

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

110. Law and Order

The district includes five ex-States—Dhenkanal, Hindol, Talcher, Pal Lahara, and Athmallik which were under the rule of the Ruling Chiefs having extensive powers in internal administration. Only the Angul subdivision of the district was under the direct control of the British and it was under the administration of a Deputy Commissioner. From the available records it is found that the occurrence of crime was very low and maintenance of law and order was not a serious problem in this area.

During princely rule, the people of the ex-State areas had restricted civil rights. There was no freedom of speech or of association and news papers were banned in some of the ex-States. The Rulers interfered in social matters and imposed fines and other punishments for breach of social rules. The high offices of the States were held mostly by relatives of the Rulers. For example, the following administrative set-up of Talcher is given here:

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. The Ruler | .. | The head of the State |
| 2. The Juaraj
(The eldest son of the Ruler) | .. | Sessions Judge |
| 3. Pattayat Sahib,
(Youngest son of the Ruler) | | The State Magistrate and the
Controlling Officer of all
Departments and Revenue
Officer. |
| 4. Brother of Ruler | .. | Assistant Revenue Officer |
| 5. Two other brothers of the Ruler | | Tahasildars |
| 6. Another brother of Ruler | .. | Chief Police Officer |
| 7. Another brother of the Ruler | | Excise Officer |
| 8. Another brother of the Ruler | | Forest Officer |

This clearly indicates that there was no rule of law in the ex-States. The gross mis-rule and oppression by the Rulers and their officers reduced the people to the verge of serfdom.

Before 1948, these princely States had their own laws and regulations to meet local requirements. Besides local regulations, they also commonly enforced in principle the laws of British-India like Limitation Act, Police Act, Registration Act, Evidence Act, Prisons Act, Stamp Act, Police Code, Jail Code, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil

Procedure Code, Army Act, Indian Succession Act, etc. Since formation of the district on the 1st January, 1948, all the local laws have ceased to be in force.

111. Crime

During the first decade of the present century, the average crime figure in the ex-State of Dhenkanal was 1,351 per year which was 0.50 per cent of total population, cognizable crime being 0.22 per cent. During 1907-08, 150 cases were reported to the Police in the ex-Hindol State, while in the same year, cases reported to Police in Pal Lahara and Athmallik were 121 and 73, respectively. The crimes were not of serious or heinous nature and were mostly petty quarrels and small thefts. In the ex-State of Talcher, crime was, however fairly heavy and during 1907-08 as many as 399 cases were reported which were mostly theft and burglary cases. The high crime figure in Talcher was due to the activities of the Panas who were regarded as professional burglars. In Angul, the Panas were branded as a criminal caste and to them were attributed the dacoities and highway robberies committed in those areas.

The Panas are a semi-aboriginal caste who are not attached to land. Prior to the abolition of human sacrifice they carried on a profitable trade in kidnapping children and selling them to Kandhas to be killed as 'merias'. In order to prevent the Panas from committing offences Government introduced in Angul a system known as the 'Kothghar' according to which the village headman forced the Panas to sleep in one place in order to keep watch over them at night.

The crime figure in the pre-merger period was not very high and as the illustration of the peace loving nature of the people of the area, the following sample figures from different ex-States since 1931-32 are given here. In the ex-State of Dhenkanal, only 302 cases were reported in 1931-32 and 285 in 1932-33. Most of the cases were petty thefts and some of them were false cases; the value of properties involved in these cases was Rs. 8,691 for 1931-32 and Rs. 1,875 for 1932-33. In the ex-State of Talcher, the number of cognizable cases reported to police in 1933-34 was 161 and the value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,631. Curiously the figures for 1934-35 were exactly the same. In Hindol during 1934-35, 156 cases were reported while in 1935-36, the number was only 101. The total value of property stolen in 1934-35 was Rs. 768 and in 1935-36, it was Rs. 2,133; but in the ex-State of Pal Lahara only 52 cases were reported to police during 1943-44 and the total value of property reported to be stolen that year was Rs. 652 as against Rs. 458 in the previous year. In 1945-46 there were 138 cases (reported to police) in the same ex-State and the property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,366 as against Rs. 1,175 in previous year.

Crime at present is not a problem in this district. From a study of present statistics it will be seen that the incidence of crime is fairly low and more or less steady. The common offences are against property specially theft and burglary. In 1956, cases of land dispute and rioting were on the increase which were brought to normal level in the succeeding years. Cases of dacoity and robbery are reported to be few.

In 1957, there were 7 cases of murder and in 1958, it rose to 15, of which 7 were due to quarrel, 2 due to love intrigue, 2 due to witch craft, 4 for gain and the remaining one was a case of infanticide. Illiteracy and ignorance, combined with inflammable nature of the people are responsible for these murders.

The subdivisions of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, and Athmallik have got ample forest produce. Smuggling of timbers in large quantities, especially from Nihalprasad Out-Post, has been common and on account of this Government have to incur a heavy annual loss. In order to check smuggling it has been proposed to convert Nihalprasad Out-Post into a Police-Station. Besides, cases of opium smuggling from Bihar to this district through Sambalpur have been noticed and steps have been taken to check it.

The district is free from the operation of inter-State criminal gangs and there have been no activities of any organised gangs here.

The table given below shows the particulars of crime in the district for the last 10 years (1960—69) :

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Total crimes
1960	14	..	1	135	331	1,052
1961	13	..	4	116	313	957
1962	7	1	12	155	369	1,046
1963	7	1	5	204	392	1,152
1964	14	1	1	203	482	1,247
1965	19	..	1	167	410	1,146
1966	13	..	..	209	494	1,250
1967	10	..	3	242	489	1,340
1968	21	..	6	314	559	1,382
1969	29	2	8	270	525	1,265

112. Police

During the pre-British period, the petty chiefs of different estates enjoyed semi-independent powers although they paid light tribute to the Marhattas. The Chiefs maintained a system of Police which was a part of military establishment. The book '*Samara Taranga*' written by Brajanath Badajena, a poet of Dhenkanal towards the close of the 18th century presents a graphic picture of the military forces of Dhenkanal. These forces included personnel like Musaddi Musa who was probably the same as the Mutsaddi Asun Sipahi (meaning a writer or a civilian skilled in the use of the sword), the Paga Sawar (horseman of higher rank), the Sardar, the Jamandar and Muratama or Muratab. These personnel carried long javelins and shields and had red dresses and red turbans. The book also presents accounts of high officers like Rai-Sahib, Narendra Sahib, Bebartta, Baksi, Patajoshi, Mahapatra, Chhamu Karana, Kumedar, Subedar, and Sardars. Among these officers Kumedar, Subedar and Sardar were regarded as officers in charge of police in order of rank. The Sipahis, Berkandazes and Paiks were not only foot soldiers, but also were functioning as constables and escorts.

The village police was well organised and the peace and security of the village were looked after by the village headman who was assisted by one or more village watchmen. If a theft was committed within a village, it was the duty of the headman to trace the thief and to recover the stolen property, but if he failed to detect the thief and to recover the property, he was obliged to compensate the victim to the extent his means permitted and for the remainder he levied from the whole village. This joint responsibility was in keeping with the corporate life of the village and although the system worked for several centuries, it began to degenerate in later times and under the Marhattas, it did not seem to have functioned well owing to the decline in village morality.

The British after their occupation of Orissa, recognised the Chiefs as authorities responsible for police duties in their respective States. Regulation XIII of 1805 provided that the principal Zamindars and Landlords were to be constituted police officers within their respective States according to the established usages of the country. In the States where the Chiefs were divested of police powers, special Darogas were appointed. The local police was in charge of the Paiks who enjoyed service lands.

Some of the Chiefs of the States failed to maintain public peace and justice and the Chief of Dhenkanal was charged with murder. So after 1816, the Government followed a new policy according to which the Chiefs of the Tributary States, so far as serious crimes were concerned

were placed under the jurisdiction of British Criminal Courts and police power of the Chiefs was made subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.

Chiefs of the ex-States maintained their separate police staff. In 1907-08, the strength of the police in respect of the ex-States which constitute the district was as follows. In Dhenkanal, the police force consisted of 18 officers and 84 men under an Inspector. There were 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables, 45 Constables and 242 Chaukidars in Talcher. Pal Lahara had one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables and fourteen Constables. In Athmallik, the police force consisted of one Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables, 25 Men and 345 Paiks. Hindol ex-State had one Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 37 Constables.

During the pre-merger period, the ex-States had their separate police staff. The management of the Department of police of ex-State, of Dhenkanal was under a Superintendent, whereas in other ex-States the Inspectors of police were in-charge. The officials who assisted the Superintendent or Inspectors were Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Havildars, Writer Constables and Constables. Besides, the ex-State of Dhenkanal also maintained a Military Police Squad with a Commandant-in-charge. At the time of formation of the district in 1948, the total number of police force in the ex-States consisted of one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 20 Inspectors, 45 Sub-Inspectors, 51 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, one Havildar Major, 13 Havildars, 30 Naiks, 35 Literate Constables and 449 Constables. All these police personnel were allowed to continue in service under Government of Orissa.

At present this district comes under the Northern Range, one of the three Police ranges into which the State of Orissa has been divided. The district police administration is headed by a Superintendent of Police who is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range stationed at Sambalpur. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one posted at Dhenkanal and the other at Talcher. This district has two police subdivisions viz., Dhenkanal and Talcher which are under the Subdivisional Police Officers.

The other staff of police include eight Inspectors, one Sergeant, sixty Sub-Inspectors, fifty-three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Havildar Majors, forty-four Havildars, ten Naiks, nine Lance Naiks, twenty-eight Writer Constables and six hundred sixty-six Constables.

In the district, there are five police circles each under a Circle Inspector of Police. The five Police Circles are (1) Dhenkanal, (2) Kamakhyanagar, (3) Angul, (4) Athmallik, and (5) Talcher. Three of the Police Circles,

viz., Angul, Athmallik and Talcher are under the control of Subdivisional Police Officer, Talcher and the other two are looked after by the Sub-divisional Police Officer, Dhenkanal.

(i) Civil Police

DHENKANAL CIRCLE

Dhenkanal, Gondia, Motanga, Hindol, Rasol, and Balimi.

KAMAKHYANAGAR CIRCLE

Kamakhyanagar, Parjang, and Bhuban.

TALCHER CIRCLE

Talcher, Colliery P.S., Kaniha, Pal Lahara, and Khamar.

ANGUL CIRCLE

Angul, Bantala, Chhendipada, Jarpara, and Purunakot.

ATHMALLIK CIRCLE

Athmallik, Thakurgarh, Handapa, and Kishorenagar.

There are 23 Police-Stations (as in the margin). 10 out-posts, 9 beat houses and one road post in the district in which the duty of the Civil Police is utilised. There are altogether 7 Inspectors, 59 Sub-Inspectors, 53 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 28 Writer Constables and 395 Constables from Ordinary Reserve posted to different Police Stations. The Police-Station staff are directly controlled by the respective circle Inspectors of Police. The main function in a Police-Station is to control crime and criminals and to maintain law and order within its jurisdiction.

(ii) Armed Reserve

The Armed Police Reserve is stationed at the headquarters of Dhenkanal and utilised only in times of emergency. This force is generally meant for controlling internal disturbances. The Armed Reserve consists of one Reserve Inspector, two Sergeants, three Drill Sub-Inspectors, two Havildar Majors, 41 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 9 Lance Naiks and 271 Constables. From the strength of the Armed Reserve are provided Havildars and Constables for static guards (Magazine and Treasuries) palace guards, guards for escort of prisoners and treasuries, maintenance of Police motor vehicles and arms.

(iii) Court Offices

There are Police Court Offices at Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, Athmallik, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, and Pal Lahara, each of which is in charge of Court Sub-Inspector of Police. A prosecuting Inspector of Police is posted at Dhenkanal. The staff posted at different Court Offices conduct the prosecution of police cases.

(iv) Railway Police

A new line from the Nirgundi Railway Station of Cuttack district to Talcher was opened for goods and passenger traffic from the 20th January, 1927 and the jurisdiction of Cuttack Government Railway

Police-station was extended over the Cuttack-Talcher lines. In 1933, the jurisdiction was further extended to the Talcher Colliery sidings and branch entry lines.

At present the jurisdiction of the Railway Police so far as the district is concerned, extends from Garh-Dhenkanal Railway Station to Talcher Railway Station. One Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables are stationed at Talcher (Railway Police Out Post) to preserve law and order and to prevent and detect crime within the railway jurisdiction of the district. Ordinary theft cases are generally handled by them. In the decade ending 1966, on an average of 16 such cases yearly were handled by the Railway Police in the district. Number of such cases handled by them from 1967 to 1969 are stated below :

1967	--	9 cases
1968	..	17 cases
1969	..	15 cases

(v) Fire Service

This district has a 'C' class Fire Station at Dhenkanal town manned by one Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and 16 Firemen. This Fire Station was established in 1955. The table below shows the comparative figures of the number of out-breaks, losses therefrom and number of houses collapsed during the period from 1961 to 1969 :

Year	No Fire calls		Value of property saved (in Rs.)	Value of property lost (in Rs.)	No. of houses destroyed	
	Major	Ordinary				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1961		2	30	9,17,020	3,21,723	3,276 (Rooms)
1962		14	43	19,79,280	13,89,749	2,343 (Houses)
1963		4	50	6,84,720	4,06,274	1,540 (Rooms)
1964		7	47	36,61,800	15,98,120	1,472 (Houses)
1965		13	63	30,56,970	17,07,815	2,610 (Houses)
1966		6	56	17,40,500	18,14,100	Not available
1967		11	52	69,54,000	35,65,262	1,738 (Houses)
1968		6	52	21,51,260	24,70,591	1,548 (Houses)
1969		3	63	4,74,850	3,79,908	305 (Houses)

(vi) Vigilance

There are two Vigilance Squads in the district located at Dhenkanal and Angul. Each squad is manned by one Inspector and three Constables. The enquiries made by the squads mostly relate to allegations of acceptance of illegal gratification, neglect of duty, violation of Government Servant's Conduct Rule and other misconduct committed by public servants with a view to punishing them either departmentally or in a proceeding before the Administrative Tribunal or by a Court of Law. Since 1961, these squads have been entrusted to guard against leakage of Government revenue in the form of evasion of different taxes.

These squads are controlled by the Superintendent of Police (Vigilance), Northern Circle, Sambalpur, who works under the Inspector-General of Police (Vigilance), Orissa, Cuttack.

The statement given below shows the number of cases handled by the Vigilance Squads from 1965 to 1969 :

Year	Name of the Squad	Criminal Cases	Corruption file, enquiries against Government Servants and private persons	Corruption intelligence report, verification against Government servants and private persons	Tax evasions, cases under Sales Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Motor spirit Tax, and Entertainment Tax Acts	Control Order	Motor Vehicle Acts	Food Adulteration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965	Dhenkanal	X	12	18	26	2	4	57
	Angul	2	8	27	49	X	X	36
1966	Dhenkanal	1	10	36	34	1	11	X
	Angul	2	14	34	25	X	X	X
1967	Dhenkanal	X	21	46	10	X	9	50
	Angul	3	13	35	8	X	1	7
1968	Dhenkanal	X	18	30	7	4	X	8
	Angul	1	13	30	11	X	X	X
1969	Dhenkanal	X	21	42	8	3	X	X
	Angul	1	9	23	9	X	X	X

(vii) Orissa Military Police

In 1948, after the integration of the ex-States with Orissa it was found necessary to increase the strength of the Orissa Military Police by raising a second Battalion with two Gurkha Companies and two Oriya Companies with headquarters at Dhenkanal. Initially, the unit was formed with 750 persons approximately in all ranks. In 1961, some portion of the contingent was transferred to Jharsuguda and in 1963, the rest of the unit was shifted there.

Some notable activities of Orissa Military Police in this district are given below. In 1950, the military police maintained peace in the All-India Sarvodaya Mela which was organised in Angul. At the end of that year, the village Rantalai near Angul witnessed a scene of great human suffering. Hundreds and thousands of people congregated there to receive the so-called divine medicine from Nepal Baba, a cowherd boy and this great gathering together with the insanitary condition of the hamlet gave rise to cholera epidemic to which large numbers became victims. When the civil authorities failed to control the situation, Government deputed the Orissa Military Police, which did valuable relief work on that occasion. Four Saint John Ambulance Brigades of the First Battalion along with Gurkha Companies actively co-operated with the medical and health authorities in controlling the epidemic.

In 1951, a Deputy Magistrate on duty was murdered in cold blood by some misguided villagers at Paratara near Angul. A detachment of Armed Reserve of Dhenkanal was deputed to the village to prevent lawlessness and strong action was taken to control the situation. During the General Elections, contingents of the Military Police rendered valuable service for maintaining law and order and escorting ballot boxes.

113. Police Training College, Angul

After the formation of Orissa in 1936, it was felt that a Constables Training School should be opened in Orissa to train recruits of the province instead of sending them to Nathnagar in Bihar. Angul was selected and in the vacant buildings belonging to the Police Department of the ex-Angul district and of the Tea Districts Labour Association, the institution was started on the 1st September, 1937. In 1941, facility for training of Sub-Inspector cadets was provided and the institution was upgraded to a Police Training School. The school also started training Sub-Inspectors of Excise Department and Police Officers of Eastern States Agencies. On the 1st January, 1948, the school was further elevated to that of a College. Ever since, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police are being trained in addition to the subordinate Police Officers.

The present staff of the college consists of a Principal of the status of a Superintendent of Police, a Vice-Principal, a Deputy Superintendent of Police (Wireless Training), one Assistant Commandant, sixteen Inspectors, one Scientific Officer, one Sergeant, twenty-one Sub-Inspectors and many others of lesser ranks. The hospital attached to the college consists of one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist and one Male Nurse.

The following ranks of officers and constabulary are given training in this institution in accordance with a prescribed syllabus (periods of training are shown in brackets). Assistant Superintendents (2 months), Deputy Superintendents (1 year), selected Inspectors (6 weeks), Inspectors (1 year), Sergeants (6 months), Sub-Inspectors (1 year), Excise Sub-Inspectors (6 months), Assistant Sub-Inspectors (6 months), Writer Constables (6 months), Town Out-Post Havildars (6 months), Buglers (6 months) and Constables (6 months).

Number of trainees of the college in 1970 was 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 9 Excise Sub-Inspectors, 105 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 50 Writer Constables, 58 Drill Instructors and 33 Constables. Since starting of the institution, the following number of officers (cadre-wise) have been trained : Assistant Superintendents of Police 55, Deputy Superintendents of Police 32, Assistant Public Prosecutors 3, Assistant Commandant 1, Inspectors 149, Sergeants 89, Sub-Inspectors (Excise) 250, Sub-Inspectors (Police) 1,723, Drill Sub-Inspectors (Police Refreshers Course) 31, Drill Sub-Inspectors (Police) 1,151, Head Constables 47, Writer Constables 918, Constables (Physical Training Course) 22, Wireless Training Assistant Sub-Inspectors (Pre-promotional Course) 21, Wireless Training Assistant Sub-Inspectors (Grade III Operators) 113, Constables (two months abridged course) 400 and Recruit Constables 12,365.

The college maintains a 16 mm. projector which is utilised for audio-visual education on many important subjects as well as for show of regular films. A fine library of books and periodicals concerning law and order, and police is maintained. Trainees usually maintain remarkable record in different sports.

114. Village Police

Chaukidars were working as village police till the system was abolished on the 1st July, 1965. From the 1st October, 1965, 93 Beat Constables were appointed to look-after the work of Chaukidars. But the system proved ineffective and was given up on the 1st May, 1967. From the 1st February, 1967, Grama Rakhis have been appointed to work as village police. The sanctioned strength of the Grama Rakhis is 981 of whom 579 have been appointed so far.

115. Jails

This district has a Class II Jail at Dhenkanal, the district headquarters, four Sub-Jails at Kamakhyanagar, Hindol, Athmallik, and Pal Lahara, one Juvenile Jail at Angul and one special Sub-Jail at Talcher. All the Jail buildings in the ex-States were constructed during Durbar Administration while the Jail building at Angul was constructed towards the close of the 19th Century.

The Jail at Dhenkanal with all other Sub-Jails of the district came under the regular administration of the Government from the 1st January, 1948, the date on which the princely states were merged with Orissa.

The District Jail controls the warder's establishment of all Sub-Jails and the special Sub-Jail at Talcher. But the Juvenile Jail at Angul is directly under the control of the Circle Jail, Cuttack.

(i) Dhenkanal Jail

This Jail is located at Dhenkanal, the headquarters of the district. Previously this Jail was under the management of the ex-State of Dhenkanal. There are eight wards and ten separate cells in this Jail.

The registered accommodation of this Jail is 139 males and 6 females. The average population of the last five years (1965—1969) is given below :

Years	Males	Females
1965 ..	122·71	1·13
1966 ..	146·51	0·76
1967 ..	137·29	0·55
1968 ..	152·36	0·57
1969 ..	152·41	0·18

The Jail receives undertrials and convicts from the local courts and long term prisoners from all the Sub-Jails of the district.

There are no special provisions here for confinement of juvenile delinquents, political prisoners and lunatics. Such cases, when admitted are kept as far as practicable segregated from others till transfer or release as the case may be. The juvenile prisoners having sentences of three months and above are usually transferred to Angul Juvenile Jail for confinement. The female prisoners are kept separate from the male prisoners in a different ward. Ordinarily undertrials, casual convicts and habitual convicts are kept separate in this Jail.

The Civil Surgeon, Dhenkanal, is the part-time Superintendent of the Jail. He is assisted by one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor and other subordinate staff, One Assistant Surgeon is also attached to the Jail to look after the health of the prisoners and the sanitation of the Jail.

(ii) Angul Juvenile Jail

Established in the year 1897, as a special Sub-Jail, this jail used to accommodate all classes of prisoners. Since 1958, it is functioning as a correctional institute for juvenile delinquents. Admission of undertrials (males only) of all ages is allowed, there being no other suitable arrangement to accommodate them elsewhere in the sub-division. But they are kept completely separate from the juveniles.

The Jail has seven wards, including one for in-door hospital and one for females. The present capacity of this Jail is 91 males and 6 females. The statement given below indicates the daily average population of the jail for the last five years ending 1969:

Year		Convicts	Undertrials
1965	..	44.21	14.02
1965	..	34.28	11.45
1967	..	28.62	19.40
1968	..	32.14	28.66
1969	..	34.00	19.32

The prisoners here are taught carpentry, tin and blacksmithy, book binding and tailoring. The committee of visitors appointed for the institution regularly meets at least once in every three months to look after the welfare of the juveniles and to discuss with the Superintendent of the Jail on individual cases for reformation and final rehabilitation.

The staff of this Jail consists of one part-time Superintendent, one Jailor, One Assistant Jailor, one Sub-Assistant Jailor, two Head Warders, fifteen Warders, one school teacher, one medical subordinate and six other staff.

(iii) Special Sub-Jail, Talcher

The Jail is located about three miles away from the Talcher Railway Station on the western side of the town close to Pal Lahara road. The Assistant Surgeon of the subdivisional hospital is the part-time Superintendent of this special Sub-Jail. One Assistant Jailor with other 17 subordinate staff assist him in the day to day administration

of the Jail. There are eight wards and eight cells which accommodate 139 male and 10 female prisoners. The daily average population from 1965 to 1969 (year-wise) were as follows :

Year	Male	Female
1965	88.38	0.37
1966	53.57	..
1967	55.48	0.32
1968	53.41	0.98
1969	88.36	0.84

This Special Sub-Jail receives prisoners having long-term sentences and relieves the District Jail of overcrowding.

(iv) **Sub-Jail at Kamakhyanagar**

This Sub-Jail was started in 1872. It has two wards (one for males and the other for females) and accommodates 16 male and four female prisoners. The Assistant Surgeon of the local Government Hospital is the part-time Superintendent of the Jail. He is assisted by one Sub-Assistant Jailor and nine other staff. The daily average population from 1965 to 1969 were as follows :

1965	..	8.19
1966	..	16.74
1967	..	26.59
1968	..	26.67
1969	..	25.25

(v) **Sub-Jail at Hindol**

The Sub-Jail was constructed in 1911 during Durbar Administration. Before its construction the prisoners were confined to a small pucca building consisting of a few wards near the court building at Hindol. The capacity of the Jail at present is for 8 male prisoners. The Assistant Surgeon of the local Government Hospital is the part-time Superintendent. The other staff include one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and six Warders. The following were the daily average population of the Sub-Jail from 1965 to 1969:

1965	..	2.63
1966	..	6.19
1967	..	7.07
1968	..	8.77
1969	..	6.29

(vi) Athmallik Sub-Jail

Constructed during the Durbar Administration, this Sub-Jail is located in the heart of the subdivisional headquarters of Athmallik. The Medical Officer of Athmallik Government Hospital is the part-time Superintendent of this Jail. The other staff of the Sub-Jail include one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder, 4 Warders and a female Sweeper. The present capacity is 35 males and 4 females and the daily average population year-wise for last five years (ending 1969) were as follows :

Year	Male	Female
1965	7.97	0.75
1966	11.02	0.49
1967	13.24	..
1968	17.30	0.52
1969	18.17	..

(vii) Sub-Jail at Pal Lahara

This Sub-Jail is located within subdivisional headquarters of Pal Lahara. The Subdivisional Assistant Surgeon is the part-time Superintendent. The staff of the Sub-Jail include one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder, five Warders and two menials. There are five wards in the Jail which accommodate 34 male and 5 female convicts. The daily average population for last five years ending 1969 were as follows :

1965	..	3.50
1966	..	4.70
1967	..	9.00
1968	..	6.45
1969	..	10.39

116. Treatment for prisoners**(i) District Jail**

As a matter of routine the prisoners on their admission in the District Jail are medically examined and kept in quarantine for a period of ten days. They are allotted various works according to their standard of health. The various industries in which prisoners are given training are weaving cloth in handlooms, Duree weaving, Newar making, tailoring, gardening, etc. There is a branch of Orissa Government Press run under the guidance of the Jailor of this Jail where literate prisoners are given training in printing.

There is a school run under a trained teacher by the Education Department to impart primary education to the illiterate prisoners. They are given books and newspapers from the Jail Library. A news bulletin is daily prepared by the teacher and explained to the prisoners.

There is Panchayat system working among the prisoners. The Panchayat members are elected from among the prisoners once a quarter. The members look after preparation and distribution of food, sanitation of the Jail and the recreational activities. The system is working satisfactorily.

Prisoners are allowed out-door games such as volley ball, deck quoits, etc., which keep them engaged during holidays and leisure hours of working days.

The prisoners attend community prayers both in the morning and in the evening. A religious instructor visits the Jail on Sundays and other festival days and talks to them about religious matters. The prisoners are frequently given talks on the civic principles by the Jail staff.

The prisoners are supplied with some musical instruments. The Panchayat member in charge of recreational activities arranges musical parties and folk dances and songs, etc. Cinema shows are periodically held by the Publicity Department. There is a Community radio set through which the latest news and development programmes are broadcast to the prisoners.

The prisoners are allowed opportunity of keeping in contact with their relations and friends by writing to them and by regular interviews according to the rules and on special grounds. They are allowed release on furlough and parole. Many prisoners avail this chance. The Welfare Officer looks after the personal and domestic problems concerning the welfare of the prisoners. After-Care Services have also been opened for the rehabilitation of prisoners after release. All prisoners live like one family.

Ordinary ailments are treated by the Jail Assistant Surgeon. For special treatment patients are sent to the district headquarters hospital

Board of Visitors

There are nine officials and five non-officials, including a lady, who constitute the Board of Visitors for the Jail. They meet once a quarter and suggest to Government on various matters relating to the improvement of the Jail.

(ii) Special Sub-Jail, Talcher

Like the District Jail, the prisoners here are allowed the facilities of vocational training, education and different out-door games. Films of moral and educational value are shown. Three Panchas elected

by means of secret ballots from amongst the prisoners look to the diet, sanitation, games, recreation, etc., of the prisoners. Prisoners are encouraged for release on forlough and parole. They are allowed to write and receive letters freely. Prison discipline is well maintained. The District Welfare Officer is contacted to look after the personal and domestic troubles concerning the prisoners.

This Special Sub-Jail has nine official and three non-official visitors.

(iii) Angul Juvenile Jail

With the admission of the juvenile inmates in the Juvenile Jail at Angul, all possible steps are taken for their rehabilitation on release. To this end, vocational training is imparted according to their ability. Regular classes are held in the Jail School where attendance is compulsory. A small library is maintained. Moral and religious instruction is imparted twice a week. The inmates are allowed outdoor games. Occasional tournaments are also conducted and prizes are awarded.

(iv) Sub-Jails

The Sub-Jails are meant for local under-trials and prisoners having short sentences. So there is no provision for vocational, educational or recreational activities. For each Sub-Jail there are three non-official visitors who are appointed by the Collector in every two years.

117. Probation Hostel, Angul

This institution, the only one of this kind in the State of Orissa has been established since the 1st May, 1971. Offenders declared as probationers under the authority of a supervision order from the Court are admitted in this hostel. The District Probation Officers are authorised to select probationers for admission on the basis of certain specific conditions. The inmates are entitled to free lodging, boarding and medical treatment. Teachers have been appointed to impart elementary education and provide for them training in tailoring. An inmate is allowed to stay in the hostel till his probation period expires. The present capacity of the institution is for 25 inmates. Due to limited number of seats in the hostel, Government have issued instruction to admit for the present, the probationers under the age-group of sixteen to twenty-one only.

The Jailer of the Juvenile Jail at Angul now acts as the Superintendent of the hostel.

118. Civil and Criminal Justice

Prior to the merger, the Executive and Judicial heads of ex-States were the respective Ruling Chiefs, who exercised powers of High Court until a common High Court was established in 1945 at Raigarh for all the Eastern States Agency. In Dhenkanal proper there was a District

Judge who was also the District Judge for Nilgiri (now a part of Balasore district) and Hindol. The District Judge of Keonjhar had jurisdiction over Pal Lahara. The District Judge of Baudh (now in Baudh-Khondmals district) was the District Judge of Athmallik and the District Judge of Deogarh (in Sambalpur district) was the District Judge for Talcher. The District Judge of Cuttack-Sambalpur had jurisdiction over Angul. The ex-States had their own laws and regulations by which the local courts were guided. There were Munsif Magistrates and one or two Criminal Magistrates in each of these princely States. These posts were mainly held by the Dewans, Assistant Dewans and Juvarajas. There were also Priestly or Ecclesiastical Courts in some of these ex-States to deal with religious and social affairs. In Dhenkanal, there was a Sub-Judge.

After the merger, the District Judge's Court at Dhenkanal was abolished and the Judgeship of Cuttack-Dhenkanal was created with the District and Sessions Judge as the head of the judicial administration of the district. The headquarters of the District Judge was fixed at Cuttack.

The District Judge and the Additional District Judge* try sessions cases of the district of Dhenkanal triable by them, hear civil and criminal appeals and also cases arising from special enactments. Sessions cases triable by the Assistant Sessions Judge are tried by the Sub-Judge who is also the Assistant Sessions Judge, Dhenkanal.

119. Criminal Justice

The Criminal Magistrates dealt with the criminal cases along with revenue cases prior to separation of judiciary from executive. They were placed directly under the District Magistrate. The criminal offences mostly relate to property such as theft and burglary, offences against human body such as hurt, murder, etc., offences affecting public health, safety and morals, etc., under Indian Penal Code and offences under the Motor Vehicle Act, Excise Act, Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, Municipal Act, Grama Panchayat Act, Indian Forest Act, the Indian Railways Act, Mines Act, etc.

The number of criminal cases tried by different Magistrates in the district in 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 2,250, 2,673, 3,034, 2,896, 2,607 and 2,200 respectively. Out of these, most of the cases were due to offences against property, while cases arising from offences against human body, contempt of lawful authority and public servants, criminal intimidation and breach of contract were considerable in number

*The Court of the Additional District Judge has been created at Dhenkanal since 1968.

The number of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act was also very high, but offences relating to coins and Government stamps as well as cases under Orissa Public Gambling Act, Indian Mines Act, Indian Railways Act, etc., were very few.

120. Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Since the 1st May, 1962 judiciary has been separated from executive in this district. After separation, the Munsifs of Dhenkanal and Angul in addition to their own duty were appointed as the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) of Dhenkanal and Angul subdivisions respectively with all the powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) according to the Criminal Procedure Code. For Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, and Athmallik subdivisions separate Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) were appointed. At some stages after separation, a Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) was also posted at Hindol, who was also a Magistrate of the First Class for Dhenkanal subdivision and used to come to Dhenkanal on circuit to try criminal cases. For Pal Lahara subdivision, no separate Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) was appointed but the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) of Talcher was appointed as the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) for Pal Lahara.

At present, the Munsifs of Dhenkanal and Angul continue to hold the post of Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) for their respective subdivisions. There are Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) for Talcher, Athmallik, and Kamakhyanagar. The Munsif of Dhenkanal and the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) of Talcher are also appointed as the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) for Hindol and Pal Lahara respectively.

An Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary), has been posted at Dhenkanal to supervise these courts under the District Judge, Cuttack-Dhenkanal. He has all the powers of a District Magistrate according to the Criminal Procedure Code. He also acts as the Assistant Sessions Judge.

Angul is a fixed place of circuit of the Court of Sessions. There is a proposal to declare Athmallik as a fixed place of circuit for the purpose of hearing sessions cases which is likely to be implemented soon.

The Executive Magistrates take up cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in addition to their normal work.

The statements given in Appendix I contain criminal cases dealt with by different courts of the district from 1965 to 1969.

121. Civil Justice

Civil litigation in the district mostly relates to partition, adoption and declaration of title and recovery of possession in respect of lands and for recovery of loans.

There are at present two Munsifs posted at Dhenkanal and Angul and the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) of Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, and Athmallik have been appointed as Additional Munsifs for their respective subdivisions. Besides, for the purpose of civil litigations the Munsif of Dhenkanal and Additional Munsif of Talcher are authorised to hold circuit courts at Hindol and Pal Lahara respectively. The pecuniary jurisdiction of these courts varies from time to time. The Sub-Judge, Dhenkanal, hears civil appeals from courts of Munsifs and Additional Munsifs and the appeal from his court is heard by the District Judge or the Additional District Judge, while the appeal from the latter is heard by the High Court of Orissa.

The statements in Appendix II show different kinds of civil cases heard by the courts of the District Judge, the Sub-Judge, the Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs during the last five years ending 1969.

122. Adalati Panchayats

There are 31 Adalati Panchayats in the district of Dhenkanal. The names of the Panchayats have been mentioned in Appendix III. The Adalati Panchayats exercise powers to try (a) criminal cases for the offences as enjoined in section 64 (4) and (b) civil suits as per provisions laid down in Section 70 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 corresponding to Section 154 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964.

123. Legal Profession and Bar Associations

(i) Bar Association, Dhenkanal

There is a well organised Bar at Dhenkanal consisting of 35 Advocates. The Association has a library.

(ii) Bar Association, Angul

The Bar Association was formed in 1946 with three members. At present the number of members has increased to fifteen. It has no library or building of its own.

(iii) Bar Association, Talcher

This Bar Association was established in 1952 with 8 members. The strength of the Association has not changed since then. This Association has a small library.

(iv) Bar Association, Kamakhyanagar

This Bar Association was organised in 1954 with six members. There are seven Advocates enrolled as members of the Association at present.

(v) Bar Association, Athmallik

This Bar Association has seven members.

There are some Advocates practising in the courts of Pal Lahara and Hindol.

APPENDIX I

Criminal Cases dealt with by the District and Sessions Judge

Year	Criminal			
	Sessions Cases	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Revisions	Criminal Misc. Cases
1965				
Cases for disposal..	28	235	4	4
Cases disposed of..	23	135	3	4
1966				
Cases for disposal..	11	181	7	13
Cases disposed of..	9	141	6	12
1967				
Cases for disposal..	13	118	1	11
Cases disposed of..	6	85	1	11
1968				
Cases for disposal..	28	99	4	5
Cases disposed of..	11	65	3	4
1969				
Cases for disposal..	38	129	8	5
Cases disposed of..	28	109	7	5

APPENDIX I—*contd.***Criminal Cases Dealt with by The Assistant Sessions Judge**

Year		Sessions	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Misc. Cases
1965				
	Cases for disposal	11	..	..
	Cases disposed of	10	..	..
1966				
	Cases for disposal	10	..	..
	Cases disposed of	9	..	..
1967				
	Cases for disposal	15	..	..
	Cases disposed of	10	..	..
1968				
	Cases for disposal	14	..	..
	Cases disposed of	7	..	..
1969				
	Cases for disposal	13	..	..
	Cases disposed of	9	..	..

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

Statement showing persons involved, acquitted and convicted by courts in the district

Court	Year	Persons in session cases				Persons in criminal appeal			
		Involved	Acquitted	Convicted		Involved	Acquitted	Convicted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Sessions Judge	1965	72	49	17	444	139	102		
	1966	13	3	6	374	133	135		
	1967	86	27	5	236	90	90		
	1968	100	49	7	199	73	37		
	1969	84	41	24	289	109	120		
Assistant Sessions Judge	1965	41	22	8	..	..	..
	1966	28	19	2	..	..	..
	1967	31	19	2	..	..	..
	1968	60	24	8	..	..	..
	1969	48	9	23	..	..	..

APPENDIX I

Institution and disposal of criminal cases in

Name of the Courts	1965			1966			1967			
	Cases tried	Persons involved	Acquitted	Cases tried	Persons involved	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases tried	Persons involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S. D. M., Kamakhyanagar ..	302	829	448	112	294	940	410	110	303	847
S. D. M., Dhenkanal ..	710	1,399	623	360	1,421	2,130	764	680	922	2,286
S. D. M., Athmallik ..	268	567	269	154	219	457	194	89	297	605
S. D. M., Angul ..	526	1,099	780	319	624	1,030	658	372	768	1,244
S. D. M., Pal Lahara ..	116	213	164	49	97	203	161	42	67	124
S. D. M., Hindol ..	327	304	238	66	316	105	103	92	585	321
S. D. M., Talcher ..	398	437	362	52	379	457	123	87	430	387

concl.d.

different courts of the district

Name of the Courts	1968				1969					
	Acqui- tted	Convi- cted	Cases tried	Persons in- volved	Acqui- tted	Convi- cted	Cases- tried	Persons in- volved	Acqui- tted	Convi- cted
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
S. D. M., Kamakhyanagar ..	442	137	398	906	294	104	453	1,231	629	267
S. D. M., Dhenkanal ..	804	654	1,067	2,907	691	765	1,136	3,635	519	592
S. D. M., Athmallik ..	121	106	399	872	298	223	392	904	343	189
S. D. M., Angul ..	794	450	941	1,399	929	470	809	1,372	791	581
S. D. M., Pal Lahara ..	98	26	104	129	98	31	157	196	125	70
S. D. M., Hindol ..	264	57	618	223	136	87	744	1,090	346	78
S. D. M., Talcher ..	110	92	398	302	447	106	321	417	375	89

APPENDIX II

Civil cases dealt with by the District Judge

Year	Suits	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Misc. appeals	Execution cases
1965					
Cases for disposal..	1	1	10	7	..
Cases disposed of..	..	..	6	7	..
1966					
Cases for disposal..	3	1	19	2	..
Cases disposed of..	3	1	8	2	..
1967					
Cases for disposal..	3	1	5	6	..
Cases disposed of..	..	1	..	6	..
1968					
Cases for disposal..	35	19	47	14	..
Cases disposed of..	1	3	23	5	..
1969					
Cases for disposal..	36	52	50	21	..
Cases disposed of..	18	38	31	17	..

APPENDIX II (Contd).

Civil cases dealt with by the Sub-Judges

Year		Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Misc. appeals	Execution cases
1965							
	Cases for disposal	.. 89	72	120	52	12	145
	Cases disposed of	.. 58	62	104	34	11	70
1966							
	Cases for disposal	.. 79	59	82	63	6	150
	Cases disposed of	.. 40	54	63	41	..	50
1967							
	Cases for disposal	.. 98	51	89	51	11	129
	Cases disposed of	.. 47	44	60	41	10	65
1968							
	Cases for disposal	.. 128	36	87	14	5	99
	Cases disposed of	.. 50	2	42	5	1	41
1969							
	Cases for disposal	.. 157	68	121	38	5	106
	Cases disposed of	.. 63	52	75	6	5	48

APPENDIX II—*concl.*

Civil cases dealt with by the Munsifs of the district

Year		Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Misc-appeals	Execution cases
1965	Cases for disposal	.. 356	..	97	..	..	155
	Cases disposed of	.. 192	..	65	..	..	85
1966	Cases for disposal	.. 467	..	141	..	..	162
	Cases disposed of	.. 239	..	105	..	..	74
1967	Cases for disposal	.. 427	4	175	..	..	167
	Cases disposed of	.. 211	4	106	..	..	82
1968	Cases for disposal	.. 453	..	154	..	..	144
	Cases disposed of	.. 168	..	119	..	..	62
1969	Cases for disposal	.. 489	8	158	..	..	174
	Cases disposed of	.. 251	8	113	..	..	66

APPENDIX III

ADALATI PANCHAYATS

1. Dhenkanal Subdivision

1. Deogan
2. Joranda
3. Bhapur
4. Gadasila
5. Kharag prasad
6. Chandra Sekhar Prasad
7. Nihalprasad
8. Naya Bhagirathipur

2. Kamakhyanagar Subdivision

1. Kamakhyanagar
2. Baisinga
3. Marthapur
4. Bhuban
5. Jiral
6. Mathakargola
7. Kankadahad
8. Mahabirod
9. Parjang
10. Sanda
11. Muktaposi
12. Kualo

3. Hindol Subdivision

1. Hindol
2. Rasol
3. Ranjagol

4. Angul Subdivision

1. Kangula-Bentapur
2. Matia Sahi
3. Inkarbandha

5. Athmallik Subdivisiou

1. Kaintarigarh
2. Madhapur
3. Dharuapali
4. Handapa
5. Paika Sahi