

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

148. Police

(i) Pre-integration

About the police in the ex-State of Sonapur, Cobden-Ramsay writes as follows in 1908:

“The police force is now entirely under the control of the Chief: formerly the zamindars entertained and paid for their own police, but since 1904 the force has been made entirely a State force and the Zamindars pay a police *Takoli* or contribution. The Chief’s uncle is the Superintendent of Police and he was trained in Sambalpur, where he holds the rank of an Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police: the force is in the direct charge of a capable Inspector from the British Police. The force consists of 5 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head Constables and 149 Constables”.

It is not known when a police system was introduced in the ex-State of Patna. But Cobden-Ramsay writes at page 302 of Feudatory States of Orissa :

“The police force consists of one Inspector, one Circle Inspector, seven Chief Constables, 40 Head Constables and 172 men besides *chaukidars* (village watchmen) and *Paiks*(State militia).”

At the time of merger on the 1st January 1948, the ex-Patna State had six police-stations and eleven out-posts grouped in three circles, each under a Circle Inspector. The headquarters of the Police Circles were Balangir, Patnagarh and Titilagarh . The Police force consisted of 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 3 Circle Inspectors, 1 Reserve Inspector, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 31 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 12 Habildars, 23 Writer Constables, 6 Sawar Constables, 208 Constables including Armory Guard and Buglers, 3 Drill Inspectors, 1 Drill Naik, 6 Clerks, 1 Dafti and 10 Town Choukidars, totalling 323.

On the 1st January 1948, the ex-State of Sonapur had 5 police-stations and 6 out-posts and the strength of the Police force was 142 which included 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Drill Instructor, 8 Writer Constables, 32 Armed Reserve Constables and 69 Ordinary Reserve Constables.

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At that time, there was a Joint Armed Police Force for the Eastern States Agency to which both these ex-States along with other ex-States contributed. This force could act only under the orders of the Ruling Chief or his Chief Executive Officer. There was provision for emergency when neither the Ruling Chief nor his Chief Executive Officer was capable of passing or communicating an order. In that event the Resident could act at his discretion.

(ii) Present Organisation

The district of Balangir comprising the feudatory States of Patna and Sonepur has been divided into 17 police-stations as follows:—

Subdivisions	Police-stations
Balangir	.. Balangir, Loisinga, Tusra
Titilagarh	.. Titilagarh, Sindhekela, Saintala, Kantabanji and Turekela.
Patnagarh	.. Patnagarh, Belpara and Khaprakhol
Sonepur	.. Sonepur, Tarbha, Binka, Dugripali Birmaharajapur and Sindhol.

(a) REGULAR POLICE FORCE

The district Police force now consists of 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 7 Inspectors, 43 Sub-Inspectors, 43 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 437 Constables.

(b) ARMED POLICE RESERVE

The force consists of 279 men, which include officers and constables. It is made up of one Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 32 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 10 Lance Naiks, 6 Assistant Drivers and 214 Constables.

(c) STRIKING FORCE

The striking force of the district is drawn from the Armed Police Reserve and its number is 138. It includes 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, One Havildar Major, 10 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 10 Lance Naiks and 102 Constables.

Of the striking force, 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 1 Drill Sub-Inspector, 1 Havildar Major, 6 Havildars, 6 Naiks and 48 Constables are posted at Headquarters and the rest are attached to important centres like Kantabanji and Titilagarh.

(d) POLICE TRANSPORT

There are twelve police vehicles including a motor cycle. The driving staff is included in the Armed Police Reserve. The staff position is 1 Driver Havildar Major, 9 Driver Havildars and 9 Assistant Drivers.

(e) POLICE PIGEON SERVICE

There is a pigeon service with a total of 96 birds kept in three lofts located at Balangir, Sonepur and Kantabanji. Boomerang services operate from Balangir to Dungripali and from Sonepur loft to Birmaharajpur, Binka and Sindhol police-stations.

Static services are available from Balangir to Agalpur, Loisinga and Tusra police-stations.

(f) WIRELESS SERVICE

The Police have their own static and mobile wireless services for transmission of messages.

(g) VIGILANCE SQUAD

The organisation started operating in the district in 1955. For purposes of vigilance, the district was kept under the charge of 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables. He remained under the control of the Inspector stationed at Sambalpur till November 1956, when a separate region was created under another Inspector stationed at Balangir. Kalahandi district with one Sub-Inspector was also placed under the control of this Inspector. But from the 1st November 1961, following the expansion and reorganisation of the vigilance machinery, Kalahandi district got into the jurisdiction of southern division with headquarters at Berhampur and Balangir divided into 2 zones remained under the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Northern Division with headquarters at Sambalpur.

For two zones, that is Balangir and Titilagarh, there are two vigilance squads each with a staff of one Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and three Constables. The jurisdiction of the Balangir squad extends over the whole of Balangir and Sonepur subdivisions and that of Titilagarh, the whole of Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions.

Since inception, the organisation has handled till May 1962, 120 cases against Government servants. The offences include corruption of various forms, misconduct, etc.

(h) RAILWAY POLICE

The only Government Railway Police out-post in the district is located in the Kantabanji Railway Station which is manned by one Assistant Sub-Inspector and two Constables. It is administered from Cuttack by the Superintendent of Railway Police, Orissa. The out-post has a jurisdiction over 50 miles, that is from Khariar Road Railway station to Muribahal Railway station. The cases generally detected relate to theft of properties belonging to passengers or of those which

are carried in trains at railway risk. Number of such cases as were handled during the past years are given below :—

Years	Cases
1957 ..	49
1958	41
1959 ..	38
1960 ..	29
1961 ..	30

Cases committed in the Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway that passes through the district are dealt with by the Superintendent of Police, Balangir.

(i) FIRE SERVICE

The Fire Station for the district is stationed at Sonepur as outbreaks are very frequent in Sonepur circle, where houses are generally thatched with straw unlike other police circles of the district. The station was opened on the 1st March 1956. It holds jurisdiction over the entire Balangir district and part of Baudh subdivision of Baudh. Khondmals district.

The total staff strength of the Fire Station is 21, which comprises 1 Station Officer, 2 Leading Firemen, 2 Havildars and 16 Firemen.

The station possesses necessary equipments for use in fire-fighting.

Number of fire accidents which occurred during the years 1956—1964, value of properties involved and value of properties damaged have been given in Statement 1. There were 33 fire accidents a year on an average.

There was no loss of human life in such accidents during the period stated above.

(j) VILLAGE POLICE

Prior to merger, the rural Police comprised two classes of village servants, the Choukidars and Jhankars. In the ex-State of Patna, there were 1,957 Choukidars and 978 Jhankars and in the ex-State of Sonepur, there were 720 Choukidars and 386 Jhankars. Bigger villages had one Choukidar and one Jhankar while in small villages there was either one Choukidar or one Jhankar. Both of them had to do rural police work. Besides this, the Jhankar had to worship the village deity and act as the village priest. Both enjoyed jagir lands. In the ex-State of Patna, they enjoyed rent-free lands to the extent of annual rent of Rs. 6.

Generally 3 acres of wet land and 2 acres of dry land constitute jagir lands of the village watchman. Under clause 53 of the Patna Wazib-Ul-Arz the Jhankars and Choukidars were entitled to get some quantity of paddy from each cultivating tenant according to the custom prevailing in the village. During the Durbar administration, the cost of the uniform was being realised from the tenants. The Gountias used to assess the amount on individual royats in consultation with the village Panchayats.

In Sonapur, the average area of service land is 6 acres. Section 1 of the Bhumibidhi provided that Jhankars and Choukidars would get a small amount from the villagers towards the cost of their uniforms and this had been recorded in village management registers maintained in the Tahsil Department. The Jhankars and Choukidars also got from tenant one of paddy sheaf at the time of harvest and one *Kula* (Approximately 5 seers) of paddy at the time of threshing.

In Patna, the Durbar administration framed a set of rules more or less on the line of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act prescribing the duties and functions of the Jhankars and the Choukidars. No such rule was framed in Sonapur ¹.

There were 30 Choukidars ² (14 in Patna and 16 in Sonapur) who had neither land nor did they get any cash payment. They clung to their duties because of the position of being a choukidar and the bare allurements of a dress uniform symbolising some authority and also of a few paddy sheaves obtained at the harvest from villagers they served.³

During 1956-57, there were 3,201 Choukidars remunerated mainly or wholly by jagir or in kind ⁴. Their duties were to report to the police births and deaths, commission of offences and the movement of professional criminals and to patrol the village and help the police in detection of crime. To do this, they were attending once a week the police-stations or the out-posts to which their villages were attached. The system was abolished in May 1955 in Balangir subdivision and in other subdivisions in July 1965. There are at present 86 Beat Constables to look to the works of Choukidars.

Grama Rakshis

The Orissa Grama Rakshi Ordinance, 1967 have been promulgated in January 1967 and 1,069 posts of Grama Rakshis have been sanctioned to be appointed in this district.

¹ Orissa Choukidari Enquiry Committee Report, 1956-57 pp. 31

² *Ibid*—pp. 32

³ Administration Enquiry Committee Report, 1958—Vol. I. pp. 308

⁴ *Ibid*—App. II

149. Incidence of Crimes

On a reference to old record, it appears that the number of cases reported to police in Sonepur ex-State during 1907-08 was 591, while no crime figure of Patna ex-State for that period is available. The record narrates the crime situation of the time in the following words:

“In former years outbreaks of crime were not uncommon and serious outburst of dacoity in 1899 led to the appointment of an Officer from the British Police Force to hold charge of the State Police. Of recent years, the Police Force have been carefully trained, organised and buses put down and crime has returned to normal proportions”.

However, the police cases reported at present in Sonepur Circle come to about one-third of the total cognizable cases reported in the whole district. On this basis the total number of such cases that took place in the first decade of the present century in both the ex-States may be assessed at 1,773.

Criminal statistics corresponding to year 1950—65 given in Statement 2 show that crime is on the increase except for the years 1956 and 1961 when there was an appreciable fall in the total number of reported cases. The main bulk of crime is burglary and theft. During 1961 a serious drought occurred in this district which had a direct impact on the crime situation. As a result, there was considerable deterioration in the crime situation particularly in the affected subdivisions of Titilagarh and Patnagarh in subsequent years.

The Gandas and Ghasis are the criminal gangs of the district. Some villages like Kansar have grown into organised criminal packets. To effectively maintain a close watch on the movements of the criminals and curb their activities, out-posts or beat houses have been set up and most of the criminals have been brought to book. The *modus operandi* for committing burglary is by breaking the lock or lifting the door or by scaling over the walls or cutting sindh holes. Previously utensils clothes and cattle were chosen for theft.

Of late, criminals have been specially aiming at valuables like gold and silver ornaments and hard cash. Thefts comprise mostly of lifting cattle by Gandas and Ghasis from grazing grounds for food and gain. Theft of copper wire from telegraph lines is also assuming menacing proportion as the metal is hardly available in the market and also the cost has considerably gone up. Thefts of paddy crops from the open fields also substantially contribute to the increase of thefts.

Murder is a rare feature. It is not an organised form of crime, but the origin in most of the cases is traced to long-drawn enmity due to land dispute, sudden quarrels while drunk. There are hardly any murder for gain. Dacoity is not a problem in this area and no organised

gang is at work. Four cases of dacoity reported in 1957 were committed in one night and at one place. The dacoits were successfully rounded up and put on trial. Robberies are few and petty in nature. Yet some of the robberies and dacoities are also of technical nature. In 1965, there had been some dacoities committed in Khaprakhol, Balangir and Loisinga areas in which mostly local Ganda criminals were found concerned.

Land disputes are generally responsible for the rioting cases. These have increased due to the recent settlement operations.

Swindling in this area is not an organised form of crime and very few of them are of professional type. In 1965 there was a number of cheating cases reported to the police in which a tribal woman of Koraput district was concerned. She used to cheat tribal people on tricks of confidence.

The commission of sex crime is rare.

150. Jails

(i) Balangir Jail

The District Jail is located at Balangir. During the Durbar administration, it was functioning as the Central Jail of the ex-Patna State with its subsidiary jails at Titilagarh and Patnagarh. After formation of the Balangir district, the subsidiary jails located at Sonapur, Titilagarh and Patnagarh were placed under the District Jail, Balangir. The District Jail contains 16 wards and provides accommodation for 254 prisoners (including 17 female prisoners).

Cobden-Ramsay gives the picture of this jail in the first decade of the present century in the following words.¹ :

“The jail contains accommodation for 124 prisoners and is a fine commodious masonry building of modern construction, with quarters for jailor and jail staff and warders: regular labour is exacted and the administration of the jail is on modern lines. In 1907-08 the daily average jail population was 120·4”.

The Civil Surgeon of the district headquarters hospital acts as Superintendent. Besides him, there is the following staff to help him:

Jailor	..	1
Assistant Jailor	..	1
Clerk	..	1
Jail Doctor, Gr. II	..	1
Head Warders	..	3
Male Warders	..	20
Female Warder	..	1
Teacher	..	1
Sweepers	..	2

¹Feudatory States of Orissa—pages 302 and 303

Prisoners sentenced to a period longer than one month at Titilagarh, Sonepur and Patnagarh are transferred to the District Jail. Habitual prisoners sentenced to more than 2 years were ordinarily transferred to the Cuttack Central Jail. But due to lack of accommodation at present in the Central Jail, this practice has been suspended.

On admission to the District Jail the prisoners are kept in quarantine for 10 days and this period is utilised in getting themselves accustomed to jail life. The Balangir Jail is now functioning for correctional purposes. An atmosphere conducive to reformation has been introduced. It attempts to curb their criminal propensities and to revive in them a better sense of morals. The Jail school imparts education to illiterate convicts up to L. P. standard. Arrangements have also been made to give moral and religious instructions on Sundays and other religious occasions. The intelligence, aptitude, idiosyncrasy and behaviour of the individual prisoner are tested before a programme is chalked out for his training in a suitable vocation. This training is imparted mainly with the object of finding him a vocation after release. Training in the industries like oil pressing, durry-making, weaving, newar-making, tailoring and carpentry are provided.

The whole-time Assistant Surgeon assisted by two male nursing orderlies selected from among the prisoners takes medical care of the convicts. There is a hospital with a capacity for 15 patients.

Recreational facilities have been provided. The prisoners are allowed to participate in music, folk dance and drama. Out-door games such as ring, tennis, badminton, volley ball, etc., are also provided. There is a library with books and newspapers and a radio set for the prisoners.

There is a separate ward for 30 special class and political prisoners. On ordinary days the under-trial prisoners are confined to this ward. This jail does not provide special arrangements for juvenile delinquents. As far as practicable, they are kept segregated. In order to help the prisoners to establish contacts with their families, welfare officers have been appointed in the circle jails. They maintain the liaison between the prisoners and their families. A Panchayat system has also been introduced with five prisoners as members. The Panchayat supervises drawing of rations, cooking, sanitation and recreational activities.

The Board of Visitors for the District Jail consists of nine members (four officials and five non-officials). In respect of sub-jails, the Board consists of three non-official members over and above the official members. They are chosen by the District Magistrate. They jointly visit the jail once in a quarter to examine all aspects of jail administration. Individually they can visit on any working day they choose.

The following is the daily average population of the jail during the last nine years:—

1957	..	101·48
1958	..	114·23
1959	..	163·27
1960	..	156·29
1961	..	161·66
1962	..	172·14
1963	..	219·57
1964	..	217·15
1965	..	193·43

(i) Patnagarh Sub-Jail

The sub-jail started functioning from the 3rd June 1962. The accommodation capacity is 36. The daily average of the prison population was 20·83 in 1963, 17·39 in 1964 and 21·20 in 1965.

The Assistant Surgeon is the Superintendent of the Jail. Besides him, there is one Lower Division Clerk, one Head Warder, six Warders and one Sweeper.

There is a Diet Committee which makes direct purchase and supply of food articles to the sub-jail.

There are three non-official visitors appointed by the District Magistrate for two years.

(iii) Sonepur Sub-Jail

The Jail at Sonepur has been functioning since the Durbar Administration. At that time, it was being treated as the State prison. Since merger, it has become a subsidiary jail. The jail building is divided into two sections. The outer section accommodates the jail office and the inner section is for the prisoners.

The Assistant Surgeon of the Sonepur hospital acts as part-time Superintendent. Others who comprise the staff are one Lower Division Clerk, one Head Warder, four permanent Warders, four temporary Warders and one temporary Sweeper. The administration of the sub-jail is under the immediate control of the District Jail.

During the pre-merger period, provisions were there to train the prisoners in vocations like, weaving in fly-shuttle looms and oil pressing.

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But after merger, Government converted it into a sub-jail resulting in the discontinuance of those training provisions. The fly-shuttle looms and oil-pressing ghanas were removed to the District Jail, Balangir.

Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less are confined in this sub-jail, while those sentenced to more than a month are transferred to the District Jail. It provides accommodation for 95 male and 8 female-prisoners. There is no accommodation for first and second class prisoners.

The Board of Visitors is composed of three non-official members. They are appointed by the District Magistrate, Balangir for a period of two years.

The following table shows the daily average population of the sub-jail during the last nine years:---

1957	..	34.62
1958	..	24.56
1959	..	13.54
1960	..	11.33
1961	..	14.42
1962	..	17.74
1963	..	30.18
1964	..	19.75
1965	..	23.36

(iv) Titilagarh Sub-Jail

This sub-jail started in the year 1930 with accommodation for 46 prisoners.

The staff consists of one part-time Superintendent, one Lower Division Clerk, one Head Warder, 6 Warders, two Water Carriers and one Sweeper.

The daily average population has been given for the last nine years.

1957	..	29.88
1958	..	29.55
1959	..	24.44
1960	..	21.81

1961	..	17.84
1962	..	22.61
1963	..	43.59
1964	..	33.47
1965	..	34.51

The Board of Visitors is composed of 3 non-official members.

151. Civil Justice

Prior to 1948, the feudatory States of Patna, Sonapur and Kala-handi were being administered by three different Ruling Chiefs. After their integration with Orissa, they constituted a new district called Balangir-Patna district with a new Judgeship and Sessions Division styled as Balangir-Patna Judgeship and Sessions Division. On the 1st November 1949, the ex-States of Patna and Sonapur together formed a separate district. But the Dahia outpost area of Sonapur subdivision was transferred to Baudh-Khondamals district. After the formation of this district, the Judgeship and Sessions Division came to be known as Balangir-Kalahandi Judgeship and Sessions Division with headquarters at Balangir. The District and Sessions Judge holds circuits at Bhawanipatna and Sonapur for disposal of cases¹.

At present, the Judgeship consists of the following 9 Civil Courts:—

1. District Judge, Balangir
2. Subordinate Judge, Balangir
3. Munsif, Balangir
4. Registrar, Civil Courts and Additional Munsif, Balangir
5. Munsif, Titilagarh
6. Munsif, Patnagarh
7. Munsif, Sonapur
8. Subordinate Judge, Nawapara
9. *Ex officio* Munsif, Nawapara

The Munsif stationed at Titilagarh also acts as *Ex officio* Munsif of Nawapara and holds circuits at Nawapara to dispose of contested suits of that subdivision.

From the 1st November 1960, a Registrar has been appointed for the judgeship who relieves the District Judge of the routine administrative duties. Over and above his normal functions, the District Judge also acts as *ex officio* Registrar of Orissa High Court as far as this judgeship

1. Law Department notification No. 9673-J., dated 31-10-1949

is concerned . He receives appeals and cases preferred before the High Court^a and transmits the relevant records to that court after serving notices on the parties under intimation to the Advocates concerned.

The Acts and Laws applicable to the State of Orissa and India at large are applicable to this judgeship in addition to some local laws, mostly in revenue matters, that were in force during the pre-merger time. The yearwise number of civil cases instituted, disposed of and pending in different courts of the district from 1948 to 1966 has been embodied in Statements 3 to 8 .

152. Criminal Justice

The Subordinate Judge, Balangir, has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. From time to time, the Sessions Judge transfers sessions cases to the Assistant Sessions Judge.

The Munsifs of Titilagarh, Patnagarh and Sonepur are invariably vested with powers of Magistrate, first class in respect of cases arising out of their jurisdictions. At times, the Munsif, Balangir is also vested with such powers.

Criminal statistics from 1949 to 1966 of different Sessions Courts and that from 1960 to 1966 of Assistant Sessions Judge Court of the district have been given yearwise in Statements 9 and 10.

Besides the criminal courts of the Sessions Judge and the Assistant Sessions Judge, there are also such Courts held by the District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Magistrates. At present, there are 26 such Magistrates in the district of whom 19 have been vested with first class power, two with second class power and five with third class power. The District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate hear appeals against the decision of Magistrates possessing second and third class powers. The Subordinate Judge is also vested with appellate authority. The criminal cases heard by different Magistrates from 1962 to 1965 have been given in Statement 11.

153. Adalati Panchayats

In accordance with the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948, Adalati Panchayats have been Constituted in the district . At present, there are 11 such Panchayats. The Munsifs have been authorised to inspect these Panchayats within their respective jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction of Panchayat covers simple cases, the maximum punishment of which involves fine up to Rs. 5 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. Enhanced

2. Part VII, Special Rules, Chapter XXXIII of Orissa High Court Rules.

powers might be given by the Government to selected Adalati Panchayats. No appeal in criminal cases would lie against the order of the Adalati Panchayat sentencing a person to fine but the Subdivisional Magistrate having jurisdiction over the area holds revisional powers.

“Besides criminal jurisdiction, the Adalati Panchayats also have exclusive civil jurisdiction in their areas in the following classes of suits, namely:—

- (a) Suits for money due on contracts.
- (b) Suits for recovery of moveable or the value of such property.
- (c) Suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring moveable property when the value of the suit is within Rs. 25.

“Government might also give to certain Adalati Panchayats additional jurisdiction for trying suits of higher money value¹.

154. Separation of Judiciary

The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive has been introduced in this district with effect from the 18th May 1967.

155. Nature of Cases handled

Civil suits are generally simple in nature. Suits for ejection, recovery of possession, partition, adoption, maintenance, etc., are common. The prevailing crimes in the district are murder, theft and burglary. Generally, murder cases arise out of land disputes or love affairs. Gandas form the majority of convicts.

156. Bar Associations

(i) Bar Association, Balangir

The oldest Bar Association in the district is the Patna Bar Association founded in the year 1938 consisting of seven members, out of whom 5 were Law Graduates and the rest two were Muktiars. The membership now is 50 out of which 47 are Law Graduates, 2 are Pleaders and one is a Muktiar. This association also maintains a library to which only members have access.

(ii) Titilagarh Bar Association

The Bar Association at Titilagarh was started in August 1949 with 6 members. The membership now is 20 including 16 Law Graduates, 3 Pleaders and one Muktiar. The association maintains a small library.

1. Administration Enquiry Committee Report, 1958, Vol. I-pp. 283-84.

(iii) Sonapur Bar Association

The Bar Association at Sonapur was started in 1950 consisting of 10 members including 3 Law Graduates and 7 Pleaders. The present membership of the association is 21. The association maintains a small library.

(iv) Patnagarh Bar Association

The Bar Association at Patnagarh was started in 1950. At present the association has fourteen members of whom seven are Law Graduates. The Association maintains a small library.

STATEMENT I

Fire Accidents

Year	No. of fire accidents	Value of property involved (in rupees)	Value of property damaged (in rupees)	Value of property saved (in rupees)
1956	.. 24	9,73,040	2,14,740	7,58,300
1957	.. 40	4,46,280	1,62,080	2,84,200
1958	.. 37	6,12,220	1,27,460	4,84,760
1959	.. 37	7,89,800	2,43,700	5,46,100
1960	.. 42	19,33,791	1,79,413	17,54,378
1961	.. 28	2,77,160	1,03,010	1,74,150
1962	.. 21	7,57,765	1,43,235	6,14,530
1963	.. 31	10,84,495	92,865	9,91,930
1964	.. 34	14,99,725	6,37,425	8,62,300

STATEMENT 2
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Total Cog. Cases	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Rioting	Swinid- ling	Burg- lary	Theft
1950	979	8	3	7	16	1	208	343
1951	915		1	2	16	3	188	303
1952	875	7	2	8	26	1	247	319
1953	932	8	..	2	6	1	224	296
1954	957	10	4	9	12	5	213	325
1955	969	16	3	8	20	9	284	261
1956	925	12	2	7	19	2	225	252
1957	945	14	4	3	20	..	211	246
1958	1,231	8	..	5	20	16	247	351
1959	1,132	15	..	1	27	9	192	272
1960	1,093	15	1	9	23	2	216	272
1961	978	19	2	4	14	5	148	294
1962	1,044	10	1	6	20	7	183	289
1963	1,177	19	2	4	21	10	235	261
1964	12,20	14	1	8	31	10	225	360
1965	1,353	14	7	5	26	73	218	390

STATEMENT 3
District Judge's Court, Balangir
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Regular appeals—																			
(a) Instituted	..	251	210	121	125	110	65	79	98	72	133	95	78	118	106	97	122	105	93
(b) Disposed	..	96	77	67	59	14	29	47	48	38	55	44	27	47	15	41	22	61	33
(c) Pending	..	48	37	39	29	41	36	47	42	58	73	56	66	97	70	114	113	87	87
2. Misc. appeals—																			
(a) Instituted	34	22	21	26	19	24	17	37	21	42	45	47	30	34	31	34	32
(b) Disposed	43	28	19	24	19	28	17	18	34	29	45	25	56	18	6	27	17
(c) Pending	2	4	6	3	3	22	9	9	22	23	45	18	6	23	12	10
3. Original suits—																			
(a) Instituted	..	13	1	..	1	5	1	..	1	23	18	13	20	15	12	7	9	19	22
(b) Disposed	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	5	14	11	25	9	15	16	9	17	17
(c) Pending	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	19	25	28	23	31	25	15	16	21	28
4. Misc. cases—																			
(a) Instituted	24	18	24	20	14	20	29	16	35	35	25	21	19	39	37	36	26
(b) Disposed	23	19	23	24	18	15	15	18	26	33	30	28	12	22	29	36	16
(c) Pending	4	6	6	3	18	14	19	32	17	25	27	20	9	18	18	18	12
5. Execution Cases —																			
(a)	2	4	1	..	1	2
(b)	1	1	4	..	1	2
(c)	1	3	1	..	1	1

[14 B. of R.—51]

STATEMENT 4
Sub-Judge's Court, Balangir
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Regular appeals—																			
(a) Instituted	313	204	121	84	63	58	33	56	20	51	48	65	1	..	..	..	33
(b) Disposed	52	22	6	3	27	22	17	19	19	51	74	52	37	..	..	..	87
(c) Pending
2. Misc. appeals—																			
(a) Instituted
(b) Disposed
(c) Pending
3. Original suits—																			
(a) Instituted	..	19	12	20	22	23	19	22	27	48	56	39	50	74	69	50	51	152	228
(b) Disposed	..	34	30	23	87	72	37	85	116	62	56	42	55	75	77	76	45	95	241
(c) Pending	..	26	14	16	18	11	24	44	64	66	72	80	91	110	61	105	21	149	189
4. Misc. cases—																			
(a) Instituted	58	32	42	29	49	37	48	66	40	37	72	47	64	88	78	85	132
(b) Disposed	54	35	44	29	47	46	57	74	33	35	64	73	72	69	95	118	166
(c) Pending	11	9	8	8	10	21	25	19	26	28	39	16	11	44	38	48	56
5. Executions cases—																			
(a) Instituted	35	56	46	33	61	109	51	47	40	36	40	43	54	44	59
(b) Disposed	36	40	52	33	46	50	58	30	44	54	75	38	31	34	59
(c) Pending	14	30	26	27	54	59	53	70	68	74	54	98	28	71	107

STATEMENT 5

Munsif's Court, Balangir

CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Original Suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	379	674	675	541	400	444	364	344	278	309	315	235	255	241	231	173	179	84	78
(b) Disposed ..	502	1124	618	697	450	332	182	395	245	358	413	138	281	347	305	214	141	38	38
(c) Pending ..	659	299	374	179	104	202	309	234	252	224	148	253	237	160	93	106	37	29	80
2. Misc. Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	166	49	69	68	108	69	90	100	88	152	129	116	174	142	143	119	52	59
(b) Disposed ..	..	166	54	67	59	87	37	115	80	112	130	94	94	241	166	127	38	16	51
(c) Pending ..	..	15	10	12	21	42	78	46	67	43	65	101	125	48	25	50	24	13	17
3. Execution Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	307	351	300	226	182	324	166	248	215	125	174	162	188	142	89	72
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	395	386	267	205	195	160	133	213	184	143	227	188	157	259	120	98
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	133	98	131	153	145	164	197	233	275	263	211	189	274	159	98	89

STATEMENT 6
Munsifs Court, Sonepur
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
1. Original Suits—																				
(a) Instituted	..	226	203	113	196	142	122	104	127	95	108	130	140	113	108	81	93	99	112	126
(b) Disposed	..	197	412	343	198	153	169	86	131	126	66	142	123	104	132	180	123	115	108	153
(c) Pending	..	454	213	68	72	72	33	56	57	35	83	80	111	129	121	54	58	56	73	67
2. Misc. Cases—																				
(a) Instituted	51	50	79	56	50	65	67	55	37	46	52	59	46	93	68	54	60	58
(b) Disposed	50	82	78	58	54	53	73	52	32	51	42	61	50	88	85	51	53	67
(c) Pending	22	9	11	10	6	18	8	10	15	12	22	22	20	27	13	19	28	22
3. Execution cases—																				
(a) Instituted	160	100	89	91	80	115	68	67	73	49	41	94	93	78	52	30	
(b) Disposed	178	142	91	101	86	62	66	62	57	57	54	76	75	95	69	46	
(c) Pending	102	62	60	50	44	53	55	60	76	68	56	74	26	83	66	50	

STATEMENT 7
Munsif's Court, Patnagarh
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Original Suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	417	633	470	528	424	324	306	293	223	244	181	179	210	180	149	133	184	169	135
(b) Disposed ..	742	943	594	477	544	366	358	254	247	266	178	188	222	181	161	142	195	153	161
(c) Pending ..	555	186	97	156	68	42	14	67	51	42	59	47	38	46	27	35	32	51	30
2. Misc. Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	108	53	38	43	84	123	90	116	105	116	112	154	125	106	71	107	92	83
(b) Disposed ..	..	112	69	37	49	81	118	67	124	127	119	88	159	145	116	74	103	85	88
(c) Pending ..	..	122	8	9	4	9	16	40	32	12	10	35	32	18	7	8	13	21	16
3. Execution cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	481	383	329	334	227	362	264	207	163	266	139	140	204	165	66	80
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	445	411	413	311	217	276	194	157	132	224	187	205	143	198	163	68
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	241	221	139	167	178	86	159	210	244	291	246	181	244	211	114	127

Munsif's Court, Titilagarh

CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Original Suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	245	274	255	178	203	166	136	117	136	115	73	128	116	143	146	125	103	80	59
(b) Disposed ..	303	108	297	227	221	172	202	143	111	166	122	113	178	89	199	112	142	122	69
(c) Pending ..	164	390	83	51	45	57	59	42	74	66	34	68	29	16	42	91	56	28	27
2. Misc. Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	109	42	47	97	81	53	55	41	41	76	54	84	37	82	49	42	45	29
(b) Disposed ..	..	128	49	47	88	89	56	49	37	48	78	68	83	40	81	55	45	40	38
(c) Pending ..	..	14	8	8	17	10	7	14	18	13	16	7	7	10	12	19	15	14	5
3. Execution Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	200	172	160	148	111	171	82	95	77	73	66	68	58	47	52	37
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	177	204	164	150	132	108	99	90	89	95	44	81	58	67	78	50
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	102	70	67	72	59	63	53	60	51	36	74	66	92	72	46	33

STATEMENT 9

Sessions Judge's Court, Balangir

CRIMINAL CASES

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
1. Offences	..	55	3	27	11	18	21	47	69	37	5	24	67	55	48	84	44	54	68
2. Persons tried	..	43	27	14	5	20	9	39	52	38	32	12	46	27	114	55	161	166	15
3. Persons convicted	..	18	18	10	1	10	2	29	43	20	24	6	36	16	69	30	68	66	50
4. Persons convicted	..	25	9	4	4	9	6	9	9	18	8	6	10	11	45	25	42	48	29
5. Persons sentenced to death.	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Persons sentenced to R.I. for life.	11	1	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	10	4	1	6	6	22	17	22	23	20
7. Persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	14	8	1	1	5	3	6	6	8	8	4	5	4	5	23	8	17	19	9
8. Persons fined	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

STATEMENT 10

Assistant Sessions Judge Court, Balangir
CRIMINAL CASES

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Offences	11	3	8	5	11	7	17
2. Persons under trial	44	9	21	11	26	18	109
3. Persons acquitted	28	2	15	7	21	18	22
4. Persons convicted	16	5	6	4	5	..	46
5. Persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	15	5	6	4	5	..	46
6. Persons fined ..	15	5	5	4	4	..	2

STATEMENT 11

Criminal cases heard by Magistrates

	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of offences reported ..	3,104	3,442	4,360	3,831
No. of persons under trial ..	6,598	7,585	7,472	8,167
No. of persons whose cases are disposed of either discharged or acquitted.	2,300	2,996	3,047	2,266
No. of persons convicted ..	1,544	2,028	2,114	1,934
No. of persons committed to Sessions.	49	77	55	66
No. of persons died, escaped or transferred.	12	37	28	52
Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	2,742	2,524	2,283	3,915