. Kiriburu
	3. Joda	3. Chamakpur
	4. Baria	4. Bameibari
		5. Balani

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of Sessions cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted and disposed of in the Sessions Division of Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, Baripada, for the district of Kendujhar from the year 1973 to 1977.

Year	Instituted	Disposed of
(1)	(2)	(3)
SESSIONS CASES		
1973	46	20
1974	45	11
1975	52	15
1976	43	27
1977	50	23
CRIMINAL APPEALS		
1973	51	36
1974	69	50
1975	79	28
1976	80	66
1977	145	62
CRIMINAL REVISIONS		
1973	6	3
1974	18	9
1975	24	9
1976	18	8
1977	14	21

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by each court in the district of Kendujhar from the year 1973 to 1977.

Year	Name of the court	No. of cases tried	No. of persons involved	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1973	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	892	1,492	738	754
	Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar	68	219	171	48
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	1,467	1,982	656	1,326
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	317	783	551	232
1974	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	66	218	37	181
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar	75	128	48	80
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	673	1,099	489	610
	Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	250	354	173	181
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	375	674	207	467
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	71	73	18	55
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	949	1,220	805	415
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua	86	129	64	65
1975	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	140	351	258	93
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate, First Class, Kendujhar	132	459	351	108
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	881	1,135	444	691
	Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	188	379	200	179
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	292	524	377	147
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	263	368	305	63
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	1,383	1,847	429	1,418
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua	409	452	222	230

Year	Name of the court		No. of cases tried	No. of persons involved	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1976	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar		110	223	145	78
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar		121	350	236	114
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar		907	1,273	427	846
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur		606	1,198	675	523
	Sub-Judge, Anandapur ..		102	414	316	98
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur		80	342	213	29
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua		1,324	1,781	430	1,351
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua		92	164	99	65
1977	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar		125	238	170	68
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar		187	514	407	107
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar		1,157	2,457	977	1,480
	Sub-Judge, Anandapur ..		191	539	332	207
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur		770	1,517	831	686
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur		272	659	477	182
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua		1,161	1,750	700	1,050
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua		325	760	657	103

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the number of different types of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts in the district of Kendujhar from 1973 to 1977

Name of the Courts	Title appeal		Money appeal		Misc. appeal	
	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, Baripada	1973 ..	4 8	..	..	2	1
(figures for Kendujhar District)	1974 ..	3 5	..	..	4	4
	1975 ..	5 1	..	..	1	..
	1976 ..	13 ..	1	..	2	1
	1977 ..	29 8	1	..	9	2
Sub-Judge, Kendujhar	1973 ..	14 16	..	3	5	4
	1974 ..	21 25	3	..	7	5
	1975 ..	23 21	3	3	5	5
	1976 ..	9 15	3	4	1	2
	1977 ..	5 7	4	2	1	1

Sub-Judge, Anandapur	1976	..	7	5	..	4	2
	1977	..	9	19	1	3	4
Munsif, Kendujhar	1973	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1974	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munsif, Anandapur	1975	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1977	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1973	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional Munsif, Champua	1974	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1975	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1977	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1973	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1974	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1975	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional Munsif, Champua	1976	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1977	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1973	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1974	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional Munsif, Champua	1975	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1977	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1973	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV—Contd.

Name of the Courts	Misc. cases			Title suits			Money suits			S. C. C.			Execution cases	
	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
District Judge, Mayurbhanj— Kendujhar, Baripada (Figures for Kendujhar District)														
1973	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Judge, Kendujhar														
1973	49	37	22	36	11	9	..	..	..	..	15	28	..	..
1974	45	30	30	36	6	12	2	1	21	9	..	..	..	..
1975	35	59	33	27	11	12	3	3	12	14	..	..	..	..
1976	41	40	54	44	4	9	..	1	18	20	..	..	..	..
1977	219	256	68	59	16	11	..	..	15	20	..	..	..	..
Sub-Judge, Anandapur														
1976	28	32	27	59	10	19	4	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
1977	48	59	52	87	9	21	18	14	17	8	..	..	..	..

Munsif, Kendujhar	1973	10	10	14	18	2	1	..	..	5	6
	1974	13	16	7	15	6	7	..	..	7	7
	1975	2	4	7	9	5	4	..	..	5	11
	1976	5	2	12	7	..	2	..	..	2	5
	1977	5	6	22	19	4	1	..	..	12	9
	1973	77	62	246	244	51	64	45	42	65	45
Munsif, Anandapur	1974	109	76	207	235	54	52	30	40	63	35
	1975	100	89	171	198	64	69	17	20	83	75
	1976	70	123	70	116	25	51	12	25	25	66
	1977	70	88	75	94	19	25	6	1	55	57
	1973	26	26	33	60	9	14	..	..	12	6
	1974	46	26	32	40	18	24	..	..	12	12
Additional Munsif, Champua	1975	17	11	31	39	13	10	..	..	12	8
	1976	2	7	17	16	8	11	..	..	7	13
	1977	56	30	9	21	25	12	..	..	8	9