

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

With the spirituality of the cult of Jagannath as their driving force, the people of Puri district have from ancient times been God-fearing and law-abiding. In spite of millions of pilgrims coming to Puri and Bhubaneswar every year giving opportunities for looting and molestation, incidence of crime is remarkably small. Indeed there has been no instance of organised crime except in very recent times. The credit for organising safe transit of thousands of pilgrims by road must go to old time administration. In pre-railway days one could expect to meet several hundreds of pilgrims spending the night at different places on the Jagannath Road with very little fear of losing anything. Such centres of daily congregation were Balianta, Balakati, Pipli, Dandamkundapur, Satyabadi, Harekrushnapur and finally Puri. Present day administration have established police stations at Balianta, Pipli, Satyabadi, and Puri. Pilgrims come to Bhubaneswar by a short diversion from the Jagannath Road where there has been a police station from long time past.

INCIDENCE
OF CRIME

After the Railways came at the end of the 19th century, pilgrim traffic by road came to a stop except for people coming from within the district.

With the establishment of the Capital of Orissa at Bhubaneswar crime of various nature has made its appearance. Criminals learn modern methods in big cities and bring them to Bhubaneswar and Puri. The rest of the district continues to be generally quiet from the police point of view except Nayagarh subdivision where a tribe of Panas is proverbially criminal. During 10 years ending 1972, the Panas were involved in 370 cases.

Among the organised crimes during the last one hundred years the following have been recorded.

(1) On the 1st March, 1881 a group of followers of Mahima Dharma which is also called Alekh Dharma came all the way over 200 miles (320 km.) from Sambalpur to raid the Jagannath temple at Puri and destroy the image of Jagannath. Inside the temple ground there was a scuffle with Pandas and orthodox Hindus in which one of the raiders sustained injuries by falling on the stone and later died. A case of rioting was tried by a Deputy Magistrate and some of the raiders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(2) In the Puri Gazetteer (1908) O 'Malley writes, "In 1903 a case of human sacrifice occurred. A man, who was a follower of one of the degenerate forms of the *tantric* faith and had obtained a reputation for occult knowledge, induced three boys, who had attached themselves to him as his disciples, to sacrifice another boy as an offering to the goddess Aghortara; the belief being that the goddess propitiated by the offering, would grant them the fulfilment of all their desires. The body was never found".

(3) On the 22nd January, 1956, crowds collected at Puri to press their demand for getting Seraikela and Kharsawan from Bihar to Orissa. A Sergeant Major fired a revolver shot in self-defence in which a boy called Benga Pania was killed. This incidence was followed by arson in the town. The Collector's house and a part of the out-houses of the Raj Bhavan and the Railway Station were burnt.

(4) A largely attended public meeting addressed by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi at Bhubaneswar on the 8th February, 1967 resulted in stone throwing by the crowd, and a stone hitting the Prime Minister's nose.

(5) Gopi Naik was the leader of a gang of dacoits which committed many crimes including murder and rape. He has now been apprehended and sentenced in one case to rigorous imprisonment for 12 years. Other cases are pending.

(6) Theft of copper wire used by the Telegraph Department and the Electricity Department has been very common in recent years. A man can carry 50 kg. of copper wire by winding it round his body and walking about looking merely as a fat man indistinguishable from other fat men. On an average 127 cases have been annually reported during five years ending 1972. Theft of bi-cycles has also become common, but it has not become an organised crime.

Statistics of riotings are given below:

1972	..	141
1971	..	129
1970	..	143
1969	..	191
1968	..	115

The largest number of rioting cases arise out of land disputes.

A new form of crime arises out of breaches of the Motor Vehicles Act, and accident with motor vehicles. In 1972, there were 32 cases,

The statement given below shows the number of crimes reported to the police and the cases ending in conviction from 1968 to 1972.

Year	Total cognisable cases reported	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft
(i)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1968	4,207	7	5	14	628	2,108
1969	4,314	20	12	24	456	1,205
1970	4,216	18	25	24	840	2,523
1971	4,078	21	11	26	585	1,442
1972	5,672	26	9	12	823	2,411

During the rule of the Marathas, the police functions were managed by the zamindars and landlords in their respective estates. The British respected this tradition. Principal zamindars and landlords continued to be responsible for police duties in their respective areas. Where the zamindars were divested of police powers, special Darogas were appointed to do the work. They, in turn, appointed the Khandayats to manage the police duties. The *paiks* constituted the local police.

POLICE

History of
Police Organisation

The present police stations (Thanas) located at places like Gop, Pipli, Puri, and Khurda of the district were established on the 1st May, 1806. Later on, another Thana was opened at Banpur. Each of these Thanas had a Daroga with a monthly salary of Rs. 25. He was assisted by a Mohurrir, a Jamadar and ten Burkandazas. The Magistrate of the district was controlling the police organisation, but he had no authority to punish a police officer as a result of which the Darogas were enjoying absolute power.

Gradually, the Darogas encroached upon the authorities of the zamindars and landlords and violated the regulations which defined their police duties. During this period the town of Puri had special police arrangements with a monthly expenditure of Rs. 178-00. In 1807, the monthly expenditure increased to Rs. 200-00 due to the appointment of additional Burkandazas.

'The system of police thus introduced by the British tended to be irresponsible and tyrannical and the Fauzdar as well as the Jamadar being practically unchecked indulged in corruption and deliberate atrocities'*. The oppression and exploitation of the Daroga at Puri

*Dr. N. K. Sahu—History of Orissa Police, p. 88.

in 1812 was beyond tolerance as a result of which a large number of people complained against him before the Magistrate. In 1817, the Thanas of the district were placed under the supervision of the Deputy Collector of Cuttack who made frequent tours to check corruption and to keep the police staff alert. This resulted in lessening the corruption among the police personnel.

In the early part of the British rule, the ex-States of Nayagarh, Daspalla, Ranpur, and Khandapara, now forming a part of the district, had their own police system. These ex-States were exempted from the operation of the British Regulations. In 1816, a new policy was followed by the British Government, 'according to which the Tributary States, so far as serious crimes were concerned, were placed under the jurisdiction of the criminal courts and the police power of the Chiefs was made subject to the supervision of the Superintendent'¹.

The present day police system came into existence in 1861, when a Superintendent of Police was appointed for the district with a number of subordinate staff.

In 1906, besides the Superintendent, the police organisation of the district consisted of five Inspectors, thirty-four Sub-Inspectors, forty-one Head Constables, and four hundred and five constables. There was one police man to every five square miles (12.945 sq. km.) and to every 2,093 population. The district had six Thanas as before, located at Puri, Pipli, Gop, Khurda, and Banpur. There were 1,609 Chowkidars and 166 Dafadars who constituted the rural police force of the district. After twenty-three years, in 1929, so far as the police staff of the district is concerned, there was not much change. The Superintendent of Police in the district was assisted by 6 Inspectors, 38 Sub-Inspectors, 56 Head Constables and 435 Constables. This year, there was a police man to every 4.6 sq. miles (11.91 sq. km.), and one to every 1,778 of the population. There were 20 police stations or out-posts in the district. The rural police consisted of 1,515 Chowkidars and 166 Dafadars.

The State, for the purpose of police administration, has been divided into three ranges: Northern, Southern and Central.—each range being held under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The district of Puri comes under the Central range. The Superintendent of Police, Puri, who is a senior I. P.S. officer continues to control the entire police administration of the district, ² being assisted by two Additional Superintendents of Police and four Deputy

1. Ibid, pp. 100-01.

2. Since 1975, Bhubaneshwar has been declared a separate Police district.

Superintendents of Police. The other staff include 2 Reserve Inspectors, one Assistant Police Procsecutor, 15 Inspectors, 102 Sub-Inspectors, 88 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Havildar Majors, 111 Havildars, 22 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks, 36 Writer Constables and 1,321 Constables. One of the Additional Police Superintendents is posted at Bhubaneshwar. He is assisted by one Subdivisional Police Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Also at Nayagarh, a Deputy Superintendent of Police is working as the Subdivisional Police Officer.

The district has been divided into eight circles, 30 police stations or *thanas* (as stated below) and a number of out-posts in which the duty of the civil police is utilised. A Sub-Inspector of Police is kept in charge of a police station and is assisted by one or more second officers, one Head Constable, and a number of Constables. He maintains order and investigates offences occurring within the jurisdiction of the police station. Civil Police

Name of Circle	Name of police station
Town (Puri)	Town (Puri).
Puri (Sadar)	Puri, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, and Krushnaprasad.
Nimapara	Nimapara, Pipli, Gop, Kakatpur, and Balipatna.
Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar, Balianta, and Chandaka.
Capital	Capital.
Khurda	Khurda, Jatni, Begunia, Bolgarh, Tangi, and Banpur.
Nayagarh	Nayagarh, Ranpur, Odagaon, Sarankul, and Nuagaon.
Khandapara	Khandapara, Fategarh, Daspalla, and Gania.

There are 7 court offices in the district attached to the courts situated at Puri, Khurda, Bhubaneshwar, Nayagarh, Khandapara, Ranpur, and Daspalla. The prosecution work is being carried on by the police court staff consisting of one Inspector, one Assistant Public Prosecutor, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, one Head Constable and 35 Constables. Court Office

Armed Reserve

The Armed Reserve is kept trained and alert at the State and district headquarters to deal with any serious breach of peace. The staff constitute one Reserve Inspector, 5 Surgeants, 6 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 6 Havildar-Majors, 81 Havildars, 22 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 497 Constables. Care is taken to ensure that the sanctioned strength of the staff is never depleted.

Ordinary Reserve

This is maintained at the headquarters to supply guards and escorts, strengthen police circles and out-posts, to attend magistrate's court and fill vacancies caused by leave and casualties. The staff of the Ordinary Reserve include one Assistant Public Prosecutor, 15 Inspectors, 97 Sub-Inspectors, 88 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 30 Head Constables and 860 Constables.

Temple Police

For the temple of Lord Jagannath there has been a special sanction of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, seven Havildars and fifty Constables, who constitute the nucleus staff to maintain order inside the temple. The cost of this force is borne in the books of the Estate of Lord Jagannath.

Fire Services

The first fire station of the district was established in 1944 at Puri followed by Bhuban shwar in 1950, Khurda in 1956 and Nayagarh in 1959. The first two are 'B' class and the next two are 'C' class fire stations. The staff of these four fire stations consists of four Station Officers, two Assistant Station Officers, eight Leading Fireman, two Driver Havildars and sixty-three Fireman. The statement below indicates the comparative figures of the number of outbreaks reported to the four fire stations, losses therefrom, and number of houses destroyed by fire during the five years ending 1972.

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of Fire Calls	Properties lost (in Rs.)	Properties saved by Brigades (in Rs.)	Houses destroyed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Puri	.. 1968	74	3,54,845	10,64,220	139
	.. 1969	61	3,30,960	23,70,200	420
	.. 1970	70	1,84,354	2,54,600	129
	.. 1971	59	1,79,650	3,75,000	143
	.. 1972	75	4,82,916	16,72,300	280
Bhubaneswar	.. 1968	72	5,80,430	1,89,48,401	324
	.. 1969	70	6,52,510	38,35,811	305

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	.. 1970	60	1,40,130	4,69,000	90
	.. 1971	75	2,71,880	15,96,780	191
	.. 1972	125	18,69,850	1,03,04,260	605
Khurda	.. 1968	70	12,49,585	34,11,800	998
	.. 1969	75	7,85,086	15,67,240	968
	.. 1970	52	7,88,806	20,52,040	569
	.. 1971	70	9,58,655	25,26,563	469
	.. 1972	98	89,65,614	2,63,33,760	2,014
Nayagarh	.. 1968	64	8,68,540	25,20,000	3,210
	.. 1969	51	6,66,000	18,40,000	3,590
	.. 1970	48	3,93,810	42,50,385	819
	.. 1971	67	11,59,516	35,60,300	938
	.. 1972	85	1,14,01,697	1,85,05,500	3,705

There are six vigilance squads functioning in the district. Three of the squads are located at Bhubaneswar, and the rest are at Puri, Khurda, and Nayagarh. These are managed by six Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors and 18 Constables. One Deputy Superintendent of Police, stationed at Bhubaneswar, controls the squads of the district. The Deputy Superintendent works under the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Central Division, Cuttack.

Vigilance

The whole set up of vigilance organisation of the State is under the administrative control of the Additional Inspector-General of Police (Vigilance), Orissa, Cuttack.

The organisation deals with cases relating to various control orders, profiteers and black-marketeers, corrupt public servants, leakage of public revenue and evasion of taxes.

The statement below shows the number of cases handled by the squads of the district from 1968 to 1972.

Year	Files	Criminal cases
1968	.. 61	11
1969	.. 75	16
1970	.. 169	..
1971	.. 106	4
1972	.. 93	9

Railway
Police

The district has one Government Railway Police Station at Khurda Road and three out-posts at Puri, Bhubaneswar, and Nirakarapur to check the incidence of different types of crimes in the railway premises beginning from Mancheswar Railway Station to Balugaon Railway Station on the main Howrah-Madras line, and from Khurda Road Railway Station to Puri Railway Station on Puri branch line of the South Eastern Railway. One Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, three Havildars and forty-four Constables constitute the staff of the Government railway police organisation in the district. In the five years ending 1972, they have dealt with an average of 176 cases per annum.

Besides, the police organisation has engaged staff for wireless, pigeon services, traffic, construction of police buildings and collection of intelligence.

Rural Police

Before the abolition of the Chowkidary system in the mid-sixties of this century, there were 2,292 Chowkidars and 160 Dafadars working in the district. The Chowkidars were replaced by 143 Beat Constables. But the new experiment did not prove fruitful, as a result of which, after two years, Grama Rakhis were appointed in the place of Beat Constables. The present sanctioned strength of Grama Rakhis of the district is 1,396.

JAILS

There is a district jail at Puri, and subsidiary jails at Khurda, Nayagarh, Daspalla, Khandapara, and Bhubaneswar. Except the sub-jails at Bhubaneswar, all other prison organisations of the district were in existence in the first decade of the present century. The Bhubaneswar sub-jail was established in 1963.

The district jail controls the warder's establishment of all the subsidiary jails of the district.

Puri Jail

The district jail at Puri is a 1st class jail with accommodation for 165 males and 10 females comprising convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners. There are eight wards in the jail, including one for females, and three cells. Its daily average population in 1957 was 174.62 and rose to 283.55 in 1967 and 313.31 in 1972.

The Chief District Medical Officer is the part-time Superintendent of the jail. He is assisted by one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Sub-Assistant Jailor, and other subordinate staff for day to day management of the jail.

The prisoners are trained in different handicrafts like weaving of cloth; making of durry, coir mattress and door mats.

The number of juvenile delinquents admitted are very few. While confined in the jail, they are kept apart from the adults under the care of an old reliable officer. Such delinquents sentenced to imprisonment for three months and above are transferred to the juvenile jail at Angul for confinement.

The jail has a Board of Visitors consisting of five official and five non-official members. The District Collector acts as the Chairman of the Board.

The district has five sub-jails of which three are located in the subdivisonal headquarters of Khurda, Nayagarh, and Bhubaneswar. The other two are functioning in the Tahsil headquarters of Khandapara and Daspalla. The Chief Medical Officer of Bhubaneswar hospital acts as the part-time Superintendent of the local sub-jail, whereas the subsidiary jails at Khurda and Nayagarh are managed by the Medical Officers of the respective subdivisonal hospitals. In other two places, the sub-jails are in charge of the Assistant Surgeons of the local hospitals. Each sub-jail has one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and a number of other subordinate staff.

These sub-jails are meant mainly for under-trial prisoners, and all, excepting the very short term convicts, are sent to the district jail at Puri.

Each sub-jail has three non-official visitors who are appointed by the Collector in every two years.

The following statement gives the accommodation capacity of the sub-jails and their average daily population during five years ending 1972.

Sub-Jails	Capacity		Average Daily Population				
	M	F	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Khurda ..	49	2	89.78	92.54	87.72	95.43	112.80
Bhubaneswar ..	30	5	84.70	108.73	119.38	102.72	113.25
Nayagarh ..	42	8	24.33	31.80	30.18	28.69	24.79
Daspalla ..	21	9	13.73	5.56	4.35	10.83	10.20
Khandapara ..	41	10	7.22	7.09	4.70	12.08	6.83

Treatment
offered to
Prisoners

Prison administration aims at reclaiming offenders and necessary reforms have been introduced in these jails to this effect. The prisoners are now given better diet and dress. Woman convicts are kept separate from men with special facility for privacy. Prisoners in the district jail are allowed to read books and newspapers. Certain categories of prisoners are now allowed to visit their homes for short period on parole. Since 1947, diet allowance of convicts and under-trials, while on transit or on release, has been enhanced. The system of granting remission of a portion of the prison-term to convicts as reward for good behaviour acts as an inducement to better discipline. Recreation facilities are provided for the prisoners in the district jail in the form of games like volleyball, badminton, etc., and musical entertainments, for which harmonium, Tablas, etc., are made available to them. The prisoners are also entertained by radio music and other radio programmes. On occasions, they are allowed to perform variety shows.

There is a school in the district jail with a trained teacher for the prisoners. There is also a library and the prisoners are allowed books on loan. A religious instructor visits the jail on holidays and important festival days. Facilities for observance of religious rites are also given. There is an eight-bedded hospital attached to the district jail with an Assistant Surgeon in charge.

Panchayat system has been introduced amongst the prisoners of the district jail. They elect three members out of whom one becomes Sardar. The Panchayat members receive diet and supervise proper preparation and distribution of food. They organise recreational activities and are also entrusted with the work of supervising the general cleanliness of the jail and the inmates. The term of any Panchayat member is for 6 months. Each member gets a remuneration of Rs. 2 per month. The Panchayat system is working satisfactorily and shows signs of creating a sense of responsibility amongst the prisoners. It is also helpful in fostering a sense of self-respect in them.

There is a Welfare Officer attached to the district jail to look after the personal and domestic problems concerning the welfare of the prisoners.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, accepted the suggestions of the Central Social Welfare Board for setting up After-Care Homes under the administrative control of the respective States for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the social delinquents. In pursuance of this objective the Government of

After-Care
Shelter, Puri

Orissa opened After-Care Shelters in different districts for the correction and rehabilitation of such persons. The After-Care Shelter at Puri was opened on the 15th August, 1957. The work and achievement of the institution may be summarised as follows:—

1. Number of ex-prisoners admitted up to 30-4-1973	816
2. Number of (a) ex-prisoners socially rehabilitated	534
(b) vocationally rehabilitated ..	162
3. Number of inmates absconding from the shelter ..	52
4. Number of inmates sent to the Central Home for Men at Baripada	24
5. Number of inmates sent to Probation Hostel, Angul.	6
6. Number of inmates discharged for misconduct. ..	37

Generally, two months before the release of the prisoners, pre-release contacts are conducted. Through such contacts the personal difficulties of the prisoners are understood. This also helps in winning the confidence of the prisoners who develop a sense of reliance on the officer in charge of their rehabilitation. Their aptitude, psychological reactions, skill for work and also behaviour pattern are recorded, keeping in view their zeal in any vocation learnt during incarceration period. The prison authorities are also contacted regarding their antecedents, prison offence committed, if any; their response to correctional treatment and the degree of proficiency gained in vocational training. Thereafter the plan for their rehabilitation and after-care is chalked out taking into consideration their willingness to avail of the services afforded by the After-Care agency.

District shelter acts as a feeder to the Central Home for Men at Baripada for vocational training of its inmates, and also gives shelter to juvenile offenders released under the Probation Act prior to their admission in the Probation Hostel at Angul.

The period of stay for an inmate at a district shelter is expected to be a few days or weeks, and in extreme cases not more than three months. The inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging.

The institution recommends for the removal of the stigma of conviction of the deserving inmates and ex-inmates with a view to reassimilate them in the social and vocational norms.

On the recommendation of this institution, the inmates and the ex-inmates get financial assistance from the Government for their vocational and social rehabilitation.

Probation
Officer

There is a Probation Officer for the district. He looks after the probationers placed under his supervision and tries for their social and vocational rehabilitation. Besides, if ordered by the courts of the district, he also conducts preliminary enquiry into the circumstances and surroundings of any under-trial for determining the most suitable method of dealing with him. He has power to sanction a small amount of financial aid to deserving probationers.

JUSTICE

After the advent of British rule in Orissa, the civil and executive administration of this district was being controlled from Cuttack where the seat of the Government was located. Orissa was then within the province of Bengal. The three districts, viz., Cuttack, Puri and Balasore formed one judicial district as Cuttack-Judgeship wherefrom judicial administration was being controlled. Later on it was deemed necessary to establish one civil court at Puri, the headquarters of Puri district. Accordingly, in the year 1863, a Munsif's court was established in the town of Puri under the Judgeship of Cuttack.

By 1929 two Munsifs, viz., 1st Munsif and 2nd Munsif subordinate to the District Judge of Cuttack were stationed at Puri for the administration of civil justice, whereas criminal justice was administered by the District Magistrate and the magistrates subordinate to him. Cases triable by the Court of Sessions were tried by the Sessions or Assistant Sessions Judge of Cuttack, whose circuit included the districts of Puri and Balasore. The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates at Puri and Khurda were exercising magisterial powers of the first, second or third class and the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda was a magistrate of the first class. Besides, there were also honorary magistrates at Puri, Khurda and Bhubaneswar, some empowered to sit single and some as members of the bench.

With the creation of the Orissa Province in 1936, the two Munsif courts of this district were separated from the Cuttack Judgeship and were amalgamated with Ganjam district, styled as the Ganjam-Puri Judgeship having its headquarters at Berhampur (Ganjam). The court of the SubJudge, Puri, was established on the 1st April, 1936.

During Durbar administration, in the ex-States of Nayagarh, Daspalla, Ranpur, and Khandapara, the respective Rulers were the heads of justice. They were assisted by the Dewans or the Superintendents and a number of subordinate officers to deal with the civil and criminal cases.

With the increase of cases, both civil and criminal, a full fledged District Judge's Court become necessary and since the 15th July, 1957, the district of Puri become a separate judicial district with headquarters at Puri. At first the judgeship of the district was styled as the Puri-Nayagarh Judgeship, but since the 16th September, 1959, it has been renamed as the Puri Judgeship and Sessions Division. Now the District Judge is assisted by an Additional District Judge whose headquarters has also been fixed at Puri.

The district has three Sub-Judges posted at Puri, Bhubaneswar and Nayagarh. They are also empowered to act as the Assistant Sessions Judge in their respective areas. This apart, the Registrar of the Civil Courts of the district also belongs to the rank of Sub-Judge who looks to the administration side.

The Court of the Special Judge, Vigilance, was opened at Bhubaneswar on the 28th November, 1968, to try vigilance cases. The Court started functioning on the 11th April, 1969. The Court has jurisdiction over the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam and Baudh-Khondmals. The Special Judge who belongs to the cadre of Superior Judicial Service (Senior Branch) is also an Additional Sessions Judge for the district of Puri.

The District Judge and the Special Judge, Vigilance, are independent of each other, but subordinate to the State High Court.

The District Judge as the head of the civil and criminal justice of the district is empowered to try sessions cases, original civil suits, hears civil and criminal appeals, and disposes of the criminal revisions. He has also powers to try sessions cases investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation. As the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, he also tries motor accident cases. He has also been authorised to dispose of objections arising out of the record-of-rights prepared by the Special Officer, Shri Jagannath temple, under the Puri Shri Jagannath Temple Act. With regard to lands acquired under the Orissa Development of Industries, Irrigation, Agriculture, Capital Construction and Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948, the State Government have appointed the District and Sessions Judge, Puri, as the Arbitrator for adjudication of disputes relating to compensation in respect of lands specified in the Session's Division of Puri.

In 1958, the District Judge was also appointed as the sole member of the Election Tribunal of Puri by the Election Commission of India on the recommendation of the State High Court. The District Judge, as Special Judge, tries cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

The Special Judge posted at Bhubaneshwar handles cases arising under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, instituted by the vigilance organisation. As the Additional Sessions Judge, he exercises the power of a Sessions Judge and hears criminal appeals and miscellaneous cases.

The Sub-Judges are empowered to try sessions cases and civil suits triable by them. They also hear civil and criminal appeals against the judgement of lower courts. Each of them has small cause court powers up to Rs. 500. They are vested with powers to hear cases under certain sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1925; the Land Acquisition Act, 1824; the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920; the Guardian and Warders Act, 1890 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Criminal
Justice

The criminal cases include offences within the purview of the Indian Penal Code and other penal laws like the Excise Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the Untouchability Act, the Police Act, the Arms Act, etc., and miscellaneous proceedings under Sections 145, 144 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Before the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the criminal cases except sessions cases were being tried by the executive magistrates. The District Magistrate was controlling them. During 1955 to 1959, out of 35,757 cases reported, 21,898 cases were brought to trial and 21,287 cases were disposed of by different magistrates under the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and different special Acts.

Separation
of the Judiciary
from the Executive

The judiciary was separated from the executive in the district from the 1st May, 1960. Since then the powers for the trial of criminal cases are left in the hands of some judicial magistrates who are made subordinate to the State High Court. At present, one Additional Sub-Judge-cum-Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) is posted at Puri to supervise the work of all the judicial magistrates of the district. He has been vested with the powers of a magistrate first class to try criminal cases and to hear criminal appeals against the judgement of 2nd and 3rd class magistrates. For each of the subdivisions, there is one Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) who is assisted by two or three judicial magistrates vested with first or second class powers. This apart, one Special Railway Magistrate has been posted at Khurda Road to deal only with railway cases. His jurisdiction extends to the entire State. There are criminal courts at the district and subdivisional headquarters and also at Khandapara, Dasapalla, and Ranpur. The District Judge of Puri is exercising control over all these courts of the districts.

The executive magistrates, in addition to their normal work, also try cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The statements in Appendix-I contain criminal cases dealt with by different courts of the district during five years ending 1972.

The civil suits can be broadly classified into title suits including mortgage suits, suits for money and other moveable properties under ordinary procedure, and the cases under the Provincial Small Cause Act. There are a number of cases under different tax laws like the Orissa Sales Tax Act and the Indian Income-tax Act. Apart from the District Judge, the Additional District Judge and Sub-Judges, the district has courts of Munsifs at Puri, Khurda, Bhubaneswar, Nayagarh, Daspalla, Khandapara and Ranpur. The Munsifs of Nayagarh and Bhubaneswar are also the Subdivisional Magistrates for their respective subdivisions. The Munsifs of Khurda, Daspalla, Khandapara and Ranpur are vested with the powers of magistrates 1st class. There are two Additional Munsifs posted at Puri and Bhubaneswar respectively. Civil Justice

The Munsifs and Additional Munsifs try and dispose of original civil suits, both contested and uncontested, arising out of their respective local limits. They exercise pecuniary powers which vary between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,000. The Munsifs of Puri and Khurda are empowered to hear cases coming under small cause courts up to the value of Rs. 100. Both are also authorised to entertain cases coming under certain sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. The Munsif of Bhubaneswar, in addition to his own duties, also acts as a Special Magistrate for the trial of cases investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The statements in Appendix-II deal with civil cases heard and disposed of by different courts of the district from 1968 to 1972.

The oldest of its kind in the district, the Bar Association of Puri, was established in October 1895 with four members. The Association with 83 members at present, has its own building and library. BAR ASSOCIATIONS
Bar Association,
Puri

The Bar Association at Nayagrah was founded in 1948 with seven members. There are at present 32 Advocates enrolled as members of the Association. The organisation has no building of its own, but possesses a small library. Bar Association,
Nayagarh

The Khurda Bar Association was formed in 1954 with seven members. At present the number of members has increased to 25. The Association has its own library. Bar Association,
Khurda

The Bar Association, Bhubaneswar, was organised in 1959 with 8 members. The present strength of membership has increased to 53. The Association has a small library. Bar Association,
Bhubaneswar

Besides the members of the above associations, there are also a number of Advocates practising in different courts of the district.

APPENDIX I-(A)

CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE SESSIONS JUDGES AND OTHER
SUBORDINATE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT FROM 1968 TO 1972

Year	No. of criminal cases tried by the Sessions Judges and in the Courts of Magistrates	No. of persons involved		
		Persons Acquitted	Persons Convicted	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1968	In the Court of the Magistrates	7,226	6,574	5,985
	In the Court of the Sessions Judges	38	242	116
1969	In the Court of the Magistrates	6,701	5,983	5,065
	In the Court of the Sessions Judges	79	447	83
1970	In the Court of the Magistrates	6,514	7,082	4,829
	In the Court of the Sessions Judges	68	315	93
1971	In the Court of the Magistrates	6,494	6,716	3,693
	In the Court of the Sessions Judges	90	451	51
1972	In the Court of the Magistrates	6,512	6,968	4,996
	In the Court of the Sessions Judges	56	411	99

APPENDIX I-(B)

CASES INSTITUTED AND DEALT WITH BY THE SPECIAL JUDGE,
BHUBANESHWAR, FROM 1969 TO 1972

Year	Institution			Disposal			
	Suits	Cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Miscellaneous cases	Suits under the Prevention of Corruption Act	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Miscellaneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
1969	92(a)	.. ..	.. ..	10	.. ..	.. ..
1970	41	33(b)	17	.. ..	26	6 17
1971	35	20	17	.. ..	20	19 16
1972	20	16	37	.. ..	22(c)	27 38

(a) Includes cases received in transfer from different District and Sessions Judges who were also Special Judges.

(b) Includes appeals received from the District and Sessions Judge, Puri.

(c) Excludes 45 cases transferred to the Special Judge (Vigilance), Sambalpur.

APPENDIX I(C)
 NUMBER OF SESSIONS CASES, CRIMINAL APPEALS AND CRIMINAL REVISIONS INSTITUTED AND
 DISPOSED OF YEAR-WISE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDING 1972

Name of the Court	Nature of Cases	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
		Insti- tution	Disposal	Insti- tution	Disposal	Insti- tution	Disposal	Insti- tution	Disposal	Insti- tution	Disposal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
District and Sessions Judge and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Puri.	Sessions Cases	57	12	73	38	88	31	50	50	69	24
	Criminal Appeals	..	150	263	414	273	268	198	266	124	285
	Criminal Revisions	..	90	103	96	76	89	50	61	107	84
Assistant Sessions Judges, Puri, Bhubaneswar, and Nayagarh.	Sessions Cases	..	26	..	41	..	37	..	40	..	32
	Criminal Appeals	..	9	..	..	..	60	..	6	..	8
	Criminal Revisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX-II

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED, DISPOSED OF, AND APPEALS HEARD BY DIFFERENT COURTS (COURT-WISE) OF THE DISTRICT FOR 5 YEARS ENDING 1972

Name of the Court	Nature of Cases	1968					1969					1970					1971					1972				
		Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Institution	Disposal			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)				
District Judge, Puri	Title Suits	..	4	3	4	2	4	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Money Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Appeals from decrees	..	137	50	148	48	137	50	92	32	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	82	87	116	100	82	87	111	103	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	85	46	96	92	85	46	77	46	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional District Judge, Puri	Appeals from decrees	..	9	9	..	74	..	35	..	61	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	..	3	13	8	10	9	7	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Judge, Puri	Title Suits	..	118	112	108	110	106	119	120	108	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Money Suits	..	42	18	44	34	50	52	50	52	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Small Cause Court Suits	..	384	279	297	387	375	385	355	264	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Appeals from decrees	..	..	57	..	15	..	9	..	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	349	323	372	289	320	398	322	332	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	..	13	..	17	..	23	..	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Additional Sub-Judge-cum- Additional District Magistrate (J), Puri	Title Suits	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	29	
	Money Suits	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Appeals from decrees	..	33	..	92	..	67	..	38	..	22	
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	4	6	10	5	17	5	6	25	20	
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	17	..	29	..	35	..	19	..	7	
Small Cause Court Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sub-Judge, Bhubaneswar ..	Title Suits	..	83	75	47	89	51	80	55	47	62	64
	Money Suits	..	45	55	36	59	43	49	44	47	49	43
	Appeals from decrees	..	73	73	47	70	54	47	47	54	52	59
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	211	182	169	186	134	124	185	176	224	210
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	50	26	27	49	36	46	20	27	41	25
Sub-Judge, Nayagarh ..	Title Suits	..	32	32	66	104	73	63	52	34	33	13
	Money Suits	..	20	22	73	65	63	47	50	43	14	18
	Appeals from decrees	..	3	8	2	39	5	7	20	8	40	46
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	70	64	91	120	88	89	83	73	28	57
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	2	5	1	..	2	2	4	3	10	8
Munsif, Puri	Title Suits	..	484	294	385	322	374	378	317	310	379	362
	Money Suits	..	284	214	252	205	328	279	371	292	425	282
	Small Cause Court Suits	..	54	62	107	63	77	68	81	67	5	67
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	380	154	332	390	426	372	436	408	490	396

PURI

Name of the Court	Nature of Cases	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
		Insti- tution (3)	Disposal (4)	Insti- tution (5)	Dis- posal (6)	Insti- tution (7)	Dis- posal (8)	Insti- tution (9)	Dis- posal (10)	Insti- tution (11)	Dis- posal (12)
(1)	(2)										
Additional Munsif, Puri ..	Title Suits	..	40	..	58	..	27	..	30	..	..
	Money Suits	..	73	..	20	..	9	..	18	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	25	44	49	17	25	22	16	..	..
Additional Munsif-cum Registrar, Civil Courts, Puri	Title Suits	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	23	..	6
	Money Suits	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	2
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	1	..	..	18	12	17	27	6	9
Munsif, Khurda ..	Title Suits	..	253	139	167	194	256	121	127	167	198
	Money Suits	..	245	259	203	172	330	182	143	207	254
	Small Cause Court Suits	..	2	4	3	3	4	3	1	5	6
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	191	205	180	283	257	146	184	274	245
Munsif, Bhubaneswar ..	Title Suits	..	102	76	73	139	72	76	94	91	68
	Money Suits	..	55	36	46	40	43	41	33	61	51
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	206	198	56	157	86	110	164	92	82

Additional Munsif, Bhubaneswar	Title Suits	..	..	7	..	12	..	19	..	50	..	38
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	..	..	4	4	13	7	30	50	12	14
	Money Suits	..	..	2	..	9	..	13	..	14	..	8
Munsif, Nayagarh	Title Suits	..	37	54	..	..	..	..	..	25	26	47
	Money Suits	..	..	2	..	9	..	13	..	14	..	8
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	50	31	3	3	6	4	5	9	51	41
Munsif, Daspalla	Title Suits	..	2	6	3	1	1	5	4	5	4	2
	Money Suits	..	42	72	26	24	44	55	34	36	16	20
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	21	25	10	8	13	12	10	13	8	3
Munsif, Khandapara	Title Suits	..	5	6	..	3	6	4	13	10	10	30
	Money Suits	..	18	26	26	11	73	23	31	45	27	36
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	16	24	16	5	18	17	11	22	14	12
Munsif, Ranpur	Title Suits	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	2	4	7	5
	Money Suits	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	12	20	17	17
	Miscellaneous Cases	..	..	..	..	..	20	16	9	20	10	6