

## CHAPTER XII

### LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

#### INCIDENCE OF CRIME

Incidence of crime in the district appears to be normal. But at times, the police are hard pressed to maintain law and order. It is mainly due to the geographical location of the district. The district of Midnapur in West Bengal forms the border of northern Balashwar. This affords ample opportunities to outside criminals to commit crime in these areas and make good their escape to West Bengal by train or by road before it comes to the notice of the police.

The first noticeable gang dacoity committed in the district was in 1930 in which 8 Punjabis including a notorious convict and the leader of the gang were involved. Before that, organised crimes by professional criminals was almost unknown and had been confined to occasional dragging and robbing of pilgrims on the Jagannath Road (now National Highway No. 5). Murders and dacoity were committed rarely and occurred mostly as a result of factions, land disputes and love intrigue. But there was a high rate of suicidal cases especially among women. There arose a communal disturbance in the district in the year 1926 though such type of disturbances were quite uncommon.

From 1936 to 1950, serious offences against persons and property or against property only varied between 100 and 510 and minor offences like theft, etc., varied between 450 to 800.

The statement given below indicates the number of various offences committed in 1936, 1942, 1945 and 1950.

Year	Nature of offences					
	Dacoity	Robbery	Serious mischief and cognate offences	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming by animals	Larking house trespass or house breaking, etc.	Minor offences including theft, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1936	2	3	28	2	98	687
1942	5	11	13	3	301	483
1945	6	17	17	1	406	718
1950	15	15	23	7	420	791

There was an alarming increase in crime especially dacoity in 1952 when a large gang consisting of as many as 30 criminals of West Bengal and Orissa responsible for committing about 20

dacoities was apprehended and a case popularly known as Gang case under section 400 of Indian Penal Code was launched against them. Varying sentences were passed on them by the trial court.

In 1954, criminals from West Bengal on the border were active in the district. While committing offences they used crackers and crude bombs. During the same year on one night the bungalows of the Civil Surgeon and Subdivisional Magistrate situated in the town of Baleshwar were broken out and the valuables removed.

In the year 1955, two cases of gang dacoities involving 62 criminals were reported. All the criminals of the gang were sent up for trial.

In 1959, three cases of dacoity and two cases of robbery were brought to the notice of the police. Hand made bombs and crackers were used there by the criminals.

The years 1959 and 1962 recorded increase of crimes of dacoities in the district which were due to economic reasons resulting from partial failure of crops and rise in price of the essential commodities. In 1961 alone, 34 cases of dacoities and 44 cases of robberies were reported from different places of the district. Thirty of the dacoits were professionals and the other four were technical.

Total number of cognizable crimes reported to the police during 1975-1979 varied between 2,849 and 3,073. Most of the cases are burglary and theft. Rioting is also a common form of crime.

As mentioned earlier many of the dacoities and robberies were committed by the criminals from outside the state. They, while committing crime, use deadly weapons. The most disturbed area in the district is the Bhogra police-station limits. The bordering area of the police-stations like Jaleshwar and Raibania are also greatly affected by such criminals. Regular patrolling by police both from Orissa and West Bengal has helped to reduce the number of such crimes in these areas.

The district is politically conscious. Several miscellaneous cases like rioting cases under sections 324, 325 and 337 of the Indian Penal Code are normally reported due to party friction, for village disputes and the student unrest.

Copper wire theft which was rampant for sometime in the district has now come under control after the introduction of regular patrol by the police.

It is evident from the available statistics relating to the nature of crimes committed in the district, burglary and theft are the chief forms of crimes. Dacoities and robberies are also usual forms of crime.

Murders are not so common. Such crimes sometimes occur resulting from petty matter, land dispute or love intrigue.

Rioting and formation of 'unlawful assemblies' constitute important form of crime involving a number of persons.

The statement given below indicates the number of different types of crime committed in the district during the period from 1975 to 1985.

Nature of crime (1)	Year					
	1975 (2)	1976 (3)	1977 (4)	1978 (5)	1979 (6)	1980 (7)
Murder ..	13	14	16	13	10	20
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Rioting ..	70	85	102	132	169	270
Kidnapping ..	4	8	6	8	12	10
Abduction ..	12	7	11	..	1	..
Dacoity ..	60	25	16	46	37	48
Robbery ..	37	28	23	30	33	40
Burglary ..	893	728	598	641	567	668
Cheating ..	21	15	74	31	15	23
Breach of trust ..	19	25	4	27	25	16
Theft ..	877	732	668	581	757	942

Nature of Crime (1)	Year				
	1981 (8)	1982 (9)	1983 (10)	1984 (11)	1985 (12)
Murder ..	21	14	7	20	24
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	10	14	5	3	2
Rioting ..	253	238	206	199	174
Kidnapping ..	20	16	6	13	14
Abduction ..	..	8	2	2	..
Dacoity ..	34	35	47	17	22
Robbery ..	43	34	46	33	40
Burglary ..	415	387	396	317	329
Cheating ..	11	18	20	9	12
Breach of trust ..	35	19	18	12	18
Theft ..	711	638	632	556	607

## POLICE

**History of Police Organisation**

In accordance with Regulation IV, 1804 and Regulation XIII, 1805, four Thanas (police-stations) were established in the district on the 1st May, 1806 with jurisdiction over a number of neighbouring villages.

Police-station		Number of villages
Basta	..	551
Baleshwar	..	536
Soro	...	622
Bhadrak	..	949

Later on, one more Thana was established at Chudamani and special police arrangement was made for Baleshwar town. In each Thana there was one Daroga with a monthly salary of Rs. 25. He was helped by one Moharir who was getting Rs. 10 per month. Under the Daroga there was one Jamadar on Rs. 8 per month, and 10 Burkanadazes each on Rs. 4 per month. A monthly expenditure of Rs. 108 was incurred then for the police arrangements at Baleshwar town.

The Magistrate was the controlling officer of the police but in fact the Daroga enjoyed absolute power as the Magistrate had no authority to punish the Daroga directly. The Daroga was punished only by the Nizamat Adalat. The system of police thus introduced by the British tended to be irresponsible and tyrannical and the Darogas and Jamadars being practically unchecked indulged in corruption and deliberate atrocities.

In 1860, the Government of India seriously took up the question of police reforms in the whole of British India and appointed a Commission to Enquiry into the working of police and to recommend measures for increasing the efficiency and reducing the expenditure on police administration. The Commission worked for about a month and submitted its report. In accordance with the recommendation of the said Commission, the Government of Bengal sanctioned a civil police force for the district comprising a Superintendent of Police and his subordinates.

In 1906, the district was divided into 9 Thanas or Police Circles, viz., Balেশwar, Baliapal, Basta, Jaleshwar and Soro in the Balেশwar subdivision and Bhadrak, Basudebpur, Chandbali and Dhamnagar in the Bhadrak subdivision. There were also 9 independent outposts in the Balেশwar subdivision, viz., Remuna under Balেশwar Thana, Bhograi and Panchapalli under Baliapal, Rajghat and Singla under Basta, Nampo under Jaleshwar and Anantapur, Khaira and Simila under Soro; and two in the subdivision of Bhadrak, viz., Banta under Bhadrak and Akhuapada under Dhamnagar. The regular police force in the district in 1905 consisted of one District Superintendent of Police, 4 Inspectors, 30 Sub-Inspectors, 29 Head Constables and 330 Constables, and there was one policeman to every 15.2 sq. km. (5.2 square miles) and for a population of 2,718. In Balেশwar town there was a small body of town-police consisting of two Head Constables, four Constables, four Dafadars and twenty-six Town Chowkidars. The Railway Police Force included two Head Constables and five Constables. The Rural Police Force was composed of 1,54 Chowkidars and 140 Dafadars. For the administration of the village police system, the district was divided into 140 unions. Each Chowkidar was receiving a salary of Rs. 4 per month

The sanctioned strength of police force has subsequently increased. The statement given below shows the staff position of the district police force in 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945 and 1955:—

Year	S. P.	D.S.P.	Ins- pector	Sergeant Major	Sub- Ins- pector	Sergeant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1915 ..	1	..	5	..	37	..
1925 ..	1	..	5	..	34	..
1935 ..	1	..	4	1	30	..
1945 ...	1	1	4	1	33	..
1955 ..	1	1	5	1	45	1

Year	Assistant Sub-Ins- pector	Havildar Major	Havildar	Cons- table	Chow- kidar	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1915	..	..	..	395	1,555	
1925	..	..	..	369	1,705	
1935	..	27	..	17	325	1,705
1945	..	28	..	16	327	1,707
1955	..	43	2	26	530	1,662

The present staff position of the district organisation consists of one Superintendent of Police, who is the head of the organisation in district level, one Additional Superintendent of Police, five Deputy Superintendent of Police, 14 Inspectors including Reserve Inspector, 3 sergeants, 92 Sub-Inspectors, 101 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 93 Havildars, 982 Constables and 1,216 Grama Rakhis.

The police establishment in the district comes under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Circle, Balashwar. For administrative convenience the district has been divided into seven police circles including Bhadrak police-station which remains in-charge of an Inspector of Police. Each circle is under one Inspector. 27 police-stations are each under one Sub-Inspector. There are 32 outposts including temporary outposts. The outposts are being maintained by Sub-Inspectors or Assistant Sub-Inspectors and the temporary outposts by Assistant Sub-Inspectors or Havildars. A list of the police circles, police-stations, outposts and temporary outposts is given in Appendix I.

### Ordinary Reserve

The ordinary Reserve Police is maintained at police-stations and outposts. Maintenance of law and order in their respective area is the chief function of this force. They perform night patrol

in towns and villages and keep watchful eyes on the coming in and going out of strangers in the local areas. The staff also proceed to the spots where any crime dacoity, burglary, theft, accidents, etc. is reported. The present staff position of the Ordinary Reserve in the district includes one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, five Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourteen Inspectors, eighty-two Sub-Inspectors, one hundred and three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, ninety-two Head Constables and nine hundred and eighty-two constables (including both permanent and temporary).

### **Armed Reserve**

The strength of the Armed Police Reserve (permanent and temporary) consists of one Reserve Inspector, two Sergeants, three Drill Sub-Inspectors, two Havildar Majors, fifty-three Havildars, eighteen Naiks, thirteen Lance Naiks, and three hundred and forty Constables. The Armed Reserve provides necessary help to the Ordinary Reserve when the latter fails to tackle with the situation. Maintenance of internal security and restoration of law and order; escort for police arms and ammunition and the prisoners; safe guarding of the treasury and banks and other vital institutions are the main functions of the staff. They also help public during the time of natural calamities. They, too, are kept at important places as striking force to meet emergency duties.

### **Court staff**

Mainly for prosecution of police cases and maintenance of Malkhans, police staff have been posted at the courts at Baleshwar, Nilagiri, Bhadrak and Jaleshwar. The court staff at the Sadar consists of one Inspector, five Sub-Inspectors, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and twelve Constables. The staff position at the Nilagiri court is one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and four Constables. Three Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors and nine Constables are posted at the Bhadrak court. The court staff at Jaleshwar comprise one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and five Constables.

### **Home Guard**

Home Guard is a voluntary organisation introduced in the year 1962 at the time of Chinese aggression to India to train civilians in police duties, to meet emergencies and render

necessary help to the police when required. There were three Havildars and 3 Naiks under the control of a Sergeant in the district on honorary basis. Now the strength of the organisation has been increased and it is formed with one Assistant Commandant, one Reserve Inspector, one Sergeant, one Drill Sub-Inspector, six Havildars, four Naiks and one Assistant Driver. The Home Guards are of two types, i.e., Rural Home Guards and Urban Home Guards. They are put under 3-year training in three phases, viz., Basic, Refreshers and Advance Course Training. During Training the Urban Home Guards are being paid training and parade allowance at the rate of Rs.3.50 each for attending parade and Rs. 2/- per month towards washing charges. The Rural Home Guards are being paid Rs.6.00 each towards messing charges per day, and Rs. 1.50 per day as pocket allowance and Rs. 2.00 each towards washing charges per month. After training they are being utilised for various purposes such as crowd control, traffic guard, maintenance of law and order and internal security and guarding of vital installations. Besides, they are deputed for night patrol duty and anti-dacoity patrol duty with the police force as and when necessary. The present sanctioned strength of the organisation is 550 Urban Home Guards (including 46 Women Home Guards) and 543 Rural Home Guards.

### Wireless

Four Wireless stations known as H. F. Stations are located at Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Baliapal, and Jaleshwar. The H.F. Station at Baleshwar established on the 13th January, 1949 is the oldest in the district. The H.F. station at Bhadrak started functioning since the 9th March, 1964. The staff pattern in these stations are one Sub-Inspector, six Assistant Sub-Inspectors and one Constable in Baleshwar H. F. Station; and one Sub-Inspector and 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors in Bhadrak H.F. station; one Sub-Inspector and two Assistant Sub-Inspectors in Baliapal H.F. Station and 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors in Jaleshwar H.F. Station. Besides, 26 V. H. F. stations are also functioning in the district. No special staff has been recruited for the purpose. The existing staff of the respective police stations manage the work in addition to their normal duties. The function of these stations is mainly to receive and transmit messages relating to law and order situation, crime and criminal position, situations, such as, natural calamities, and other disturbances like communal, anti-social, political, etc., for immediate attention and action.



### **Pigeon Service**

Three pigeon lofts functioning in the district are located at the district headquarters Baleshwar, Basta and Chandbali, to link the communication with the interior police posts. There are 37 pigeons in the loft at Baleshwar, 20 in Basta and 10 in Chandbali. Four Constables have been engaged for maintaining the lofts and looking after the pigeons.

### **Intelligence Staff**

There is the District Intelligence Bureau at the headquarters of the district, and the staff engaged therein comprises one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors and four Constables. Intelligence staff are also posted at the subdivisional headquarters at Nilagiri, Bhadrak and Baleshwar. The intelligence staff posted at Nilagiri, Bhadrak and Baleshwar include one Sub-Inspector and one Constable, one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and one Constable; and one Sub-Inspector and one Constable respectively. They collect necessary information pertaining to law and order situation, political organisation and their activities, labour problems and Trade Unions and their activities. The personnel keep an eye on the movement of strangers too.

### **Vigilance**

The three vigilance squads functioning for the district of Baleshwar since the 1st March, 1961 are the Baleshwar squad, the Baleshwar special squad both located in the town of Baleshwar and the Bhadrak squad stationed at Bhadrak town. The strength of the Baleshwar squad consists of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and three Constables while the other two squads have one Inspector and three Constables each. One Deputy Superintendent of Police stationed at Baleshwar supervises the work of these squads along with the squads in the Mayurbhanj district. The staff are under the overall administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Central Division, Cuttack. The squads are to collect intelligence and to take up enquiries and investigations as and when referred to against those employees working under Government, corporations and local bodies. They also investigate cases pertaining to bribery, defalcation of public funds, cheating, etc. Cases relating to prevention of or detection of leakage of public revenue and evasion of commercial taxes are also dealt by them. Various control orders dealing with cases of hoarding profiteering and black-marketing of essential and control commodities are also enforced by the establishment.

The table given below shows the number of vigilance cases handled by the squads separately during the six years, 1980-85.

Name of the Squad	Year	I. R.	File, Criminal enquiries conducted	Criminal cases reported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. D. S. P., Vigilance, .. Baleshwar	1980	23	7	1
	1981	7	5	5
	1982	..	1	1
	1983	9	5	1
	1984	7	6	..
	1985	10	5	1
2. Baleshwar Squad ..	1980	19	12	..
	1981	5	3	2
	1982	21	22	..
	1983	4	7	1
	1984	23	15	1
	1985	17	11	2
3. Special Squad, .. Baleshwar	1980	22	11	1 (2-1*)
	1981	10	9	3
	1982	15	10	1
	1983	17	5	2
	1984	12	7	..
	1985	17	11	2
4. Bhadrak Squad ..	1980	21	11	2
	1981	8	8	1
	1982	24	18	1
	1983	23	16	..
	1984	13	8	..
	1985	23	8	1

One case was handled by cell.

### Railway Police

There are two Railway police-stations in the district, one located at Baleshwar with a staff of three Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, four Havildars, and twenty-five Constables, and the other at Bhadrak with a staff of one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and nine Constables. The Bhadrak Railway out-post was upgraded to a Railway police-station on 1st January, 1985. The jurisdiction of the police-station extends from Laxmannath railway station to Baitarani Road railway station on Howrah-Madras railway line. The Railway police-station including the out-post is under the control of the Superintendent of railway police with headquarters at Cuttack.

The table given below indicates different crime figures of the district handled by the railway police from 1981 to 1985.

Sl. No.	Nature of Crime	Year				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Murder	1	1	1	..	..
2.	Dacoity	2	2	2	1	..
3.	Robbery	4	3	3	4	3+9*
4.	Burglary	9	7	1	5	3+1
5.	Theft	82	60	64	46	64+34*
6.	Rioting	4	1	1	..	..
7.	Swindling	..	1	2	1	..
8.	Railway Act	5	3	5	12	5+4*
9.	M. V. Accident	..	1	..	..	2+2*
10.	Gambling	..	2	..	..	+3*
11.	Opium Act	..	..	1	..	..
12.	Arms Act	..	1	..	1	+1*
13.	Essential Commodities Act.	..	..	1	..	1
14.	Drugging	1	1	..	3	1+29*
15.	Kidnapping	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Miscellaneous	28	12	11	18	10+3*

\* Figures for Bhadrak Government Railway police-station.

### Fire Services

There are four Fire Stations in the district stationed at Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Nilagiri and Soro. The Fire Station at Baleshwar is a "B" class fire station and it was established in 1944. The Bhadrak fire Station which has been functioning since 1956 is categorised as a 'C' class. The sanctioned strength of both these fire stations is the same: one Station Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, three Driver Havildars and sixteen Firemen in each of the stations. Besides one Menial is sanctioned for Baleshwar station. One unit of fire station was incepted at Nilagiri in 1982 and the other at Soro with a sanctioned strength of one Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and ten Firemen for each of the units.

The statement given below indicates the number of fire calls attended by the fire stations and the number of human lives saved and lost, cattle lives saved and lost; value of property saved and lost and the number of houses destroyed during the period 1980 to 1985 in the district.

Year (1)	Number of fire calls attended		Number of human lives		Number of cattle lives	
	Major (2)	Ordinary (3)	Saved (4)	Lost (5)	Saved (6)	Lost (7)
1980	13	329	..	6	..	15
1981	10	361	..	2	..	8
1982	10	386	2	2	..	19
1983	7	385	..	2	..	71
1984	17	497	..	8	..	123
1985	11	477	..	..	2	47

Year (1)	Number of houses destroyed (8)	Essential Value of Property (in Rupees)	
		Saved (9)	Lost (10)
1980	1874	4,71,44,370	30,79,935
1981	1375	1,36,55,706	37,42,842
1982	1676	98,35,070	51,27,592
1983	1817	68,53,800	35,28,691
1984	1977	2,26,10,450	83,57,990
1985	1644	91,93,500	28,93,260

### Village Police

Chowkidary system was prevalent in the district before independence and this system continued till 1965 when Beat Constables replaced the former. The primary duty of the Chowkidars was to report cases of birth and death and other offences committed in their local jurisdiction to the concerned Thana Officer on the parade day once in a week. In addition to the Chowkidars, there were Dafadars in the subdivisions of Baleshwar and Bhadrak. The remuneration of a Chowkidar and Dafadar was Rs. 5/- and Rs. 6/- per month respectively. In the ex-state of Nilagiri which now constitutes a subdivision, a Chowkidar was enjoying 5 *manas* of land as *jagir* and no cash remuneration was paid to him. The Beat Constable system continued up to 1967 and Grama Rakshis were appointed to replace the Beat Constable system. It is in vogue at present. In 1985 there were as many as 1,216 Grama Rakshis in the district.

### JAILS

The time of inception of the jail at Baleshwar may be traced back to the year 1847 on the basis of an available official brass seal engraved with the words and figures "JAIL BALESHWAR—1847". "There is a second class district jail at Baleshwar and a Subsidiary jail at Bhadrak" writes L. S. S. O' Malley in 1907. "which has accommodation for 14 prisoners; it is merely a lock-up, all but short-term prisoners being sent to the district jail at Baleshwar. The latter has accommodation for 155 prisoners, viz., for 105 male convicts, 9 female convicts and 17 under trial prisoners, while there are cells for 4 prisoners and a hospital for 20 patients. The industries carried on in the jail are oil-pressing, weaving of coarse cloth, carpet making, cane and bamboo work and the manufacture of coir fibre, coconut husks being easily obtainable, coir pounding is the chief industry".<sup>1</sup> The jail at Nilagiri was established during durbar administration. While writing Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States of Orissa, L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay mentions "The jail accommodation is small and a new jail is about to be erected. In 1907-08 the average daily population was 13.

### Baleshwar District Jail

The second class jail at Baleshwar received the status of a district jail in the year 1938 due to increase of the prison population. Prior to the appointment of a full time Superintendent for the jail, the Civil Surgeon of the district was working as the part-time Superintendent who was assisted by one Jailor, one Assistant

1. Bengal District Gazetteers, Balasore (1907)

Jailor and other subordinates. The present strength of the jail includes one Superintendent, one Medical Officer, one Jailor, two Assistant Jailors, three Sub-assistant Jailors, one Chief Head Warder, five Head Warders, forty-seven male Warders, one female Warder and ten others.

The District Jail provides eight wards for the convicted male prisoners, four wards for the undertrial prisoners and two wards for the female prisoners. Thus the convicts, under trial and the female prisoners are kept separated from each class. The accommodation capacity of the prison organisation in 1985 was for 336 persons (327 male and 9 female) prisoners. The average daily population in the jail for the five years is given below.

Year	Male prisoners	Female Prisoners	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981	210.24	3.22	213.46
1982	190.94	3.95	194.89
1983	256.77	9.52	266.29
1984	253.46	4.45	259.91
1985	225.20	4.48	229.68

The prisoners in the jail are given vocational training on crafts like weaving, smithy, tailoring and also on agriculture and gardening. There are five conventional frame looms and two semi-automatic (Bararasi pattern) looms in this jail. One weaving-cum-dyeing Mistry is appointed to impart training. The prisoners weave cloth, bed-sheets, dusters, towels, etc. There, too, is a smithy industry where articles like water drums, buckets, rice trays, strainer, scoops, tubes and trunks are manufactured by the prisoners under the instruction of an Instructor appointed for the purpose. A small tailoring unit is functioning which has three sewing machines. The output of these units are sold to the Government as well as to the public. A few prisoners are also engaged in the agricultural field and garden inside the jail campus and thus get practical training in cultivation. The prison organisation maintains a regular school for providing education to the illiterate prisoners, and especially to the juveniles up to elementary standard. A paid teacher is in charge of this school where all categories of prisoners are taught.

For the treatment of the sick prisoners there is a hospital in the jail consisting of one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist and one Male Nursing Orderly. Necessary medicines and diet are supplied to the prisoners from the jail funds.

Welfare facilities given to the prisoners are looked after by a Welfare Officer posted in the jail who works as a liaison officer between the prisoner and the members of his family. The Welfare Officer hears the personal problems of the prisoners. He makes necessary arrangements for interviews of the relatives of the prisoners with the latter. Through the Welfare Officer the prisoners are given every reasonable facility to have communication with the members of their families, friends and relatives through letters and interviews conducted at the jail gate. The jail inmates who are willing to consult their legal advisors in disposal of their cases, granting of bail and filing of appeal petitions are allowed to do so with the help of the Welfare Officer. He also makes necessary arrangements for their release on furlough and parole leaves.

Recreational facilities are also provided to the prisoners. Film shows are screened by the Information & Public Relations Department in the jail once a month. Other entertainment programmes like Pala, Daskathia, short scripts are also provided to them at intervals. They also organise and stage theatrical performances on different occasions. There is a radio set and a small library for the use of the prisoners.

The Board of Visitors for this District Jail constitutes nineteen and nine official members at the district level and the state level respectively and five non-official members of which two are Members of the Legislative Assembly and one lady of repute. All the non-official members are appointed by the District Magistrate and Collector who is the chairman of the Board of Visitors for a term of two years. The chairman prepares a roster of the visitors to visit the jail. But the visitors are also at liberty to visit the jail on any working day outside the roster. The board would meet at the jail premises quarterly. At the time of visit the members inspect the jail buildings and the prisoners, hear the complaints and petitions preferred by the prisoners, examine the prisoners food with regard to quality and quantity, verify the punishment register maintained by the jail, look to the health and sanitary condition of the jail and offer suggestions to Government for the betterment of the prisoners as well as of the prison.

The table given below shows the release of convicts on different grounds like expiry of terms, remission, appeal, government order and transfer to other jails from the District Jail during the last five years, i. e., 1981 to 1985.

Year	On expiry of sentence		On remission		On appeal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981	114	..	21	..	7	..
1982	106	1	17	..	11	..
1983	156	4	19	..	12	..
1984	113	3	46	..	11	..
1985	135	..	77	..	6	..

Year	By order of Government		Transferred to other Jails		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1981	..	..	17	..	159
1982	..	..	..	..	135
1983	..	..	14	..	205
1984	..	..	13	..	186
1985	..	..	7	..	225

### Special Sub-Jail, Bhadrak

The Special Sub-jail at Bhadrak is a 'C' class jail. The staff of the prison includes one part-time \* Superintendent (the Subdivisional Medical Officer of Bhadrak act as the ex-officio Superintendent), one Jailer, one Sub-assistant Jailer, three

\*Now a full-time Superintendent from the jail cadre has been appointed.



Head Warders, sixteen Warders, one Wardress and three sweepers. There are altogether seven wards in the jail of which six are for male and one for female. Its accommodation capacity is for 111 male prisoners and three female prisoners in 1986. The average daily population of the jail during the last five years from 1981 to 1985 was as follows :

Year	Average daily population
1981	251.02
1982	134.77
1983	112.63
1984	95.05
1985	56.20

The convicts and the under-trial prisoners are kept in separate wards and so also the male and female prisoners. There is no provision for vocational training for the prisoners at present in the jail. There is a Board of Visitors for the jail which comprises one official and two non-official members.

The table given shows the number of convicts released from the prison in different grounds, such as, appeal, expiry of term, remission of sentences, etc. from 1981 to 1985.

Year	Grounds of release		
	On Appeal	On expiry of term	On remission of sentences
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981	3	80	9
1982	6	99	29
1983	6	71	4
1984	6	45	9
1985	..	54	1

### Nilagiri Sub-jail

There are one Assistant Jailor, one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Pharmacist in the sub-jail at Nilagiri. Besides, there are the guarding staff. The Subdivisional Medical Officer \* of Nilagiri was the part-time Superintendent of the jail. The jail has two male wards, one female ward and two cells for male. The accommodation capacity of the prison in 1986 was for 35 male and 2 female prisoners.

\*Now a full-time Superintendent from among the jail cadre.

The average daily population of the jail remains below the accommodation capacity. The average daily population of the jail during the year 1981-82 to 1985-86 (year-wise) was as follows.

Year (1)	Average daily population		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
1981-82	9.43	0.52	9.95
1982-83	9.51	0.52	10.03
1983-84	12.91	0.02	12.93
1984-85	0.35	0.01	0.36
1985-86	0.21	0.01	0.22

The Board of Visitors for the prison includes three non-official (including one lady member) and two official members. It is a very small prison so far as its average population is concerned.

The number of convicts released from the jail on different grounds like on appeal, on expiry, on remission, on transfer, etc. during the last five years, i.e., from 1981-82 to 1985-86 is given below.

Year (1)	Number of convicts released					
	On Appeal (2)	On expiry (3)	On Remission (4)	On Transfer (5)	On other grounds (6)	On Bail (7)
1981-82	2	3	..	2	1	2
1982-83	..	1	..	3	1	3
1983-84	..	3	..	6	..	4
1984-85	..	5	1	1	..	4
1985-86	..	6	..	1	..	2

#### After-care Shelter, Baleshwar

The District After-care Shelter, Baleshwar has been functioning since 1958 with its jurisdiction over the districts of Baleshwar, Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. It looks after the socio-economic rehabilitation of the prisoners released from the jails at Baleshwar, Baripada, Kendujhar and special sub-jail at Bhadrak. The shelter is managed by one After-care Officer assisted by a clerk-cum-typist. The organisation finds employment opportunities for its inmates in different private and public sectors. The desirous inmates are admitted in the Central Home at Baripada for getting vocational training on

different trades for their ultimate rehabilitation in the society. The inmates are also given financial assistance at times for opening of small trades in their locality. This apart, regular follow-up contacts are made by the After-care Officer with the ex-inmates of the shelter after going to their respective homes. He too contacts the members of their family and the villagers at large for their social adjustment. This is being done keeping in view that the released prisoners can be prevented from indulging in crime again.

The statement given below shows the number of inmates admitted into the After-care shelter, inmates rehabilitated vocationally and socially and number of inmates discharged from the shelter during the years 1980 to 1985.

Year	Total No. of inmates admitted	No. of inmates rehabilitated	
		socially	vocationally
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980	5	3	..
1981	14	8	3
1982	5	2	1
1983	9	6	1
1984	7	7	..
1985	36	24	7

Year	No. of inmates sent to		No. of inmates discharged	Balance
	Central Home	Probation Hostel		
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1980	2	..	..	..
1981	..	..	..	3
1982	..	..	..	3
1983	..	..	5	..
1984	..	..	..	..
1985	1	..	4	..

### District Probation Office

The District Probation Office at Baleshwar started functioning from the year 1962. The District Probation Officer in charge of the office is mainly a Court Officer. He contacts the offenders and submits his report to the courts as to the desirability and possibility of treating them as probationers. He also supervises over the probationers. Probation is a conditional suspension of punishment, a way of dealing with the specially selected offenders placed under the personal supervisions of the Probation Officer. Probation includes a positive individualised guidance and assistance involving educational, therapeutic and rehabilitative objectives. The method of treatment involves counselling, professional care work, psychiatric treatment, job-placement, family readjustment, temporary shelter and assistance in cash or kind to the offenders. It is a chance given to the criminals for their correction and reformation. An opportunity is given to them to refrain themselves from unlawful associations. For better training probationers are transferred to Probation Hostel at Anugul.

The table given below shows the number of probationers placed under the District Probation Officer, Baleshwar, and the number of probationers rehabilitated socially and economically in the years 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Year	No. of preliminary report submitted to the court	Total number of probationers	Probationers reverted to a life of crime	Probationers transferred for training	Probationers vocationally and socially rehabilitated	Probationers remained at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	164	128	1	..	15	113
1981-82	317	128	..	..	22	106
1982-83	298	218	..	..	146	72
1983-84	412	235	..	3	93	142
1984-85	423	256	..	1	104	152

## JUSTICE

The judgship of Baleshwar, comprising the revenue district of Baleshwar only, with the subdivisions of Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Nilagiri, was constituted on the 15th January 1959. In the old province of Bihar and Orissa, civil and criminal administration of the district was under the Cuttack-Puri-Baleshwar judgship. The province of Orissa was created on the 1st April, 1936 and since then till 1948, i. e., for twelve years, the administration of justice of the district was under the judgship of Cuttack-Baleshwar-Sambalpur. After the merger of the princely states, it came under the Kendujhar judgship constituted in 1948 for only a short time having territorial jurisdiction over the two districts of Kendujhar and Baleshwar. The ex-state of Mayurbhanj merged with the state of Orissa in 1949 and it remained under the Mayurbhanj judgship with headquarters at Baripada till 1959 when a separate judgship for the district of Baleshwar only was created on the 15th January 1959 as mentioned earlier.

The Munsif's court at Baleshwar is the oldest of the courts in Baleshwar which was established sometimes within the period from 1870 to 1900, probably in 1880 as it is evident from old record that the court was functioning in the same year. It remained under the control and supervision of the District Judge, Cuttack. He was also the Sessions Judge and the head of criminal administration.

The second Munsif's court was established at Bhadrak in 1900. The Munsif's court at Nilagiri came into being when the ex-state of Nilagiri was made a subdivision of the district in 1948 after its integration. A permanent Sub-Judge's Court was incepted on the 2nd January, 1948 at Bhadrak.

The District Judge stationed at Baripada was holding circuit court at Baleshwar till 1957-58. It seems that the Sessions Circuit Court at Baleshwar was established sometime prior to 1915. In 1957-58 the post of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj, was created with headquarters at Baleshwar and since January 15, 1959 the District Judge Court is independently functioning at Baleshwar.

Prior to the segregation of judiciary from the executive which took place on the 1st May, 1960, the bulk of the administration of the criminal justice at the district and subdivisional headquarters was performed by the Deputy Magistrates and Sub-deputy Magistrates having the powers of Magistrates First class,

Second class and Third class. These officers were revenue and administrative officers and were required to perform multifarious miscellaneous duties in addition to their judicial work as magistrates. Besides, some stipendary magistrates were also posted at certain places to deal with petty criminal cases. These magistrates were under the District Magistrate who was assisted by one Additional District Magistrate. The District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate did not hear original cases. The Additional District Magistrate was mainly hearing appeals from the judgement of Second and Third class magistrates and criminal revisions. The District Magistrate combined in himself dual functions, firstly as the head of the criminal administration he directed and controlled the police and in that capacity was responsible for proper prosecution of criminal cases in the Courts of Magistrates, secondly he was also a judicial officer who was the superior authority over all the magistrates in the district in respect of their judicial work.

Just before separation, the district had twenty-three magistrates including the District Magistrate and one Additional District Magistrate. The Subdivisional Officers of Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Nilagiri were Magistrates having First class power. In the Baleshwar subdivision, the District Magistrate was being assisted by one Additional District Magistrate and thirteen Deputy and Sub-deputy Magistrates. In Bhadrak and Nilagiri subdivisions, there were five and three magistrates respectively. They included the Subdivisional Magistrates.

### **Separation of Judiciary from the Executive**

As per the Directive Principles of States Policy in the Constitution of India there was separation of judiciary from the executive with effect from the 1st May 1960 and the scheme was implemented for the first time in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Baleshwar. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 was not amended, but under the executive instructions issued by the Government of Orissa the separation was given effect to. The functions of the District Magistrate have been bifurcated due to this separation. His functions which were essentially judicial and of general administrative and superintendence and control over the courts of the Judicial Magistrates were transferred to an officer designated as the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial). Functions which were "police" in nature, as per instance handling of unlawful assemblies and control over investigation by police, and issue of licences for firearms, etc., continued to be discharged by the

Collector-*cum*-District Magistrate and the revenue officers subordinate to him as before. A new set of officers designated as the Judicial Magistrates were introduced, for trial of criminal cases. The Judicial Magistrates in the lower strata were given powers of Magistrate First class, Second class and Third class. A senior Judicial Magistrate First class designated as the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate remained in charge of a subdivision against his counterpart in the executive side as Subdivisional Magistrate. As a matter of fact, all Judicial Magistrates of First class exercise the same powers within their respective jurisdictions. The Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) remained in overall charge of this newly born magistracy and he practically functioned for all purposes as a District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code. He did not remain under the control of the District Magistrate but administratively and judicially became subordinate to the High Court. After amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1973, the post of the Additional District Magistrate was redesignated as the Chief Judicial Magistrate and for all practical purposes he exercises powers of the old District Magistrate within the district.

### **Criminal**

As stated earlier, the District Judge, Baripada, was having Circuit Courts at Baleshwar till 1957-58. In view of the increase in the litigation it was felt necessary to have a permanent District and Sessions Court at Baleshwar. Accordingly, sometime in 1957-58 a post of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj, was created with headquarters at Baleshwar and from the 15th January, 1959 the district could acquire an independent judgeship for itself. After creation of this judgeship a new Sub-Judge Court has been established at Bhadrak since the 26th January, 1966.

At present there is one Chief Judicial Magistrate stationed at Baleshwar, the headquarters of the district and three Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates in the subdivisions of Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Nilagiri. The sanctioned strength of Baleshwar subdivision is five Judicial Magistrates, First class and one Judicial Magistrate, Second class. The sanctioned strength of Bhadrak subdivision includes four Judicial Magistrates First class. In Nilagiri subdivision the Munsif, Nilagiri exercises the power of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate and Magistrate, First class since the merger of the erstwhile state. The District and Sessions Judge, Baleshwar, is in the overall control of the entire civil and criminal administration of justice in the district.

The District and Sessions Judge, Baleshwar, performs dual function. He is the District Judge relating to the administration of the civil justice and he is also the Sessions Judge for criminal justice. As Sessions Judge, he is empowered to try important cases like murder and gang cases. He is assisted by the Assistant Sessions Judges in disposing of other Sessions cases. He hears appeals against the judgement of the Assistant Sessions Judges where maximum sentence is given upto seven years beyond which the appeal is directly referred to the Orissa High Court. The Sessions Judge has been declared as Special Judge to try cases under section 5 (2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. He has the power to grant anticipatory bail to the accused persons under section 438 of the new Criminal Procedure Code. In this district, trial of a number of gang cases under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code was taken up for disposal by the Sessions Judge at Baleshwar under orders of the Orissa High Court. In this case it may be mentioned here that in 1973 a gang case was taken up in which as many as 116 accused persons and 1,067 witnesses were involved, the trial of which continued from the 29th March, 1973 to the 31st May, 1976. The Sessions Judge also hears Criminal Revisions against the orders passed by the Judicial Magistrates and of the Executive Magistrates.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate performs administrative as well as judicial functions. He tries criminal cases as Magistrate First class. He is also an Assistant Sessions Judge and tries sessions cases too. He hears appeals relating to House Rent Control Act independently. The Sub-judges of Baleshwar and Bhadrak are also Assistant Sessions Judges and they try sessions cases in their respective jurisdictions. A statement showing the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and criminal revisions instituted, transferred and disposed of during the period 1981—85 in the district is given in Appendix II of this chapter.

The Munsif of Bhadrak is also a Magistrate, First class and he tries criminal cases of Bhadrak subdivision. The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Nilagiri, holds Circuit Court at Bhadrak during the first three days of the week regularly due to less work at Nilagiri and heavy pendency of cases at Bhadrak since the 4th February, 1977.

A statement showing the number of criminal cases tried, criminal appeals heard, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by the different courts of the district during the years 1981—85 is given in Appendix III of this chapter.



## Civil

As stated earlier, the District and Sessions Judge, Baleshwar, is the head of the administration of the civil as well as the criminal justice in the district since the creation of the post in 1959. The District Judge hears appeals against the judgement of the Munsifs and the Sub-judges upto the pecuniary limit of Rs. 5,000. He is also having powers to try original cases relating to probate of wills, letters of administration, municipal election, Guardian and Wards Act, etc. As the workload on the District Judge increased necessity was felt for creation of a post of Registrar, Civil Courts at Baleshwar to perform the day-to-day duties of the District Judge and to assist him in all the administrative matters concerning the district. The post in the cadre of a Munsif was sanctioned for the Baleshwar Judgeship in 1968 and later in 1973 the post was upgraded. He is also the Registrar of Sessions Court of the district. Sometimes, in 1977, during the period of National Clearance Drive, the Registrar, Civil Courts, Baleshwar was conferred with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. He is also the Judicial Magistrate First class and he is the Judge-in-charge of Accounts, Record Room, Copying Department, Nizarat and Sessions Malkhana of Baleshwar. The Registrar as Additional Sub-judge hears appeals arising out of the judgement of Munsif, Baleshwar, on transfer.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate also exercises powers of an Additional Sub-judge and in this capacity he hears appeals transferred to him by the District Judge.

The Sub-judges posted at Baleshwar and Bhadrak exercise unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in disposing of civil cases. The Sub-judges hear appeals against the judgement of the Munsif in their respective jurisdictions.

There are three Munsifs posted, one each at the subdivisional headquarters of Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Nilagiri. The Munsif's court at Baleshwar is the oldest one and that of Bhadrak a little later than the former. The Munsif at Nilagiri was created in 1948 after the integration of the Nilagiri ex-state with Orissa. But till the 7th July, 1960, the Munsif, Baleshwar was also the Munsif of Nilagiri trying civil suits and cases in circuit at Nilagiri. Since the 8th July, 1960, the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judicial), Nilagiri has been vested with the powers of a Munsif to try all civil suits and cases. The Munsifs at Baleshwar and Bhadrak are full-time Munsifs all along. The Munsifs of Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Nilagiri exercise powers in their respective jurisdictions and try civil suits and

cases within the pecuniary limits of Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- respectively. They are also vested with small cause powers to try suits up to the value of Rs. 100/-.

Statement indicating the number of different types of civil suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts in the district during the years 1981 to 1985 is given in Appendix IV of this chapter.

### **Bar Association**

There are three Bar Associations in the district located at Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Nilagiri.

#### **Bar Association, Baleshwar**

The Baleshwar Bar Association at Baleshwar is the oldest and the largest of its kind in the district. Started in the month of January, 1898 with only five members of the bar, had increased to 184 in June, 1986. The association has its own building and a reference library.

#### **Bar Association, Bhadrak**

The Bhadrak Bar Association, Bhadrak, was established in 1908 with ten members. In 1982, the total membership in the bar went up to 92. The bar has its own building and a library for reference of the members.

#### **Bar Association, Nilagiri**

The Nilagiri Bar Association at Nilagiri was constituted during the Durbar administration of the ex-State. The Bar Association has 8 members on its roll in October, 1986. It has no building of its own and no library.

## APPENDIX I

**Statement showing the name of police circles,  
police-stations and outposts in the district.**

Sl. No.	Police Circles	Police-stations	Outposts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Jaleshwar Circle	Bhograi	Laxmipatna Huguli Kamarda
		Jaleshwar	Nampo
		Raibania	Kushagarh
2.	Basta Circle	Basta	Amarda Road Rupsa
		Baliapal	Jamkunda
		Singla	Badhan Sartha
3.	Sadar Circle	Baleshwar Town	Bicharganj Sahadebkhunta Damodarpur Sunhat
		Sadar	Parkhi Chandipur Halidipada
		Khantapada	Gopalpur
		Soro	..
		Similia	..

Sl. No.	Police Circles	Police-station	Outposts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Nilagiri Circle	Remuna	Durgadevi
		Nilagiri	Ishwarpur
			Ayodhya
		Khaira	..
		Berhampur	..
5.	Bhadrak Circle	Oupada	..
		Basudebpur	..
		Bant	Agarpara
		Dhamnagar	..
		Bhandaripokhari	Manjuri Road
		Bhadrak	Puruna Bazar
			Charampa
			Salandi
		Bhadrak (Rural)	Kenduapada
		Dhusuri	..
Naikanidihi	..		
6.	Chandbali Circle	Bansada	Karanjamal
			Ghanteswar
			Dhamara
		Tihiri	Pirhat
		Chandbali	Aradi

## APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of Sessions Cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted and disposed of and the number of persons involved during the years 1981—85 in the Judgeship of Baleshwar.

Year	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed of	No. of persons involved	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons convicted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SESSIONS CASES						
1981	91	69	278	234	44	
1982	88	73	308	218	88	2 released on P. O. Act.
1983	102	101	504	368	130	6 released on P. O. Act.
1984	137	104	546	489	59	1 released on P. O. Act.
1985	154	141	682	607	73	2 released on P. O. Act.

(Contd).

## CRIMINAL APPEALS

1981	105	179	476	311	165	—
1982	181	126	270	149	121	—
1983	131	142	480	233	247	—
1984	177	95	188	127	61	—
1985	132	141	389	297	92	—

## CRIMINAL REVISIONS

1981	111	132	746	354	392	—
1982	128	113	425	203	222	—
1983	130	112	369	158	211	—
1984	122	105	371	174	197	—
1985	129	114	453	202	251	—

## APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases tried, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by different Courts of Baleshwar district from 1981 to 1985

Name of the Court (1)	Criminal cases tried (2)	Persons involved (3)	Persons acquitted (4)	Persons convicted (5)
	<b>1981</b>			
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ..	55	156	146	10
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar	558	2,142	1,653	489
Subdivisional Magistrate, Nilagiri ..	269	1,167	262	905
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Baleshwar ..	1,774	6,427	5,722	710
	<b>1982</b>			
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ..	294	668	467	197
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ..	483	1,085	814	271
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Baleshwar ...	1,384	5,595	5,190	410
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Nilagiri ..	281	653	264	389

(Cont d.)

	<b>1983</b>					
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ..	733	1,809	1,520	289		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ..	709	1,792	1,664	128		
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Baleshwar ..	1,825	4,100	4,033	1,367		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Nilagiri ...	309	554	233	321		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Bhadrak ..	513	1,106	256	550		
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Bhadrak ..	875	1,303	270	1,333		
	<b>1984</b>					
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ...	746	1,542	1,341	201		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ..	454	1,100	960	140		
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Baleshwar ..	1,721	4,155	3,690	462		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Bhadrak ..	949	1,687	911	776		
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Bhadrak ..	1,042	2,327	363	1,964		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Nilagiri ..	372	791	185	606		
	<b>1985</b>					
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ...	141	452	419	33		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Baleshwar ...	603	1,532	1,154	378		
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Baleshwar ...	1,547	3,939	3,520	421		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Bhadrak ...	701	1,575	691	884		
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Bhadrak ...	523	1,668	338	1,330		
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Nilagiri ..	222	555	48	507		



**Statement showing the number of different types of Civil Suits and Appeals instituted and disposed of by different courts of the Judgeship of Baleshwar from 1981 to 1985**

Nature of Cases	Year											
	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985			
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	of	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	of	
	10	10	10	8	2	12	2	4	3	..		
<b>Title and other Suits</b>												
<b>Title Appeals</b>	63	76	85	67	70	41	61	26	78	16		
<b>Money Appeals</b>	10	11	4	7	13	..	6	7	16	5		
<b>Misc. Appeals</b>	64	74	62	72	85	42	41	45	54	38		
			<b>DISTRICT JUDGE, BALESHWAR</b>									
<b>Money Appeals</b>	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..		
<b>Title Appeals</b>	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	11	..	2		
<b>Misc.-Appeals</b>	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	1		
											(Contd)	

## ADDITIONAL SUB-JUDGE-CUM-CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, BALESHWAR

Title Appeals	15	..	11	..	4	..	..	3
Money Appeals	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Money Suits	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H.R.C. Appeals	15	19	12	9	16	12	11	14

## SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BALESHWAR

Title and other Suits	191	184	226	173	206	171	255	157	188	144
Money Suits	26	54	55	56	39	24	79	54	61	45
S.C.C. Suits	2	26	9	5	9	4	13	1	7	9
Title Appeals	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Money Appeals	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## ADDITIONAL SUB-JUDGE, BALESHWAR

Title and other Suits	..	13	..	128	..	57	..	72	..	63
Money Suits	..	1	..	18	..	11	..	15	..	14
Title Appeals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
Misc. Appeals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Title and other Suits	269	192	229	204	166	217	181	129	299	176

Money Suits	52	95	52	63	31	42	81	18	126	50
S.C.C. Suits	6	19	13	7	2	8	3	..	4	6

(Contd.)



## MUNSIF, BHADRAK

Title and other Suits	336	247	222	221	214	257	226	192	296	161
Money Suits	61	66	75	42	109	104	78	89	68	72
S. C. C. Suits	4	4	50	5	2	39	..	8	..	..

## ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, BHADRAK

Title and other Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	108
Money Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3

## MUNSIF, NILAGIRI

Title and other Suits	17	41	17	23	13	27	17	21	24	29
Money Suits	3	7	1	1	4	1	9	4	20	11