







Centre for Judicial Archives















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The Journey of a Glorious Year



Centre for Judicial Archives



An archives is not only the repository of the documentary heritage of an institution, but also its collective memory and passive witness of its historical past. Therefore archiving the records of historical value and administrative importance should be one of the primary objectives of an institution. An archives on the one hand facilitates transparency and efficiency in administration and on the other hand provides deep insight to the history. The International Council of Archives defines archives as "the documentary product of human activity retained for their long-term value. They come in a range of formats – written, photographic, audiovisual – in digital or analogue form. Therefore, archives are a real-time reflection of the activity of individuals and organizations, and they provide a direct view of past events.

The need to store important documents that prove rights and responsibilities has been around for more than 2500 years. As early as 13th century, King Philip IV of France realized archiving is such an important institution that, he created the archives of the Kingdom, called the Treasury of The Charters and parliamentary records. In India, the tradition of preserving records in royal households, temples and monasteries were there from a very long time. The best example of record keeping tradition in Odisha was *Madalapanji* or the Puri Jagannath temple chronicle which were used to be written on year to year basis since the time of Rama Chandra Dev I in the sixteenth century. Being written by the '*Deul Karan*' or temple clerk they were happily preserved for centuries which many British and Indian historians have used as source materials for writing the history of Odisha. Besides, all princely states in Odisha had also compiled their family lineage (*Vansabali*), which mentions some of the contemporary events.

Though modern method of systematic record keeping in India began with the administration of East India Company, who preserved the official records for administrative and legal purposes, their records room had no feature of modern archival system. There was also limited scope of consulting those records by the scholars and historians due to restrictive policy of the colonial government. The modern concept of archives began only in post-independent era with growing emphasis on writing the authentic history of India. Therefore

initially preserved for legal purposes, archived documents have gradually become an essential source of information for historians. Moreover in an era of increasing enthusiasm for revisiting the past by exploring more materials from old records, the need of proper preservation of historical records and their collation and sifting is the paramount importance of the hour. This objective can be achieved with a proper archival system where records of historical importance are not only preserved scientifically but also their dissemination and sharing of information may get the utmost priority. Keeping this fact in mind, many governments along with private educational institutions and corporate houses in India have started building up their own archives and write their own official history.

However, though the court records in India constitutes a very important component of source materials to history, in the absence of proper archiving policy and facility; they had very limited use so far by the scholars and historians. Since they do not come under the purview of government's Archival Policy Resolution, 1972 and Public Record Act, 1993, these records are not being transferred to government archives for permanent preservation and consultation unlike other government records. Therefore, the setting up of the Centre for Judicial Archives by the High court of Orissa is a historic step which has thrown open all its fragile records to the public for consultation. It is therefore the first Judicial Archives in India.

Since the modern judicial system in Odisha started with the annexation of Odisha in different phases from the second half of the eighteenth century, both the High Court of Orissa and different district courts have left with us millions of invaluable court cases and documents which not only require archiving but also consultation for reconstructing the judicial and legal history of Odisha. Having realized the importance of these records for their potential use, Dr Justice S. Muralidhar, Chief Justice, High Court of Orissa mooted the idea of setting up a judicial archives consisting of all fragile records of courts till 1950.

This idea occurred to him in 2021, when he was on a visit to the District Court of Ganjam, Berhampur. The District Court of Ganjam was the proud repository of about 30,000 old records of 19th century which can be dated back to 1814. Subsequently, he was also apprised that many other district courts of Odisha such as Cuttack, Balasore, Keonjhar, Balangir, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal have also collections of many records of 19th century which though are fragile but are in a reasonably readable condition. Besides, the High Court of Orissa, apart from its erstwhile Sadr Diwani and Sadr Nizamat Adalat records of 19th century which can be dated back to 1813, also include about 15,000 records of Calcutta, Patna, Madras and Central Province's records which before 1948 were the appellate courts of the district/session courts of Odisha. This bulk of documentary heritages inspired the Hon'ble Chief Justice to embark upon a mega judicial history project which constituted setting up of judicial archives for preserving these records, upgrading the Museum of Justice and writing the judicial history of Odisha.

In pursuance of this ambitious scheme, the Hon'ble chief justice of the High Court in a letter dated 25 March 2022 to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha solicited his kind cooperation and support in preserving this treasure trove of the state which would provide deep insight to the judicial history of Odisha. Reciprocating his request in his D.O. letter dated 2 April 2022, Shri Naveen Pattnaik, the Hon'ble chief Minister assured his extended support to this mega project as preserving the heritage and history of Odisha is one of the government's stated priorities. The Centre for Judicial archives is an offshoot of this mega project

Centre for Judicial Archives – The Beginning

It was set up on 1 May 2022 vide Home Department's notification no. 14386 dated 1st May 2022 in the newly constructed Records Room Digitization Centre (RRDC) Building, one of the annex buildings of the High Court dedicated for the storage of records and their digitization. For a modest beginning of the centre, the Government of Odisha sanctioned following seven posts vide Home Department's notification no 14380 dated 1 May 2022. They are as below:

Sr.	Name of the post	No of posts
1.	Director cum Officer on Special Duty, Archives	
2	Consultant (History)	
3	Consultant (Law)	
4	Law Researchers (History)	2
5	Law Researchers (Law)	2

In pursuance of above notification Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra, the former Deputy Director of National Archives of India was nominated as Director cum Officer on Special Duty who resumed charges on 10 May 2022. Subsequently, Dr Bijoy Kumar Mohapatra and Prof Basanta Kumar Mallik were selected as Consultant (Law) and Consultant (History) while Smt Tanuja Meghamala and Sri Rahul Vikram Pathy were selected as Law Researcher (Law) and Smt Prangya Pramita Nayak as Law Researcher (History).

Objectives of Centre for Judicial Archives, High Court of Orissa

The Centre was established with the following objectives to perform:

Preserving and archiving the old and fragile records of High Court and other district courts of Odisha up to 1950.

Acquisition of fragile records from High Court and other District Courts of Odisha, their proper arrangement, scientific preservation, cataloguing, publication and digitization of those records

Allowing access of records to Research Scholars, officials and public by facilitating their consultation online and offline.

Compilation of judicial history of Odisha by engaging a group of law researchers and historians under the supervision of Director cum OSD of the archives and similar such projects on continuation basis from time to time.

Stimulating academic and research activities through symposia, seminar, research works in history, archives and law and publication of academic journals and matters pertaining to archives, judicial history and records on sharing basis with other academic and archival institutions of Odisha and across the country.

Administrative supervision, overseeing the upgradation and expansion of Museum of Justice, formerly known as High Court Museum functioning since 2017.

Overseeing and advising the functioning of Records Rooms of all 29 district courts of Odisha.

The entire work of preservation of archival records and upgrading the museum was entrusted to Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) of Odisha Chapter. But before the process of agreement with INTACH was finalized, Dr Justice S. Muralidhar, the Chief Justice desired to lead a team consisting of His Lordship, Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra, Director cum OSD, Centre for Judicial Archives to visit some leading museums, archives and libraries in India to get an insight about their preservation, up keeping of records and digitization system for their possible adaptation here. Accordingly they visited Indian Museum, Victoria Memorial Museum and Police Museum, Kolkata, Bihar and Patna Museum and Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna and Roja Mutthaiya Library and Government Museum in Chennai. That apart both Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra had also visited National Archives of India, Delhi Archives and National Museum in Delhi. The visit to these institutions provided them deep insight about preservation and digitization system of records and showcasing system of gallery for the museum.



(Khuda Baksh Library, Patna)



(Patna Museum, Patna)



(Police Museum, Kolkata)



(Institute for Social Sciences, Calcutta)



(Asiatic Society, Calcutta)



(National Archives of India, New Delhi)

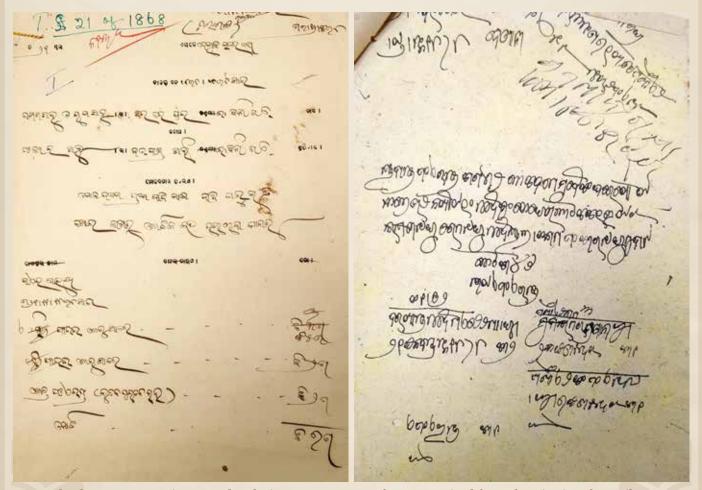
Visits to different District Courts of Odisha

Besides, Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra also visited some of the old district and session courts such as Berhampur, Aska, Bhadrak, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Puri and Dhenkanal to locate antique articles and fragile records of those courts which could be transferred to the Centre for Judicial Archives. In that process about fifty antique items, besides a few of the oldest records in the record room of each court were located and shortlisted.



(Antique items received)

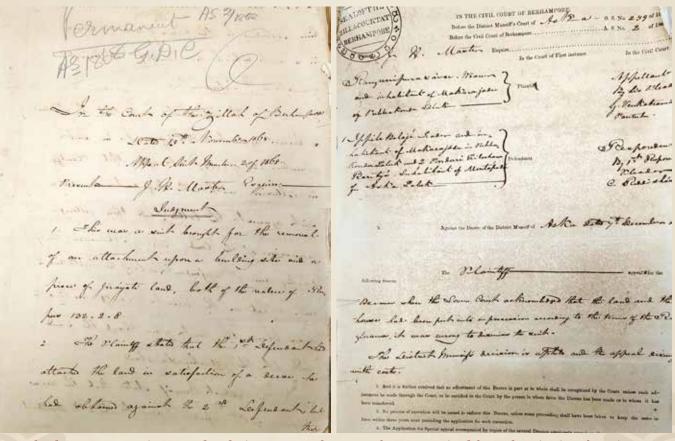
Some of Old Records received from different Districts of Odisha



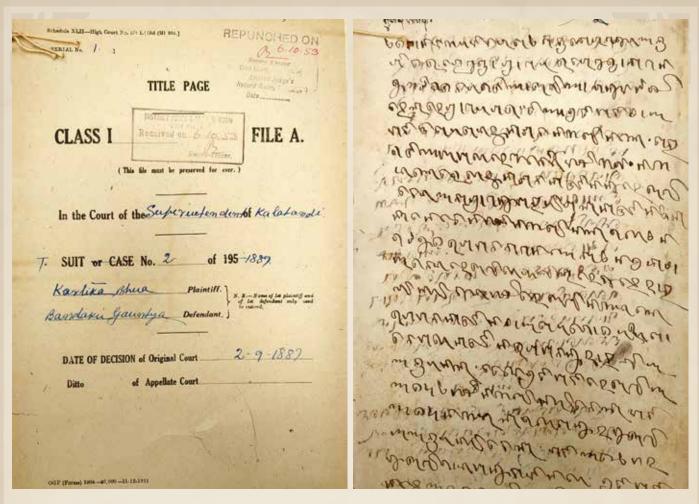
The document contains records relating to T.S. no. 21 of 1868 acquired from the District of Keonjhar.



The document contains records relating to Mokadamma No. 149 of 1882 acquired from the District of Balasore.



The document contains records relating to Appeal No. 02 of 1868 acquired from the District of Ganjam.



The document contains records relating to T.S. No. 02 of 1887 acquired from the District of Kalahandi.

Since acquisition, preservation, digitization and cataloguing of records are the four basic principles of archival system, the centre immediately after its inception has taken up these steps on a priority basis.

Acquisition of records: The Centre in its original repository had 14,271 records, out of which 11,217 were civil and 3054 criminal cases (1813-1950). The earlier records pertaining to Sadr Diwani Adalat and Sadr Nizamat Adalat belong to Bengal, Madras and Central Provinces. Subsequently on 15 July 2022, 1999 files preserved in the Museum of Justice were transferred to its custody. Thereafter 3606 files from the judgeships of Sundergarh, Balangir, Puri, Keonjhar, Balasore, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi have been added to the collection. Besides, 31,432 files of District Records Room, Cuttack which is also functioning in RRDC building also constitutes an important part of archival collection of Centre for Judicial Archives. Cuttack district court provides the earliest specimen of court records in Odisha which is dated back to 1808. Recently the Centre was further enriched with the acquisition of 12, 499 records from District Court, Ganjam. The Centre at present has the total strength of 63,807 archival records.

Since Persian was the official language till 1839, all the records pertaining to Sadr Diwani Adalat and Sadr Nizamat Adalat, apart from the Munsiff Court of Cuttack till 1839 are exclusively in Persian language. In 1839, by the order of the government, English and vernaculars were also used in Court. Therefore after 1839, Persian along with English and other vernacular languages such as Odia, Bengali and Telugu are found to have been used in the court documents. Balasore

appears to be the first district court which made good use of the order of the government by producing all arjees in Odia after 1839. Besides, Odia was also used frequently in the courts of the princely states such as Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Patnagarh in the 19th century. By the end of the 19th century, both Odia and English have totally replaced Persian in almost all the courts in Odisha.





(Fragile Record Room of District Courts at RRDC)

Cataloguing of records: Before setting up of the archives, there appears to have no catalogue of records either in the High Court or in the district courts. Since cataloguing of records is necessary for retrieval of information, the Centre has so far made provisional cataloguing of 14,344 files which includes the records of Sadr Dewani Adalat, Second Appeal, First Appeal, Civil Revision and High Court Museum etc. In the provisional catalogue, case no with date, name of the parties, no of pages, languages used and overall condition of records are mentioned which may be as good as check list of records.

Provisional Catalouging

SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

	BUNDLE No:01, (YEAR-1814 to 1833)						
Sr.	Case No	Year	Date of Disposal	Subject	Pages	Physical Condition	Remarks
1	Appeal No:768	1814	06.01.1815	Achhut Kishan Tirtha Swami -Versus- Ramparam Sundar Swami	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
2	Appeal No:1024 (Display Table)	1814	10.05.1815	Mahant Narayan Das Pauper -Versus- Mahant Brindaban Das	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English, Persian and Bengali. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
3	Appeal No.05	1815	06.01.1817	Panadhar Chowdhury -Versus- Collector of Cuttack & Radhamadhab Banarjea.	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
4	Appeal No	1824	12.04.1824	Lakshminarayan Banarjea and others -Versus- Madhusudan Banarjea & Others.	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

SECOND APPEAL

BUNDLE No:03, (YEAR-1863-1885)

Sr.	Case No	Year	Date of Disposal	Subject	Pages	Physical Condition	Remarks
1	Special Appeal No.443-A	1863	01.02.1864	Rama Chandra Das Goseaji -Versus- Sree Narayan Mardaraj Dev	A4-10.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
2	Special Appeal No.443-B	1863	01.02.1864	Maguni Padhi & 4 others -Versus- Brundabana Polo	A4-14.	Brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
3	Special Appeal No.957	1863	02.03.1864	Ramnath Ray Chaudhury -Versus- Basu Naik	A4-02.	Too Brittle	Language- English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
4	Second Appeal No. 2255	1880	17.04.1882	Kanhaiyalal Pandit -Versus- Maharaja Padmalabh Deo	A4-18. No. of Legal Size Pages cannot be ascertained	Too brittle.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.

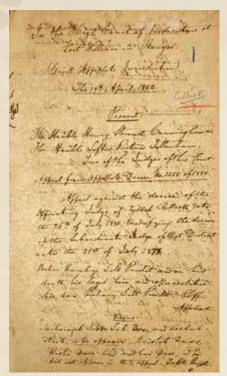
BENGAL HIGH COURT

APPEAL FROM APPELLATE DECREE/SECOND APPEAL

BUNDLE No:08, (YEAR-1872, 1873,1874,1875 & 1876)

Sr.	Case No	Year	Date of Disposal	Subject	Pages	Physical Condition	Remarks
1	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 793	1872	16.09.1874	Gopal Dhal -Versus- Harikrishna Das	A4- 27. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English and Odia. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)
2	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 1388	1872	15.06.1876	Maharana Adhiranee Narain Kumari -Versus- Srimati Rani Sonamali Patmahadei	A4- 30. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)
3	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 433	1875	19.04.1876	Dwarkaram Bhuggat -Versus- Mahant Ramkrishna Ramanuj Das	A4- 06.	Too brittle.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)
4	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 753	1873	12.03.1874	Bansidhar Das -Versus- Bhagwan Das	A4- 36. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English and Odia. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)

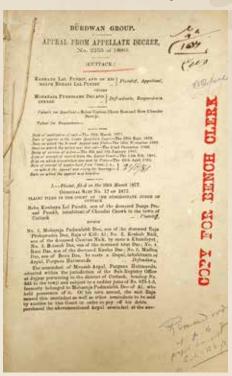
Some of the Catalogued Judgments of 19th Century



In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 2255 of 1880, Kanhaiyalal Pandit v. Maharaja Padmalabh Deo, Date of Judgment-7th April 1882



In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 1306 of 1862, Raja Bidyadhar Sindh Narendra Bahadur v. Sona Bai Padmohadei, Date of Judgment-7th April 1882



The document contains a Judgment in matter concerning a dispute between the parties relating to the Zamindari of Argul. The Appeal was dismissed.



The document contains a Judgment in matter concerning a dispute being dismissed as there was no point of law in this case.



In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Special Appeal No. 1741 of 1865, Jogendranath Mallick v. The Salt Agent of Balasore, Date of Judgment- 15th September 1865



The document contains a Judgment in matter concerning a boundary dispute of the appellant being dismissed.



In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Special Appeal No. 2512 of 1870, Raja Krushnachandra Chandra v. Purusottam Das, Date of Judgment- 20th April 1871



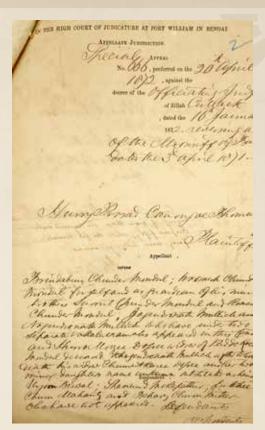
The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal against decree passed by Judge of Cuttack concerning a civil dispute.

250	(F. N. J. Son. 100 - 4,)
	In the Bigh Court of Judicature at Patna.
	(Civil Appellate Side.)
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	DETTO OF PRIVY COUNCIL

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 666 of 1872, Hariprasad Kanungo v. Brindaban Chnadra Mondal, Date of Judgment- 12th June 1873

In the Digh Court of Jubicature at Batna. (Civil Appellate Side.) TITLE PAGE. PART I. (THIS FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER.) No. 1801 of 19418-72 Page 1804 Appellate.	Locker	- m.c.
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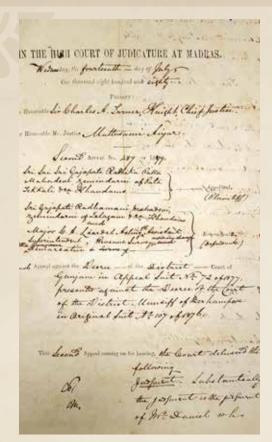
In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 1901 of 1872, Parshuram Ray v. Anwar Ali, Date of Judgment- 17th June 1873



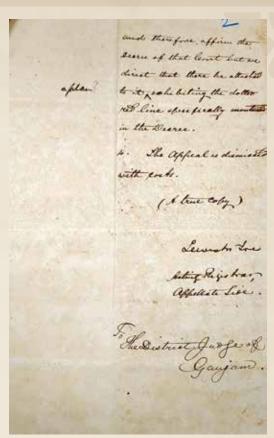
The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal in a matter concerning as the guardian of a minor brother of respondent. The appeal was dismissed.



The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal in a matter concerning a land dispute between the parties. The appeal was dismissed.



In the High Court of Judicature at Madras Second Appeal No. 489 of 1879, Shri Gajapati Radhika Patamahadei v. Gajapati Radhamani Mahadei, Date of Judgment- 17th June 1873

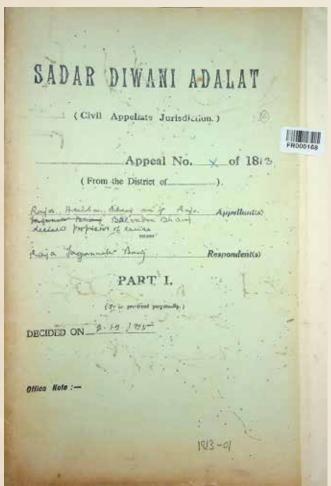


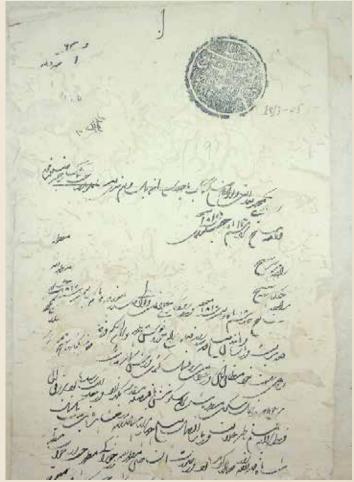
The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal in a matter concerning a Zamindari dispute of Tikali of Ganjam district between the parties. The appeal was dismissed with costs to the 1st Respondent.

Descriptive Catalogue

The above steps are the prelude to the descriptive catalogue of records. Since the descriptive catalogue is necessary for a brief idea about the contents and subject matter of the records, this step has also been initiated recently with the engagement of Dr. Nadeem Akhtar, the visiting faculty member of Persian Department of Ashoka University, New Delhi who is preparing the catalogue of all Persian records. In this catalogue, a brief description of subject matter and the party in whose favor the decree is decided is also mentioned. Dr. Akhtar has so far catalogued 20 files. The catalogues along with some of the case files are given below:

	1	Case No. & Year	01/1813
	2	Visibility of the letters	Hardly Visible
	3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Raja Harihar Bhanja, S/o Raja Balabhadra Bhanja, deceased proprietor of Kanika Raja Jagannath Bhanja
9	4	Category of Case	Civil
	5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
	6	Brief Description	Father of the plaintiff died without leaving will for his sons. It led to a dispute amongst them over the successorship. The plaintiff moved to the court and the judge appointed Mr. Sadruddin, Darogha of the area to investigate the matter and the plaintiff was declared the successor of his father.
	7	Date of Disposal	02.12.1815
	8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
		Remarks	Name of the judge and location is not clear



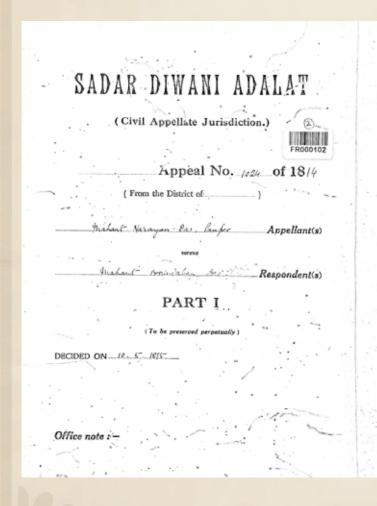


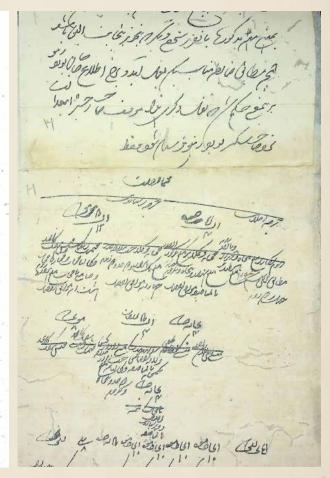
1	Case No. & Year	768/1814
2	Visibility of the letters	Partially Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Achal kishan Tirtha Swami vs. Ram Prasad Swami
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff accused the respondent of not sharing the income that the respondent earned from a certain land or his area. After hearing the arguments from both the parties the judge ordered the respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 7500/ At the end of the judgment, the court has also ordered the respondent to pay ten percent interest of the total profit i.e Rs. 750/- for the delay.
7	Date of Disposal	6.01.1815
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
(//	Remarks	Name of the judge- Mr. James

SADAR DIWANI ADALAT (Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.) Appeal No. 768 of 18/4 (From the District of ______) McKlest Viel on Lake Javana Appellant(s) PART I. (To be preserved purpostually.) DECIDED ON 6 1 18/5

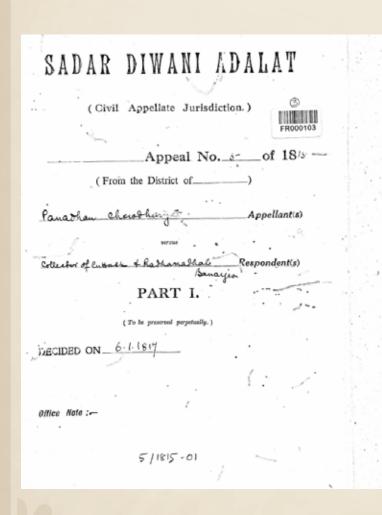
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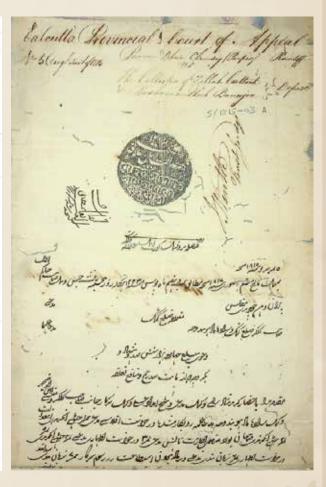
1	Case No. & Year	1024/1814
2	Visibility of the letters	Partially Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Mahant Narayan Das vs. Mahant Brindaban Das
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff's father Nikam Das had written three wills which was handed over to the respondent as he was the secretary/caretaker of Mr. Nikam Das. Since the three witnesses mentioned in the wills (Balram Das etc.) died, the plaintiff approached the court to validate the wills. Judge John Harbert Harrington approved the request of the plaintiff and disposed the case.
7	Date of Disposal	10.05.1815
8	Decree in favour of	Plantiff
	Remarks	



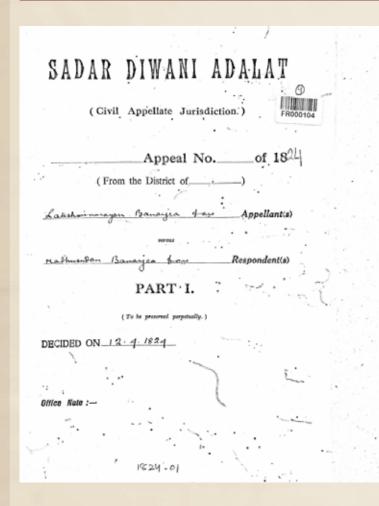


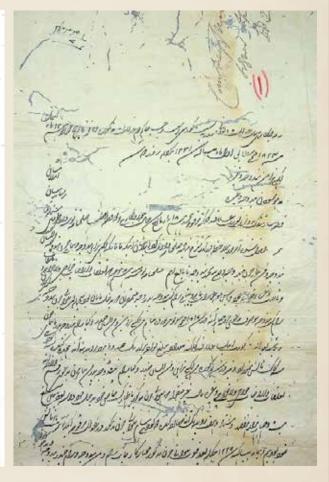
1	Case No. & Year	5/1815
2	Visibility of the letters	Mostly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Pradhan Chowdhwry vs. Collector of Cuttack &Radheshyam Dhala Banarjee
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Discription	The plaintiff notified that the respondent is not sharing the income that the respondent earned from the land located at Cuttack, given them on rent by the respondent. After hearing the arguments from both the parties the judge Nawab General Corter ordered the respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 14,681/ The judge has also asked the respondent to pay ten percent interest of the total profit i.e. Rs. 750/ for the delay.
7	Date of Disposal	6.01.1817
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	Name of the Judge- Mr. Justice James



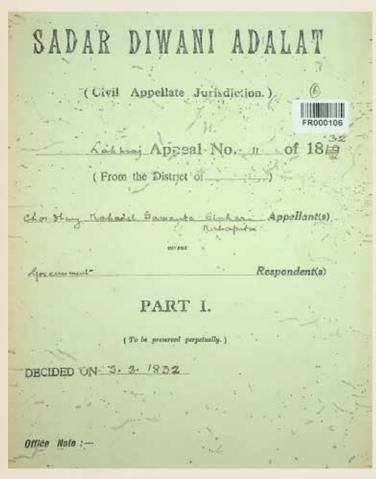


1	Case No. & Year	01/1824
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Laxminarayan Banarjee & others vs. Madhusudan Banarjee & others
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Discription	Both the parties were brothers and their father wrote a will of his property for all their children. The plaintiffs accused the respondents of not sharing the profit earned from their ancestral land. Before the final verdict both the parties made peaceful settlement outside the court. The judge Mr. Corner Smith accepted their settlement and disposed the case.
7	Date of Disposal	12.04.1824
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	Location of the land is not readable. It could be read as District Nagore.



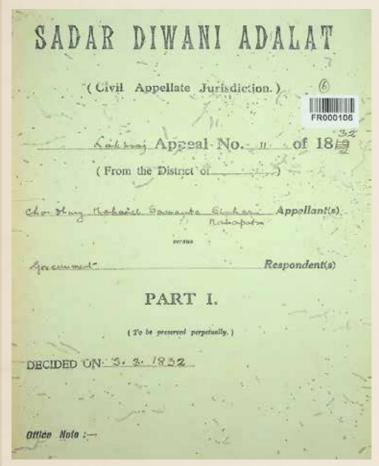


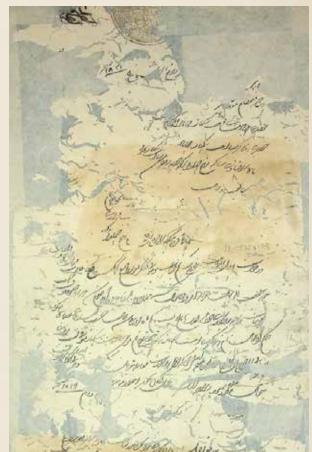
1	Case No. & Year	11/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Hardly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	
4	Category of Case	NA
5	Nature of Dispute	NA
6	Brief Description	The dispute is on the Zamindari of Chadwar at District Kokan and the settlement of Rupees 150/ Advocate Mr. Karam Hussain was appearing for the plaintiff.
7	Date of Disposal	3.3.1831
8	Decree in favour of	Plantiff
	Remarks	Most of the pages are damaged. It is also not clear that in whose favour the court disposed the matter



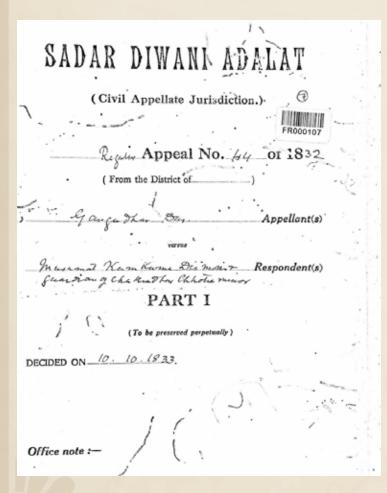
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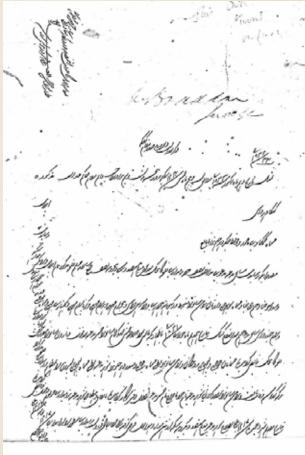
	1	Case No. & Year	11/1832
	2	Visibility of the letters	Not Visible
	3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Choudhury Mahendra Samanta Sinhar Mahapatra vs. Government
7	4	Category of Case	NA
	5	Nature of Dispute	NA
	6	Brief Description	Not Readable
	7	Date of Disposal	3.3.1832
	8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	7	Remarks	All the pages are damaged and not readable





1	Case No. & Year	44/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Gangadhar Das vs Masmat Kamkomawi mother of Jagardhar Chotta, Minor
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff demanded the half of the earning from the land located at Kahanga at Nagpur and Rupees 833/- from the respondent. The plaintiff also mentioned that the said amount had been given as a debt to the husband of the respondent. The respondent said to the court that her husband had bought the land from the plaintiff, hence the demand is not valid. The respondent also showed the document that confirmed the buying of the land from the plaintiff. The judge William Brad after hearing both the parties disposed the case in favour of respondent
7	Date of Disposal	10.10.1833
8	Decree in favour of	Respondent
	Remarks	TO COLUMN TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL





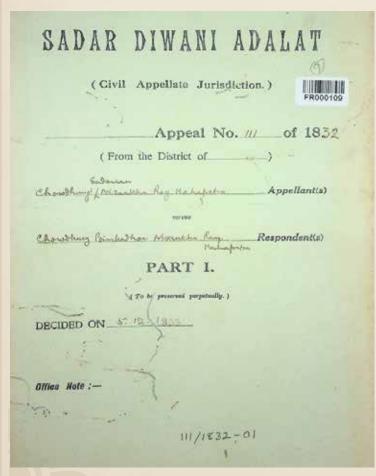
1	Case No. & Year	109/1832
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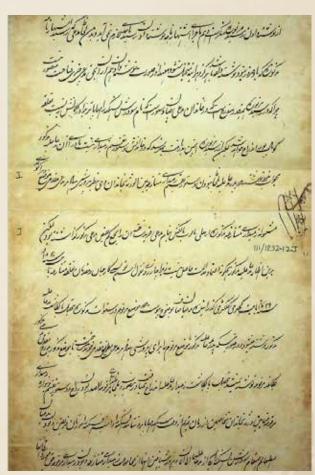
1		
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Lachman Hazra vs Sambhu & Gauri
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff said that he had given Rupees 951/- as a debt to the respondent. The later had bought a land and grains at Cuttack with the said money. The plaintiff accused that the respondents had not return the debt and the earnings from the land which the respondent had bought from his money. After hearing both the parties the Judge Mr. Natail John disposed the case in favour of the plaintiff to return the debt along with the interest to be calculated since the time the debt was given to the respondent.
7	Date of Disposal	16.11.1834
8	Decree in favour of	Respondent
	Remarks	

SADAR DIWANI ADALAT (Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.) Appeal No. 109 of 1832 (From the District of ______) Appellant(s) Appellant(s) PART I. (180 to preserved perpetually.) DECIDED ON 16. 1-1834.

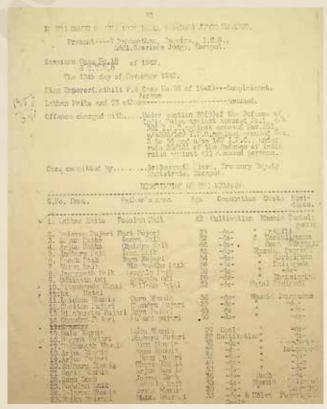


1	Case No. & Year	111/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Chowdhury Sudarsan Nisank Ray Mahapatra vs Chowdhury Bimbashar Nishanka Ray Mahapatra & Others
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff and respondent are brothers and had dispute in the share of land left behind by their father at Cuttack. After the death of the father the property of the deceased had been equally divided among his four sons. The plaintiff accused the respondent that the share of land among them has not equally divided and also the respondent has not returned him the amount of Rs. 312 which he has earned from the land. The Judge Mr. Malcolm has asked the local police to investigate the issue and report to the court within thirty days. After the investigation the judge has disposed the case in favour of the plaintiff.
7	Date of Disposal	05.12.1833
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
177	Remarks	The same of the sa

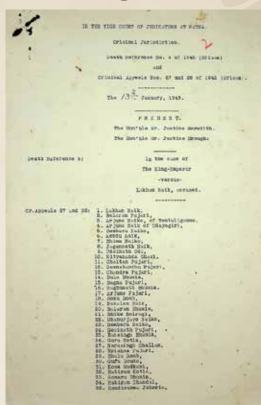




Case Records connected with history of Freedom Fighters of Odisha

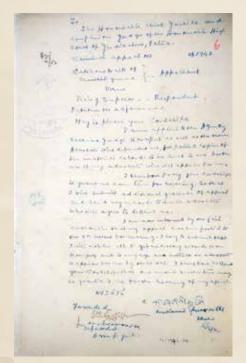


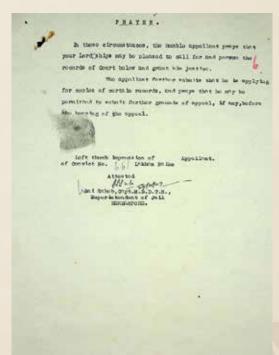
In the Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Koraput V. Ramanathan, Esquire, Additional Sessions Judge, Koraput Sessions Case No. 18 of 1942 King Emperor v. Lakhan Naiko and 53 others



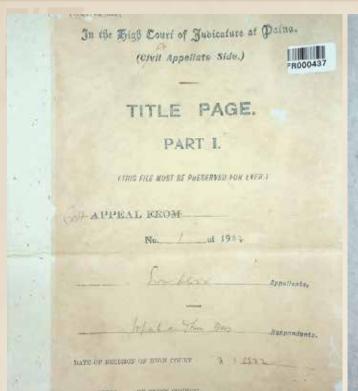
In the High Court of Judicature at Patna Bench-Justice Meredith, Justice Brough Criminal Appeal No. 27 of 1942 Lakhan Naik v. Emperor

In the above case records, Lakhan Naik was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

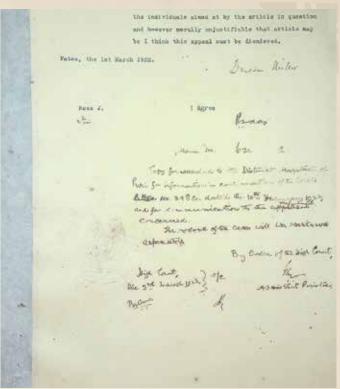




Signature and Thumb Impression of Lakhan Naik



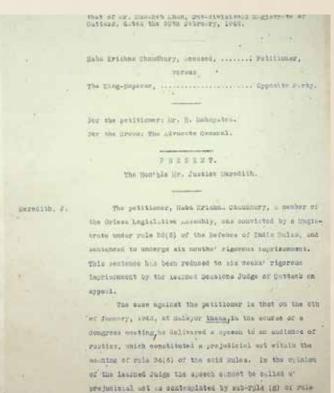
In the High Court of Judicature at Patna Govt. Appeal no. 1 of 1922 Emperor v. Gopabandhu Das Bench-Justice Rose Date of Judgment- 1st March 1922



The document contains the judgment dismissing the appeal directed against the acquittal of Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das in a trial for alleged publishing of defamatory articles.

(THIS FI	PART I. FROOD!	63
Revision under	Section 435, Code of Criminal Proced	ure
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In the High Court of Judicature at Patna Revision 1/39 of 1942 Bench- Justice Meredith Date of Judgment- 1st October 1942

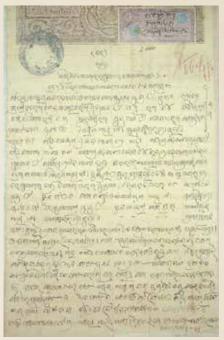


The document contains the Judgment passed by High Court in a matter of conviction of the petitioner under Rule 38 (5) of Defense of India Rules and sentenced to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

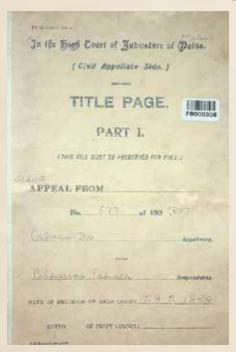
Judgments in different languages-

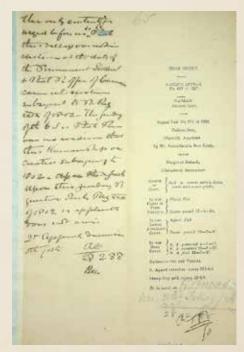
Further, as there are also records in Odia, Bengali and Telugu languages besides English in later part of the 19th century, one expert each in these languages is proposed to be engaged for preparation of descriptive catalogue of these records. The segregation of records on the basis language is also in progress.



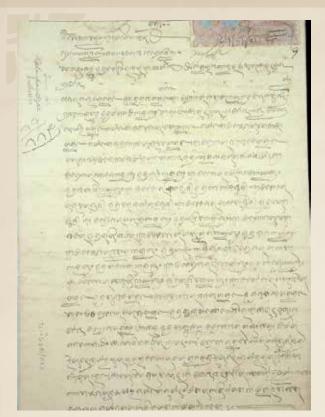


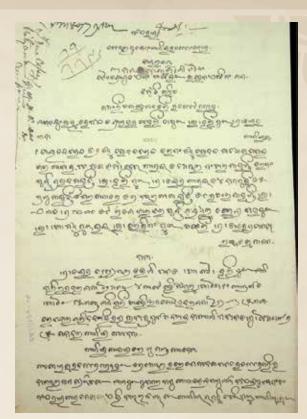
Bengali- In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appeal No. 660 of 1897, Chowdhury Ghanashyam v. Jagabandhu Rath and others. Bench- Justice James Okinealy, Justice Behary Lal Gupta. Date of Judgment- 29th April 1898





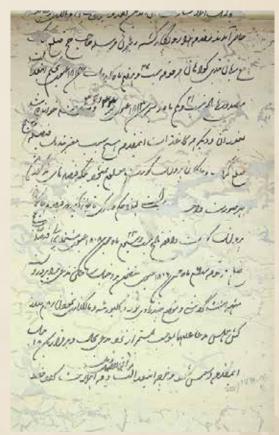
English- In the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appeal No. 676 of 1887 Podanu Dass v. Bhagavan Patnaik Bench- Chief Justice Sir Arthur Charles Collins, Justice T. Muthuswami Aiyar Date of Judgment- 28th February 1888



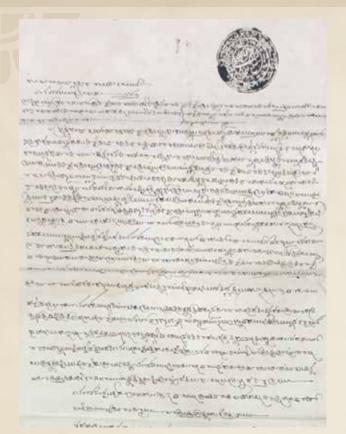


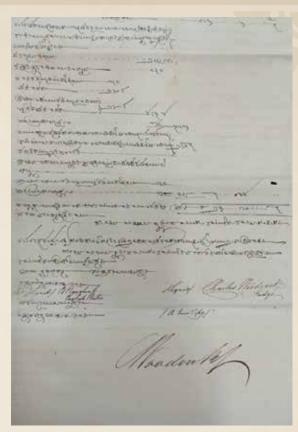
Odia- In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appeal Decree No. 884 of 1889, Jagabandhu Sahu v. Madhusudan Baral and others Bench- Justice John Freeman Norris, Justice Beverly Date of Judgment- 3rd December 1890

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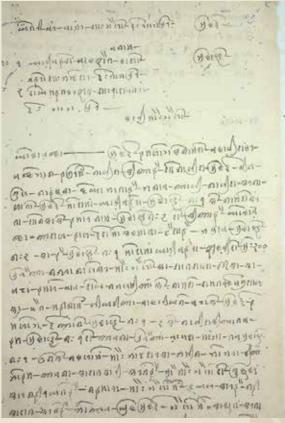
Persian- In the Court of the Sadar Diwani Adalat, Appeal No. 768 of 1814 Achit Kishan TIrtha Swami v. Ramaparam Indar Swami Date of Judgment- 6th January 1815





Telugu-The document contains judgment passed in Telugu language by Judge Charles Woodcock in the year 1814.

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Unidentified – In the Court of the Diwani Adalat, Title Suit no. 9 of 1900 K. Padoo v. K. Behera Date of Judgment- 16th November 1900

Preservation: As almost all records are fragile and worm eaten, their repair and scientific preservation is the main priority of the centre. These records of 70 to 215 years old were preserved in an atmosphere not conducive to proper ventilation as a result of which they have been infected with fungus and worm. To save them from further deterioration, their proper and scientific preservation and storage was therefore the immediate priority of the centre. In view of this an agreement was signed with Indian National Trust for Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to whom the preservation work was assigned on 26 July 2022 on an estimated cost of Rs,1,98.08,262/-who have been repairing and preserving the records. While repairing the records, the modern parameter of fumigating, lining, guarding, stitching and binding are followed. Since the files are infected with worm and fungus they are fumigated in the fumigation chamber, a digitally controlled vault with chemicals like para dichlorobenzene and thymol with controlled temperature before treatment. Thereafter following methods are used.

Written condition report is prepared in order to record the physical condition of the manuscripts at the time of conservation and various other process undertaken for conservation.

Physical examination of the sheets i.e. condition of paper and solubility of the ink etc. Such examination helps determining the best treatment methodology to be adopted for safer conservation treatments.

Dry brushing of individual sheets to remove loose dust and insects before and after fumigation exercise.

Chemical conservation, consolidation and fixing of running inks.

Aqueous de-acidification in case of sheets having non-soluble inks.

In case of papers having highly fugitive inks, de-acidification shall be done using buffer (alkaline) papers and no wet treatment shall be given to the documents to avoid ink smudging.

Double sided lining with good quality tissue papers. Tissue lining of pages is a necessary step to impart physical strength to the paper manuscripts when they are in extremely fragile condition.

Guarding of lined sheets for giving additional strength to the manuscripts on the edges.

Stitching and binding of the guarded and lined sheets with conservation guidelines wherever required.

Treated sheet shall be kept under observation inside the conservation unit for one week before returning.

Until 15 April, 2023, INTACH has repaired so far 1105 files, 30 books in museum and 7034 sheets.





Fumigation Chamber



Dry Brushing



Double sided lining with good quality tissue papers



Physical examination of the fragile records



Aqueous de-acidification







Guarding and Cutting of lined sheets





Water and Lime Water Treatment





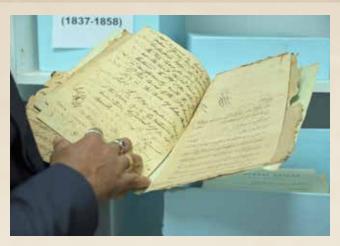


Stitching, Binding and Observation of Sheets

Though the records of RRDC are preserved in compacter, the fragile records are being preserved in custom made acid-free carton box which are kept in separate chamber and shelves.







Digitization: Though section 1 of the Odisha Gazette (Extraordinary), High Court of Orissa's notification dated 13 September 2021 stipulates destruction of any judicial records, books or papers after their conversion to electronic format in accordance with Section 7 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the fragile records up to 1950 are not to be destroyed because of their archival value. While digitizing the records the same parameter are to be followed as much as possible as in the case of non-fragile records. As per the applied parameter

Each case record shall be applied with a barcode sticker so that the data that will be captured from the record will be readable using the barcode reader.

Each scanned case record shall be indexed in accordance with the indexing parameters of the physical case record in such a way that the prescribed software accurately identifies every indexed document available in the scanned record.

Each scanned page shall be converted to PDF in Optical Character Recognition mode. Each PDF file shall be segregated according to indexing parameter.

Every scanned record shall be provided with adequate proper meta data.

The agency entrusted with the work of scanning and digitization shall use necessary technology to ensure that the scanned and digitized documents stored in the server shall remain accessible, readable and printable without affecting the information originally generated, sent and received for posterity.

Though the database containing the digitized records of the court shall be accessible in the local area network (LAN) of the court, in future all archival records may be uploaded in the website for the free access of the scholars. For accessing this method the system practiced in National Archives may be followed. As per this practice, all scholars intending to consult these records will have to register with Centre for Judicial Archives. After their online registration the web master will provide them an user ID and password which the scholar will use to access these records. He/ she will only read the records without being able to download them. In case they need any digitized copy for their research work they will have to apply separately and will be provided the soft copy on payment.

While handing over records for digitization, the agency will ensure that duplicate copies of any part thereof are removed to avoid needless scanning.

The Centre has so far digitized 592 fragile files or 11,043 sheets from 1808 to 1950.







Digitization

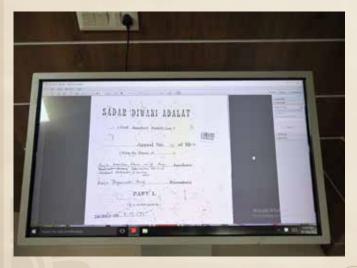
Scanning and Digitization by Over head Scanners

Consultation of records: Since allowing of accession to archival records both by the officials and scholars is a basic functions of archives, the RRDC committee in its meeting held on 18 April 2023, has approved the use of consultation of records by the scholars, officials and citizens of India in newly designed Research Room cum Repository. The scholars are supposed to consult the digitized version of files in computer.

Only those files which are not digitized, that can be available to scholars in physical form. All the scholars are to be registered before consulting the records. For registering in the research room the scholar is required to produce the document from his institution/ university that he is a bona fide research scholar. For a foreign scholar he will have produce the clearance from his embassy.

The scholars can also be extended reprographic facilities on demand. He will be supplied photocopy or scanned copies on prescribed payment.

Since the catalogue of records are to be uploaded in kiosk in the Research Room, the scholars will consult the catalogue in Kiosk and give requisition to the files after identifying and selecting the concerned file from the catalogue. The scholars on demand can also be provided with the photocopies or digital images of the documents on payment at prescribed rate.









The Standard Operating Procedure for Consultation of records is as follows:

Any research scholar or Indian citizen interested to consult files in Centre for Judicial Archives will have to register here with a letter of introduction by the University, Department, college or the educational institution in which he/she is formally attached. For any officials using the archives for official purpose, official request may be submitted either in hard or soft copies. For independent researchers or any other Indian citizens, photo copy of Aadhar card or any other government Identity card having photo and residential address may be submitted. The scholar/citizen may submit detail about himself in prescribed form which may be prepared in the format of National Archives of India and Odisha State Archives.

Online registration of scholars may also be allowed, but this will be done after complete development of website.

In case of foreign scholars, apart from the letter of recommendation from the university/educational institutions with which they are attached, a letter of clearance may also be obtained from the concerned embassy.

The scholars intending to consult records will be provided the digitized image of the records as much as possible which he/she will access from the Computer in the Research Room. All digitized archival files stored in the server will be accessible from the research room computer. In this connection the scholars after their registration will be provided a user ID and password by the web master.

Since a basic catalogue of all records is being prepared, it is proposed that this catalogue will be uploaded in Kiosk which the scholars will consult for accessioning the records. At present the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of all Persian records is in progress will also be uploaded in Kiosk. As regards the records in English, Odia, Telugu and Bengali are concerned those are being segregated now. Once their number in each of these languages is ascertained, separate scholars having proficiency in each of the regional languages will be engaged for preparation of descriptive catalogue.

All the scholars wanting true copies/images of the archival records will have to apply in prescribed form for the photocopy of the documents which want. This format will be prepared as per *Public Records Rules*, 1997. They may be provided with either photo copies or digital image of the documents for which they will be charged some amount which may be revised from time to time.

Format for registration of research scholar prepared as per the format of National Archives of India

HIGH COURT OF ORISSA

CENTRE FOR JUDICIAL ARCHIVES

(APPLICATION FORM FOR PERMISSION TO CONSULT RECORDS)

To
The Director-Cum-O.S.D,
Centre for Judicial Archives,
Odisha.

Sir,

I hereby apply for enrolment as a research scholar for consulting records in the Research Room of the Centre for Judicial Archives. I agree to comply with the rules and conditions in force and promise to deposit a copy of each of my work based on materials consulted at the Centre for Judicial Archives immediately after the publication.

1.	Name, including Surname: Sh./Smt./Km./ Dr
2.	Father's/Husband's name:
3.	Date of Birth :
4.	Qualification:
5.	Nationality:
6.	Profession:
	Subject of research:
7. 8.	
	*University/Institutions registered with:
9.	Period for which admission is sought:
10.	Signature and date:
11.	Address: (i) Local:
	ermanent:
••••••	

Particulars of records to be consulted:

^{*} Scholars are requested to attach a letter of recommendation from their University/Institution/ Department. However, the foreign scholars are requested to bring a letter of accreditation from the diplomatic representatives of their country in India as well.

VII. Dedicated building for Centre for Judicial Archives:

Collection and acquisition of archival records is a continuous process of archives. The Centre for Judicial Archives is not only the repository of the fragile records of the High Court of Orissa but also the 29 district courts of the state from where fragile records will be transferred here for permanent preservation on continuous basis. Since the existing spaces in RRDC building are inadequate, a separate building is essential for the exclusive archival functions. Besides, conservation laboratory, repository rooms, reprography, research room and the library, the archives also needs a conference hall for meeting and symposium. Moreover keeping in view the proposal to make it a research centre in history, archival studies, history of Indian legal system and studies on museum, programmes like seminar, symposium and publication will be the regular activities of the centre for which the building of a massive size is required.

Realizing the exclusiveness of these functions of the Centre which can be performed better in a dedicated building, the Government of Odisha, on a request by the High Court of Orissa has allotted a piece of land measuring 1.884 dec in the adjacent of RRDC building and contiguous to the Ain Seva Bhawan where the High Court of Orissa has already started the construction of a majestic building of total built up areas of 1,09,525 square feet at a projected cost of Rs 34,89,55,743/-. The Centre at present has more than 63, 000 archival records which have been acquired from some district courts apart from the records of the High court. But there are far more fragile records in different district courts across the state awaiting transfer to the Centre. However, due to space constraint in present RRDC building, these records will be transferred to the Centre after the completion of its functional building in the allotted piece of land. Apart from the judicial records of its own institutions, the Centre as a part of its objective of promoting research activities has also an ambitious scheme of acquiring the private papers of eminent legal luminaries of yesteryears which will immensely enrich its collection. Besides, it will also have a separate library whose collections will comprise the books and journals on archives, history, law and other aspects of social sciences which will facilitate its research programme. Acquisition of archival records and expansion of its library is a continuous process of an archival institution. In view of this such majestic building is designed keeping in view the future acquisition and expansion programme of the centre besides its promotion of research activities.

The building will also adopt all the latest international standard of records keeping and storage facilities with storage in compacters, 24 hours air conditioning facilities which all the major archival institutions and libraries in India have accepted. State PW.D. is executing the building plan which is expected to be completed in fifteen months.





Proposed Plan





Construction in Progress

Speech of Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister of Odisha on the occasion of Stone Laying Ceremony of Centre for Judicial Archives, High Court of Orissa, Cuttack

28th January 2023

Hon'ble Dr. Justice S Muralidhar, Chief Justice of Odisha High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Saran, Former Judge of Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr Justice Debabrata Dash, Chairman, RRDC and Judicial Archives Committee, Hon'ble Mr Justice S. Panigrahi, Member, Judicial Archives Committee and Hon'ble Judges of Odisha High Court.

Legal Luminaries, Distinguished guests, Ladies, & Gentlemen,

I am delighted to join all of you at the foundation laying ceremony of the Centre for Judicial Archives here at Cuttack. This is, I am informed, the first



of its kind in the country. I thank the Odisha High Court for this unique initiative. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of Hon'ble Chief Justice Dr S. Muralidhar and the team in realization of this unique project.

An archive is not only the collection of the documentary heritage of a nation, but also the collective memory of the institution, and a passive witness of its history. By embarking upon this initiative, the Odisha High Court has done a commendable job in preserving the judicial history and promoting the judicial heritage of Odisha.

Our history is not just a document. It's a learning curve, a guiding light for our future. I am informed that all the judicial documents of the High Court and district courts since the British era up to 1950 will be preserved and archived here.

The Centre at present has over 50 thousand archival records which have been acquired from records of different districts, apart from the own records of the High court. These documents are a treasure trove in our judicial and legal arena.

It will be immensely beneficial to the historians and the legal luminaries for a meaningful reconstruction of history. Access to research scholars and the public will stimulate academic activities through symposiums and seminars. Research works, publication of academic journals and sharing of archival records with other academic and archival institutions of the State and across the country will enhance the awareness on our judicial heritage.

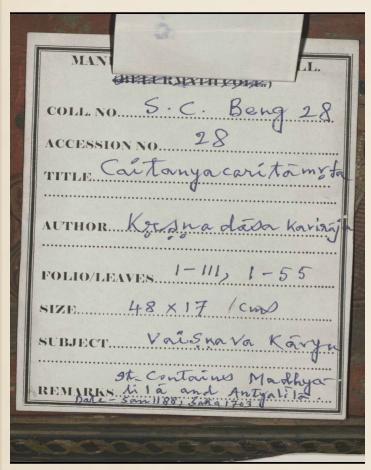
I am so happy that the employees of High Court will have comfortable accommodation. The designs look comprehensive with free space, Gym etc. I am sure the staff would be happy.

The Government of Odisha is always keen to support and strengthen the judicial and legal infrastructure in the state. We have provided land for the centre, and will continue to provide all kinds of support for any such initiative.

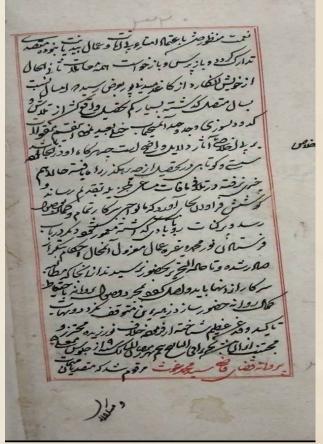
Thank You Vande Utkal Janani.

Compilation of Judicial History

Since there was a need for collection of archival materials for judicial history project it was therefore decided that a visit may be made to some old archival, academic institutions and libraries to make a survey of their treasure trove. Accordingly, Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra visited Asiatic Society, West Bengal State Archives and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences in Kolkata, National Archives, Department of Post and Telegraph and Parliamentary Library in New Delhi from where they collected scan copies of some archival documents, news paper reports, photographs, paintings from old manuscripts and copies of postage stamps. Besides, Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra also led a team consisting of Dr. Bijoy Mohapatra, Consultant (Law), Ms Tanuja Meghamala and Mr Rahul Vikram Pathy, both Law Researchers to visit Odisha State Archives to select and collect some archival documents. That apart Dr Bijoy Mohapatra and Mr Rahul Vikram Pathy also visited 'The Samaj' office in Gopabandhu Bhawan to collect some old newspaper reports and photographs from 'The Samaj' for the newspaper galleries. Besides, Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Shri Abhilas Senapati were also instrumental in collecting the photocopies of the Telugu inscription in Sri Kurma temple in Srikakulam and Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra collected the copies of relevant page of 'Maragut-I-Hasan' from Rampur Raja Library, Uttar Pradesh.



Chaitanya Charitamrta- Asiatic Society, Kolkata



Muraqat-I-Hasan- Rampur Raja Library, Uttar Pradesh

Since compilation of judicial history of Odisha is one of the top priorities of the entire project, the efforts in this regard have already been initiated with collection of materials. Earlier a similar idea was mooted and initiated by Hon'ble Justice Mr Sashikanta Mishra in 2017 with the compilation of a monograph titled, 'Judicial History of Odisha- A Journey through Time' which was synchronized with the launch of the Museum of Justice. This work, a broad outline of the judicial system of Odisha starting from ancient Odisha, medieval, later medieval, Marahatta and British period is a base work of this project which may be used as reference tool for building up a larger and more detailed project of the kind. Some of the materials collected from National Archives, Odisha State Archives, West Bengal State Archives, Asiatic Society and Centre for Social Science for the galleries in Museum have provided rich source materials to the history of present judicial project which is expected to immensely enrich the contents of the books for both ancientmedieval and modern period. Justice Sashikanta Mishra who is supervising and coordinating this project with the assistance of Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra have also visited National Library, Kolkata where they have selected 85 books and government publications on Indian Judiciary and legal systems whose digitized images are being acquired.



It is certainly an advantage to Sir Steuart Bartar that he succeeds a ruler who, in spice of his many private virtues, was perhape more unpopular in the native community, than any BATERT that he succeeds a ruler who, in spite of his many private virtues, was perhaps more supequate in the native community, than any Lieutenant Governor Bengal has yet known. It would be unseless to dwell upon the incidents of his rule which lost Sir Rivers Thomroo's the sound-time of the people. That he did lose it is gertain, and if it is an advantage to a ruler to succeed an unpopular predecessor, Sir Stream? Batert enjoys it. That Sir Rivers Thomroo was too much in the hands of his secretaries, cannot we think be honestly questioned, and weakness of this order produces much mischief under a rule like our own. It is not the native community only, moreover, that led cause to c mplain of this weakness. A few days ago we noticed the appointment of Mr. Baken, a young civilian of 8½ years' service, to the Deputy Commissionership of Manbhoom, in supersession of Mr. Formes and Mr. RENNY, each of whom has 23 years' service to show, but the misfortune to belong to the uncovenanted service. The effect of this supersession has been more disastrons we find, than we supposed it would be, for it keeps Mr. Formes as well as Mr. RENNY in the grade of assistant commissioners. But Renness in the grade of assistant commissioners. But Renness in the grade of assistant commissioners. Mr. Formes has acted for right years consecutively, in that grade, and Mr. RENNY on three separate occasions. Both are advanced in ide, and both have more than 23 years' service to show. And to provide for a young civilian of but \$½ years' eservice, Sir Rivers Thungreson to show. And to provide for a young civilian of but \$½ years' eservice, Sir Rivers Thungreson to show. And to provide for a young civilian of but \$½ years' eservice, Sir Rivers Thungreson did not hesitate to place him over their heads, leaving each in the lower grade of assistant commissioner. We are forced to suppose either that Sir Rivers himself acted unjustly, or permitted his secretaries to act so in his same. Some days ago, we noticed that a non-official

reasonably fear that this crime arises from the impoverishment of the cultivating classes. The state of agricultural India demands enquiry, and we shall not cease to represent its necessity, until the Government institutes that enquiry. What is it that has made TANTA But an outlaw! If this work of the control of the con non-official Englishman ' is right, it is we

The extent to which Sir Riverse Thompson was in the hands of his subordinates, redeives a very strong illustration from the permission which presumably he must have given to the district officers at Cuttack, to take summary possession of the entire property, and the whole administration of the great shrine of Juggermath. There can be no reasonable doubt, that the administration of the temple and the charge of the recovery large from time inthat the administration of the temple and the charge of its property have, from time immemorial, been vested in the Raja of Khurda, who is supposed for c-rtain ceremonial purposes connected with the daily w-rahip at the shrine, to be the incarnation of the great Manapsy Judobensary himself. Wathout inquiry of any kind, and in direct contravention of the whole tenor and spirit of our connection with the temples of the country, the collector and judge of Cattack, by a manifest understanding between them, summarily oussel the Maharanee of Khurda from the charge of the shrine, and the caustody of all the property connected with the temple. The record of their proceedings is before us, and remembering that State interference of any kind with the affairs of the temples. is before us, and remembering that State interfereups of any kind with the affairs of the temple,
is in the direct teeth of the course which the
Government has followed for the last 30 years,
under the orders of Parliament, we say advisedly, that the proceedings are incredible.
There is the strongest reason to believe, that
so far from the Maharanes of Klurda-who
is the guardian of the minor prince-lying open
to any blame for her management of the
shries, her administration has been marked shrice, her administration has been marked throughout, by great unsellishness, self-ascrifice, and devotion. That the collector can legally initiate proceedings of this kind at all, is open to the gravest question, while with such fervour did the judge ascond him, that it is positively entered on the record that the judge directed his sherishtadar to lead the collector's vakil, the stamp-feer required in the proceedings, which the vakil had not forthcoming. The whole case seems to have arisen from the district authorities constituting themselves the classification of the same of Raw Passia Singu. Listening to the representations of these men, shrise, her administration has been marked

by, that many members of the House were under the impression that the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer (Mr. Goschen) had an indirect per-sonal interest in the vote.

sousi interest in the vote.

The Chancellar of the Rechequer,—I have repeated over and over again that the loans from the old firm with which I was connected were made 22 years ago. The member apeaks now as if I had a personal interest in the matter. Not only have I no interest, the firm has no personal interest—not direct or indirect interest what were—not the slightest interest with Ezyptian finance, I have repracted that, as I have safe, over and over again, and I the matter the gangway will not continue to ne asset charges which I have met, I think, over and over again.

white I have met, I think, over and over again.
It is impossible that the public should forget
that it was the mission of Mr Goschen to
Egypt in 1876—accredited by Lord Saltsmurv,
although undertaken entirely in the interests
of the bondholders—that brought upon Egypt
the Daal Control with all that flowed therefrom. the Dual Control with all that flowed therefrom.
It is impossible, owing to the form in which
the accounts are presented to the House, for any
one to tell what our interference in Egypt
has cost the nation, and Mr. Goscars ought to
feel no surprise at these ref-rences to himself
in connection with the subject. Six Gonose
CATURET, showed very clearly the objectionable
character of the vote which the House was asked character of the vote which the House was asked to anction, while Mr. Lancouners followed him, and showed clearly that the money was really wanted to pay the conjon, due this month to the bondholders. Egypt can pay the conjon only by the British Government foregoing its claim for money due thereto, for the army of occupa-tion. The vote would apparently have been much larger, but for Lord RANDOLPS CHURCH-LLO MODERATION FOR THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P ILL's opposition to it.

The Overland Mail notices the answer given by Sir Joss Gosst to the enquiries made by Mr. H. S. King, as go the pensions paid in Eng-land to the Indian Services:

and to the Indian Services:—

Mr. Kieg asked the Under Secretary of State
for India whether ise amed state the total amount
for India whether ise amed state the total amount
for India whether ise amed is the total amount
lating the past Senecial year, distinguishing the
totals paid responsiblely to retired Covennetd
sivilians, military officers, and efficers of the
Unovernated Service; whether the positions of
Indian Covenated Civilians and military officers
all Sucovenated Civilians and military officers
all Sucovenated Service providers drawing their
pay in Engand were paid in rupes at the rate of
schange first between the Treasury and the
Secretary of State; and what was the total sum
in England during the test Service presions paid
S. J. Gorst: The total amount of pensions paid
in England for Indian services in 1885 85 was
2 032 0054, made up thus:—Covenanted circulans,
25.817; imitary officers, 1856 5034. Officers of

The Statesman, 5th April 1887 regarding Calcutta High Court's judgment on the management of Jagannath Temple

Some of the Newspaper Articles collected in connection with Judicial History Project

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ହାଇକୋର୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ଉସ୍ତବ

୍ୟର୍ତର ଚଫ୍ ଜଷ୍ଟିସ୍ ସାର୍ ହର୍ଲଲ କାନଆଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାଗ୍ ଅନ୍ଷ୍ଠିତ ହେଲ

ଏକ ଉନ୍ନଭ ନର୍ପେଷ ସ୍ୱାଧିନ ନ୍ୟାପୃନ୍ତାର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପାଞ୍ଚନା ହାଇକୋର୍କ୍ସର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବଚାର୍ପ୍ତ, ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗର ଘଟ ଡକ୍ଷର କାଟକୁ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଘଞ୍ଚ ମାନ୍ୟବର ଆସଫ ଅଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କ ଘ୍ଷଣ ଆଡ଼ିସେକେଟ କେନେସ୍ଲ ସ୍ୱାମୀ ବ୍ରହାନନ୍ଦ ଦାସଙ୍କର

କଳମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାଗିତ ଅଭିନୟନ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ହାଇନୋର୍ଟର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ମନ୍ୟବର ଇଞ୍ଜିସ ସ୍ଥିତ ଭ୍ଷର (ନଳ ପ୍ରବେଧିଙ୍କଠାତୁ)

କଃକ, ତା ୬ମ୬୮୪୮—ଆଜ ସକାରଳ ୫ଡ଼ିଶା ହାଇକୋईର ଭଦ୍ସାଞ୍ଜ ଭଞ୍ଚ ହାଇକୋई ହତା ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ ସୁସ୍କୁ ତ ସକ୍ମଶ୍ରତେ ବ୍ରଶା ପ୍ରତେଶ ବ୍ **୬** ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଦେଣୀସୂ ସ୍ଳୟମନଙ୍କ ସହୁ ଅଞ୍ଚଳଭୁ ଅସିଥିବା ବହୁ ବଞ୍ଚିତ ଓଡ଼ର ଓ ଉଦ୍ପିଲ୍ୟରଙ୍କ ବ୍ୟ**ଞ୍ଚରେ** ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ **ପ**ଞ୍ଚରିୟ ମାନ୍ୟକ୍ର ସାକ୍ଦର୍ଲ୍ଲ କାରଥାଲି ହାର ଅନୁଖିତ ଓଡ଼ା ି ରୋଟରିଆ । ସାସି ଶଠାଡ ରୋଟରିଆ । ଶଶିଧ୍ୟରଃ ଇତ ମିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକଥ ଶାଳ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କାର୍ଲ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଲିଲ୍ଲ ସଳା ବୋଇଥିଲା । ପ୍ରାସ୍ଥି ସକାଲ ସାଡ଼େ ଅଣ୍ଡରେ ସଲ୍ମମ୍ପ ବାର୍ତ୍ତିକ ବଦ୍ରକଂଶଙ୍କ ହାର୍ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଥିଲା ୮୫୮୪୦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଓଡ଼ଶା ହାଇତୋଃ ସି ପ୍ରଧାନ ବଗ୍ରସତ ମାନ୍ୟରର ବ, ଜେ, ସ୍ୟୁ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ୩ ଜଣ ୟାକ ଜଳ ଅୟି ପଳ୍ପଲେ । ଓଡ଼ଶାର ଚନ୍ ସେକ୍ରେଖେଷ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଜଳଙ୍କ କାନ୍ନେସ୍କୁ ପାଞ୍ଚେଞ୍ଚ ଳେଇଥିଲେ । ଏହା ଅବେ ଗ୍ରତର ଶଫ ଜୟିସ ମାନ୍ୟଭର ୟାର କାବଆ, ପାଖୋ ହାଇକୋଟର ବଟ ଜଞ୍ଜିୟ ମାନ୍ୟକ୍ର ୟାର କୁ ଫର୍ଟ ଅଲୁଖ୍ୟାୟ ଓ ଓଡ଼ଶାରଶ⊋ଧାନମଲ୍

ଚଛିମବଣ'ଳାର ଘଃ ଜକ୍ଷର ଜାଞ୍ଜୁ ଏକ ସଥିୟ କ୍ଷଣରେ ଓଡ଼ଶା ହାଇକୋର୍ଟର ଉଦ୍ୟତ କାମନା କର୍ ଜହନ୍ଦେ ହାଇକୋର୍ଟର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଓ ଖ୍ୟାତ ଅନେକ ଅଂଶରେ ଏହଲ୍ମାନଙ୍କ ବ୍ୟରେ ଜର୍ଭର କରେ । ସେଉଁଠାରେ - ଖଣ୍ଡ ର ସାଧୀନତେକା ର୍ତ୍ତକ୍ଷ୍ୟମାଳ ଥାଏ ସେଠାରେ ହାଇ-କୋର୍ଟର୍ **ଜଳ** ସେତେ ଦୁଟଳ ହେଲେ ମଧ କାନ୍ତର କେବେ ଅଧୁକଥା ଘଞ୍ଚାହିଁ। ଏହା ପରେ ଏକ ଶ⊕ଆ ଆକେତାବଳ ଗାଳ ହୋଲ୍ ଏ ଭାୟକ ଶେଖ ହୋଲ୍ଥଲ । ଭାୟକର ସମ୍ଭ ବାକରଣୀ କଃଜ ଦେଡାର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଜ୍ଞିଷ୍ୟ ସ୍ତଶ୍ର କର୍ବା କଂବ୍ୟା କର୍ଥ୍ଲେ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଚଳଚଡ ସହସାନ ସୂତର୍ବଟ ର୍ମ୍ୟେନ୍ତ ଏହାର ସମ୍ବାଦଚଡ ହେଉ କଷ୍ଥଲେ ।

ହାଇକୋର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଆର୍ସ୍ଡ ହେଲ୍

ଏ ଉତ୍ସକ ସରକ ପ୍ରଥାନ କର୍ଲ୍ପତ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକଣ ଜଳ ପ୍ରଥାନ କର୍ଲ୍ପତକଙ୍କ କୋଞ୍କେ ଏକ୍ଟିକ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରଦେଶକ 'ର୍ଷ୍ୟାକ୍ତ ଓକ୍ଲମାନେ ଉପସ୍ଥିକ ଥିଲେ । ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ହାଇକୋର୍ଚ

ପଥମ ମକଦ୍ଦମା ଶୁଣାଣି

ଦଃତ ତା ୬୬।୭---ଗତ କାଲ୍ **ଓ**ଡ଼ଶା ଡ୍ଡାଇକୋର୍ଟର ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଟୀଲ ଶ୍ରଣାଣିରେ ଆସାମୀ ଖଲ୍ୟବେହାଇ_କ ନି । ପ୍ରଧାନ **ବ**ର୍ଦ୍**ର**ପତ ମାନ୍ୟବର ସ୍ୟୁ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟତମ ବଗ୍ରସକ ମାନ୍ୟବର୍ ଜଗରାଥ ଦାହ ଏକ ଫୌଳଦାଏ **ର୍ଜନ**ନ ଦର୍ଶାୟ ଶୁଣିଥିଲେ । ଅର୍ଯୋଗ ସେ ପାରଳଙ୍କି ଧୁଣ୍ଡି ଆନାର ଜଣେ ହାବଲଦାରକୁ ୧.୯୪୬ ରେ.ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବାହାରରୁ ସୂଡା ଗୁଲ୍ଶ କରୁଥିବା ଅଇସୋଗରେ ଧର୍ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦୁଇଁକଣ ସେକଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ରଡ଼ଦେବା ପ୍ରକଶ୍ୟରେ ଲ୍ଞ ଯାବୁଥିବା ଅଇସୋଗରେ ପାନ୍ତଶ୍ୟାନ ନାମକ ଜିଶେ ସେଉକୁ ଜଳ କୋईବେ ଦଣ୍ଡ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଦରଶାନ୍ତକାଶ୍ୱ ପ**ଅ**ରୁ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ସେ ସେଡେବେଲେ ସେ ଉକ୍ତି ଦୁଇଜଣ ଲୋକକୁ ଗିରଫ କବ୍ଥୁଲ ସେତେ~ ବେଳେ ସେ ଡବ୍ୟରେ ନଥିଲା ଓ ଲଞ୍ଚ ଯାଚିବାଦେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ କାମ୍ପର୍କ ନ ଥିଲି । ପ୍ରଧାନ ବର୍ବପତ ସରକାରପୟ ଦୋବ ସିଥାର୍ଥ **ଭ୍ବରେ** ପ୍ରମାଶ ଜଗ୍ଇ ସାବ୍*ା*ହାନ୍ତ ବୋଇଁ ର୍ସ୍ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ଓ ତେଣୁ ଆସାମୀକୁ. ଖଲ୍ସ କ୍ଷର୍ବ। ପାଇଁ ଆଦେଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ଆସାମୀପଥରୁ ଅଡ଼କ୍ଷେଟ ଐଯୁ କ୍ର କମଳ-କୃଷ୍ଣ ପାଳ ଓ ସର୍କ୍ତାର ପଥରୁ ଅଡ଼କ୍ଷେଟ୍ରେଞ ଜେନେଗ୍ରଲ ସ୍ଥାମୀ ବ୍ୟଥନାନଦ ଦାସ ଲଡ଼ୁଥିଲେ ।

କଲ୍କଡ଼ା, ତା ୬୮୮୭---ନେସାଳ ଲାଗ କଂଗ୍ରେୟର୍ ସମ୍ମାଦକ ଶା ଡ଼, ବ ପେର୍କଲ ଗୋଞ୍ଚିଏ କରୁକରେ ଜନ୍ମକ୍ରନ୍ତ ସେ ସାମ୍ବାଳ୍ୟ **ଦାସା ଦୁ** ୫ଶ ଔପରବେଶିକ ସରକାରକ 'ଇଣ ଲଗାଇତା' ସ୍ତରେ ସେଉଁ ଗୁଣା ସୈନ୍ୟକାହ୍ୟ ସୋଗାଇ **ଉ**ଆସାଇଛ ତାହାରୁ ଶାଘୁ ଫେଗ୍ଲ ଅଣାଯାଉ । ଏହା ହ୍ୟତ ହେବା ଦରକାର ବୋଇ କହ ସେ ମଡ଼ପ୍ରକାଶ କର୍ବ୍ଦର୍କ୍ତ ସେ ତାୟାତ୍ୟ ସାମ୍ରାଳ୍ୟବାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସହୁଠାରୁ ଘୃଣ୍ୟ ସାମ୍ରାଳୟବାଦର ପଣଡରେ ନିଳକ୍ ରଖିବା ହାସ୍ ନେପାଲର କୌଶସି ଲ୍ଲ ହେବ ନାହିଁ । କଳାମ ଓ କ୍ରୁଟଣ ସାମ୍ରା**ଳ୍ୟ**କାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଚକ୍ରାନ୍ତର ଗଛ କ୍ଲକୁ କ୍ଲିପ୍ରକଳ କେଗରେ ବଳ୍ପକାକୁ ଲ୍ୱରିଛ । ଜୁଞ୍ଚଣ ନଳାମଙ୍କ ଅବାଧ୍ୟତାକୁ ରକ୍ଷା କର୍ବ୍ଦ ଧ୍ୟକେଶଂରେ ବସ୍ତୁ। ଦେଖାଇ ବ**ଡ଼ାଇ**।ହାଇ ଔଷଧପନ ହାଇଦିଶ୍ବାଦକୁ ଗ୍ଲ୍ୟ କୃଷ୍କ ବାହା ନାରେ ଲ୍ୟୁଡ୍ଡାରେ ପୁର୍ଣା ହୌଳକ୍ ପଠାଇବା 🖁 ଭଗରେ ସୁଷ୍ଟି ସମ୍ମାକର ରହନ୍ଥ । 'ଗ୍ରତ ବରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ସାମାଳ୍ୟକାସା ମାନଙ୍କର ପଡ଼ଶବ୍ୟୁଲିକ ଦୁଃଗ¢କ ପେଞ୍ଚ ଖେଳ ଏଖଣି ପୁର୍ ହଦାରେ ପ**ଡ**ଗଲ୍ଞା ଏଡେବେଳେ ସେ କୌଶସି ଘଞ୍ଜା ଘଞ୍ଚ ସମ୍ବ । ଯତ ଏହାହିଁ ହୁଏ 🖫 ଆଁତ୍ ପତ ବ ୫ଶ ଔପନବେଶିକ ସରଜାର ନ୍ତାମଙ୍କ ସାହାଯ୍ୟାର୍ଥେ ଗୁର୍ଣାବାହ୍ୟ କୌଶଳକ୍ରମେ ହାଇବସ୍କାବକୁ ୨ଠାନ୍ତ, ତାହାହେଲେ ଷ୍ବଗଣ୍ଡ ସୈନ୍ୟକାହ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଗୁର୍ଣାହୌଟ ଜାଙ୍କର ରକ୍ତୟମ୍ପର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରଲ୍ମାନଙ୍କ ସହ୍ଡହିଲ୍ଡ୍ବେ । କାର୍ଶ୍ବେପାଳ କୃଷଣ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ହୋଗାଇ ଥିବା ଗୁର୍ଣାମାନେ ହାଇଦସ୍କାଦ ଅଷରୁ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କଣ୍ଡେ ।

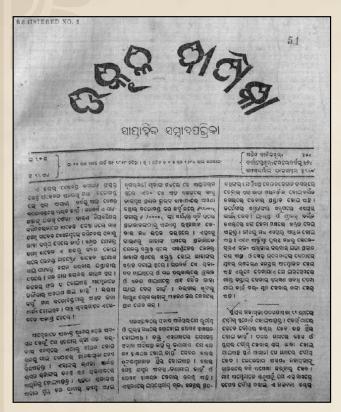
Article dated 29th July 1948 of Samaja Newspaper regarding first hearing in the High Court of Orissa

Article dated 26th July 1948 of Samaja Newspaper regarding establishment of High Court of Orissa



୧୯୦୩ ମସିହାରେ ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲାର ରୟାଠାରେ ଅନୃଷିତ ଉଚ୍ଚଳ ସହିଳନୀରେ ପ୍ରଥମଧାଡ଼ିରେ ବସିଛନ୍ତି ଉଚ୍ଚଳ ଗୌରବ ମଧୁସୂଦନ, ବ୍ୟାସକବି ଫକୀରମୋହନ, ପଲ୍ଲୀକବି ନନ୍ଦିକିଶୋର, ଉଚ୍ଚଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧ୍ ।

Rare Photograph of Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das along with Vyasakabi Fakir Mohan Senapati and others in a meeting of Utkal Sammilani in the year of 1903 (Source: Samaja)



Article dated 16th March 1878 of Utkala Dipika regarding trial conducted against Raja of Puri



Article dated 17th May 1891 of The Pioneer Source: Asiatic Society, Kolkata



Article dated 16th March 1878 of Utkala Dipika regarding trial conducted against Raja of Puri



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

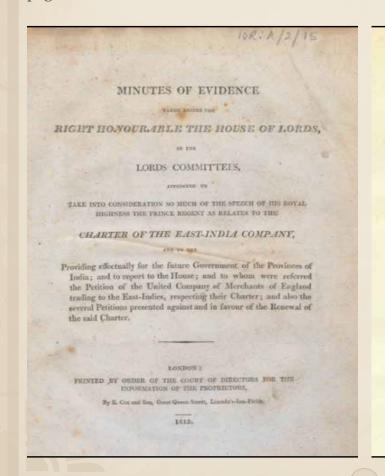
Babu Ram Chunder Dass of Puri, and Babu Gagan Behary Chowthury, supported the resolution, which was put and carried. RAJAH BOIKANTHA'S SPEECH. Barafur moved That this Conderence emphasize the desira-bility on tostering and strengthening friendly relations between the Utakulyas and the other leatestons between the Utakulyas and the other

Article regarding Utkala Sammilani (Utkal Union) in The Amrita Bazar Patrika Source: Asiatic Society, Kolkata

Besides, on his direction Dr. Bijoy Mohapatra, Ms. Tanuja Meghamala, Ms. Pragyan Pramita Nayak and Mr. Rahul Vikram Pathy have also visited Odisha State Museum and Biswanath Pandit Library where they have selected materials about ancient legal system both from books, manuscripts and palm-leaf manuscripts.

It has also been decided in the RRDC committee that the entire project of compilation of history may be divided into two volumes: Volume I-Ancient & Medieval period and Volume II-Modern period. An editorial board consisting of Dr. Nivedita Mohanty, Dr. Umakanta Mishra and Dr. Susmita Rani Sashini will edit these two volumes. Vol 1 for which the work of collections of materials is in progress is expected to be released in July 2023.

Further, as a part of collecting more credible materials for museum and judicial history project, the Chief Justice desired to explore the possibility of collecting materials from British Library, London, the largest repository of primary source materials on India. As per his advice an online meeting was held with the library representatives on 11 January 2023 under his chairmanship attended by other members of RRDC committee, Registrar General, Registrar(Records) and Director cum OSD, Centre for Judicial Archives. The British Library apprised that many of their digitized records are available in National Archives and British India Association, Kolkata from where we can consult them. In pursuance of this online meeting they have provided a link to their collections from where the list of many judicial records have been downloaded which are expected to provide some inputs to our project. Further prior to this meeting the Director cum OSD on a special request to British Library, was also provided one month online access to the records of East India Company which were not downloadable. He however could select some pages of useful records whose screen shots have been retained.



Confidential.

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

The last of the series of statutory provision under which the various Indian Law Commissions have been appointed, and have prepared drafts of laws for India, is still in force. The India Councilly Act of 1861 keeps alive so much of the last Charter Act as was then unrepealed, with the exception of certain sections; and among these last Sect. 28, which refers to the Indian Law Commission, is not included. It, therefore, becomes a question of much importance whether Sect. 28 of Stat. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95, shall or shall not be included in the new consolidating Bill.

new consolidating Bill.

The repeal of this section will have direct bearing on the policy of the India Councils Act of 1861, which establishes the entire legislative machinery of the Indian Government. The framers of that Act plainly supposed that all the greater and more permanent legislation intended for India would be drafted in England, and that it would, in the first instance, be submitted to the Secretary of State in Council. The Secretary of State thus had the power, and in more than one instance exercised it, of considering and criticising this legislation before it was sent to India. But, since the suspension of the Commission, the Government of India has obtained almost entire control of the whole of Indian legislation from first to last. This result may or may not have been expected when no successors were appointed to the Commissioners who resigned in 1870, but it cannot have been foressen on in

FIFTH AND SIXTH CHARTERS.

Fifth Charter, dated 9th August, 1683.

ectually preventing and panishing Interlopers residing at or trading to the Company may seize hout Licence, the King, by this Charter, impowers the Company, their descriptions all Ships and Goods brought from or carried to any Place within the Limits reclaimer Trades, granting to the Company one Money of the Foreitures, and Money to the Crown.

Moicety to the Crown.

rosor and Company shall have the Rule and Government of all Forts, Factories,
cady or thereafter to be settled by the Company within the Limits aforescied,
making and declaring Peace and War with the Heathen Nations, and the
ferons, &c. which Governors, &c. may muster Forces and execute Martial
King nevertheless reserving the Sovereign Right over the said Forts, &c. and
sace and War when he shall think fit to interpose His Royal Authority.

The Kompany to erect Courts of Judicature in any of their Settlements, and
series, who are to determine according to Equity and good Conscience, and
of sense of Merchants, &c.

Company way size
considered, who are to determine according to Equity and good Conscience, and
of sense of Merchants, &c.

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considered, who are to determine according to Equity and good Conscience, and
of sense of Merchants, &c.

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Sixth Charter, dated 12th April, 1686-

a India having become very numerous and created great Disturbances there, in Janual naving become very numerous and created great Disturbances there, themselves up as the true Company, incited the Megul's People to make War Interesent for this a Bengal to their great Detriment, and the hazard of being deprived of their Chaire.

In January Company of their great Detriment, and the hazard of being deprived of their Chaire.

In January Chaire Chaire Chaire of their property of their property of their property of their Chaire of the Company's Preclamation, injoining all his Subjects in Jada to repair to the Company's Preclamation published to their Jurisdiction, with Orders to seize all functioners; and interference of the Lorentz of the Company's Authorities, the King granted them this new to ratifice all the preceding Charters for ever in their fullest Extent, notwith.

Former Chaires con-

or ecclesiastical jurisdiction thereot, in the said United Company's secument uners, or me subordinates thereto belonging, in case a new Charter shall be granted by us, in pursuance of this Act, and shall be openly published at Fort William aforesaid, from and immediately after such publication shall cease, determine, and be utterly void, to all intents and purposes; and it was further enacted, that during such time as the said territorial acquisitions shall remain in the possession of the said Company, the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall, and they are berely required to direct, and cause to be paid certain and established salaries, to the said Clief Justice, and each of the Judges of such Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, as shall be by the said new Charter established, that is to say, to the Chief Justice, and each of the Judges of such Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, six thousand pounds by the year, and to cach of the Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, six thousand pounds by the year, and that such salaries shall be paid and payable to each and every of them, respectively, for the time being out of the said Certificial acquisitions in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orisa: such salaries to take place and commence, in respect of all such persons who shall be resident in Great Britain at the time of their appointment, from the day on which such persons shall embark from Great Britain; (3) and such salaries to be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, and advantages whatsoever, as by the said Act may more plainly and largely appear.

(1) [By section I of 37 Geo. 3, cap. 142, the number of Puisne Judges is

(1) [By section 1 of 37 Geo. 3, cap. 142, the number of Puisne Judges is reduced to two.]

(2) [By 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, sec. 89, salaries commence from entry upon office only.]

A Court of Record, to be called the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and we do hereby create, the called the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and we do hereby create, direct, and constitute the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Court of Record.

To conside of a Chief Justice and three Phisos Justices; and constitute the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Court of Record.

And we do further will, ordain, and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Court of Record.

And we do further will, ordain, and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall consist of, and be holden by and before one principal judge, who shall be and be called the Paisse Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and three (I) other judges, who shall be and be called the Paisse Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and three (I) other judges, who shall be and be called the Paisse Justices and be barristers in Egaland or Ireland, of not less than five years' standing, be appointed, from time to time, by us, our heirs and successors, by Letters and successors, and not otherwise.

(1) [Now two only; see a former note.]

39 & 40 GEORGII III. Cap. LXXIX.

An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same. [28th July, 1800.]

Whereas the territorial possessions of the United Company of Merchants of England Preamble. trading to the East-Indies, in the peninsula of India, have become so much extended as to require further regulations to be made for the due government of the same: and whereas by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for continuing in the East-India Company, for a further Term, 33 G. 3, c. 52. the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain Limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain Uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making Provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay;" it is enacted, that the whole civil and military Government of the presidency of Fort Saint George, on the coast of Coromandel, and the ordering, management, and government of all the territorial acquisitions and revenues on the said coast, and also so much and such parts of the territories and possessions on the coast of Orissa, with the revenues of the same, as had been and then were under the administration of the government or presidency of Fort Saint George, should be and were thereby vested in a Governor and three Counsellors of and for the said presidency of Fort Saint George, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as were therein mentioned; and that the whole civil and military government of the presidency and island of Bombay, on the coast of Malabar, and the ordering, management, and government of all the territorial acquisitions and revenues on the said coast of Malabar, should be and were thereby vested in a Governor and three Counsellors of and for the said presidency and island of Bombay, subject to the provision therein mentioned: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in

fort store within aton down are 4 to Doctors & West Francham ton & कींगनिजी आगामी they he has the chamber on Spetter Gingsmith And a common to the first in a common of the first in a common of the foreign to the contract of the foreign the contract of the first the court to the first the foreign the contract of the first the foreign the contract of the first the first the court to the first the first the contract of the first the first the contract of the first the first the contract of the first the first the first the contract of the first the first the contract of the co on the four lands alletes to them a जीजी ते जागांद भी तामानात् भाभ मानवपात्रामानी भड़ान यानकोलीकोभाभागात्राक्षण दसम्पत्रनातीतास्त्रीतासकोष् गार्थ तीमात्राणवावडम्मा Manual Munally १ वया मार्गा सम्मामा इमरा Mensensment Street Gar ने इक्ष्रिया है।

Some of the documents including Regulations, Letters, Committees of East India Company collected from British Library.

Apart from above, the Centre inter alia has also taken up the step to set up a library by collecting publications mainly from National Archives of India and Odisha State Archives which may be used as reference in their professional efforts and activities. With the efforts of Dr Bijoy Chandra Mohapatra, Consultant, Law a bibliography concerning the History project is also being compiled.

Further, a judicial conference of national level will also be organized in the month of July 2023 as a supplement to the activities of judicial history project where interaction, deliberation and panel discussion by the scholars will provide further impetus to the project.

The journey of Centre for Judicial Archives which started on 1 May 2022 with acquisition of about 15, 000 fragile records of High Court of Orissa, has traversed a considerable distance by rapid progress of acquisition in a short span of time. By displaying these court records in public domain, the Centre has already allowed access to the scholars for the first time in the history of judiciary in India. With the setting up of its own dedicated building which is expected to be completed in fifteen months its activities are expected to increase many folded making it an institution of excellence.

Momentous Event of the Centre for Judicial Archives for the year 2022-23



"I thank the Odisha High Court for this unique initiative. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of Hon'ble Chief Justice Dr S. Muralidhar and the team in realization of this unique project."

Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha

28th January 2023 - The foundation stones of Centre for Judicial Archives laid by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha and Hon'ble Shri Justice Vineet Saran, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India in the presence of Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar, Chief Justice, High Court of Orissa and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Orissa on 28th January, 2023.

Noteworthy Remarks of Historians



I feel happy and privileged to have been associated with the Centre for Judicial Archives of Odisha that

has successfully completed one year this month. The Centre has already painstakingly collected an impressive number of valuable legal documents from the early 19th century and promises to collect many more, as it has a meticulous plan in place. Going forward, the History of Odisha would, no doubt, gain new and significant perspectives through the judicial aspects of people, place and time gone by. Overall, it promises to fulfill a long-felt need in Odishan historiography.

I compliment the High Court of Orissa, in particular its Hon'ble Chief Justice, a visionary leader, Dr. S. Muralidhar, for initiating and actively guiding the commendable project.

I wish the Centre all success.

(Dr. Nivedita Mohanty) Historian

Noteworthy Remarks of Historians



Memorialising the multiple pasts of human histories entails critical mapping of memories, especially ones that

signpost concepts, ideas, practices and moments of human interventions. Archives indeed offer enriching sites to engage with those profound moments of human pasts. Judicial Archives in particular our trajectories of discourse, norms and practices pertaining to the conceptual domains of law, justice and liberty.

The interventionist move by Hon'ble Chief Justice of Odisha, Dr. S. Muralidhar to envision a Centre for Judicial Archives and a Museum of Justice to tellingly reify the legal pasts of Odisha is truly historic. In fact, the under-explored corpus of documentary representations relating to law, justice and liberty as would be excavated from these sites dating back to our colonial pasts (and even beyond!), shall certainly enrich our ways of perceiving the region, the nation and the body politic and their worlds of legal discourses in the context of South Asia.

It is aptly a moment of profound personal rejoice to join the celebratory moment of the first anniversary of the Centre for Judicial Archives as it unfolds promises and opportunities of re-engaging with our pasts, truth and human freedom.

I wish the celebration a resounding success.

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