

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

178. Organisation of Police

Prior to introduction of regular Police force in the ex-State of Mayurbhanj, the Judicial, Revenue and Police functions were being exercised by the heads of villages and Pirs. The *Paiks* were employed for the purpose of army and the Police. The earliest reference to Police force dates back to 1866 when riots broke out among the tribal population probably in consequence of the *Na-anku* famine and were uppressed by the authorities with the help of the British Government. During this time, the first Thana was established at Bankati. By the year 1882 during the rule of Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja, Mayurbhanj had altogether 7 Thanas with a Police force and the Revenue and Judicial functions were then separated from the Police. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja succeeded to the Gadi that year and it was during his administration that Police force of Mayurbhanj was organised on the model of the neighbouring Provinces in British India. A net-work of Police stations and out-posts, manned by officers trained at the Police Training Colleges of the neighbouring Provinces, was opened. In the year 1892-93, H. B. Kiddell was appointed the first Superintendent of Police of Mayurbhanj.

During the Court of Wards administrations after the death of Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, Police officers used to be deputed from the British districts to help in the Police administration of Mayurbhanj.

The Police administration of the ex-State made further progress under the rule of Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo and by the year 1941-42 there were 15 Police stations, 5 out-posts and 4 Beat-houses staffed by 4 officers and 344 men. Besides this, the ex-State had an Armed Reserve of 80 constables with 420 Fire-arms and 21,672 rounds of ammunition. The ratio was 1 police man to 1925.8 people and for 8.25 square miles

During the year 1945-46, under the administration of Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, the strength of the Police force was one Inspector-General of Police-cum-Police Adviser, one Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Superintendent, six Inspectors, twenty-nine Sub-Inspectors, three Jamadars, thirty-six Assistant Sub-Inspectors, fifteen Havildars, one Building Assistant Sub-Inspector, 311 ordinary Constables and 120 Armed Reserve Costables with 491 arms and 29,294

rounds of ammunition. Besides, there was a temporary force of two Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Havildars, and sixty-six Constables to check smuggling of foodgrains and a Criminal Investigation Department manned by one Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, five writer Constables and six Constables.

After integration with Orissa, in 1949, the Police force was re-organised by abolishing the post of Inspector-General and transferring Olmara Police station with its staff to Balasore district.

A Band Party consisting of 1 Band Inspector, 8 Havildar Majors, 2 Havildars and 12 Constables from the ex-State Administration got itself intergated with the Provincial establishment which had no Band Party before. Soon after meger, the district experienced an Adibasi uprising in Bamanghaty subdivision. As it was then not possible for the newly reorganised district Police force to cope with the situation additional Police force had to be requisitioned and the situation was brought under control. The industrial, commercial and political importance of the subdivision complicated the law and order question of the area necessitating the creation of a post of Assisant Superintendent of Police to be kept in charge of Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions.

For facility of Police administration, the district has been divided into two Police subdivisions, namely, Baripada and Rairangpur, which are again subdivided into three and two circles respectively. The circles, are Baripada Sadar, Betnoti and Udala in the Baripada Police subdivision, and Rairangpur and Karanjia in the Rairangpur Police subdivision. Each of the circles is in charge of an Inspector of Police. The district has been divided into 21 Police stations, each under the charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police. The five Police circles include Police stations and out-posts as given below:

1. Sadar cricle Baripada, Kuliana, Bangiriposi, Suliapada
Police stations (and Sirsa Anti-smuggling
post).
2. Betnoti circle Betnoti, Badasahi, Baisinga, Muruda Police
stations (Rasgovindapur out-post and
Badampur and Mantri Beat-houses).
One Sub-Inspector has been posted to tackle
the docoity problem at Rasgovindaipur.
3. Rairangpur Rairangpur, Bisai, Bahalda, Tiring,
circle. Gorumahisani, Badampahar Police stations
(Sulaipat out-post, Jamda, Jaradihi Anti-
smuggling posts and Tiring Road-post).
4. Udala circle Udala, Khunta and Sarat Police stations
(Jaypore out-post).
5. Karanjia circle Karanjia, Jashipur, Thakurmunda, Raruan.

Each Police station is placed in charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police, designated as officer-in-charge of the Police station. He is assisted by the Assistant Sub-Inspectors and constables. Important Police stations have got 2nd and 3rd Sub-Inspectors.

Apart from these Police stations, there are 4 rural Out-posts, 3 town Out-posts and 3 Beat-houses in the district. One Assistant Sub-Inspector holds charge of each of the rural Out-posts. The town out-posts are kept under the charge of a Head Constable. Each of the Beat-houses is manned by 3 Constables.

There are 4 police court officers. For the Baripada subdivision there is an Inspector, designated as prosecuting Inspector, and for each of other subdivisional courts there is one Sub-Inspector designated as Court Sub-Inspector who is assisted by Constables. They represent the Police before the Magistrates in the matter of criminal cases. The prosecuting Inspector of Baripada is in over all charge of the court offices of the district though the Circle Inspectors exercise direct control over all court officers of their respective circles.

The general police administration of the district rests with the Superintendent of Police. His headquarters is at Baripada. He is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Another Deputy Superintendent of Police is posted to Rairangpur also.

The strength of the district Police force consists of 1 Sergeant Major, 6 Inspectors including the prosecuting Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 45 Sub-Inspectors, 47 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 23 Havildars and 568 Constables. This personnel constitutes the permanent staff. Besides this there are 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 10 Havildars; and 75 Constables who serve on a temporary basis. The district Reserve force falls into two categories: Armed Police Reserve and Ordinary Police Reserve.

179. Armed Police Reserve

It consists of one Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 3 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 38 Havildars, 14 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 287 Constables.

It comprises a striking force, a static guard, an escort force, police and motor vehicle staff. The striking force consists of 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Sergeant, 1 Drill Sub-Inspector, 1 Havildar Major, 6 Havildars, 6 Lance Naiks and 48 Constables. The static guard consists of 8 Havildars and 25 Constables. The vehicle staff consists of 1 Havildar Major, 10 Havildars and 9 Constables. Besides these, there are 2 Bugler Constables, and 1 Armoury Constable. Twenty-eight Constables have been set apart as leave and training reserve.

The striking force is always kept in readiness to meet emergencies. The static guard supplies sentries to treasuries, sub-treasuries and armoury in the district. The escort force is engaged in escorting prisoners, cash and properties when requisitioned by the authorities specially empowered to issue escort requisition. The Police transport staff maintain and drive police vehicles.

180. Transport

Allotment has been made to this district of seven motor vehicles including a motor cycle and two jeeps. A force consisting of 1 Havildar, 6 Havildar Drivers and 8 Assistant Drivers have been sanctioned to man and maintain them. These vehicles are kept in the Reserve Lines and are utilised in carrying the armed Police force and the wireless in times of emergency.

181. Communications

Apart from ordinary means of communication there are Police wireless and Pigeon services to communicate urgent matters in times of emergency. There is only one wireless station in the district at Baripada, and casual stations are established if and where needed. Pigeon service stations have been set up at Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur. Pigeons are trained both in boomerang and in ordinary services for carrying messages to and from headquarters of the service stations and interior places.

182. Ordinary Reserve

This force includes 8 Inspectors, 53 Sub-Inspectors, 56 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Havildars and 476 Constables. It supplies officers and men to various police posts including courts and other establishments in the district. Their main duty is to prevent and detect crimes and maintain law and order. They also collect and communicate intelligence for effective execution of the above duties.

183. Intelligence Bureau

The District Intelligence Bureau is manned by 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables. These officers are taken from the Ordinary Police Reserve. The Bureau is under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police. It collects information on criminal, political and other important matters.

184. Anti-corruption Police

Vigilance or the anti-corruption staff are maintained all over Orissa under the control of the Additional Inspector-General of Police. In "Mayurbhanj, there is 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables, one each at Baripada and Rairangpur.

185. Railway Police

Two railway lines run in the district, one from Rupsa to Talbandh in Baripada subdivision and the other in Rairangpur subdivision connecting Badampahar, Gorumahisani and Rairangpur with Tatanagar. The maintenance of law and order in these railway lines is left under the charge of Superintendent of Railway Police, Orissa, Cuttack. The railway line from Rupsa to Talbandh so far as law and order is concerned is looked after by the Government Railway Police Station, Balasore and that in the Rairangpur subdivision is under the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police Station, Rourkela.

A Railway Police out-post, manned by one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and four Constables, is functioning at Baripada from the 10th April 1958 to maintain law and order over Mayurbhanj Light Railway running from Rupsa to Talbandh. This out-post is subordinate to the Railway Crime Investigating Centre at Balasore.

186. Fire Service

A Fire Service Station has been functioning in the district headquarters from the 23rd March 1957. The Fire staff consists of one Station Officer, two leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and sixteen Firemen. The equipments placed at the disposal of the staff for fire-fighting include one water tender, one towing vehicle, two small coventry Climax pumps and one flame making cell. Besides, they have been supplied with a water wagon and a jeep with a pump. This Fire staff attend to fire calls throughout the district. The statistics given in Appendix B show the details of services rendered by the Fire staff during the past years.

187. Police Hospital

Over and above the ordinary medical facilities available to the Police, there is a 8 bedded Hospital established exclusively for the treatment of the Police force. It is placed under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon. He is assisted by a Compounder and two male Nurses.

188. Village Police

Prior to 1866, police work in villages used to be done by the Sardar Pradhan-Paik system which also looked after revenue collections. A regular Police force with police-station started in 1866. The Chaukidari-system started in 1894 but it was not till 1906 that Paik system was abolished and Chaukidars were paid in cash from Chaukidari tax which was separately assessed. Their appointment, dismissal, duties and payment of salaries were regulated under the Mayurbhanj Regulation III of 1908. There were no Dafadars. In the year 1945-46, there were 1950 Chaukidars.

In accordance with section 50 of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act 1948, the Chaukidari administration of the district was transferred to the control and management of Grama Panchayats, with effect from the 18th April 1954. They were performing their duties as laid down under section 54 of that Act. The salary of Chaukidars were being paid by the Grama Panchayats. The salary was met from the Panchayat tax and dearness allowances from Government grant. They received Rs. 5 a month as pay and Rs. 4 a month as dearness allowance. From 1954 control over Chaukidars became slack as Grama Panchayats were unable to enforce the same discipline which the Police and Revenue officers used to do, particularly when control over Chaukidar was divided among Ward members.

The Chaukidari system was abolished in Mayurbhanj from 1963. Beat constables have been appointed to discharge functions normally assigned to the rural police. Each police-station has been divided into a number of beats. Beat constables are stationed in the parent police-station and are deputed to different beats and return to police-station after prolonged tours in different villages. There are 103 Beat constables in this district. With their appointment the work of reporting vital statistics and incidence of epidemics ceased as they had no routine duties in this respect and had no specific dates for reporting at Thana headquarters.

189. Incidence of Crime

The district borders Midnapore in West Bengal, Singhbhum in Bihar and Balasore and Keonjhar in Orissa. Criminals from all these adjoining districts cross over the border and operate in the district. Crimes like murder, dacoity, burglary and theft are common and they fluctuate in number from year to year.

(i) Murder

The crime occurs mostly among Adibasis who are less sophisticated and prefer immediate revenge to taking recourse to police and courts.

(ii) Dacoity

Before 1950 dacoities were few and far between except in 1943-44 which recorded 16 cases. With this exception, the yearly average was two only. From 1950, cases have increased. Rairangpur subdivision was being operated by a gang formed by one Noor Mohammed, an ex-convict. This gang has been apprehended.

One Bijoy Basanta Mohapatra of Udala subdivision formed a gang that infested the subdivision. The gang has also been apprehended. Fifteen persons have been tried for dacoity-cum-murder. Besides this, criminals from Midnapore and Balasore frequently crossed over to the

district with the help of local criminals and committed dacoities and murders. With a view to preventing such crimes, village defence parties have been organised throughout the district and border patrol by anti-crime staff introduced.

(iii) Burglary

It is a common crime. Professional criminals are mostly responsible for this form of crime. The *modus operandi* are sindh-cutting and lock breaking. Generally cash, clothes, utensils and jewellery are stolen. In cases, where properties are unidentifiable, detection is poor. Such cases occur frequently.

(iv) Smuggling

Due to higher prices in the border States of West Bengal and Bihar, foodgrains are smuggled by various clandestine means to those States. Mostly the cyclists carry rice on weekly market days for sale in the market. Men and women belonging to poorer classes carry head-loads and bhars of rice on those days for the same purpose. People from Bihar sometimes use the railway communication from Badampahar to Titnagar for smuggling paddy and rice in bundles. In order to combat smuggling, four anti-smuggling posts have been set up at Sirsa, Bherani, Raruan and Bahalda. Each such post has been manned by one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and four Constables. Despite the measures taken for prevention, incidence of such cases has been large. Number of smuggling cases that were detected during 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 109, 236, 356, 277 and 223 respectively bringing the total during these five years to 1,201 detected cases.

Commission of crimes like theft and burglary depends to a great extent, on the harvest. Good harvest, often shows a decrease in the incidence of crimes, while failure of crops shows an increase. Incidence of various crimes in the present century is given in Appendix A.

190. Jails

(i) Baripada Jail

The Baripada Jail was established in 1885 in the heart of the town where the present market is located. It was shifted to its present location in 1908. The area of the jail premises covers 44.56 acres. The area of the jail garden is 9.56 acres. The rest of the area consists of paddy fields, plantation, tank and fallow land. Until merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa in 1949 this jail had been functioning as the Central Jail of Mayurbhanj with Sub-jails at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala under its control. After merger, it was declared a second class district jail with the three Sub-jails affiliated to it. The Civil Surgeon acts as Superintendent. He is assisted by one Jailor, two Assistant

Jailors, one Assistant Surgeon, one Welfare Officer and fifty-seven other subordinate staff.

The administration of the jail is regulated in accordance with the 'Rules for the Superintendence of Jails in Orissa'. Till recent time the jail administration was of deterrent type, but it has since changed its character to reformative type as recommended by the Orissa Jail Reforms Committee.

The jail has two rows of prison-wards. There are seven cells. There is a female ward and two rooms and a separate enclosure inside the jail. The total capacity for accommodation of prisoners in the jail is 331, the break up of which is as follows—

Name of the ward or cell	Capacity
1. Convict ward ..	236
2. Under-trial ward ..	35
3. Female ward ..	20
4. Solitary cell ..	7
5. Observation ward ..	14
6. Segregation ward ..	7
7. Hospital ward ..	7
8. Civil ward ..	5

From the statistics available for five years from 1956—60 we find that on an average 249 prisoners stayed in this Jail daily.

The average number of prisoners from 1960 to 1964 is given below :

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Convicts ..	174·85	179·53	173·69	200·67	202·01
Under-trials ..	40·76	63·20	83·32	103·26	105·17
Criminal Lunatics and Civil Prisoners.	0·40	...	..	..	..

(ii) Prison discipline

The prison discipline is carried out under the rules of the Orissa Jail Manual. But in most of the cases, the projection mechanism of the mal-adjusted and anti-social personalities are diverted to healthy atmosphere by introduction of constructive work inside the jail. Only minor punishments are awarded.

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(iii) Welfare of Prisoners

Prisoners are trained in different vocations. Facilities are provided for training in weaving of cotton goods, manufacture of durry and newar, making chairs, tables and sofa sets with sabai grass and bamboo, oil pressing, rope-making, carpentry and blacksmithy, pottery, bakery, pisciculture, and for gardening and agriculture. Garments required for prisoners are made in Baripada jail and supplied to the jail in Balasore.

There is a fairly big dairy attached to the jail. The milk is supplied to the jail and the Police hospitals. The surplus is sold to the public.

Education up to primary standard is being systematically imparted to the illiterate prisoners by a trained teacher deputed by the Education Department. A library is also maintained in the jail which consists of books on religion and literature. Daily newspapers are also subscribed. The effect is that a good number of prisoners get their first education here. Moral and religious instruction also are imparted to all the prisoners on Sundays and holidays by the Head Pandit of the local Sanskrit Tol.

Recreational facilities have been provided. Prisoners are encouraged to participate in dramas and other entertainments on festive occasions. A theatre pendal has been constructed for this purpose inside the jail. Facilities for physical exercise, drills and games are also provided.

Since July, 1958 one Welfare Officer has been posted to this jail. Besides work inside the jail, he maintains liaison between the prisoner and his family and tries to safeguard his family interests.

(iv) Board of Visitors

There is a Board of Visitors consisting of official and non-official members. The Board holds its sitting in every quarter of the year to consider ways and means for the improvement of administration and welfare of prisoners. The members pay visits to the jail and supervise the welfare measures taken for the prisoners.

191. After-care Shelter

Under the development projects of the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) the Government of Orissa have opened an After-care Shelter at Baripada for discharged prisoners. The inmates are given craft training in carpentry and tailoring on the basis of aptitude, ascertained through care-work technique. They prepare common furniture and garments under the supervision and guidance of the Instructors.

All activities in the Shelter are conducted in accordance with the daily routine. Prayer, group discussions and music are conducted. Books on moral values, adult education literature and daily newspapers are supplied. Group therapy is conducted as an avenue of treatment, where the inmates can give expression to their pent-up feelings, hostilities and resentment. Facilities for outdoor and indoor games are provided. Film shows are arranged. Guidance and counselling services are imparted on the basis of individual case records, to enable the inmate have self reliance and to lead a life of law abiding citizens.

(i) Juvenile prisoners

Special facilities are not available in the jail for the treatment of juvenile delinquents. But this jail serves as a receiving centre for such prisoners and when the litigation is finally disposed of, such prisoners except those who are sentenced to less than three months' imprisonment are transferred to the Juvenile Jail at Angul.

The juvenile prisoners and youthful offenders are segregated in a separate ward at night and are kept in charge of a night watchman of advanced age.

(ii) Sub-Jails

There are three Sub-jails in the district at Karanjia, Udala and Rairangpur. The Assistant Surgeons of the Subdivisional headquarters hospitals work as Superintendents of the Sub-jails at those places. A whole-time staff consisting of one clerk, one head warder and four warders are employed in each of the Sub-jails. These Sub-jails serve as places of confinement for the under-trial prisoners. After conviction, the prisoners are transferred to the district jail at Baripada, except convicts who are to undergo short sentences up to a maximum of one month.

In the Sub-jails facilities like vocational or reformatory guidance are not provided to the prisoners. But there are provisions for imparting moral instruction to them. The relatives of the prisoners are usually allowed to interview them.

Details about admission and disposal of prisoners in Baripada Jail and other Sub-jails are given in Appendix C.

192. Civil and Criminal Courts

(i) High Court

Previous to 1934 the Ruling Chief with the Dewan or any other member of the State Council, whom the Chief may nominate, formed the Judicial Committee which heard appeals against the order of all courts. This was the highest appellate court. The State Judge held the over all

charge of the judicial side of the administration and under him were all the Magistrates, Munsiffs and Sub-judges and the Subdivisional officers in their capacity as Deputy Magistrates.

A High Court was established by the Maharaja's order, dated the 10th April 1933, with the Dewan as Chief Judge, the other Judges being the Special Judicial Officer and the State Judge. This order abolished the Judicial Committee. The newly constituted High Court became the highest Court for hearing all appeals and revisional matters, both civil and criminal. It was, however, only by an order dated the 4th January 1936 that the powers and functions of the High Court were clearly defined and the minimum qualifications of Judges of the High Court were laid down and brought in line with the standard then prevailing in the Indian Provinces. Under the order passed on the 10th April 1933 the Dewan was to be the Chief Judge and would sit singly and hear appeals and revisional matters both civil and criminal. Under the order dated the 4th January 1936 the powers of all the Judges of the High Court including the Chief Judge, regarding all judicial matters were brought on par, and the powers of any of the Judges sitting singly were limited only to the hearing of civil second appeals in suits valued at not more than Rs. 500 and hearing of petitions for revision of orders of Magistrates. It was provided that the High Court was ordinarily to exercise its appellate and revisional powers by a Bench of two Judges of the Court. The High Court as constituted consisted of the Chief Judge and three Puisne Judges. Two retired District and Sessions Judges of an Indian Province were appointed as Puisne Judges. The Dewan acted as Chief Judge till the end of 1939. On the 21st January 1940 the Senior Puisne Judge took over as the Chief Judge. The State Judge occasionally took seat as another Puisne Judge. The High Court held regular sittings. Cases for hearing were duly notified in the Mayurbhanj State Gazette sufficiently ahead of the dates so fixed.

(ii) District Judge Court

After formation of this district on the 1st January 1949, the Mayurbhanj Judgeship and Sessions Division was created. At the beginning, the jurisdiction of the Judgeship was limited to Mayurbhanj district only. From the 1st December 1949, the districts of Balasore and Keonjhar came under this Judgeship. This continued up to the 14th January 1959, when a separate Judgeship for Balasore was created. At present, the District Judge whose headquarters is at Baripada exercises jurisdiction over Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts and the Judgeship is styled as the Judgeship and Sessions Division of Mayurbhanj-Keonjhar.

The District Judge is the head of the judicial administration of the district. He tries sessions cases, hears civil and criminal appeals and also cases arising under special enactments.

(iii) Other Civil Courts

With the creation of the Judgeship and Sessions Divisions, the court of Subordinate Judge at Baripada and that of Munsifs at Baripada and Rairangpur were also opened on the 1st January 1949. The Sub-Judge who is also the Assistant Sessions Judge has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and tries suits arising in the district which are beyond the pecuniary jurisdiction of the concerned Munsifs. He also tries small cause court suits up to the value of Rs. 500. He has been vested with powers to try cases under Hindu Marriage Act, Guardian and Ward Act, Succession Certificates Act and Insolvency Act. No Munsif was posted at Karanjia or Udala till the 1st May 1961. The Munsifs posted at Baripada and Rairangpur held Circuit Courts at Udala and Karanjia respectively to hear civil suits. The Subdivisional Officer of Udala and Karanjia were *ex officio* Munsifs in their respective jurisdictions and were empowered to dispose of only uncontested suits. At present the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judicial) Udala and Karanjia have been vested with powers of Munsifs to try suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising out of Kaptipada and Panchhpur Subdivisions respectively. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsif at Baripada is limited to Rs. 4,000 and that of Munsif at Rairangpur to Rs. 2,000. All the Munsifs exercise powers of Magistrates 1st class and at times Munsif Baripada is also vested with powers to try Small cause Court suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

Nature of cases, along with their number handled by the District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge and the Munsifs from 1961 to 1965, have been given separately in a tabular form in Appendix D.

(iv) Criminal Courts

Besides the Civil Courts as already discussed, there are the following Criminal Courts in the district.

1. Court of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial).
2. Courts of the Subdivisional Magistrates at Baripada, Udala, Karanjia and Rairangpur (Judicial).
3. Courts of Subordinate Magistrates at Baripada and Rairangpur.

Before the separation of Judiciary from Executive the Subdivisional Officers were functioning as Subdivisional Magistrates and under them there were administrative officers having magisterial powers who were disposing of criminal cases transferred to them by the Subdivisional Magistrates.

193. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

The scheme has been introduced in the district, with effect from the 1st May 1961. The Judicial Magistrates are working directly under the High Court. One officer belonging to the junior branch of the Orissa Superior Judicial Service designated as Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) has been posted to supervise the working of separation scheme in the district. He inspects judicial courts frequently and gives guidance to the Magistrates for quick disposal of the criminal cases. The Munsifs at Baripada and Rairangpur are vested with powers of Subdivisional Magistrate (Judicial) for Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivisions respectively. Two Judicial Magistrates at Baripada and one at Rairangpur are posted to assist them in disposal of criminal cases of their respective subdivisions. There are two Subdivisional Magistrates (Judicial) posted at Karanjia and Udala to try criminal cases arising in their respective subdivisions. The Subdivisional Magistrates take cognizance of cases, and transfer the cases to subordinate magistrates according to the criminal power exercised by them and also hears appeals under certain provisions besides trying some important cases. The Additional District Magistrate has also been vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge. He disposes appeals both civil and criminal transferred to him by the Sessions Judge and disposes some cases triable by Assistant Sessions Judge.

The Sessions Judge is the controlling authority in respect of establishment matters of the Judicial Magistrates. Some of the Magistrate still belong to the cadre of Orissa Administrative Service and Orissa Subordinate Administrative Service as the final absorption in the judiciary has not yet taken place.

Necessary statistics showing number of criminal cases dealt with during post-separation period in the district is given below:

Year	Number of criminal cases brought to trial	Number of criminal cases disposed of
1961 (From 1st May 1961)	2,510	1,528
1962	3,816	3,971
1963	3,743	3,555
1964	4,009	4,023
1965	3,937	3,448

194. Adalati Panchayats

Panchayat administration was introduced in the district in 1950-51 and seven Adalati Panchayats were formed at Muruda, Baisinga, Agria, Bahalda, Jashipur, Kaptipada and Karanjia on a tentative basis. They are continuing as such without any change. The Adalati Panchayats have been empowered to try petty criminal cases with punishment of a fine up to Rs. 50 and civil suits to the value of Rs. 25. When specially empowered, they can try civil suits to the value of Rs. 100. Powers have also been given to them to try certain offences under the Cattle Trespass Act.

195. Legal Practitioners and Bar Associations

The Bar Association at Baripada was formed with all the legal practitioners of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj in 1927. There was a constitution of the Association for the guidance of the members. In accordance with the rules provided in the constitution, office bearers are elected every year, which include a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, two Joint Secretaries and a Librarian.

With the increase in number of the members of the Association, the Legal Practitioner's Act was introduced by the Durbar Administration of Mayurbhanj. The members of the Bar who had practised in the State High Court of Mayurbhanj were after merger, enrolled as Advocates by the Orissa High Court. The enrolled membership of the Baripada Bar Association at present is 62.

There are three other Bar Associations at the Subdivisional level in the district at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. No library or reading rooms are being maintained at present, by these associations. The principal aims, objects and activities of these associations are to take such steps as may be found necessary to maintain dignity of the profession.

APPENDIX A
Incidence of crimes

Years	Murder	Culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft
1905-06	5	5	4	7	271	653
1910-11	5	7	2	8	229	582
1915-16	10	8	5	..	869	1,300
1920-21	4	8	4	6	296	542
1925-26	10	8	1	8	230	374
1930-31	12	15	1	3	229	315
1935-36	8	9	3	1	230	455
1940-41	11	13	2	2	278	404
1945-46	20	9	3	2	366	414
1950-51	Not available	..	..	..	..	..
1955	26	..	18	..	316	490
1960	34	..	5	..	206	385
1964	31	..	5	..	206	385

APPENDIX B

Number of fire accidents attended by the fire brigade in the district

Period	No. of fire calls attended	No. of houses attacked	Estimated value of properties damaged in Rupees	Estimated value of properties saved in Rupees
1959	70	236	2,20,332·00	5,80,850·00
1960	82	224	11,91,332·00	2,12,704·00
1961	60	96	1,18,725·00	2,00,970·00
1962	90	263	1,94,406·00	2,39,784·00
1963	65	650	1,20,163·00	7,71,152·00
1964	76	760	990·00	4,31,950·00
1965	92	920	3,27,761·00	10,10,369·00

APPENDIX C

Admission and Disposal of Prisoners

BARIPADA JAIL

Years	Admission						Discharge					
	Convicts		Under Trial		Civil prisoners		Convicts		Under Trial		Civil Prisoners	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1960	292	30	371	10	8	..	229	27	384	12	8	..
1961	157	11	478	21	5	..	202	14	435	17	5	..
1962	259	18	512	18	1	..	212	18	494	20	1	..
1963	264	27	561	20	..	..	307	28	559	19	..	..
1964	358	28	653	27	..	..	320	28	682	27	..	..
1965	256	8	478	20	11	..	233	9	465	21	7	..

KARANJIA SUB-JAIL

Year	Remained at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Discharged	Remained at the end of the year
1960	--	16	210	214
1961	..	12	135	122
1962	--	25	170	175
1963	--	20	262	252
1964	--	30	265	256

RAIRANGPUR SUB-JAIL

Year	Remained at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Discharged	Remained at the end of the year
1960	--	24	481	484
1961	--	21	320	314
1962	--	25	445	416
1963	--	54	371	365
1964	--	61	417	432

UDALA SUB-JAIL

Year	Remained at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Discharged	Remained at the end of the year
1960	9	112	110	11
1961	11	131	140	2
1962	2	144	140	6
1963	6	190	175	21
1964	21	193	213	1

APPENDIX D

Civil and Criminal Cases dealt with by District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj

Year	Civil					Criminal				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Suits	M. C. J. Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal revisions	Criminal miscellaneous cases		
1961—										
(i)	Cases for disposal ..	14	33	42	15	..	59	217	42	38
(ii)	Cases disposed of ..	5	16	4	8	..	48	149	38	38
(iii)	Cases pending at the close of the year.	9	17	38	7	..	11	68	4	..
1962—										
(i)	Cases for disposal ..	19	17	84	14	..	77	251	70	48
(ii)	Cases disposed of ..	14	16	30	12	..	50	168	68	43
(iii)	Cases pending at the close of the year.	5	1	54	2	..	27	83	2	5

Year	Civil				Criminal					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Suits	M. C. J.	Regular	Miscellaneous	Execution	Sessions	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal
		appeals	appeals	cases	cases	cases	appeals	revisions	miscellaneous	cases
1963—										
(i) Cases for disposal ..	17	23	111	12	..	85	313	37	72	
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	9	11	20	7	..	59	226	36	72	
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	8	9	50	5	..	26	87	1	..	
1964—										
(i) Cases for disposal ..	21	31	69	10	1	68	322	25	26	
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	14	20	34	8	1	55	187	23	24	
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	7	11	35	2	..	13	135	2	2	
1965—										
(i) Cases for disposal ..	16	25	46	9	..	69	327	32	33	
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	12	20	13	9	..	40	243	29	33	
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	4	5	33	..	..	29	84	3	..	

Civil and Criminal Cases dealt with by Sub-Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges

Year	Civil					Criminal			
	Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal Miscellaneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1961—									
(i) Cases for disposal..	303	120	173	103	10	317	51	27	..
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	186	104	120	49	7	159	10	23	..
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	117	16	53	53	3	158	41	4	..
1962—									
(i) Cases for disposal..	234	82	176	111	15	275	76	22	..
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	145	73	143	74	9	166	51	20	..
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	89	9	33	37	6	109	25	2	..

Year	Civil					Criminal				
	Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal Miscellaneous cases	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1963—										
(i) Cases for disposal ..	193	99	140	121	18	261	62	9	1	
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	139	79	109	97	17	146	53	9	1	
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	54	20	31	24	1	115	9	..	..
1964—										
(i) Cases for disposal ..	146	114	146	85	..	228	60	11	9	
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	81	86	105	51	2	104	37	4	9	
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	65	28	41	34	..	124	23	7	..	
1965—										
(i) Cases for disposal ..	224	104	171	105	9	..	57	11	2	
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	120	85	126	74	7	111	50	11	2	
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	124	19	45	31	2	139	7	..	..

Cases dealt with by the Munsifs and Additional Munsifs

Year	Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Execution cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961—				
(i) Cases for disposal	664	76	262	430
(ii) Cases disposed of	412	67	203	251
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year	252	9	59	179
1962—				
(i) Cases for disposal	675	81	283	408
(ii) Cases disposed of	400	76	231	242
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year	275	5	52	166
1963—				
(i) Cases for disposal	698	64	225	387
(ii) Cases disposed of	410	59	195	218
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year	288	5	30	179
1964—				
(i) Cases for disposal	761	76	270	394
(ii) Cases disposed of	463	73	187	221
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year	298	3	83	174
1965—				
(i) Cases for disposal	666	91	301	372
(ii) Cases disposed of	363	85	219	206
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year	303	6	82	166