

CHAPTER XII

Law and Order and Justice

149. Incidence of crime

The readjustment of the boundary of the district in 1948, consequent on the merger of the ex-States and the beginning of the construction of the Hirakud Dam the same year, had considerable impact on law and order situation in the district. The Hirakud Dam and its subsidiary Hydro-Electric and Canal Irrigation Projects gave rise to certain problems relating to law and order. These projects attracted many outsiders from far and near, among whom were numerous veteran and desperate criminals. Not only that they committed serious crimes hitherto unknown in the district, they also changed the outlook of the local criminals and made them bolder and more skilled. In 1949, the first case came to light, where a gang from outside the district was traced to have committed a case of dacoity in which the criminals used fire arms to terrorise the house owners as well as the villagers. In 1952, a group of persons hailing from Nepal committed some ghastly murders while attempting to commit dacoity in the house of a well-to-do milkman family. In order to prevent any chance of detection there, they tried to kill the entire family and killed three adults and two children. The son and two daughters of the house owner, however, miraculously escaped with some injuries. Again in 1954, two cases occurred in Bhedan and Attabira police-station limits where the dacoits freely used fire arms in order to commit dacoity. But the gang could not be located there. In 1955, two similar cases of dacoity were also committed in Sasan and Attabira police-station limits by criminals from Punjab. But during the investigation of these cases, the gang could be traced and principal offenders were convicted. Two revolvers, one 303 smooth bore S. B. B. L. gun and one country made 12 bore pistol were recovered from the possession of the members of the gang.

Highway robbery and dacoity cases occur frequently in Bargarh subdivision on the highways leading from Bargarh to Bhatli, Sohela, Bijepur and Barpali. The criminals attack bullock carts mostly while returning from Bargarh weekly markets and loot the property. The Ganda criminals of the way-side villages are mostly responsible for these crimes. In 1953, some Ghasi criminals of Sarangarh in Madhya Pradesh side were traced to have committed three such road dacoities in Sohela police-station limit.

Besides, cases of house dacoity are also reported from Bargarh subdivision and from Jharsuguda, Katarbaga and Laikera police-station limits of Sambalpur subdivision. In Bargarh subdivision, mostly Ganda criminals are responsible for this crime but in some cases the Magan criminals of Bargarh town are also found to have a hand. In some cases of highway and house dacoities, the Chaukidars (the Chaukidari system has since been abolished) were found to have participated either in direct or indirect way. In many cases, close relations of the Chaukidars were also involved in committing the crimes. At times, criminal from the neighbouring places of Madhya Pradesh commit such crime in border areas of Ambabhona and Sohela police-stations.

In the cases occurring in parts of Sambalpur subdivision, the local Kolh criminals are mostly concerned. There are also some cases committed by Gandas. In some cases it was traced that foreign criminals from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar side had operated with the help of the local Ganda criminals. On the average 20 to 30 cases of murder occur in a year. The principal causes are love and sexual intrigue, grudge, suspecting witchcraft and land disputes. Murder for gain is not very common. At times, cases of infanticide are also reported.

In 1953, one case of human sacrifice was reported from Sahaspur out-post (Laikera P.-S.) limit and in 1955 another case of this nature was also reported from Barpali police-station limit. Both the crimes were committed by Gond class of people in order to propitiate their deities. In the Sahaspur case, the victim was a Gaud (Milkman) boy aged about 14 years whose head was severed and removed. It could not be traced during the time of investigation. In the case of Barpali, the victim was an eight-year old Brahmin boy whose throat was cut and blood was offered to the deity. In 1932, a similar case of human sacrifice also occurred in Barpali village *.

With the growth of industry, more of law and order problems have been added to this district due to labour unrest. Strikes and threat of strikes are quite frequent and deputation of extra Police force from headquarters becomes necessary on all occasions for maintenance of law and order in the affected area. The principal industrial centre is

*. Interesting criminal cases occurring between 1930 and 1934 have been mentioned in Sri Nilamani Senapati's (the author's) autobiography published in the Oriya monthly 'Paurusha' Vol, II, No. 5. They are quoted in the Appendix 'A'.

Brajarajnar police-station limits. In 1953, there were some clashes between two groups of labourers in Himgir-Rampur colliery resulting in some rioting cases. In 1957, hundred of labourers of the same colliery also attacked the office and inflicted severe injuries on the Manager and other staff as a result of which the Manager died. In 1956, the labourers of the Ib colliery attacked the residential quarter of their Assistant Manager. But in self defence, the Assistant Manager opened fire on the mob and the mob dispersed. To keep an active eye on these sort of crimes the police department have opened out-posts at Rampur and Belpahar and have made a separate Inspector's circle for Brajarajnar.

The common form of crime in the district is burglary and theft. Between 1959 and 1962, on an average about 500 cases of burglary and about 750 cases of theft were reported per year. This type of crime is increasing year by year. About 30 to 35 cases of theft of cattle are also reported per year. Generally bullocks are stolen mainly for the purpose of gain.

The railway line between Calcutta to Bombay via Nagpur passes through a portion of the district and so it is an important rendezvous for criminals who commit crime by breaking open goods trains. This sort of theft occurs mostly between Belpahar, and Jharsuguda railway stations and in Jharsuguda station yard. The criminals responsible for this form of crime are mostly outsiders hailing from Bihar side. They also seek the help of some local persons, mostly from Jharsuguda town and other villages for committing the crime. Presumably one of the main reasons for selecting this section for the purpose of their operation is that there are many receiver businessmen at Jharsuguda and Bagdihi with whom they can easily dispose of the stolen articles. In many cases it was found that the receivers mostly belonged to the Marwari community.

Cases of theft of copper wire mostly from telegraph and also from electric lines are also common in the district. There are many braziers at Sambalpur town and also in Katarbaga, Attabira, Bhedan, and Bargarh police-station limits who prepare bell-metal articles and the culprits easily dispose of the stolen wire with them. Instances are not uncommon where the owners of these braziers had set people to commit such thefts. In 1956, this form of crime broke out in wide spread form in the jurisdiction of Jujomura, Sambalpur, Sason, Hirakud, Burla, Attabira, Bargarh, Barpali, Jharsuguda, Brajarajnar, and Katarbaga police-station limits. A gang of Jhara (fisherman) class of criminals were responsible for these cases. They were, however, detected but in all the cases it was found that they had disposed of the stolen wires. The

are of a nomadic gang having no fixed abode. They originally hailed from the bordering areas of Madhya Pradesh and speak Oriya dialect. They temporarily reside in groups in some villages for some months. Their ostensible occupation is to prepare brass dolls and repair brass utensils, etc., and also begging. On an average 2,269 cases were reported to police yearly in between 1959 and 1962 of which 1,370 were charge-sheeted, 562 resulted in conviction and 198 in acquittal. A statement given in Appendix 'B' shows the number of different crimes committed in the district from 1963 to 1967.

150. Organisation of Police Force

"The Police Force in 1907", observes L. S. S. O' Malley, "consisted of a Superintendent of Police, 4 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 69 Head Constables and 371 Constables of whom five were mounted constables giving a total strength of 456, there being one police man to every 8.4 square miles and to every 1,401 persons". The village Police consisted of 3,131 men. The then district, for the purpose of police administration was divided into ten police-stations and twenty-three out-posts. Besides, the Police force of the ex-State of Bamra was in charge of a Superintendent with two Inspectors and the ex-State of Rairakhol had a regular Police force consisting of seven Head Constables and twenty-eight Constables.

There was practically no change in the strength of the Police force after about two decades. In thirties of this century, the total District Police force consisted of a Superintendent, a Sergeant Major, 4 Inspectors, 37 Sub-Inspectors, 50 Head Constables and 367 Constables. Of the force, one Sergeant Major, one Sub-Inspector, 13 Head Constables and 109 Constables comprised the headquarters force and number of constables available for ordinary police duties was 158. This provided one constable to every 14.8 square miles and 3,059 persons. The village Police force consisted of 3,223 men of whom 1,384 were Jhankars and 1,839 Chaukidars. The district was divided into three police circles, twenty-two police-stations and six out-posts.

The district, at present has 36 police-stations placed under 9 circles as mentioned below:—

Circles	Police-stations
Sambalpur	1. Sambalpur (Sadar)
	2. Sason
Hirakud	3. Hirakud
	4. Burla

Circles		Police-stations
Bargarh	..	5. Bargarh
		6. Ambabhona
		7. Attabira
		8. Bhatli
		9. Barpali
		10. Sohela
		11. Bhedan
Padampur	...	12. Padampur
		13. Bijepur
		14. Melchhamunda
		15. Paikmal
		16. Jagdalpur
		17. Gaisilat
Jharsuguda	.	18. Jharsuguda
		19. Laikera
		20. Katarbaga
Rairakhol	...	21. Rairakhol
		22. Dhama
		23. Jujomura
		24. Charnal
		25. Naktideul
Kuchinda	..	26. Kuchinda
		27. Mahulpali
		28. Govindapur
		29. Jamankira
Deogarh	..	30. Deogarh
		31. Barkot
		32. Riamal
		33. Naikul
Brajarajnagar	..	34. Brajarajnagar
		35. Lakhanpur
		36. Rengali

Besides, there are twenty-two police outposts established in different parts of the district.

The Superintendent continues to control the police force of the district. He is assisted by two Additional Superintendents of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police and two Assistant Superintendents of Police. The non-gazetted staff under him include 14 Inspectors, 4 Sergeants, 3 Scientific Officers, 1 Assistant Public Prosecutor, 105 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 82 Havildars, 44 Writer Constables, 21 Naiks, 17 Lance Naiks and 1,163 constables. Besides, the sanctioned strength of Home Guards in the district is 1,721. There is one police man to every 1,315 population (census of 1961) of the district.

The staff consists of Civil Police, Armed Reserve, Court Staff, District Intelligence Bureau, Scientific laboratory, traffic, etc.

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police who has jurisdiction over Sambalpur, Balangir, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, and Dhenkanal districts is stationed at Sambalpur.

(i) Civil Police

The civil police consists of 13 Inspectors, 100 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 Havildars, 44 Writer Constables and 733 constables. Most of them are posted in different circles, police-stations and out-posts of the district and maintain law and order in their respective areas during normal period. The others are reserved for leave and training.

(ii) Armed Reserve

To meet emergency and to provide guards to treasuries, palace and for vital institutions like telegraph, railway, etc., there is an Armed reserve of police force consisting of 1 Reserve Inspector, 4 Sergeants, 5 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 66 Havildars, 21 Naiks, 17 Lance Naiks and 430 constables.

(iii) Court Staff

There is an Assistant Public Prosecutor posted at the headquarters of the district. He takes up important cases either in district or sub-divisional courts. The other staff posted in court offices at Sambalpur, Kuchinda, Bargarh, Deogarh, and Padampur include 1 Inspector, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Havildar and 40 constables. The court staff are responsible to look after the police cases in different courts.

151. Railway Police

There is a Government Railway Police Circle at Jharsuguda with an Inspector, an Assistant Sub-Inspector and one constable. This circle which has jurisdiction over Rourkela, Jharsuguda, and Rayagada Railway police-stations and Sambalpur railway outpost is under the control of Superintendent of Railway Police, Orissa, Cuttack. The railway police-station at Jharsuguda is manned by two Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, one Havildar and eleven constables where as the railway outpost at Sambalpur has a staff consisting of one Assistant Sub-Inspector and four constables. The jurisdiction of Jharsuguda railway police extends from 556.574 Km. (border of Madhya Pradesh) to 477.545 Km. (distant signal of Bamra railway station) from Howrah in the main line of South-Eastern Railway and that of Sambalpur railway outpost, from 514.318 Km. (distant signal of Jharsuguda) to 634.538 Km. (end of Sambalpur district) from Howrah in the Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line.

Theft of property either belonging to the railway or passengers are reported generally. From 1956 to 1962, the Government Railway Police handled 145 cases on an average of which 133 were of theft, 10 under burglary and 21 under miscellaneous. The statement given below indicates number of different types of cases handled during 1963 to 1967.

Year		Total cases reported	Theft	Burglary	Misc.
1963	..	151	107	110	34
1964	..	104	78	13	13
1965	..	120	95	49	16
1966	..	120	76	14	30
1967	..	125	91	13	21

152. Vigilance

The Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Northern Division, Sambalpur controls the vigilance staff of the district. There are three squads at Sambalpur, Bargarh, and Jharsuguda each consisting of one Inspector and four constables. Besides, there are seven special squads

at headquarters with one Inspector each. From May 1962, till the end of 1967 these squads handled 809 cases of bribery, misappropriation of Government money, misconduct such as showing of official favour, neglect of Government duty, misuse of Government vehicles, violation of Government Servant's Conduct Rules and evasion of taxes.

153. Fire Stations

The only fire station of the district was opened in the district headquarters town on 14th January, 1955. This is a 'B' class station and is manned by one Station Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, two Leading Fire Men, three Driver-Havildars and sixteen Fire Men. In 1967, this fire station handled 102 fire calls and saved property of Rs. 1,24,04,550. The property lost in fire in this year amounted Rs. 20,84,806. A statement showing number of fire calls, value of property damaged and value of property saved from 1955 to 1966 is given below.

Year	No. of fire calls	Value of property damaged (in Rs.)	Value of property saved (in Rs.)
1955	.. 34	2,04,850	24,84,500
1956	.. 29	52,265	4,07,420
1957	.. 52	1,22,400	8,06,400
1958	.. 52	2,05,014	15,26,900
1959	.. 61	4,68,548	2,46,010
1960	.. 68	2,75,549	7,24,231
1961	.. 43	42,935	87,253
1962	.. 51	8,69,120	2,06,040
1963	.. 55	2,52,004	2,78,025
1964	.. 80	1,45,918	9,39,180
1965	.. 68	80,365	13,29,900
1966	.. 93	4,69,135	13,21,200

151. Orissa Military Police

The Second Battalion of Orissa Military Police was established with effect from 1st March, 1948. The Battalion consisted of two Gurkha Companies and two Oriya Companies with the strength of 782 officers and sepoy. The headquarters of the Battalion was first fixed at Dhenkanal. In December 1961, the Battalion headquarters was shifted to Jharsuguda. The sanctioned strength of the Battalion in 1967 was 1,081 officers and sepoy. The Battalion acts as a State reserve and assists in restoring and preserving law and order in the event of any internal disturbances in the State.

The Battalion was deputed to Puri during Navakalebar festival of Lord Jagannath in 1950. In the above mentioned year, this Battalion rendered valuable service in Rantalai, a village of Dhenkanal district where thousands of people lost their lives on account of prevalence of cholera there. The members of the companies were deputed to different parts of the flood affected areas of Cuttack district in 1955, where they performed their duties with great discomfort. In 1956, their assistance was asked for to quell the disturbance in Sambalpur and elsewhere of the State in connection with the States Reorganisation Commission's Report. This Battalion was deputed to different parts of the State during General Elections. In 1960, some staff of the Battalion were detailed for duty in connection with Govind Dwadasi Mela at Puri. The Battalion was sent to different places of the State to control communal disturbances.

The Police Department also have engaged staff for scientific laboratory, building construction for the department, and for traffic, reserve, office, pigeon and wireless services.

155. Village Police

The Chaukidars, though primarily not police officials were performing police duty in villages like reporting commission of offences, movement of professional criminals and arrival and departure of strangers. They were helping police in detection of crime and were also reporting births and deaths of the villages. They were either paid from Government or holding *jagir* lands. There were 2,507 Chaukidars in 1965. The system was abolished in 1st July, 1965 and Chaukidars were replaced by Beat Constables. In 1965-66 there were 139 Beat Constables posted in different parts of the district. But the Beat Constable system was abolished and from January, 1967, Grama Rakhis have been appointed in place of Beat Constables. The present sanctioned strength of Gram Rakhis is 940 of which 868 have been appointed so far. Abolition of Chaukidars and their replacement first by Beat Constables and then by Grama Rakhis has been a costly experiment.

Another class of village police called Jhankars who did the work of village watch as well as worship of the village deity. There were 1,329 Jhankars in Sambalpur, Bargarh and Rairakhol subdivisions of the district. In other two subdivisions of Deogarh and Kuchinda there was no Jhankar. They were abolished along with Chaukidars in 1965. The law provided that the remuneration for their priestly service should be valued at half the rent-free land enjoyed by them and left with them as rent-free while the other half should be considered as remuneration for village watch and should be assessed to rent. After some confused administration it was decided that every Jhankars' holding should be partitioned and only one-half should be assessed to rent. As partition involved some survey work, a revenue case was started for every Jhankar. The process of assessment has not yet been completed although six years have passed since abolition.

A consequence of abolition of Chaukidars and Jhankars has been failure to keep a record of births and deaths. Previously the Chaukidar used to keep a note of every birth and death in his note book and produce it at the weekly parade at the police station which maintained a register of vital statistics. Ever since the Grama Panchayat Act came into force, keeping of records of births and deaths became the responsibility of the Grama Panchayats and Chaukidars ceased reporting them. Grama Panchayats are to appoint a recorder for the purpose, but not a single Grama Panchayat has done so with the consequence that births and deaths are not being recorded.

156. Jails

The jail at Sambalpur was constructed in the last decade of the 19th century. During this period also, the jails at Rairakhol and Deogarh were constructed. The sub-jails at Bargarh and Kuchinda were established in second and third decades of the twentieth century respectively.

Sambalpur Jail

The Sambalpur Jail was functioning as a district jail for a long time in Central Provinces and afterwards in the combined province of Bihar and Orissa. Subsequently after the formation of Orissa province in 1936, this was declared as a second class district jail. After merger of the ex-States in Orissa in 1948, the status of this jail was raised to that of class I district jail to function as a circle jail in respect of controlling the warders establishment of jails of the four districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir, and Kalahandi. The four subsidiary jails of the district affiliated to it are Rairakhol, Deogarh, Bargarh, and Kuchinda.

The Civil Surgeon of the district holds collateral charge of Superintendent of the jail. He is assisted by a Jailor and seventy-two other staff for day to day management of the jail.

The jail accommodates 225 male and 14 females prisoners and its daily average population in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 stood at 399-45, 354-83, 329-17, 338-55 and 349-67, respectively.

Welfare of Prisoners

The prisoners are given vocational training in different handicrafts such as weaving of bed-sheets, Gamuchahas, towels, dusters, etc., durry and newar-making, tailoring, carpentry and smithy works, and improved methods of gardening. Recently the brick-making industry has been introduced in the jail. The vocational training given inside the jail are planned to train up different categories of prisoners in simple industries so as to enable them to earn their livelihood.

Medical

In this jail, a twelve-bedded hospital has been provided. Part-time Superintendent of the jail functions as the Medical Officer for the jail. Under him there is an Assistant Surgeon, a Pharmacist and two Nursing orderlies to look after the health of the prisoners and staff. After the intake of prisoners, a thorough medical check up is done and attempts are made to set right their physical disabilities as far as possible.

Education

An elementary school has been provided by the Education Department of the State Government to educate the illiterate prisoners. A trained elementary teacher has been posted. A library consisting of different types of books—religious, historical, social in Oriya, Hindi and English are kept inside the jail for the use of prisoners.

Recreation

Recreation plays a vital roll for the treatment of mal-adjustment in human behaviour. Accordingly, to promote healthy mind, theatrical performances, cinema shows, out-door games like volley, ring-tennis, hadudu or bagudi are encouraged during off hours. The female prisoners are given amenities of indoor games also. Daily papers and a radio set have been supplied to the prisoners.

Treatment of Prisoners

The treatment of prisoners is based according to the rules of the Jail Manual. The undertrial prisoners are kept segregated from the convicted prisoners and even amongst the convicts, the habituals are kept separately from casuals and the juveniles from adults. They are given sympathetic approach and different vocation to correct themselves and to get good training inside the jail.

The internal administration of the jail is managed by an elected body of five Panchayat members. One of them acts as Sardar and other four are entrusted with work to look after sanitation, recreational acti-

vities, acceptance of rations from the store, cooking and distribution of food to prisoners. These Panchayat members get gratuity for their work.

Board of Visitors

There is a Board of visitors for the jail consisting of five official and six non-official members. They pay visits to jail individually at intervals and hold a quarterly meeting to look to the grievances of the prisoners and suggest ways and means for the betterment of the administration. The Deputy Commissioner acts as the Chairman of the Board.

At the beginning of 1967, there were 202 males and 11 female convicts and 159 male and 2 female undertrials in the jail. During the year, 679 male and 11 female convicts, 1,224 male and 20 female undertrials and one male civil prisoner were received and 728 convicts including 17 females, 1,244 undertrials including 20 females and the only civil prisoner were discharged from the jail.

The jail is facing serious problems of over population. The capacity of this jail being 239, nearly 400 prisoners are being confined now a days. Steps are being taken to construct more wards.

157. Sub-Jails

The sub-jails at Deogarh, Rairakhol, Bargarh, and Kuchinda are meant for undertrials and prisoners convicted for one month or less. The Medical Officers of the respective subdivisions act as part-time Superintendents of the sub-jail, situated in their subdivisions. The staff of each sub-jail consists of a Head Warder, six Warders and a Clerk. Besides, there is a part-time female Warder in each of Deogarh and Bargarh sub-jails.

The registered accommodation of the sub-jail at Deogarh is 127 whereas the sub-jails at Kuchinda, Bargarh, and Rairakhol accommodate 40, 29, and 26 prisoners, respectively.

The statement given below indicates the daily average population of the sub-jails of the district from 1963 to 1967.

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Deogarh	..	16.21	30.58	15.37	43.96	62.14
Kuchinda	..	17.66	24.08	17.42	28.88	39.65
Rairakhol	..	6.30	8.77	5.99	8.06	8.00
Bargarh	..	53.06	46.26	44.00	59.92	77.00

The female undertrials and convicts are kept in separate wards. Prisoners are provided with medical treatment. There is a Board of visitors for every sub-jail. But in these sub-jails there are no educational, vocational or recreational facilities. Statement given in the next page shows number of convicts and undertrials remaining at the beginning and received and discharged during 1967.

	Bargarh		Kuchinda		Deogarh		Rairakhol	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Convicts	5	..	8	..	51	..	4	..
(a) Remaining at the beginning of the year.	148	2	66	2	59	1	33	..
(b) Received during the year	146	2	70	2	87	1	37	..
Undertrials	35	1	34	3	12	..	5	..
(a) Remaining at the beginning of the year.	426	13	168	4	138	1	80	2
(b) Received during the year	431	14	180	7	134	1	82	2
(c) Discharged during the year								

158. After-care Shelter, Sambalpur

With the broad object of tackling of the inherent difficulties in the situation and to make the effort to change the social out-look towards the criminals and released prisoners, the after-care shelter at Sambalpur was started in December, 1958. There is an After-Care Officer for this shelter. This shelter has the total strength of accommodating 25 male inmates at a time. Ordinarily, an inmate is given three months shelter there.

Only released prisoners are given rehabilitation in this shelter. Two months before the released of a prisoner, pre-release contact is made for a number of times by the After-Care Officer. The aim of such type of contact is to find out suitable convicts who would most profitably undergo the after-care treatment which would bring about a change in their mental make-up and ways of living.

After their admission into the shelter, they are maintained, fed and clothed at the Government cost for a maximum period of three months during which time, the After-Care Officer keeps them under proper observation.

The statement given below includes total number of inmates admitted in and discharged from this shelter from 1958 to 1967.

Year	Admitted	Discharged
1	2	3
1958	2	..
1959	42	36
1960	28	35
1961	12	10
1962	17	17

Year	Admitted	Discharged
1	2	3
1963	.. 34	27
1964	.. 48	46
1965	.. 39	46
1966	.. 37	39
1967	.. 38	35

159. Justice

The civil and criminal courts were under the Judgeship of Cuttack till March 1910 when a new Judgeship was created, styled as the Manbhum-Sambalpur Judgeship and Sessions Division comprising two districts of Bihar, viz-Manbhum and Singhbhum, and Sambalpur of Orissa. The headquarters of the Judgeship was at Purulia. But facility was being given to the people of this district by an order requiring the District and Sessions Judge to hold his court at Sambalpur once in every quarter for the disposal of all sessions cases and civil cases and appeals arising within the district.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur had powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code to sentence a convict to 7 years rigorous imprisonment. Therefore, all sessions cases except those actually for murder were tried by the Deputy Commissioner. This continued upto 1936 when the district was again brought under the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack- Sambalpur with headquarters at Cuttack. The judgeship consisting of Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts was created in 1948 with headquarters at Sambalpur. The District and Sessions Judge is subordinate to the High Court of Orissa.

Besides the District and Sessions Judge, the other criminal courts were those of Deputy Commissioner and the stipendiary Magistrates subordinate to him. The sanctioned staff in 1930-31 consisted of three Deputy Magistrates with first class powers, one Deputy Magistrate with second or third class powers and five Sub-Deputy Magistrates. There were also Honorary Magistrates at Sambalpur, Bargarh, Padmapur, Bijepur, and Jharsuguda, those at the three last named places having the powers to receive and dispose of some complaints.

Raja Rajeudra Singh Bariha was a 1st class Honorary Magistrate sitting at Padmapur. He kept his records in Oriya.

There were three civil officers in the district,—Subordinate Judge, a Munsif stationed at Sambalpur and a Munsif at Bargarh. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur was exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge and the Subdivisional Officers and Tahasildars were exercising the powers of a Munsif in respect of cases arising between land-lords and tenants as such.

There were also civil and criminal courts in the ex-States of Bamra and Rairakhol. The respective Rulers were the head of the justice. Prior to integration of the ex-State of Bamra, there were Munsif's courts at Kuchinda and Deogarh and a Subjudge's Court at Deogarh. There was also one Group District and Sessions Judge courts for Bamra, Gangpur, and Talcher ex-States. The Group District and Sessions Judge was holding circuit courts to dispose of civil appeals and sessions cases of the ex-States. The civil and criminal courts of the ex-State of Rairakhol were functioning jointly till merger. There was an Union High Court at Raigarh for the Eastern States Agency and Chhatishgarh States.

160. Criminal Courts

The District and Sessions Judge functions as a special Judge to try cases under section 161 of Indian Penal Code, under section 5 (2) of Prevention of Corruption Act, hears criminal appeals and revisions arising out of cases triable by the Magistrates and from appeals arising out of sessions cases of the Assistant Sessions Judge where the sentence of imprisonment imposed does not exceed four years.

The statement given in appendix 'C' shows the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and criminal revisions instituted, transferred and disposed of year-wise from 1958 to 1967 in the court of the Sessions Judge for the district.

The Subordinate Judges of Sambalpur and Bargarh have been invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge. In that capacity they try all sessions cases except cases where the punishment prescribed under the Indian Penal Code is death or imprisonment for life. They also hear appeals arising out of cases disposed of by second and third class Magistrates.

The statement given in the next-page indicates number of sessions cases tried, criminal appeals heard, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Sambalpur from 1962 to 1967.

Year	Sessions Cases					Criminal appeal			
	No. of cases tried	No. of persons involved	Acquitted	Convicted	No. of appeals heard	No. of persons involved	Acquitted	Convicted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1962	..	15	68	40	28	7	17	10	7
1963	..	22	32	13	19	..	..	..	..
1964	..	20	74	72	2	..	..	..	..
1965	..	27	74	66	8	..	..	..	..
1966	..	9	38	38	..	..	..	..	..
1967	..	5	6	4	2	..	..	..	..

On 26th January, 1966 the court of Assistant Sessions Judge was opened at Bargarh. In the first year of its opening, 9 sessions cases were placed before the court for trial of which six were disposed of. There was no appeal for the year. In 1967, the Assistant Sessions Judge heard and disposed of seven sessions cases.

The Deputy Commissioner and a number of stipendiary magistrates subordinate to him with first, second and third class powers were holding other criminal courts of the district up to 30th April, 1961. All the magistrates were the executive officers of the district. They were posted in district and subdivisional headquarters. The statement given below indicates the number of magistrates with first, second and third class powers, offences reported to, cases brought to trial and disposed of by them from 1956 to 1960.

Year	No. of Magistrates			Offences reported	Cases		
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Clss		Pending from last year	Brought to trial	Disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1956	.. 14	9	10	8,745	1,074	7,275	7,354
1957	.. 15	5	6	6,565	985	5,069	5,032
1958	.. 14	3	8	7,407	1,022	6,116	6,177
1959	.. 15	5	12	7,435	961	6,726	6,086
1960	.. 15	11	11	5,561	1,601	4,856	5,195

In 1957, five applications for revision were made and one appeal preferred in the court of Additional District Magistrate. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 appeals preferred in the same court were 7, 5, 2 and applications made for revision were 6, 12, 2 respectively.

These magistrates were empowered to try all cases coming under Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws.

161. Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Separation of judiciary from executive was given effect to from 1st May, 1961 in the entire district. The categories of magistrates coming under the separation scheme consist of (a) the Additional District Magistrates (Judiciary), (b) the Subdivisional Magistrates and (c) Magistrates with first, second and third class powers. Accordingly, one Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary) has been posted at the district headquarters. He has been invested under section 10 (2) of Criminal Procedure Code with all the powers of a District Magistrate and as such has general administrative superintendence and control over the courts of the Judicial Magistrates in the district. He inspects the courts of the Judicial Magistrates subordinate to him.

There are Subdivisional Magistrates in the subdivisions of Sambalpur, Bargarh, Rairakhol, Kuchinda, and Deogarh. They have been empowered with first class power. These Magistrates exercise all the ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate and such other additional powers as the State Government may confer on them from time to time. They have powers to inspect the courts of the other subordinate Judicial Magistrates in their respective jurisdiction.

Besides, in Sambalpur subdivision, there are two Judicial Magistrates with first class power. In Bargarh subdivision, there are two Magistrates (Judiciary) one of whom is vested with first class power and the second one with second class power. One of the Judicial Magistrates with first class power has been posted at Padampur. The functions of these Magistrates are judicial in nature as for instance the trial of criminal cases.

In the first year of separation, 4,206 cases were reported to and 2,136 cases were disposed of by the Judiciary Magistrates. The Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary) during this period heard one of the two appeals preferred to him and disposed of three of the ten applications received for revision.

In 1962, the cases reported were 4,906 and the Judiciary Magistrates tried and disposed of 4,703 cases. Five appeals including one of the last year were dealt with by the Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary). Out of them four were disposed of. He also dealt with twenty revision cases which included seven of last year. Most of the cases reported were under Indian Penal Code.

A statement given below indicates number of cases reported to and disposed of by the Judiciary Magistrates, appeals preferred and disposed of and application received for revision and disposed of by the Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary) from 1965 to 1967.

Year	Offences reported	Tried and disposed of	Appeals to A. D. M.		Revision to A. D. M.		
			Pre-ferred to	Dis-posed of	Recei-ved	Dis-posed of	
			1965	..	7,176	4,956	6	5	25	19
1966	..	6,745	6,807	2	2	18	11
1967	..	5,781	4,982	9	8	12	12

16'. Executive Magistrates

There are also executive magistrates in the district. These Magistrates are executive officers of Revenue Department viz., the Collector the Subdivisional Officers and such other subordinate Revenue Officers who are invested with magistrial powers by Government. The responsibility of maintaining law and order continues to rest on them and to discharge this responsibility, they are declared magistrates. The Collector continues to be the head of the Police and by virtue of his office exercises some of the powers of a District Magistrate under Criminal Procedure Code. The Subdivisional Officers are vested with powers of Magistrates, first class.

Some of the functions of these Magistrates are police in nature like handling of unlawful assemblies and control over investigation of Police whereas the other functions are of administrative character as for instance the issue of a licence for fire arms.

163. Adalati Panchayats

In the process of decentralisation and to make justice expeditious and cheap, the Adalati system was introduced in 27 Panchayats of the district under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948. The statement showing the name of places where Adalati Panchayat courts were functioning is given in appendix 'D'.

All the Panches and Sarpanches elected or nominated elect from among themselves a person who is able to record proceedings to act as President of the Adalati Panchayat. The President in turn selects two Panchas from the panel of elected Panches to form a Bench. The District Magistrate may also constitute special Bench consisting of five Panches of the Adalati Panchayat and appoint a President for the Bench. Every member of the Bench holds office after taking oath.

The Adalati Panchayat hears criminal cases and civil suits of minor nature. The Bench can issue summons, notices, process etc., can convict or acquit and can sentence to imprisonment, fine or award compensation. It can pass a decree in civil cases for a particular amount and for the recovery of the same by attachment or sale of property of the party concerned.

The Munsifs have been authorised under section 96 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 to inspect the proceedings and records of the Adalati Panchayats in their respective jurisdictions.

164 Civil Courts

The District Judge is the head of the civil courts of the district. He is assisted by the Subordinate Judges stationed at Sambalpur and Baragarh* and the Munsifs stationed at Sambalpur, Baragarh, Deogarh, Kuchinda, and Rairakhol.

(i) District Judge and Sub-Judges

The jurisdiction of the District Judge and Subordinate Judges extend to all original suits for the time being cognizable by civil courts. An appeal from a decree or order of the Subordinate Judge lies to the District Judge where the value of the original suit in which or in any proceeding arising out of which the decree or order was made did not exceed five thousand rupees and to the High Court in any other case. An appeal from a decree or order of the Munsif lies to the District Judge. The District Judge also can transfer to the Subordinate Judge under his administrative control any appeal pending before him from the decrees or orders of the Munsifs.

The District Judge and Subordinate Judges exercise the powers of Claims Officers under the Estates Abolition Act, 1952. From the year 1960, the District Judge of Sambalpur has been appointed as Arbitrator in respect of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of the Immovable Properties Act, 1952. He also acts as the Judge of the Employees Insurance Court for the local area of Brajarajnagar of this district and Rajgangpur of Sundargarh district. He further exercises the powers to hear appeal under section 21 of Estates Abolition Act, 1952.

* The Sub-Judge Court at Baragarh has been established from the 26th January, 1966.

The Subordinate Judges have small cause courts powers up to Rs.500. They, as the Tribunal Judges for the districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi hear cases coming under the Displaced Persons Debt Adjustment Act, 1961. They also try applications under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, exercising the function of a District Judge.

Besides, they try and dispose of cases filed under Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, Guardianship and Wards Act, 1890, the Land Acquisition Act and Hindu Marriage Act. They also function as Tribunals under section 13 O. E. Act.

(ii) Munsifs

As stated earlier, there are Munsif's courts at Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh, Kuchinda, and Rairakhol. They try and dispose of original civil suits both contested and uncontested. The pecuniary power allowed to different Munsifs changes from time to time according to their seniority in services. The power invested varies in between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,000.

All of them have powers to exercise the function of a District Judge under Part IX of the Indian Succession Act, 1925. All the Munsifs are Magistrates first class. The Munsifs of Kuchinda and Rairakhol are vested with the powers of Subdivisional Magistrates for their respective jurisdictions. The Munsif, Sambalpur, tries cases coming under small cause courts up to Rs. 100. The Munsifs exercise all the above powers within their respective jurisdictions.

An Additional Munsif with powers to try suits in the ordinary procedure and small cause court suits up to the value of Rs. 100 functions as Registrar, Civil Courts.

The Judicial Magistrate at Padampur is an Additional Munsif and he tries and disposes of cases in the Padampur Subdivision area within the valuation of Rs. 1,000.

A detailed statement given in Appendix 'E' indicates the number of civil suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts of the district from 1958 to 1967.

165. Bar Associations

(i) Bar Association, Sambalpur

This Association of lawyers was formed on 23rd December, 1908 with ten practising lawyers and a full-fledged written constitution.

At present, there are sixty-two members in its roll out of which 57 are Law Graduates.

The Association has its own building and a library.

(ii) Bar Association, Bargarh

This Association was formed before 1920 with five members. The Association has at present 33 Advocate members. The organisation has its own building and library.

(iii) Bar Association, Deogarh

This Bar Association was established in March 1957. It has five members which include three Law Graduates. There is a small library.

Besides, there are also lawyers with their associations at Kuchinda, Rairakhol and Padampur.

APPENDIX 'A'

Unusual cases between 1930 and 1934

1. Parading a head on a plate

Having power to award 7 years rigorous imprisonment, most serious cases came to me for enquiry or for trial. One morning while I was away, a man brought the head of a man he had killed. There was great excitement in the house. Before the children heard about it and came running, the stenographer, a very wise man (Rajib Lochan Pujari) had sent a Chaprassi to take the man away quickly to the office which was very near and informed the Police. When I came back in the evening and heard about it, I enquired from the Police and found that the man murdered was the headman of a village and had been a dismissed Police Officer. He was a tyrant. He had learnt all the tricks of harassing people without getting into trouble. The tenants who were aboriginal got no remedy by coming to the Police or to the Revenue Officers. They selected one of them to kill him openly and bring the head to me. In due course he was sentenced to hanging. The ladies of Sambalpur including my wife petitioned Government for his reprieve and waited on the Judicial Member of the Governor's Executive Council (Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo of Kanika), when he visited Sambalpur. The deputation succeeded. They not only got reprieve for the murderer, but also got his sentence reduced to 3 years. Before I left Sambalpur, the man had come out of jail and was living as a peaceful citizen in his village. When I camped near the village, he called on me to express his gratitude. He had become a hero in the eyes of the neighbourhood.

2. Snake Bite

A case in which several people had died came to me for trial. A man had learnt the art of rendering snake venom harmless. It was prescribed in a book in palm leaf. He caught a cobra, extracted the venom by making it bite a plate, cooked meat and rice with the venom and gave it to a number of people to eat. According to the book all the people should be immune to snake bite. Next day he lined up all these people which included his 2 sons, his 2 brothers and 20 other relatives and villagers. He brought the snake and made it bite all of them. The first to be bitten was his eldest son who fell dead in a few minutes. The second was his brother who died in the course of the hour. All the others suffered severe agony for many days except a sickly individual who died in the course of the day. The facts were clear. Evidence was not required as the accused made a perfectly true statement of what he had done. After sentencing him to 7 years rigorous imprisonment, I came home and asked my wife if she would like to keep the snake as a pet. It was a beautiful creature in golden colour. My wife sternly refused, even though I guaranteed safety by having its fangs removed.

3. Human Sacrifice

It happened in October, 1932. A handsome Brahmin boy of 8 was playing in the streets of Barpali with other children. An elderly man of the village called him away. By evening when the boy didn't come home, the Police were informed. They found the man who had called the boy away but he denied it. Two days later a well started stinking. From it the head of the boy was found. On search blood stained axe and blood stained clothes of the boy were found in the house of the man. By the application of 3rd degree methods, he confessed the crime and produced a book where methods of human sacrifice were prescribed. It has to be a boy under 12 and the date is the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Aswin which is the big day for Durga Puja. But human sacrifice before Durga is not known. The book probably belonged to the Tantric system. The man was sentenced to hanging which was later commuted to rigorous imprisonment for life.

4. Padampur Murder

In Padampur which is the headquarters of Borasambar Zamindari, a man killed his wife and his daughter and kept the bodies buried in his house. After many months when rumour went about that the two women had been murdered, the Police dug up the floor of the room and found the two bodies. No motive for the crime could be ascertained. It was put down to insanity. The murderer himself said that he believed he had the command of God to kill. He was also sentenced to imprisonment for life, benefit of the doubt being given to the motive for the crime.

5. Kandha Marriage

Among the Kandhas mock kidnapping by force is a part of the marriage ceremony. The Police sent up a case of kidnapping, I convicted and sentenced the bride-groom two years imprisonment. But shortly after, I received private information that it was not really a case of kidnapping, but a part of the ceremony of marriage. On my recommendation Government released the prisoner.

6. Mass cheating

Some persons of Sambalpur went about collecting money in the name of a bogus firm of Calcutta. Some Bengalis of Calcutta were also accused. In their defence was to come a Barrister whom the Police wanted in the case. I told the Police to ask for permission to arrest him when he was in court. He came up to Jharsuguda and returned to Calcutta. He subsequently became a leader and a V. I. P. in Bengal.

7. Jail by Proxy

In a village quarrel, it was fully proved before the Police and in court that an old man dealt the blow which killed a man. I sent him to jail for seven years. Later I heard that the old man was innocent and

that his son had dealt the blow. The whole village and probably also the Police had conspired to save the young man who was the bread earner of the family and put up the old man to be hanged. I got the old man released. The true offender of course remained free.

8. Friendship avenged

There were two friends in a village. One of them married a pretty young girl. The other young man took advantage of the friendship and got intimate with the girl. They were caught in a cow-shed. The young man was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, the explanation for the leniency being that he accepted the girl's invitation to the crime. After calling for an explanation from the Magistrate I sent the case to the High Court for enhancement of sentence. The circumstances called for an exemplary punishment. It was gross abuse of friendship. The High Court enhanced the sentence to two years.

APPENDIX B

Nature of Crime	1963			
	Reported	Charge-sheeted	Committed	Acquitted
1	2	3	4	5
Murder ..	40	26	14	12
Dacoity ..	9	2	..	2
Robbery ..	21	7	3	4
Burglary ..	661	203	137	56
Theft ..	918	377	231	68
Rioting ..	25	19	4	8
Swindling ..	54	45	36	5
Total ..	2,604	1,192	629	328

Nature of Crime	1964			
	Reported	Charge-sheeted	Committed	Acquitted
1	6	7	8	9
Murder ..	21	15	4	11
Dacoity ..	10	4	..	4
Robbery ..	18	11	4	7
Burglary ..	622	168	96	62
Theft ..	814	343	222	72
Rioting ..	90	67	13	45
Swindling ..	39	28	19	6
Total ..	2,480	1,181	548	332

1965				
Nature of Crime	Reported	Charge-sheeted	Committed	Acquitted
1	10	11	12	13
Murder ..	22	17	5	12
Dacoity ..	3	1	1	..
Robbery ..	24	8	4	4
Burglary ..	588	160	90	57
Theft ..	847	353	164	73
Rioting ..	34	28	8	13
Swindling ..	60	52	44	4
Total ..	2,534	1,212	493	240

1966				
Nature of Crime	Reported	Charge-sheeted	Committed	Acquitted
1	14	15	16	17
Murder ..	33	22	12	6
Dacoity ..	8	1	..	..
Robbery ..	13	6	3	2
Burglary ..	706	228	94	17
Theft ..	1,098	458	189	26
Rioting ..	66	46	2	5
Swindling ..	44	31	6	19
Total ..	2,980	1,317	488	217

1967					
Nature of Crime	Reported	Charge-sheeted	Committed	Acquitted	
1	18	19	20	21	
Murder ..	28	13	8	3	
Dacoity ..	30	11	2	3	
Robbery ..	51	17	6	2	
Burglary ..	916	318	87	35	
Theft ..	1,232	488	156	57	
Rioting ..	90	57	4	21	
Swindling ..	120	84	13	7	
Total ..	3,230	1,513	509	514	

APPENDIX 'C'

Court of District and Sessions Judge, Sambalpur-Sundargarh

Sessions Cases, Appeals and Revisions in Sambalpur district

Year	Pending from last	Instituted during the year	Otherwise received	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Transferred to other courts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SESSIONS CASES							
1958	..	5	38	..	43	23	11
1959	..	9	30	..	39	18	9
1960	..	12	47	..	59	20	34
1961	..	5	115	..	120	15	94
1962	..	11	54	4	69	29	27
1963	..	13	27	..	40	17	9
1964	..	14	55	..	69	35	24
1965	..	10	50	..	60	29	26
1966	..	5	48	..	53	14	34
1967	..	5	93	..	48	17	23
APPEALS							
1958	..	46	215	..	261	166	36
1959	..	59	228	..	287	165	35
1960	..	87	248	1	336	176	87
1961	..	73	237	..	310	149	31
1962	..	130	279	..	409	316	2
1963	..	91	340	3	434	225	47
1964	..	162	218	..	380	259	28
1965	..	93	198	..	291	187	27
1966	..	77	187	..	264	132	12
1967	..	120	156	..	276	127	7
REVISIONS							
1958	..	9	29	..	38	26	..
1959	..	12	31	..	43	29	..
1960	..	14	22	..	36	28	..
1961	..	8	16	..	24	22	..
1962	..	2	11	..	13	12	..
1963	..	1	9	..	10	5	..
1964	..	5	9	..	14	10	..
1965	..	4	22	1	27	12	10
1966	..	5	17	..	22	10	5
1967	..	7	15	..	22	2	3

APPENDIX 'D'

List showing the names of places where Adalati Panchayat Courts under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 were functioning under each Munsif of Sambalpur district:—

(a) Sambalpur Subdivision

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Bargarh | } | Within Sambalpur Munsifi |
| 2. Rengali | | |
| 3. Kolabira | | |
| 4. Kirmira | | |
| 5. Themra | | |

(b) Bargarh Subdivision

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Sohela | } | Within Bargarh Munsifi |
| 2. Padampur | | |
| 3. Bijepur | | |
| 4. Sialkhandtha | | |
| 5. Larambha | | |
| 6. Bhatli | | |
| 7. Bheden | | |
| 8. Tampersara | | |
| 9. Attabira | | |
| 10. Barpali | | |

(c) Deogarh Subdivision

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kansar | } | Within Deogarh (Bamra) Munsifi |
| 2. Gogua | | |
| 3. Kundaigola | | |
| 4. Palsama | | |
| 5. Tinkbir | | |
| 6. Goudsuguda | | |
| 7. Kalla | | |
| 8. Kandhal | | |

(d) Kuchinda Subdivision

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Kuchinda | } | Within Kuchinda Munsifi |
| 2. Fasimal | | |
| 3. Govindpur | | |

(e) Rairakhol Subdivision

- | | | |
|-----------|----|--------------------------|
| 1. Rampur | .. | Within Rairakhol Munsifi |
|-----------|----|--------------------------|

APPENDIX E

*Statement showing Civil cases and appeals instituted and heard
yearwise in the Court of District Judge, Sambalpur*

Year		Original suits	Misc. cases	Execution cases	All appeals (title, money and rent)	Misc. appeals
1		2	3	4	5	6
1958	For Disposal ..	49	44	2	271	76
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	25	29	2	159	49
1959	For Disposal ..	46	47	..	204	52
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	20	20	..	111	39
1960	For Disposal ..	52	66	2	231	41
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	22	36	..	128	27
1961	For Disposal ..	50	81	4	219	37
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	19	47	1	50	25
1962	For Disposal ..	60	82	4	380	64
	Transferred and disposed of.	34	44	..	173	45
1963	For Disposal ..	52	122	5	395	53
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	31	57	1	304	33
1964	For Disposal ..	55	113	6	304	59
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	30	71	2	185	26
1965	For Disposal ..	66	276	7	308	125
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	30	190	3	283	102
1966	For Disposal ..	80	82	6	219	56
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	79	33	..	165	39
1967	For Disposal ..	4	82	9	151	50
	Transferred a n d disposed of.	4	44	2	57	14

APPENDIX E—Contd.

Civil cases and Appeals instituted and heard by Sub-Judges, Sambalpur and Bargarh

Year	Original Suits		Executive Cases		All appeals (Money, Rent and Title)		Misc. appeals		
	Total for Disposal of	Disposal of	Total for Disposal of	Disposal of	Total for Disposal of	Disposal of	Total for Disposal of	Disposal of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			Sub-Judge, Sambalpur						
1958	..	253	121	153	75	93	79	7	7
1959	..	219	39	139	51	104	24	14	11
1960	..	612	458	136	45	131	90	3	3
1961	..	159	87	56	16	15	7	..	..
1962	..	198	133	127	101	33	29	..	..
1963	..	433	224	216	72	109	70	1	1
1964	..	297	152	216	83	71	53	..	..
1965	..	300	153	214	99	122	55	19	16
1966	..	437	132	222	71	41	30	4	1
1967	..	470	274	244	104	36	22	15	1

APPENDIX 'E'—contd.

Sub-Judge, Bargarh

Year	Nature of suits														
	Money			Title			Executive Cases		Miscellaneous Cases		All appeals		Miscellaneous appeals		
	For disposal	posed of and trans-ferred	ferred	For disposal	posed of and trans-ferred	ferred	For disposal	posed of and trans-ferred	ferred	For disposal	posed of and trans-ferred	ferred	For disposal	posed of and trans-ferred	ferred
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1															
1966	51	28	185	74	27	7	76	58	135	58	18	9			
1967	54	11	207	47	65	20	105	57	108	47	18	13			

APPENDIX 'E'—contd.

Civil Cases disposed of by Munsifs

Name of the Court	Year	Institution			Disposal		
		S. C. C.	Money	Title	S. C. C.	Money	Title
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Munsif, Sambalpur	..	21	254	101	32	291	166
	1958	..					
	1959	..	66	414	99	36	265
	1960	..	70	178	137	91	204
	1961	..	52	161	103	48	136
	1962	..	49	144	90	43	237
	1963	..	..	183	170	..	121
	1964	..	22	183	220	16	106
	1965	..	39	170	248	34	112
	1966	..	81	102	179	62	64
	1967	..	20	55	55	35	59
							83

Munsif, Bargarh	..	1958	..	..	136	141	..	138	65
		1959	..	..	119	121	..	113	69
		1960	..	..	108	127	..	108	132
		1961	..	..	98	121	..	105	111
		1962	..	..	115	141	..	139	201
		1963	..	..	111	136	..	108	217
		1964	..	..	191	139	..	184	150
		1965	..	..	207	157	..	173	148
		1966	..	..	51	89	..	113	140
		1967	..	..	40	123	..	37	95
Munsif, Deogarh	..	1958	..	..	66	42	..	66	42
		1959	..	..	65	39	..	63	39
		1960	..	..	45	46	..	28	34
		1961	..	..	27	31	..	25	18
		1962	..	..	37	32	..	32	28
		1963	..	..	26	33	..	37	37
		1964	..	..	37	30	..	33	38
		1965	..	..	28	24	..	25	36
		1966	..	..	25	46	..	34	23
		1967	..	..	12	41	..	12	26

Name of the Court	Year	Institution			Disposal		
		S. C. C.	Money	Title	S. C. C.	Money	Title
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Munsif*, Kuchinda	1960	..	11	8	..	17	11
	1961	..	24	5	..	2	11
	1962	..	12	11	..	5	4
	1963	..	14	3	..	21	12
	1964	..	2	3	..	3	4
	1965	..	13	7	..	11	2
	1966	..	6	6	..	5	10
	1967	..	1	16	9	..	12
Munsif, Rairakhol	1958	..	9	8	..	2	5
	1959	..	12	19	..	9	3
	1960	..	10	23	..	8	17
	1961	..	4	14	..	3	8
	1962	..	5	19	..	2	10
	1963	..	4	4	7	4	10
	1964	..	4	4	6	5	7
	1965	..	4	4	5	3	8
	1966	..	3	3	6	6	2
	1967	..	4	4	9	..	2
		

Munsif, Padampur	..	1965	..	..	5	..	7	4
		1966	..	6	10	..	8	9
		1967	..	2	4	..	2	4

* Kuchinda Munsif Court functioned from 1960

† The Court of Munsif, Padampur functioned from 1965