



Effective Disposal of Cases in Juvenile Justice Boards of Odisha

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FOREWORD

We are glad to publish the report on *Effective Disposal of Cases in Juvenile Justice Boards of Odisha*, prepared by the Centre for Child Rights of NLU Odisha, with the support of UNICEF.

In India, the juvenile justice policy is based on the principle of safeguarding and protecting children who are socially deprived, exploited or in vulnerable circumstances. The juvenile justice legal framework first enacted in 1986 was repealed by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in the perspective of child rights recognized by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and guidelines formulated under this Convention and other relevant international instruments. Further the 2000 Act has been replaced by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015).

Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is the most important and comprehensive children related law in India. It deals with both children in conflict with law as well as children who are in need of care and protection. It prescribes different competent authorities to take decisions on their matters and plan their rehabilitation and reintegration. The *Juvenile Justice Board* is the competent authority for children in conflict with law and the *Child Welfare Committee* for children in need of care and protection. While the philosophy of juvenile justice system underscores the speedy inquiry, timely disposition and social reintegration of children in conflict with law, but it was reported that children are languishing in the system due to pendency in Juvenile Justice Boards.

This report attempts to make an assessment of the status of case pendency in Juvenile Justice Boards in the State of Odisha. It highlights reporting, disposal and pendency of cases and analyses the duration of pendency, nature of pendency, and reasons of pendency. The case statistics have been presented in a comprehensive and easy to understand manner.

This research reveals that a total of 3464 cases are pending in the JJBs in 20 districts of Odisha. Among these 1727 cases, that is 50% of cases are pending from 1-3 years and 533 (15%) cases are pending for 3 years and above. What concerns all of us is the rising pendency in juvenile justice like the adult criminal justice system. Another important factor emerged from this study is the procedural lapses such delay in filing of charge sheets, non-appearance of parties and witness, delay in submission of required reports, etc. results in pendency.



The report underscores the challenges to the effective functioning of Juvenile Justice Boards and provides insights into the causes and mitigating factors for pendency, and suggests context specific recommendations which will make Juvenile Justice Board more systemic and effective. The necessary institutional and policy reforms are recommended to strengthen juvenile justice system. The key recommendations are: additional JJBs in high case load districts, a judicial magistrate exclusively for JJB, dedicated personnel to work exclusively in the Special Juvenile Police Units, regular training, improved knowledge and skills among human resources of the child protection structures, improved infrastructure with child-friendly mechanisms.

In this backdrop, it is important to note that the first report of pendency of 10 districts studied in 2017 and the second report of remaining 20 districts of Odisha is currently being published. With this report the pendency study of all 30 districts of Odisha has been completed.

We are grateful to the Juvenile Justice Committee, Orissa High Court for providing us the generous support and guidance for this research.

We thankfully acknowledge cooperation of the Principal Magistrates and Members of the Juvenile Justice Boards of Odisha for providing necessary data. Without their support it would not have been possible for us to bring out the report.

The process of preparation of this report has been enriching experience for the team members of the Centre for Child Rights as they were actively involved in the research planning, data collection and report preparation. Their efforts are highly appreciated.

Ms. Enakshi Ganguly Thukral and Ms. Swagata Raha devoted time and efforts to review the draft report and provided valuable inputs to give it final shape. We thankfully appreciate their cooperation.

I would also like to thank UNICEF for their support and in assisting us to bring out this report.

I hope this report will be well received by various stakeholders and appropriate measures will be reinforced to address the challenges causing pendency. We look forward for constructive comments and suggestions from all concerned to improve ourselves in the research on law and justice to children.

(Prof. Srikrishna Deva Rao)

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CHAPTER-1

Context and Summary



1.1. INTRODUCTION

This report **Effective Disposal of Cases in Juvenile Justice Boards of Odisha**, is an outcome of the legal research undertaken by the Centre for Child Rights with support from of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for Effective Implementation of Children's Laws in Odisha. The National Law University Odisha has established Centre for Child Rights (CCR) in 2015 to strengthen research and scholarship in the field of child rights, to demonstrate evidence and experiential guidance to advocacy for law and policy reforms. As the legal framework on juvenile justice in India is a powerful instrument that brings children who allegedly commit offences, and children who are socially deprived, exploited or in vulnerable circumstances under a protective umbrella, hence research on juvenile justice and child protection has been prioritized by CCR. The CCR brought out a *Policy Paper on Working of Juvenile Justice System in Odisha* in 2016 wherein some deficiencies in the functioning of Juvenile Justice Board in case management and disposition were highlighted and further study on pendency status was recommended. In this backdrop, CCR decided to undertake this study to understand and unravel the situation of pending cases in various Juvenile Justice Boards in State of Odisha. As pendency is the outcome of slow disposition or increasing case load, the ratio between case registration and case disposal is also studied.

Tracing the development of juvenile justice in India provides a backdrop to this study. Juvenile justice is based on the principle of safeguarding, protecting and reinforcing rights of children in conflict with law as well as deprived, excluded or vulnerable children. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 aims for the care, protection, rehabilitation and social reintegration of children who come within its ambit. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 was the first central legislation concerning juvenile justice in India which advocated for care, protection, rehabilitation and development of children especially neglected juveniles, and juvenile delinquents. The 1986 Act was replaced by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act), 2000 in conformity with various international declarations including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1990), and UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990).

In a significant move, the 2000 Act changed the nomenclature of target beneficiaries of juvenile justice as 'juvenile in conflict with law' and 'child in need of care and protection' and provided a standardized definition of juvenile or child as a person who has not completed eighteenth years of age. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 was replaced by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 which came into force from January 15, 2016. The 2015 Act has brought some improvisation with respect to social reintegration, protecting children from violence, regulation of child care institutions, and improved accountability in juvenile justice system. It also changed the terminology from "juvenile in conflict with the law" to "child in conflict with law" (CCL), thus doing away with the term "juvenile" and emphasizing that persons below 18 years who allegedly commit or are found to have committed an offence are children too.



This report examines the cases pending against children in Juvenile Justice Board primarily from the perspective of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which recognizes the 'principle of presumption of innocence' as a guiding principle in the administration of juvenile justice and provides for bail as a rule, early disposal and social reintegration. It envisages reviewing of pendency at the district level every three months by the Chief Judicial Magistrate and by the High-level Committee at the State level every six months to ensure that CCL are not languishing in the system indefinitely.

While this report highlights the pendency, disposal and registration of cases, it also gives insight into the challenges faced by the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) for effective management of pendency. Further this report identifies causes and mitigating factors for pendency, and provides context specific recommendations which will make the working of the JJB more systemic and effective.

Analysis presented in the report is based on the information collected from JJB of various districts in Odisha through a standardized survey schedule. A research team comprising a Research Associate and student researchers from NLU Odisha visited various JJBs and got access to case records, registry and other pendency related reports to collect and validate the data. Views and opinions of the Principal Magistrate of JJB with regards to causes and consequence of pendency were collected through personal interaction.

This report is presented in three chapters. Chapter-1 provides an overview of juvenile justice, roles and functions of the institutions in ensuring justice to children in conflict with law, and summary analysis of case disposal and case pendency in JJBs. Chapter-2 presents district fact sheet on case reporting, case load, case disposition and pendency status in JJBs of 20 districts in State of Odisha. District fact-sheet begins with a brief profile of the district which has been collected from secondary sources including district e-portal of Odisha Government, data and information from Census-2011 and Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16 by Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA). Chapter-3 provides key findings and discusses causes and recommendations to pendency management.

There are 30 districts in the State of Odisha, JJBs have been established in each district and thereby 30 JJBs are available in Odisha to deal with cases of children in conflict with law. The CCR brought out first report of this study analyzing disposal and pendency of cases in the JJBs of 10 districts in Odisha namely Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Mayurbhanj, and Nayagarh. The study revealed that 1386 cases were pending in the JJBs of the above ten districts at the end of the year 2016. District Balasore recorded highest of 229 cases pending followed by Cuttack (220), Jajpur(189), Angul(150), Bhadrak(146), Kendrapara(109), Dhenkanal(105), Mayurbhanj(104), Nayagarh(74) and Jagatsinghpur(60).

This report analyses effective case disposal and pendency management of the JJB of remaining 20 districts of Odisha namely Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh.



1.2. JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is a central law that has expressly recognized the rights of children in conflict with law and provides for bail as a rule, timely disposal and rehabilitative dispositions.

The JJ Act, 2015 concerns the care and protection of two categories of children. They are: children in conflict with law (CCL) and children in need of care and protection (CNCP). The JJ Act, 2015 provides that CCL and CNCP are to be catered for their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration by adoption of a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation.

Every child in conflict with law shall have the following rights.

1. Constitutional Rights: Article 22 of the Constitution of India provides protection against arrest and detention. It says that a person who is arrested shall have right to be informed of the grounds of his arrest and have right to consult, and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice. It further guarantees that person who is arrested and

detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within the period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Court of magistrate. In adhere to constitutional principles, the JJ Act, 2015, prohibits unlawful detention of the child in police custody. The law has mandated that as soon as a child alleged to be in conflict with law is apprehended by the police, the designated Child Welfare Police Officer of the Special Juvenile Police Unit should produce the child before the JJB without any loss of time but within a period of 24 hours of apprehending the child excluding the time necessary for the journey, from the place where the child was apprehended (U/s 10 of Act 2015). Police is also given the responsibility to inform the parent or guardian of the child to be present at the JJB before which the child will be produced (u/s 13). Juvenile justice does not allow preventive detention for the child.

Development of Juvenile Justice System

- The 1985 UN Guidelines on Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) served as a trigger for introduction of major changes in the juvenile justice system in India.
- The Juvenile Justice Act passed in 1986 provided uniform legal framework for children all over the country for the first time.
- In 1992, with accession of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by India, the Government was committed towards ensuring the rights of children and integrating rights-based approach in all relevant child related legislations.
- A review of the lacunae within Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and endorsement of the CRC culminated in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 replacing the earlier JJ Act, 1986.
- The JJ (C & PC) Act, 2000 (further amended in 2006 and 2011) was the framework for the JJ system in India till it was replaced by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which came into force from 15th January 2016.



- 2. Right to dignity and worth:** Any child who has allegedly committed an offence should be treated with equal dignity and rights under Section 3(ii), JJ Act, 2015. It is the JJBs responsibility to ensure that the child's rights are protected throughout the process of apprehending the child, inquiry, aftercare and rehabilitation. Therefore, at all stages, CCL should not be subjected to any harm, abuse, neglect, or corporal punishment. In order to make inquiry and adjudication process child-friendly and use of adversarial or accusatory words such as arrest, remand, accused, charge-sheet, trial, prosecution, warrant, summons, conviction, criminal, 'rapist', 'murderer', 'thief', custody, jail, etc., is prohibited in the investigation and inquiry against the CCL
- 3. Bail:** The bail provisions for juveniles are governed by the fundamental principles of juvenile justice that institutionalization of a child shall be a step of last resort. To be released on bail is the legal right of every child accused of bailable or non-bailable offences unless such release-

 - a. is likely to bring that child in association with any known criminal;
 - b. would expose him to moral, physical or psychological danger; or
 - c. would defeat the ends of justice.
- 4. Separate procedures:** Juvenile justice provides separate inquiry procedures so that any child who is alleged to have committed an offence shall be dealt with as per the child-friendly procedures prescribed under the JJ Act, 2015 instead of the procedures applicable to adult accused under the Code of Criminal Procedures, 1973. Therefore, joint proceedings of juveniles with adult accused are prohibited (u/s 23 of 2015 Act).
- 5. Access to legal aid and assistance:** Juvenile justice ensures informed choice to the child and the child's parents or guardian for free legal services. Police is duty bound to inform the District Legal Services Authority for providing free legal aid to the children before producing children in conflict with law before JJB. The JJB has the responsibility to ensure availability of legal aid for the child through the legal service institutions (u/s 8(3) (c) of 2015 Act & Rule-8(2) of Model Rules 2016).
- 6. No capital punishment or life imprisonment without the possibility of release:** No child in conflict with law can be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release.(u/s 21, JJ Act, 2015).
- 7. Privacy:** The juvenile's right to privacy and confidentiality is protected. Disclosure of identity of juveniles is an offence punishable with maximum six months imprisonment or fine up-to two lakh rupees or both (u/s 74, JJ Act, 2015). A child who has committed an offence, other than a child who has completed or is above the age of sixteen years and is found to be conflict with law by the Children's Court, shall not suffer disqualification on the findings of an offence(u/s 24 (1), JJ Act, 2015). Further the relevant records of such conviction shall be destroyed after the expiry of the period of



appeal or for a period of seven years (u/s 24 (2), JJ Act, 2015 & Rule 14(1), JJ Model Rules, 2016).

- 8. Probation:** Juvenile Justice has well recognized the importance of probation a most viable and non-institutional method for behavioral correction and improved socialization of the child. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has blended probation service throughout the process of apprehending the child, inquiry, after care and rehabilitation. Any child in conflict with law can be released on probation of good conduct and placed under the supervision of probation service at any stages of inquiry.

1.3. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JJ SYSTEM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Criminal justice system is the system by which adult criminals are apprehended, tried, prosecuted, sentenced, and imprisoned. The juvenile justice system is for persons below 18 years who have allegedly committed an offence.

The difference between the two systems is explained in the judgment of the Supreme Court of India in *Dr.Subramaniam Swamy v. Raju*, (AIR 2014, SC 1649), which is highlighted in the table below.

	Criminal Justice	Juvenile Justice
Filing of FIR	The system swings into action upon receipt of information (oral or written) by the officer-in-charge of a police station with regard to the commission of a cognizable offence.	Police are not required to file an FIR or a charge-sheet while dealing with cases of juveniles in conflict with law. Instead, they must only record the information of the offence in the general diary, followed by a report containing the social background of the juvenile, circumstances of the apprehension and the alleged offence. An FIR is necessary only if the juveniles has (i) allegedly committed a serious offence (referred as 'heinous offence' in JJ Act, 2015) like rape or murder, or (ii) has allegedly committed the offence with an adult.
Investigation and Inquiry	Sections-156 and 157, CrPc deals with power and procedure of police to investigate cognizable offences. The police may examine witness and record their statements. On completion of the	The system contemplates the immediate production of the apprehended juvenile before the JJ Board, with little scope for police investigation. Before the first hearing, the police is only required to



	Criminal Justice	Juvenile Justice
	investigation, the police officer is required to submit a Final Report to the Magistrate u/s 173(2).	submit a report of the juveniles' social background, the circumstances of apprehension and alleged offence to the Board. In cases of a non-serious nature (referred as 'petty' and 'serious' offences in JJ Act, 2015) or where apprehension of the juvenile is not in the interests of the child, the police are required to intimate his parents/ guardian that the details of his alleged offence and his social background have been submitted to the Board.
Arrest\Apprehension	Arrest of accused persons is regulated under Chapter V of the CrPC. The police are empowered to arrest a person who has been accused of a cognizable offence if the crime was committed in an officer's presence or the police officer possesses a reasonable suspicion that the crime was committed by the accused. Further, arrest may be necessary to prevent such person from committing a further crime; from causing disappearance or tampering with evidence and for proper investigation (S.41). Persons accused of a non-cognizable offence may be arrested only with the warrant from a Magistrate (S.41 (2)).	A juvenile in conflict with law (changed to child in conflict with law in JJ Act, 2015) need not be apprehended except in heinous offences entailing adult punishment of over 7 years. As soon as juvenile (child) in conflict with law is apprehended, the police must inform the designated Child Welfare Officer, the parents/guardian of the juvenile, and the concerned Probation Officer for the purpose of the social background report. The juvenile so apprehended is placed in the charge of the Welfare Officer. It is the Welfare Officer's duty to produce the juvenile before the Board within 24 hours. In no case can the police send the juvenile to lock up or jail, or delay the transfer of his charge to the Welfare Officer.
Bail	Chapter XXXIII of the CrPC provides for bails and bonds, Bail may be granted in cases of bailable and non-bailable offences in accordance with Ss. 436 and 437 of the CrPC. Bail in non-bailable offences may be refused if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the person is guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, or if he has a criminal history.	A juvenile who is accused of a bailable or non-bailable offence "shall" be released on bail or placed under the care of a suitable person/institution. This is subject to three exceptions: (i) where his release would bring him into association with a known criminal, (ii) where his release would expose him to moral, physical or psychological danger, or (iii) where his release would defeat the ends of justice.



	Criminal Justice	Juvenile Justice
		Even where bail is refused, the juvenile is to be kept in an observation home or a place of safety (and not jail).
Trial and Adjudication	<p>The trial of an accused under the criminal justice system is governed by a well laid down procedure the essence of which is clarity of the charge brought against the accused. The duty of the prosecution to prove the charge by reliable and legal evidence and the presumption of innocence of the accused. Culpability is to be determined on the touchstone of proof beyond reasonable doubt but if convicted, punishment as provided for is required to be inflicted with little or no exception. The accused is entitled to seek an exoneration from the charge (s) leveled i.e. discharge (amounting to an acquittal) mid course.</p>	<p>Whenever a juvenile charged with an offence is brought before the JJB, the latter must conduct an 'inquiry' under the Juvenile Justice Act. A juvenile cannot be tried with an adult.</p> <p>Determination of the age of the juvenile is required to be made on the basis of documentary evidence (such as birth certificate, matriculation certificate, or medical board examination).</p> <p>The JJB is expected to conclude the inquiry as soon as possible. Further, the Board is required to satisfy itself that the juvenile has not been tortured by the police or any other person and to take steps if ill-treatment has occurred. Proceedings must be conducted in the simplest manner and a child-friendly atmosphere must be maintained, and the juvenile must be given a right to be heard. The inquiry is not to be conducted in the spirit of adversarial proceedings. The JJB is not merely concerned with the allegations of the crime but also the underlying social causes for the same.</p> <p>The JJB is empowered to pass one of the dispositional orders as per the JJ Act: advice/admonition, group counseling, community service, payment of fine, release on probation of good conduct and placing the juvenile under the care of parent or guardian or a suitable institution, or sent to a Special Home for 3 years or less.</p>



1.4. INQUIRY BY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

JJBs are the competent authority to deal exclusively with all inquiry and proceedings to the offences committed by any person who has not completed 18 years of age on the date of occurrence of such offence. The inquiry has been provided in section 14 of JJ Act, 2015 which is identical to the inquiry provision of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. It is necessary to provide a comparative overview of the inquiry in the matter relating CCL by JJB under the 2000 and 2015 Acts, considering that this report has also captured information of the cases registered and inquired in accordance to the JJ Act, 2000.

The JJ Act, 2000 specifies that “inquiry shall be completed within a period of four months from the date of its first commencement, unless the period is extended by the Board having regard to the circumstances of the case after recording the reasons in writing for such extension” (u/s 14 of 2000 Act). Delay in inquiry beyond six months would lead to the termination of the proceedings in all cases except if the nature of the alleged offence was serious. The inquiry in serious offences could continue beyond six months but the JJB was required to submit a report to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate explaining reasons behind the delay beyond six months. The offences alleged to have been committed by the juveniles were treated as serious or non-serious in nature under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has categorized offences committed by children into three categories as listed below:

1. Heinous offences is defined under Section 2 (33) as “heinous offences” includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment for seven years or more;
2. Petty offences is defined under Section 2 (45) as “petty offences” includes the offences for which the maximum punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment up to three years;
3. Serious offences is defined under Section 2 (54) as “serious offences” includes the offences for which the punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force, is imprisonment between three to seven years.

On the other hand, the new legislation, i.e the JJ Act, 2015 introduces several features in juvenile justice system. One major feature is the classification of offences into three categories, viz. petty, serious and heinous offences. Other changes include the preliminary assessment of a child's physical and mental capacity, ability to understand the consequences of the offence, and the circumstances in cases of heinous offences allegedly committed by a child between 16 and 18 years of age and the possibility of transfer of such child to Children's Court for adult trial. It also prescribes stipulated period for completion of inquiry against children in conflict with law as follows.



- a) Under the JJ Act, 2015, inquiry into petty and serious offences by any child and heinous offences by the child who has not completed eighteen years should be completed within a period of four months from the date of first production of the child before the JJB. This period can be extended for a maximum period of two more months by the JJB.
- b) Inquiry into petty offences can be terminated if proceedings remain inconclusive even after six months.
- c) Inquiry for serious or heinous offences can be extended beyond six months provided that the extension of time for completion of inquiry by JJB is granted by the Chief Judicial Magistrate for reasons in writing.
- d) In case of heinous offence by a child who has completed or is above the age of 16 years, the JJB should conduct a preliminary assessment within a period of three months from date of first production of the child with regards to the child's mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which the child allegedly committed the offence. Where the JJB is satisfied on preliminary assessment that the matter should be disposed of by the JJB, then the JJB shall follow the procedure for trial in summons case under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (u/s-15(2), JJ Act, 2015). If the JJB after preliminary assessment pass an order that there is a need for trial of the said child as an adult, then JJB may order transfer of the trial of the cases to the Children's Court having jurisdiction to try such offences (u/s-18(3), JJ Act, 2015). After receipt of preliminary assessment from the JJB, the Children's Court as per the section-19(1) may decide that (i) there is need for trial of the child as an adult as per the Cr.P.C and pass appropriate orders considering the special needs of the child, the tenets of fair trial and maintaining a child friendly atmosphere; (ii) there is no need for trial of the child as an adult and may conduct an inquiry as a Board and pass appropriate orders in accordance with provisions of Section 18, JJ Act, 2015 (Rule-10 of Model Rules, 2016).

However, the irony of the fact that there is no specific section to direct JJB what orders should it pass to finally dispose of cases of 16-18 years old children alleged to have committed a heinous offence when it decide to itself conduct the inquiry in that offence. Section 18 of JJ Act, 2015 which prescribes the orders to be passed by the JJB in the final disposal applies to 'petty' and 'serious' offences committed by children below 18 years and 'heinous' offences committed by children below the age of 16 years but it excludes from its ambit heinous offences by 16-18 years old children. This is, of course, a grey area in the JJ Act, 2015. However in the existing situation as Children's Court pass the orders under section 18 for this category of children who are not tried as adults, thus Board is allowed to do so.



1.5. ORDER AND DISPOSITION

The JJB is the competent authority to conduct inquiry in those matters where child is charged with the offence is produced before it and makes such orders in relation to the child as it deems fit in accordance with the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015. The Board has the discretion to pass any such order(s) as follows in relation to child as it deems fit, including orders under sections 17 and 18 of the Act of 2015.

- 1) Disposing of the case, if on the consideration of the documents and record submitted at the time of his first appearance, the child's being in conflict with law appears to be unfounded or where the child is alleged to be involved in petty offences;
- 2) Referring the child to the Child Welfare Committee where it appears to the Board that child is in need of care and protection;
- 3) Releasing the child in the supervision or custody of fit persons or fit institutions or probation officers, as the case may be, with a direction to appear or present the child for an inquiry on the next date; and
- 4) Directing the child to be kept in Child Care Institution during pending inquiry.

If the Board is satisfied on inquiry that a child irrespective of age has committed petty offence, or a serious offence, or a child below the age of sixteen years has committed a heinous offence, then Board may give following order(s) considering the nature of offence, specific need of supervision or intervention, circumstances as brought out in the social investigation report and past conduct of the child (U/s- 18(1) of JJ Act, 2015).

- a) allow the child to go home after advice or admonition by following appropriate and counseling to such child and to his parents or the guardian;
- b) direct the child to participate in group counseling and similar activities;
- c) order the child to perform community service under the supervision of an organization or institution, or a specified person, persons or group of persons identified by the Board;
- d) order the child or parents or the guardian of the child to pay fine;
- e) direct the child to be released on probation of good conduct and placed under the care of any parent, guardian or fit person for any period not exceeding three years;
- f) direct the child to be released on probation of good conduct and placed under the care and supervision of any fit facility for ensuring the good behavior and child's well-being for any period not exceeding three years;
- g) direct the child to be sent to special homes, for such period not exceeding three years for providing reformatory services including education, skill development, counseling, behavior modification or therapy, and psychiatric support during the period of stay in the special home.



The JJB may pass additional orders like directing child to attend school, vocational training or therapeutic centre, to undergo for de-addiction or prohibiting the child from visiting, frequenting or appearing at a specified place.

A separate set of procedures are set out for heinous offences committed by a child above 16 years of age. The first step in these cases is that the JJB will make a preliminary assessment of the child's mental and physical capacity to commit such an offence, her/his ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which the offence is supposed to have been committed. The JJB can take the help of experts to make such an assessment. This preliminary assessment should be completed within a period of three months from the date the child was first produced before the JJB.

If the JJB after preliminary assessment is of the view that there is a need for the trial of the said child as an adult, it can refer the matter to the Children's Court. A copy of the order of the JJB should immediately be given to the child.

When the report goes to the Children's Court, it will decide whether there is a need to have a trial of the child as an adult or whether the matter should be inquired into in the manner followed by the Board, and to pass orders that a Board would pass in the case of the latter, and will proceed accordingly.

If the Children's Court decides that the child should undergo a trial, the court will, after trial and upon finding that the child has committed the offence, pass orders against the child as if s/he is an adult. However, the Children's Court cannot pass an order for sentencing the child to death or to imprisonment without possibility of release. There are some safeguards that are provided for the child at the time of sentencing. These are as follows:

- (i) There should be an individual care plan as a part of the final orders for the rehabilitation of the child including follow up by Probation Officers or the District Child Protection Unit or a social worker;
- (ii) The child will be sent to a place of safety until s/he becomes 21 years of age, after which s/he will be transferred to a jail to complete the remainder of the term;
- (iii) The Probation Officers or the District Child Protection Unit or a social worker will also file follow up reports that address the steps taken by them to ensure that there is no ill-treatment of the child in any form, and to evaluate the progress of the child;
- (iv) At the time the child completes her/his stay in the place of safety upon reaching 21 years of age, but has not completed the term for which s/he has been confined by the orders of the Children's Court, the Children's Court will order the release of the child on its evaluation that the child has undergone reformatory changes, and that the child can be a contributing member of society;
- (v) If the child is so released, s/he will be monitored in terms of an order passed by the Children's Court, and other conditions may be imposed on her/him.



1.6. JUVENILE JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS IN ODISHA

The authorities and institutions relevant to children in conflict with law are JJB, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Observation Home, Special Home and Place of Safety. As far as JJB is concerned, Odisha Government constituted a JJB for every district in Odisha to deal with children in conflict with law pursuant to sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Rule 3 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Orissa Rules, 2002.

Government of Odisha through Women and Child Development Department constituted JJBs for 26 districts vide Notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 and for other 3 districts vide Notification No. 12487 dated 28.6.2004 (except Kalahandi district). Government last reconstituted JJBs vide Notification No. 18149/WCD dated 12.9.2013 for 28 districts and for the remaining two districts namely Koraput vide Notification No. 23037-WCD-CW-Misc- 0034/2013 dated 14.12.2013 and for Nayagarh district in 2014 vide Notification No. 10666-WCD-CW-Misc-0199/2013 dated 3.7.2014.

The JJB should consist of a Principal Magistrate and two members out of which one is a woman. The Chief Judicial Magistrate of respective district had been designated as Principal Magistrate of JJB without the sanction of the JJ Act 2000, but this practice has been revised by Odisha Government vide its Notification No. 14409/WCD dated 2.9.2016 whereby the government has appointed Judicial Magistrate First Class as the Principal Magistrate of the Board in the place of Chief Judicial Magistrate pursuant to sub-section 2 of Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 read with Rule 4(1) of the Model Rules 2016.

Due to delay in selection of members to JJB, Government of Odisha extended the tenure of existing JJBs for a period of three months vide Notification 21959 dated 18.12.2017 and after its expiry JJBs were also reconstituted for a period of three months vide Notification 5068 dated 28.3.2018 with designating Registrar, Civil Courts as Principal Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board.

Government of Odisha constituted Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) in all 30 districts between 2008 and 2009 with three members headed by Officer-in-Charge, Human Rights Protection Cell. Subsequently Government of Odisha, Home Department Notification No. 37757 –HRPC-4/2012 dated 24.9.2012 reconstituted SJPUs in all district with the composition of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Human Rights Protection Cell of the district as Chairman, and Child Welfare Police Officers of all police station coming within the jurisdiction of the district and two social workers who are attached to the District Child Protection Society of the concerned district as members.

It is equally important to mention here that the Child Welfare Police Officer is attached to the Women and Child Desk (Mahila and Sishu Desk) of the concerned police station. It may



be noted that as many as 537 police stations of Odisha have been provided with this desk to receive complaints relating to women and children for appropriate legal action.

The child care institutions relevant for custody of children in conflict with law are: Observation Home for the temporary reception of children in conflict with law during the pendency of their inquiry, and Special Home for rehabilitation, and Place of Safety where children alleged or found to be in conflict with law are kept both during inquiry or ongoing rehabilitation after having been found guilty of the offence.

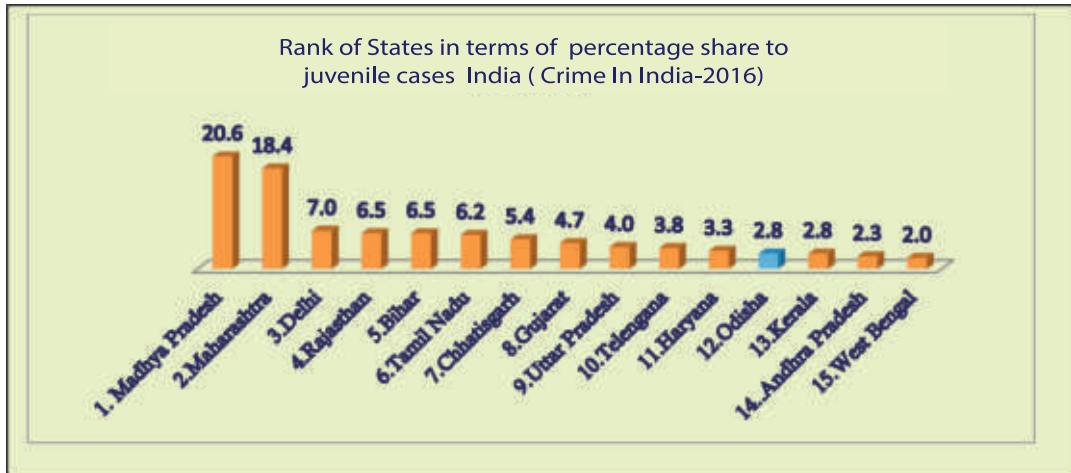
In Odisha, there are three Observation-cum-Special homes for boys located at Angul, Berhampur and Rourkela and one for girls at Berhampur.

1.7. CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW: TREND ANALYSIS OF ODISHA

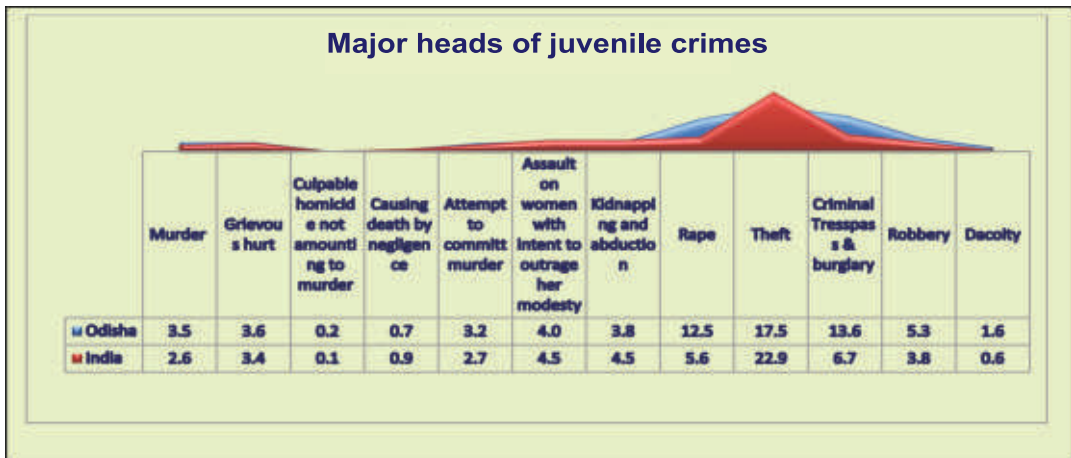
Data relating to crimes by children at the state and national level has been documented by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in its annual publication 'Crimes in India'. An analysis of information from 2013-16 indicates that 1093 juveniles were apprehended in 2013, 1077 in 2014, 1095 in 2015, and 994 in 2016 in the State of Odisha. Juveniles apprehended for cognizable crimes under IPC were 903 in 2013, 813 in 2014, 910 in 2015 and 977 in 2016. The cases registered against juveniles were under different crime heads such as murder (Section 302, IPC), attempt to commit murder (Section 307, IPC), rape (Section 376, IPC), kidnapping and abduction (Sections 363-366, IPC), dacoity (Sections-395,396,398, IPC), robbery (Sections 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, IPC), criminal trespass (Sections 457,458, IPC), theft (Section 378, IPC), and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354, IPC) have altogether accounted for 60.4% in 2013, 73.4% in 2014, 61.2% in 2015, and 65.0% in 2016 of total IPC cases of juveniles in conflict with law. Further analysis shows that the share of IPC crimes registered against juveniles to total crimes registered in the State of Odisha in 2016 was 1.2% as compared to national ratio of 1.1%.

Incidence of Juvenile Crimes in Odisha under IPC (Source: NCRB)

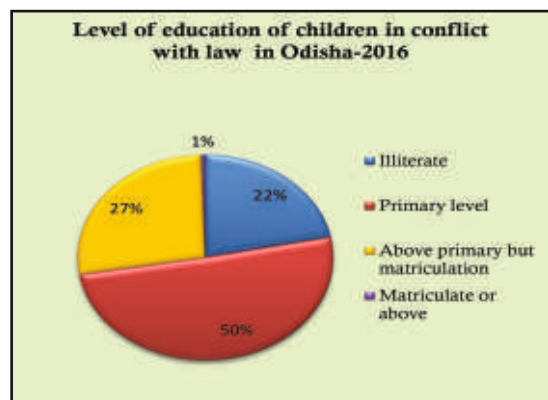
Year	Juvenile Crimes	% share to total juvenile crimes in India
2000	168	1.8
2001	155	0.9
2002	134	0.7
2003	219	1.2
2004	256	1.3
2005	389	2.1
2006	394	1.9
2007	435	1.9
2008	477	1.9
2009	381	1.6
2010	403	1.8
2011	455	1.8
2012	639	2.3
2013	903	2.8
2014	813	2.4
2015	910	2.9
2016	977	2.8



Juvenile crimes reported in 2016 shows an increase of 6.4% over 2015 and 18.6% over 2014. Odisha has 12th rank in terms of incidence of juvenile crimes among all the States and Union Territories of India with a share of 2.8% to the total juvenile crimes in the Country. The most common crimes by CCL in Odisha are theft (17.5%) followed by criminal trespass & burglary (13.6%), rape (12.5%), robbery (5.3%) and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (4.0%). In 2016, Odisha was in sixth place in terms of registering 112 rape cases against CCL after Madhya Pradesh (442), Maharashtra (228), Rajasthan (159), Chhattisgarh (148) and Uttar Pradesh (126).



A total of 1285 children were apprehended in 2016 for different crimes; 1271 of whom were apprehended for first time. Among the children apprehended, 270 are illiterate, 624 children have education up to primary level, 336 have education between above primary and below matriculation. and 6 of them have education of higher secondary or above.





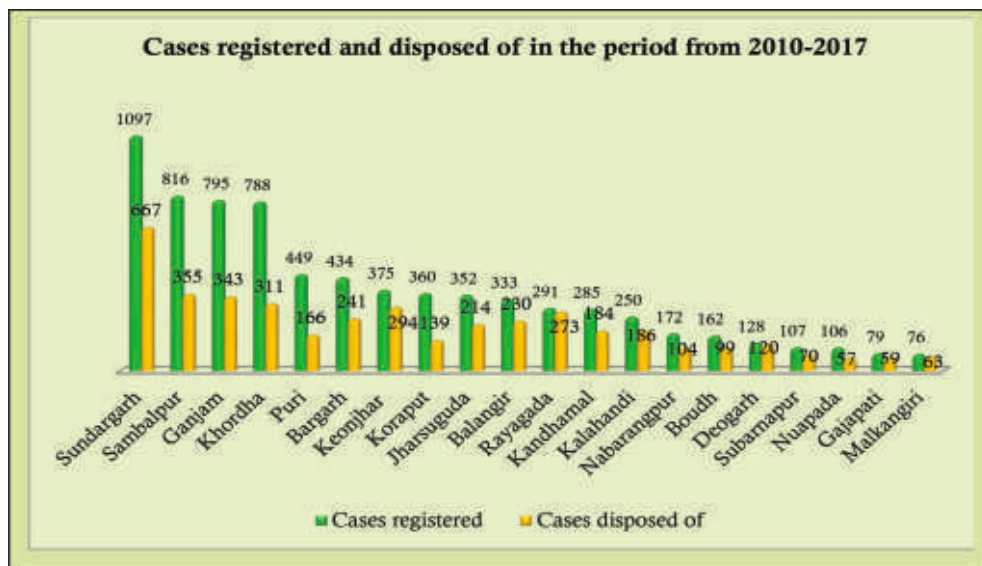
1.8. SUMMARY

The JJ Acts of 2000 and 2015 emphasize speedy disposal and require inquiries to be completed within a period of four months from the date of commencement, but in exceptional situation inquiry period can be extended by the JJB after recording the reasons in writing for such extension with regard to the circumstance of the case. Based upon this premise, this study tries to ascertain and analyze case pendency in the JJBs. The study tried to capture information about registration, disposal and pendency of cases from 2004 onwards, but we could not get complete data for such periods from few JJBs due to non-availability of data or absence of system for data updating and record management. Further, data has been collected from 12 districts up-to December 2017 and for other 8 districts up-to June 2018.

As we had complete data from all JJBs from 2010 onwards, hence the analysis given below is based upon the facts and figures obtained for the period from 2010 to 2017.

1.8.1. Case Registration (2010-2017)

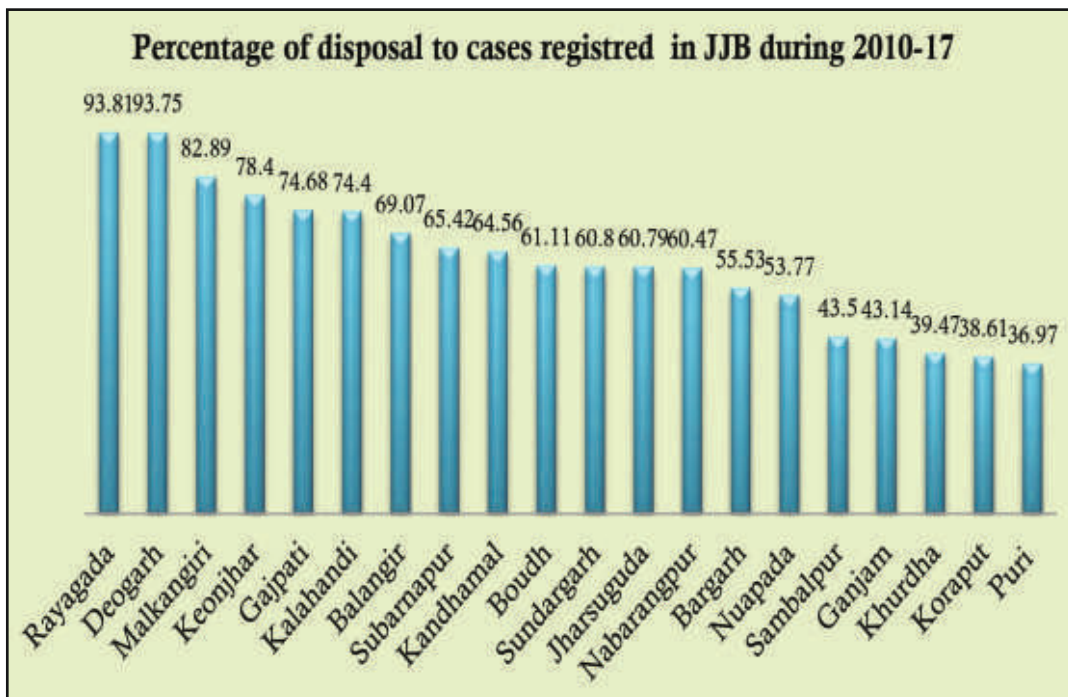
- A total of 7455 cases against children in conflict with law were registered in the JJBs of 20 districts of Odisha. They are Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh.
- District Sundargarh registered the highest number of cases 1097 in the period between 2010 and 2017, followed by Sambalpur with 816 cases, Ganjam (795), Khordha (788), Puri (449), Bargarh (434), Keonjhar (375), Koraput (360), Jharsuguda (352), Balangir (333), Rayagada (291) Kandhamal (285), Kalahandi (250), Nabarangpur (172), Boudh(162), Deogarh (128), Subarnapur (107), Nuapada (106), Gajapati (79), and Malkangiri (76).





1.8.2. Disposal (2010-2017)

- Of 7455 cases registered, 4175, i.e 56% cases were disposed of by the JJBs.
- JJB of Rayagada district recorded the highest case disposal of 93.81% of the cases followed by Deogarh (93.75), Malkangiri (82.89), Keonjhar (78.40), Gajapati (74.68), Kalahandi (74.40), Balangir (69.07), Subarnapur (65.42), Kandhamal (64.56), Boudh (61.11), Sundargarh (60.80) Jharsuguda (60.80), Nabarangpur (60.47), Bargarh (55.53), Nuapada (53.77), Sambalpur (43.50), Ganjam (43.14), Khordha (39.47), Koraput (38.61), and Puri (36.97).



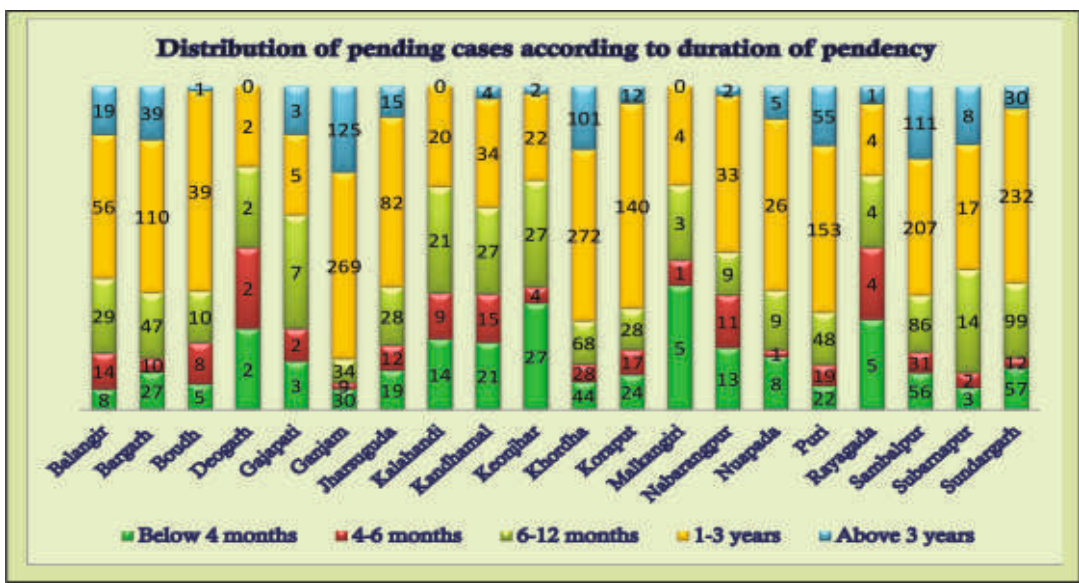
- In terms of absolute number in case disposal, the top five districts are Sundargarh with highest disposal of 667 cases followed by Sambalpur (355 cases), Ganjam (343 cases), Khordha (311 cases) and Keonjhar (294 cases). Bottom five districts in order are Malkangiri (76 cases), Gajapati (79 cases), Nuapada (106 cases), Subarnapur (107 cases) and Deogarh (128 cases).
- The ratio between case disposal and cases registered is noticed to be disproportionately lower among the JJBs where cases are significantly higher. For example, JJB of Sambalpur, Ganjam, Khordha, and Puri which are second, third, fourth and fifth district as far as total number of cases being disposed of during 2010-2017, stood at 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th place respectively as far as percentage of case disposal is concerned.



Registration and Disposal of Cases by the Juvenile Justice Boards																		
Sl.No	District	No. of Cases registered															No. Cases disposed of	Disposal % to total cases
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total		
1	Balangir	58	30	33	27	34	22	26	32	40	32	49	66	42	46	537	411	76.53
2	Bargarh	54	26	23	28	24	25	42	45	51	46	41	53	72	84	614	381	62.05
3	Boudh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	22	27	20	17	25	21	15	162	99	61.11
4	Deogarh	9	12	14	9	9	8	9	16	12	19	20	21	19	12	189	181	95.77
5	Gajapati	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	8	4	12	8	7	12	14	17	5	98	78	79.59
6	Ganjam	41	66	62	51	61	61	90	100	111	134	124	111	85	40	1137	670	58.93
7	Jharsuguda	22	8	28	47	34	22	40	34	47	38	41	49	57	46	513	357	69.59
8	Kalahandi	NA	NA	NA	48	23	16	14	21	33	32	31	47	48	24	337	273	81.01
9	Kandhamal	NA	17	26	19	23	15	23	36	39	37	40	30	44	36	385	284	73.77
10	Keonjhar	12	21	29	23	22	16	23	19	51	60	49	57	60	56	498	416	83.53
11	Khordha	26	38	74	77	57	43	58	76	91	126	113	119	132	73	1103	590	53.49
12	Koraput	19	52	44	34	24	14	32	21	38	35	44	81	68	41	547	326	59.60
13	Malkangiri	13	16	4	20	1	4	13	12	11	7	6	13	8	6	134	121	90.30
14	Nabarangpur	NA	19	4	10	10	7	8	7	15	27	40	28	28	19	222	154	69.37
15	Nuapada	22	16	21	16	10	2	10	12	12	18	11	15	19	9	193	144	74.61
16	Puri	9	27	33	39	49	37	33	38	49	58	66	99	90	16	643	346	53.81
17	Rayagada	12	31	8	20	23	0	44	21	40	22	48	54	41	21	385	367	95.32
18	Sambalpur	27	37	37	36	66	61	48	53	62	110	137	133	110	163	1080	589	54.54
19	Subarnapur	7	8	17	11	15	6	13	16	17	14	11	14	10	12	171	127	74.26
20	Sundergarh	61	109	80	96	82	18	78	119	146	137	197	155	125	140	1543	1113	72.13

1.8.3. Pendency

- As many as 3464 cases were pending in the JJBs of above 20 districts as on 2017.
- Highest number of cases were pending in Khordha, i.e., 513 cases followed by Sambalpur (491), Ganjam (467), Sundargarh (430), Puri (297), Bargarh (233), Koraput (221), Jharsuguda (156), Balangir (126), Kandhamal (101), Keonjhar (82), Nabarangpur (68), Kalahandi (64), Boudh (63), Nuapada (49), Subarnapur (44), Gajapati (20), Rayagada (18), Malkangiri (13) and Deogarh (8).
- Of the total pendency, 604 (18%) cases were pending for less than 6 months, 600 (17%) cases from 6-12 months, 1727 (50%) cases pending from 1-3 years and 533 (15%) cases were pending for more than 3 years.



1.8.4. Children in Observation Homes

In pursuance of Section 8(1), JJ Act, 2000 or Section 47(1), JJ Act, 2015, after the repeal of JJ Act, 2000, the State Government is obligated to establish and maintain observation homes in every district or a group of districts for temporary reception, care and rehabilitation of any child alleged to be in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry under this Act.

District	Children in Observation Home, Berhampur	Children in Observation Home, Rourkela	Children in Observation Home, Berhampur
Boudh	6		
Gajapati	3		1
Ganjam	26		
Jharsuguda		9	
Kalahandi	10		
Kandhamal	12		
Keonjhar		36	
Khordha	9		
Koraput	9		
Malkangiri	6		1
Nabarangpur	5		
Nuapada	3		1
Puri	16		
Rayagada	11		
Sambalpur		11	
Sundargarh		54	1



It may be noted that districts covered in this study namely Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Khordha, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, and Puri (11 districts) are attached to the Observation Home, Berhampur; whereas the Observation Home of Rourkela cover a group of nine districts namely Balangir, Boudh, Bargarh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh. The numbers of children housed in the Observation Homes as on August 2018 of respective district as on is given in the above table.

Number of children staying in the Boys Observation Home, Berhampur is 116 which also includes 21 children against whom inquiry is pending before the Children's Courts. 6 of them are from Ganjam, 5 from Boudh and Puri, 4 from Kandhamal and 1 from Khordha.

The profile of 110 children staying in the Observation Home, Rourkela has been studied on sample basis. 64 (58%) children staying in the Observation Home are alleged to have committed heinous offences and 46(42%) children involved in non-heinous offences. 40 children (36%) are in the age-group of 10-15 years, 69 (63%) children are between 16-18 years and one of them is aged above 18 years. As far as education of the CCLs is concerned, 11% children have education upto primary level, 27% have education up-to upper primary level, 29% children have studied till Class-IX and Class-X, 11% children have education of intermediate level (senior secondary), whereas 14% children are illiterate.



CHAPTER-2

District Fact-Sheet



2.1. BALANGIR

The district was formed on 1st November 1949. In 1993, the district was divided into two districts viz. Balangir and Sonepur vide Government of Odisha Notification No. 14218-DRC-44/93R dated 27.3.1993. The district Balangir covers an area of 6575 sq.kms and has 3 Sub-Divisions, 14 Tehsils, 2 Municipalities, 2 Notified Area Councils (NAC), 14 Blocks, 18 police Stations, 285 Gram Panchayats, and 1783 villages. Total households of the district are 414,749 comprising 369,273 rural households and 45,476 urban households.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 16,48,997, comprising 8,30,097 males and 8,18,900 females. The decadal population growth was 23.32 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 2,94,777 and Scheduled Tribes population is 3,47,164 accounting respectively 17.88% and 21.05% of total population of the district. The overall sex ratio in the district is 987 with 992 in rural areas and 948 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 64.72 with male literacy of 75.85 and female literacy of 53.50.

District Highlights

- Ranks 10th in terms of area and 10th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 14th urbanized district in the State having 11.97% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 13th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 14th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers, 23.11% are cultivators, 45.30% are agricultural workers, 3.98% are household workers and 27.61% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	3,09,181	1,57,265	1,51,916	1,68,234	84,574	83,660	1,31,463	65,607	65,856
In %	100	50.8	49.2	100	50.2	49.8	100	49.8	50.2

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2689	88.64	80.63	86.15	72.80

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



JJB of Balangir district was established in 2003 vide Notification No. 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department Government of Odisha in pursuance of sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000. JJB has been reconstituted in the year of 2007 vide notification published in the Orissa Gazette Extraordinary No. 176 dated 6th February 2007, and in 2010 vide notification 5804/WCD, and in 2013 vide notification 18149 dated 12.9.2013.

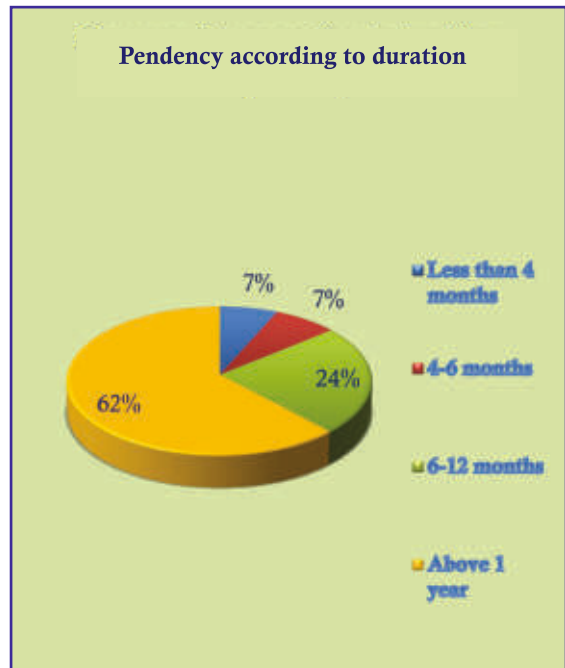
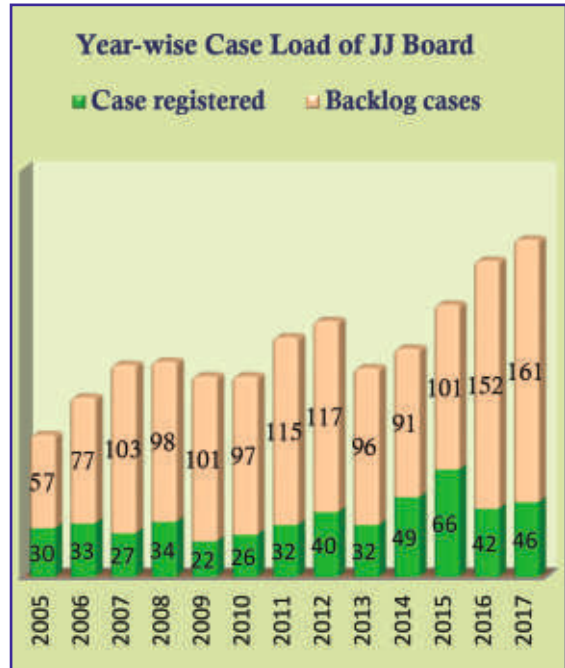
JJB consists of a Principal Magistrate and two social worker members out of which one is a woman. The position of the Principal Magistrate of JJB had been held by the CJM of the district. In strict compliance with the provision of the JJ Act, 2015, Government of Odisha in pursuance of the approval of Orissa High Court has placed Judicial Magistrate First Class as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB in place of CJM vide notification 10724 dated 16.7.2016 of Women & Child Development Department. At present the Registrar Civil Courts is the Principal Magistrate of JJB, Balangir.

1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 554 cases were registered before the JJB from 2004 to 2018 (as on 30.6.2018). Cases reported to JJB was highest (66 cases) in 2015 and lowest (22) in 2009 during the period between 2004 and 2017. Further analysis shows cases registered in JJB were 182 from 2004-2008, whereas the number of cases registered in next five years, i.e. from 2009-2013 was 152. Cases registered in 2014-2018 increased to 220, showing the steady increase of juvenile cases in the district.

2. Case load: In 2005, JJB had a load of 87 cases including 57 pending cases. The case load increased to 130 in 2007 due to increase of pending cases from 77 to 103 between 2006 and 2007. The case load was 123 in 2009 and 2010 as against 132 in 2008 as number of cases registered in 2009 and 2010 were significantly lower as compared to other years. It is evident from the fact that burden of case load has increased disproportionately in 2011, 2012, 2016 and 2017 due to high accumulation of pending cases. The JJB recorded the highest ever case load of 207 cases in 2017 followed by 194 in 2016, 167 in 2015, 157 in 2012 and 147 in 2011. The share of pendency to the case load was 77% in 2017, 78% in 2016, 60% in 2015, 74% in 2012 and 78% in 2011.

3. Disposal rate: Of the 554 cases registered, 433 (78%) cases have been disposed of in the period from 2004 to 2018. Overall case disposal is 78%. However, percentage of case disposal was below 10% in 2006, 2010, and 2015, 10-20% in 2005 and 2016, 20-30% in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2014, and 30-40% in 2012 and 2017. Highest case disposal (39.1%) was recorded in 2017 and lowest was 6.4% in 2006.

4. Pendency status: As on 30.6.2018, a total of 121 cases were pending before the JJB. Of these, 11% cases pending were registered before 2013, 14% cases were registered in 2014, 20% cases registered in 2015, 17% cases registered in 2016, 24% cases registered in 2017 and 14% of cases pending are registered in 2018. As many as 75 cases are pending for more than one year accounting for 62% of the total pending cases. Of the pending cases, 40 cases (33%) involve heinous offences. Non-appearance CCL after released on bail, and non-appearance of the witness during inquiry are found to be major reasons for pendency, as opined by the JJB.





2.2. BARGARH

Bargarh district is located on the western region of Odisha. It was formed on 1st April 1993 being bifurcated from Sambalpur district. The district Bargarh covers an area of 5837 sq.kms and has 2 Sub-Divisions, 12 Tehsils, 4 Municipalities, 12 Blocks, 16 police Stations, 253 Gram Panchayats, and 1206 villages.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 14,81,255 comprising 7,49,161 males and 7,32,094 females. The decadal population growth was 10.02 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 2,98,780 and Scheduled Tribes population is 2,81,135 accounting respectively 20.07% and 18.98% of total population of the district.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 977 with 979 in rural areas and 961 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 74.62 with male literacy of 83.68 and female literacy of 65.38.

District Highlights

- Ranks 12th in terms of area and 13th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 17th urbanized district in State having 10.13% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands at the 16th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 13th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers, 28.40% are cultivators, 47.32% are agricultural workers, 6.32% are household workers and 17.96% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	2,31,403	1,18,065	1,13,338	1,42,008	71,608	70,400	1,24,122	61,678	62,444
In %	100	51.0	49.0	100	50.4	49.6	100	49.7	50.3

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2121	89.84	78.54	84.21	88.80

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



JJB of Bargarh district was established in 2003 vide Notification No. 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of WCD Department Government of Odisha in pursuance of sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 4, JJ Act, 2000. The JJB was reconstituted in 2010 vide notification 9166 dated 18th May 2010, and in 2013 vide notification 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of WCD Department, Government of Odisha.

It is important to note that following the enforcement of the JJ Act, 2015 and in strict adherence of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Act, Government of Odisha with prior approval of Orissa High Court has given order through its Department of Women and Child Development vide notification number 10724 dated 16.7.2016 to appoint Judicial Magistrate First Class as the Principal Magistrate of JJBs in place of the Chief Judicial Magistrate. Presently, Registrar, Civil Courts has been appointed as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB, Bargarh.

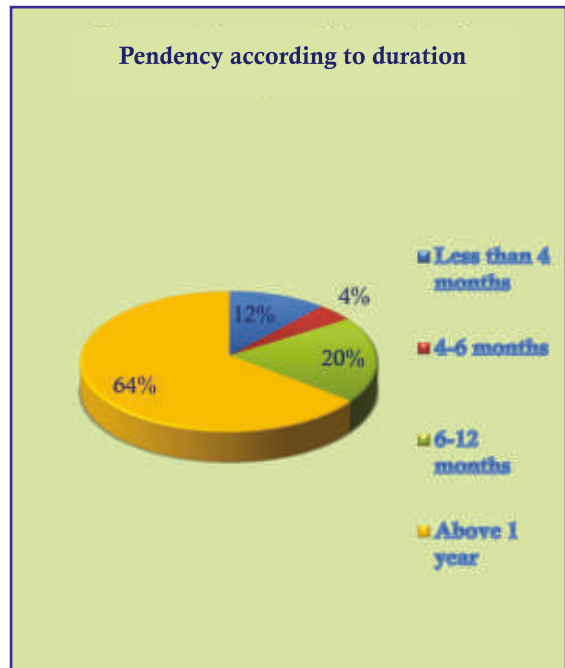
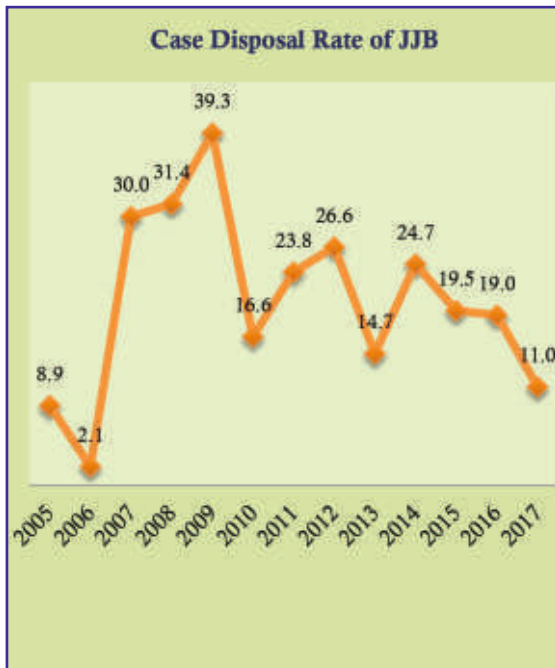
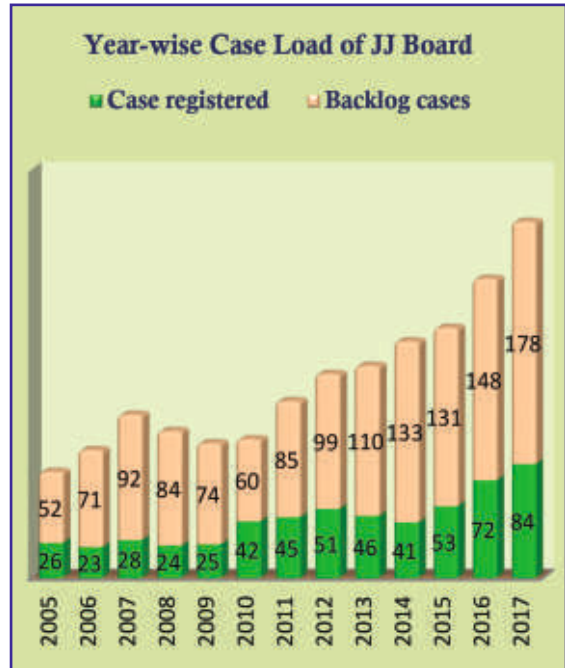
1. Children in conflict with law: JJB has registered a total of 651 cases of children in conflict with law from 2004 to 2018 (i.e. as on 30.6.2018). To analyze incidence of juvenile crimes in a period of five years, it is noticed that the cases registered between 2014 and 2018 were 287 as compared to 209 cases registered in 2009-2013 and 155 cases in 2004-2008, showing an increasing trend of juvenile crimes in the district. Cases reported to JJB are highest (84 cases) in 2017 and lowest being 23 cases in 2006.

2. Case load: The JJB had a load of 78 cases in 2005 consisting of 26 new cases and 52 pending cases. In 2007, case load increased to 120 which included 92 pending cases. Due to a good record of case disposal in the years 2007-2009, pendency dropped from 92 to 60 cases between 2007 and 2009 resulting in decrease of overall case load to 102 in 2010. It is also noticeable that the pendency increased significantly from 2011 onwards as a result of which the burden of case load increased from 150 in 2012 to 262 cases in 2017. The share of pending cases to the overall case load of JJB is 66.0% in 2012, 70.5% in 2013, 76.4% in 2014, 71.2% in 2015, 67.3% in 2016 and 67.9% in 2017.

3. Disposal rate: A total of 416 cases were disposed off by the JJB out of 651 cases registered as on 30.6.2018. In terms of percentage, highest case disposal of 39.4% was recorded in 2009 and lowest of 2.1% in 2006. The rate of case disposal was below 10% in the years 2004-2006, 10-20% in 2010, 2013, 2015, 2016 & 2017, 20-30% in 2011, 2012 & 2014, and above 30% in 2007-2009.

4. Pendency status: 235 cases were pending before the JJB as on 30.6.2018. Further analysis shows that 20% of the cases pending were registered before 2014, 15% of cases were registered in 2015, 20% cases were registered in 2016 and 30% cases were registered in 2017. As many as 151 cases have been pending before the JJB for more than a year accounting for 64% of the pendency. 45% of the pending cases involve heinous offences.

Of the factors contributing to pendency, 20% of cases are pending due to non-completion of inquiry, 25% of cases due to non-appearance of CCLs, and in 45% of cases, police has not submitted final report.





2.3. BOUDH

Boudh is one of the centrally located districts of Odisha. Boudh was raised to the status of a separate district on 2nd January 1994 vide Notification No. DRC-218/93-56413/R dated 22.12.1993 of Government of Odisha. Historically, Boudh was a princely estate before its merger with Orissa province on 1st January 1948. Boudh was a Sub-division of previous undivided Phulbani district. The area of this district is 3098 sq.kms and for revenue administration, the district has one Sub-division, 3 Tehsils, 3 Blocks, 63 Gram Panchayats, and 1186 villages.

As far as demography is concerned, the district has a population of 4,41,162 including 2,21,625 males and 2,19,537 females as per Census, 2011. The rate of growth of population in the district during the decade 2001-2011 was 18.16%.

The sex ratio in aggregate population was 991 females per 1000 males with 993 in rural area and 947 in urban area. This reflects rural-urban disparity in sex ratio. Around 34% of the population are children in the age group of 0-18 years. The population belonging to Scheduled Caste constitutes 23.79% of the district's population. About 12.5% of the population comprises Scheduled Tribes. As per Census-2011, district's literacy rate is 71.61 in 2011. To disaggregate gender-wise, male literacy is 83.34 and female literacy is 59.79%.

District Highlights

- Ranks 22nd in terms of area and 29th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 30th urbanized district in State having 4.63% of its population living in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands at the 11th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population density, it is ranked 25th among 30 districts of Odisha.
- Among the workers, 29.01% are cultivators, 47.70% are agricultural workers, 5.32% are household workers and 17.97% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	89570	45208	44362	52321	26470	25851	34222	17030	17192
In %	100	50.4	49.6	100	50.6	49.4	100	49.8	50.2

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	911	84.73	69.22	79.39	96.45

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Boudh district was established in the year 2003 as per the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide notification number 19081 dated 12.9.2003, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in the year of 2007 vide Notification 566-JJ Cell-50/2006 dated 10th January 2007 published in the Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary, No.176 dated February 6, 2007, in the year 2010 vide notification number 4654/2006 dated 25th February 2010 published in the Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary; No. 322 dated March 9, 2010 and in 2013 by virtue of the notification 18149 dated 12.9.2013 Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha.

The Principal Magistrate of JJB, Boudh had been the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the district by his designation until the position was given to the Judicial Magistrate First Class in pursuant to the notification number 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016 in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court following the enforcement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The Registrar, Civil Courts of Boudh district has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

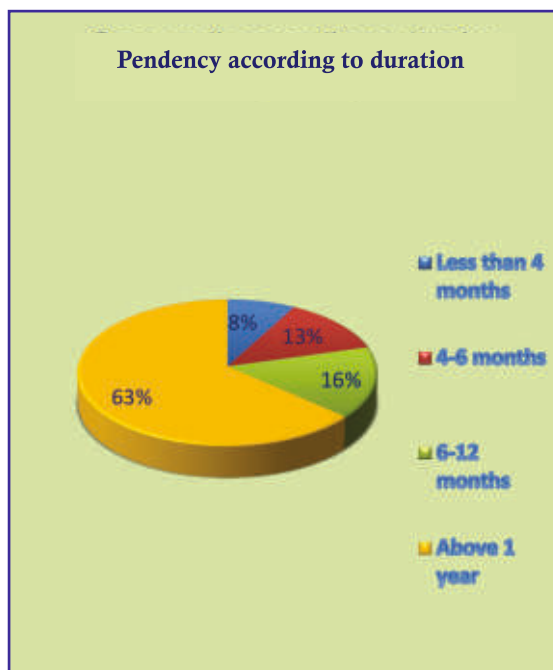
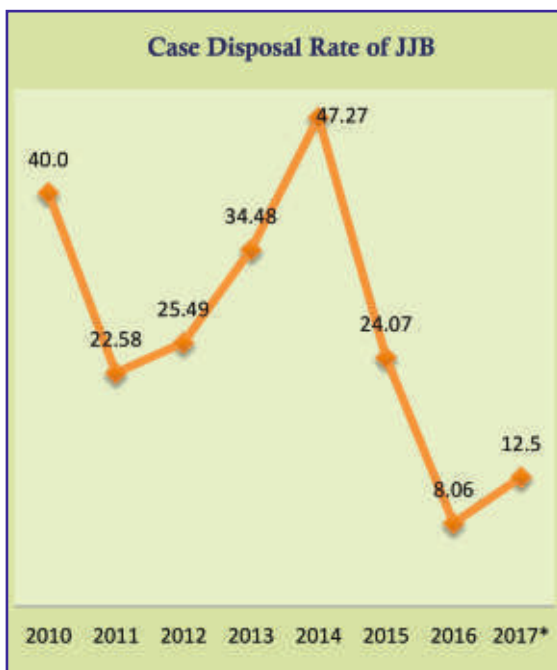
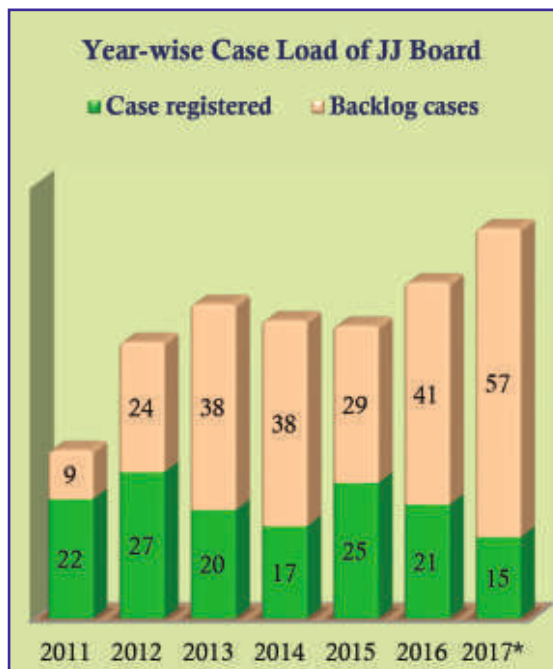
1.Children in conflict with law: Data relating to registration, disposal and pendency of cases was available in the JJB, Boudh from the year 2010. Available data shows that a total of 162 cases have been reported to the JJB from January 2010 to June 2017. Cases reported to JJB was highest (27) in 2012 and lowest (15) in 2010. Cases of children in conflict with law is found to be steady as no significant difference is seen from the cases registered in JJB over the years.

2. Case load: The JJB's case load increased every year due to continuous increase of pending cases. It is noticed from the available information that the total case load in JJB was 31 in 2011 which included 22 (70%) new cases and 9 (30%) pending cases. The case load increased to 51 in 2012 which constituted 53% (27) new cases and 47% (24) pending cases. The proportion of pending cases to the total case load in JJB was 65% in 2014, 69% in 2015, 53% in 2015 and 66% in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 99 cases have been disposed of by the JJB as against the total of 162 cases registered from the year 2010 to 2017. Cases disposed account for 61% of the cases registered in the JJB. Case disposal was highest (47.27%) in 2014 and lowest (8.06%) in 2016.

4. Pendency status: A total of 63 cases are pending in JJB as on 30.6.2017. 19% of cases pending were instituted before 2014, 28% of cases pending were instituted in 2015 and 31% of cases pending were instituted in 2016. Of these, 40 cases (63%) are pending for more than one year period, 10 cases (16%) are pending for 6-12 months, and 13 cases (21%) are pending for less than 6 months.

Pendency has been caused due to non-appearance of CCLs (46% of cases pending) incompleteness of inquiry due to delay in examination of prosecution witness (32% of cases), delayed submission of final report (14% of cases), adjournment by the Advocates in 6% of the cases pending in JJB. In 63 cases pending, a total of 73 children are alleged in conflict with law which includes 70 boys and 3 girls. Among the pending cases 37 cases are related with serious offences and 36 are of non-serious offences.





2.4. DEOGARH

Deograh district was created on 1st April 1994 being bifurcated from Sambalpur district vide Odisha Government Notification No DRC-218/93/56413/R/Dated 22.12.1993. It is situated in the western region of Odisha. The district covers an area of 2940 sq.kms and has 1 Sub-Divisions and is divided into 3 Tehsils. There are 3 Blocks, 61 Gram Panchayats, and 878 villages in the district.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 3,12,520, of which 1,58,230 were males and 1,54,290 females. The decadal population growth was 14.01 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 52,112 and Scheduled Tribes population is 1,10,400, accounting 16.67% and 35.33%, respectively of the total population of the district.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 975 with 978 in rural areas and 936 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 72.57 with male literacy of 81.92 and female literacy of 63.05.

District Highlights

- Ranks 23rd in terms of area and 30th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 27th urbanized district in State having 7.16% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 18th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 28th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers, 25.79% are cultivators, 49.86% are agricultural workers, 4.89% are household workers and 19.46% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	57,613	29,844	27,769	34,337	17,523	16,814	24,630	12,180	12,450
In %	100	51.8	49.2	100	51.0	49.0	100	49.5	50.5

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	710	96.0	85.14	91.85	71.32

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Deogarh district was established in the year 2003 as per the provisions of sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide notification number 19081 dated 12.9.2003, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in the years 2007 & 2010 and in 2013 vide Notification No. 18149/W & CD dated 12.9.2013.

The Principal Magistrate of JJB, Deogarh had been the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the district by his designation until the position was given to the Judicial Magistrate First Class pursuant to the notification number 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016 in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court following the enforcement of the JJ Act, 2015. The Registrar, Civil Courts of Deogarh district has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the Board.

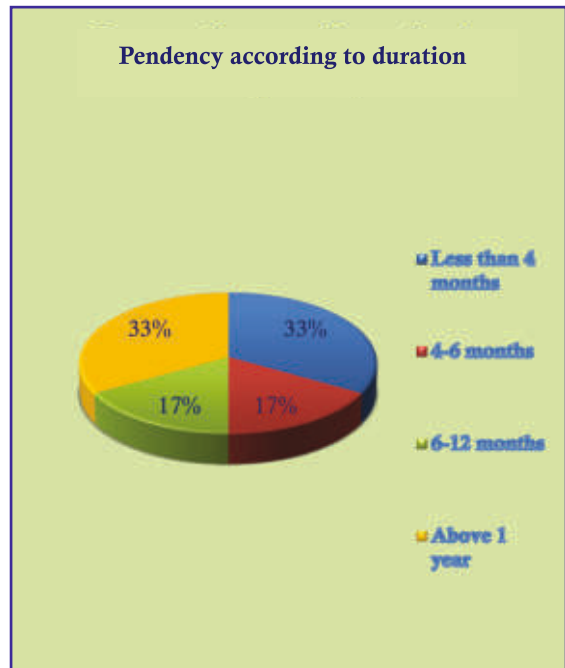
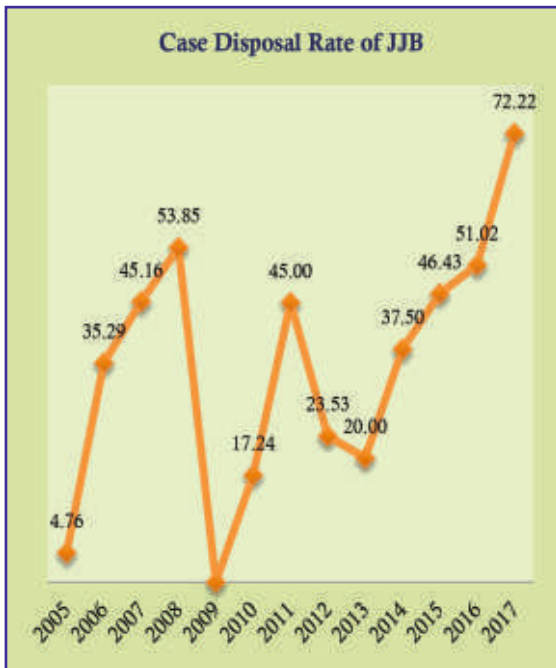
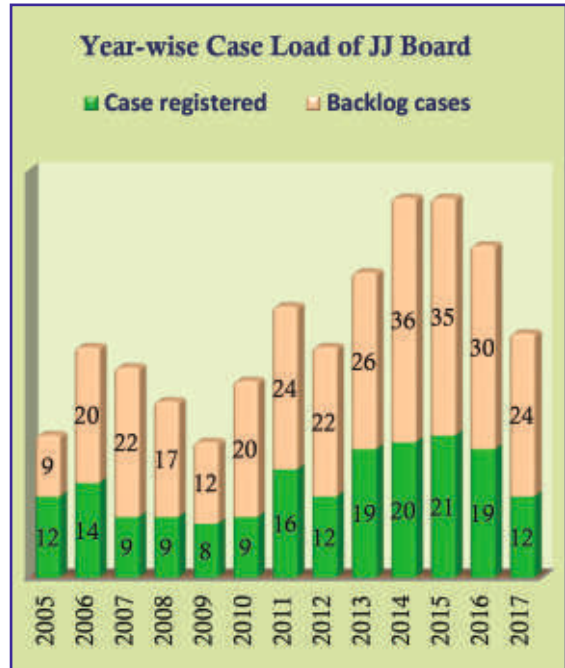
1.Children in conflict with law: As many as 193 cases were registered in the JJB in the period from 2004 to 2018 (as on 30.6.2018). Highest of 21 cases were registered in 2015 and lowest being 8 cases registered in 2009. Data further revealed that 70 cases were registered in the period between 2004 and 2010 whereas 113 cases were registered during the period from 2011 to 2017.

2. Case load: In 2005, the JJB was burdened with 34 cases including 9 pending cases of the previous year. The highest caseload of 56 cases was in 2014 and 2015 and lowest case load was 20 in 2009. Percentage share of pending cases to the caseload was 58.8% in 2006, 71% in 2007, 65.3% in 2008, 69% in 2010, 60.0% in 2011, 64.7% in 2012, 57.7% in 2013, 64.2% in 2014, 62.5% in 2015, 61.2% in 2016, and 66.6% in 2017.

3. Disposal rate: A total of 181 cases were disposed off as against 193 cases being registered as on 30.6.2018. Overall disposal rate is approximately 94%. Highest disposal of 72.2% was recorded in 2017. Disposal was nil in 2009. Disposal rate was 4.76% in 2005, 35.29 in 2006, 45.16 in 2007, 53.85 in 2008, 17.24 in 2010, 45.0% in 2011, 23.53% in 2012, 20.0% in 2013, 37.5% in 2014, 46.43% in 2015, 51.02% in 2016, and 72.22% in 2017.

4. Pendency status: Cases pending in JJB as on 30.6.2018 was 12. The oldest pending case was instituted in 2012. 2 nos. of cases (16.6%) and 4 cases (33.3%) pending were instituted in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Of the pending cases, four cases are pending for more than a year, two cases for 6-12 months, two cases for 4-6 months and four cases for below 4 months. Of the cases pending, 75% are heinous, 17% are serious, and 8% are petty. The reasons for pendency as opined by JJB are:

- Delay in police inquiry
- Non-appearance of CCL who are released on bail
- Delay in medical/ forensic report
- Delay in submission final report
- Non-availability of staffs in JJB to serve summon/ notice to the parties





2.5. GAJAPATI

Gajapati as a separate district came into existence with effect from 2nd October 1992 with Paralakhemundi as its headquarters. It was part of Ganjam district prior to its separation by Notification No. DRC-36/92-49137/R dated 1.10.1992 of Government of Odisha. The geographical area of the district is 4325 sq. kms, with 1 Sub-division, 7 Tehsils, 7 Blocks, 149 Gram Panchayats and 1534 villages.

The district has a population of 5,77,817 including 2,82,882 males and 2,94,935 females as per Census, 2011. The rate of growth of population in the district during the decade 2001-2011 was 11.37%.

The overall sex ratio is 1043 with 1048 in rural area and 1006 in urban area. Around 42% of the population of the district are children in the age group of 0-18 years.

The population belonging to Scheduled Caste constitutes 6.78 % of the district's population. 54.29% of the population comprises Scheduled Tribes. As per Census-2011, district's literacy rate is 53.49 in 2011. To disaggregate gender-wise, male literacy is 64.38 and female literacy is 43.18%.

District Highlights

- Ranks 16th in terms of area and 28th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 13th urbanized district in State having 12.23% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It ranks 2nd in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 27th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers, 22.13% are cultivators, 52.12% are agricultural workers, 1.83% are household workers and 23.92% are other workers

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	130438	66071	64367	66745	33455	33299	45748	22913	22835
In %	100	50.6	49.4	100	50.1	49.1	100	50.1	49.9

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	1553	93.75	85.83	91.48	62.75

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Gajapati district was constituted first in 2004 as per the provisions of sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide notification number 12487 dated 28.6.2004 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in the year of 2007 vide Notification 15884/WCD dated 27th June 2007 published in the Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary; No.1279 dated July 30, 2007. It was reconstituted for the third term in 2010, vide notification number 177750 dated 20.10. 2010 and again reconstituted in 2013 by notification 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha.

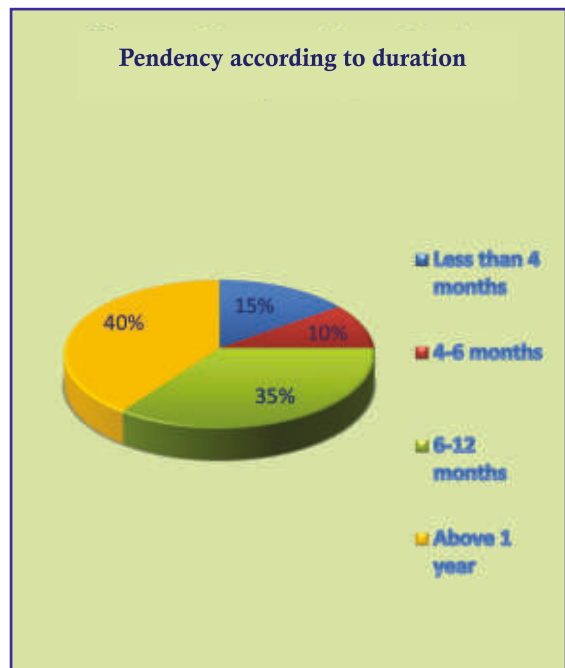
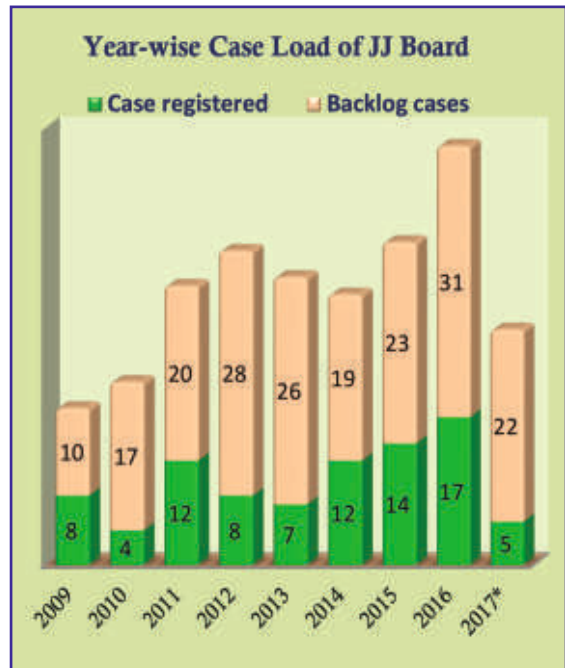
In the beginning the position of Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Ganjam district and subsequently by the CJM, Gajapati until Government of Odisha, Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) deciding to designate a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB in pursuance to Section 4(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. Presently, the Registrar , Civil Courts, Gajapati has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

1.Children in conflict with law: Available information shows a total of 98 cases have been registered from 2008 to 2017. 43 cases were registered from 2008 to 2012, and in the next five years (2013-17) the number rose to 55 showing a marginal increase in juvenile cases. Cases registered in JJB was highest (17) in 2016 and lowest (4) in 2010 during the period from 2008 to 2016.

2. Case load: The caseload of the JJB was 18 cases in 2009, which included 10 pending cases. Despite a small number of cases registered in the years 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013, the caseload of JJB increased disproportionately due to slow disposal of cases. Statistics shows that share of backlog of cases added to the yearly caseload was 80% in 2010, 62% in 2011, 77% in 2012, 78% in 2013, 61% in 2014, 62% in 2015 and 64% in 2016. This shows a steady drop in pendency.

3. Disposal rate: Out of 98 cases registered from 2008, a total of 78 cases were disposed of by the JJB as on 30.6. 2017. In fact, 80% of cases registered are disposed of. Highest case disposal (54.2%) was recorded in 2016, followed by 42.4% in 2013. Disposal rate was below 10% between 2008 and 2010, 10-20% in 2011 and 2015, and 20-30% in 2012 and 2014.

4. Pendency status: A total of 20 cases are pending in JJB as on 30, 6.2017. Of those, 40% (8 cases) were pending for more than one year, 35% (7 cases) for 6-12 months and 25% (5 cases) for less than 6 months. The oldest case pending was instituted in 2011. Of the 20 cases pending, 17 cases are of serious offences and 3 cases involved of petty offences. As opined by JJB, non-appearance of witness in inquiry is the main reason for pendency.





2.6. GANJAM

Ganjam was separated from the Madras Presidency and formed a part of the newly created State of Orissa province on 1st April 1936. The district has a geographical area of 8070 Sq. Kms. With a population of 35,29,031 in 2011, Ganjam is the most populous district of Odisha. There are 3, Sub-divisions, 23 Tehsils, 22 Blocks, 503 Gram Panchayats, and 3250 villages in the district.

Male population of the district is 17,79,218 and female population is 17,49,813. The rate of growth of population in district during the decade 2001-2011 was 11.66%.

The overall sex ratio is 983. While the sex ratio in rural area is 995, it comes down to 941 in urban area. Around 37% of the population of the district are children in the age group of 0-18 years.

The population belonging to Scheduled Caste constitutes 19.50 % of the district's population. 3.37% of the population comprises Scheduled Tribes.

As per Census-2011, district's literacy rate is 71.09, with male literacy being 80.99 and female literacy 61.13%.

District Highlights

- Ranks 5th in terms of area and 1st in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 6th urbanized district in State having 21.76% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It is ranked 14th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 9th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers, 18.97% are cultivators, 37.65% are agricultural workers, 3.75% are household workers and 39.63% are other workers

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	629282	327397	301885	387949	194554	193395	294352	147281	147071
In %	100	52.0	48.0	100	50.1	49.9	100	50.1	49.9

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	4368	87.34	82.54	85.75	80.94

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Ganjam district was constituted first in 2003 as per the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007 vide Notification of WCD published in the Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary; No.176 dated February 6, 2007. It was reconstituted for the third term in 2010 vide the notification 9166 dated 18.05 2010 and also in 2013 by notification 18149 dated 12.9.2013 Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha

The Chief Judicial Magistrate of Ganjam was designated to function as the Principal Magistrate of JJB until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) deciding to designate a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB in pursuance to Section 4(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. Presently the Registrar, Civil Courts, Ganjam has been designated as Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

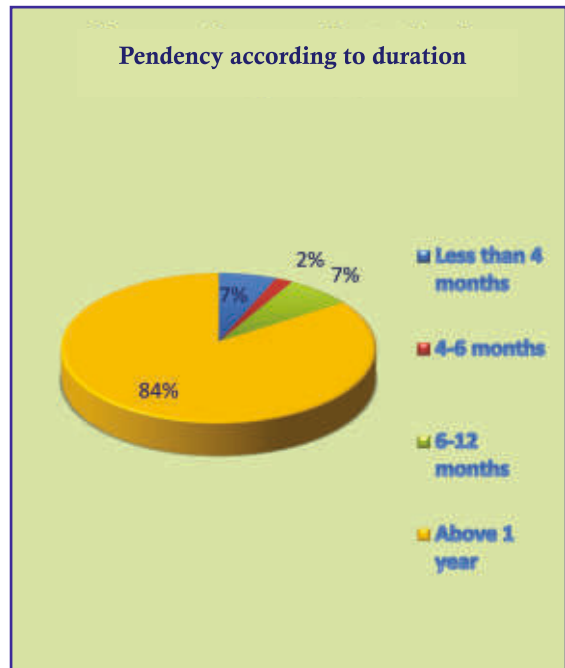
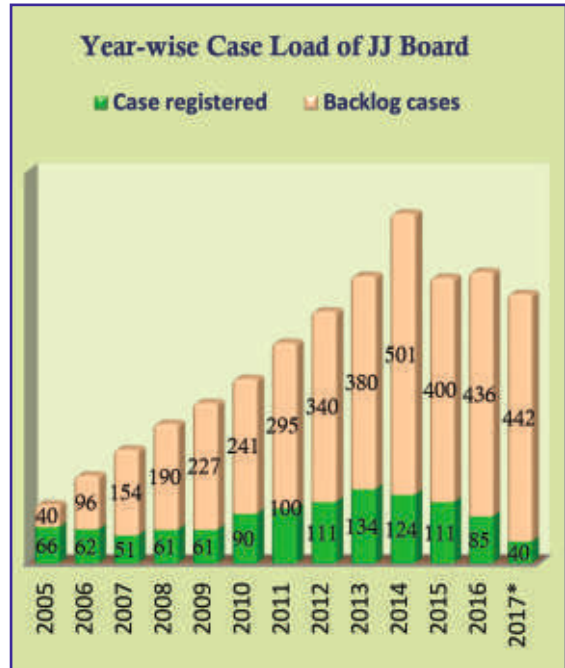
1.Children in conflict with law: A total of 1137 cases had been registered from 2004 to 2017 (as on 30.6.2017) . 705 cases were registered from the year 2011 to 2017 and 432 cases were registered in the preceding seven years' period from 2004 to 2010. There is enough indication that crimes by children are on rise in the district. Cases registered was highest (134) in 2013 and lowest (41) in 2004.

2. Case load: The JJB had a caseload of 106 cases in 2005 which included 66 new cases and 40 backlog cases. There has been continuous increase in case load year to year due to abysmal record of case disposal by the JJB coupled with increased reporting of cases in the district. Proportion of backlog cases to the total case load in JJB was 60% in 2006, 75% in 2007, 75% in 2008, 78%in 2009, 72% in 2010, 74% in 2011, 75% in 2012, 74% in 2013, 80% in 2014, 78% in 2015, and 83% in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 670 cases were disposed of by the JJB out of 1137 cases registered from 2004 to 2017. 59% of cases instituted in JJB have been disposed of as on June 30, 2017. The poor disposal record on yearly basis may be noticed from the fact that case disposal was below 10% from 2004-2008, and in 2012 , and between 10-20% from 2009-2012 and in the years 2015 and 2016. Highest case disposal (36%) was recorded in 2014 and lowest (2.4%) in 2004.

4. Pendency status: A total of 467 cases are pending before the JJB as on 30.6. 2017. As many as 394 cases are pending for 1 year or more, 34 cases for 6-12 months, and 39 cases for less than 6 months. Further analysis shows that 17% of the cases pending were instituted between 2005 and 2011, 37% of cases were instituted between 2012 and 2014, 20% and 16% of the pending cases were instituted in 2015 and 2016, respectively. 43% of pending cases involved heinous offences while serious and petty offences accounted for 57% of pending cases. A total of 497 children including 476 boys and 21 girls are under inquiries in 467 pending cases. Offence alleged in the cases pending against girls are involved in murder, attempt to murder, cruelty u/s 498 A, criminal intimidation, house trespass, wrongful restraint, voluntarily causing hurt, causing grievous hurt and offence U/s of NDPS Act. As per the record, the reasons of pendency are of mainly due to:

- Non-attendance of prosecution witnesses;
- Non-appearance of CCL ;
- Delayed inquiry;
- Absence of public prosecutors;
- Delay in submission of final form (charge-sheet);
- Non-receipt of original case record from trial court where adult accompanies are in trial.





2.7. JHARSUGUDA

The district Jharsuguda was established on 1st January 1994, being carved out from Sambalpur district vide Government of Odisha notification No.DRC-218/93-56413/R dated 22.12.1993. The district covers an area of 2114 sq.kms. The district has 1 Sub-Divisions and 5 Tehsils. There are 5 Blocks, 10 police stations, 3 municipalities, 78 Gram Panchayats, and 358 villages in the district.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 5,79,505 comprising 2,96,690 males and 2,82,815 females. The decadal population growth was 12.56 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 1,04,620 and Scheduled Tribes population is 1,76,758 accounting for 18.05% and 30.50%, respectively of total population of the district.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 953 with 977 in rural areas and 918 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 78.86 with male literacy of 86.61 and female literacy of 70.73.

District Highlights

- Ranks 29th in terms of area and 27th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 2nd urbanized district in State having 39.89% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 25th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 10th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers, 16.50% are cultivators, 22.93% are agricultural workers, 6.39% are household workers and 54.17% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	9,33,08	47,701	45,607	55,856	28,119	27,737	47,295	23,898	23,397
In %	100	51.1	48.9	100	50.3	49.7	100	50.5	49.5

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	870	88.17	81.01	85.97	92.25

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Jharsuguda district was established in 2003 vide Notification No. 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007, and in 2010 and in 2013 vide Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of WCD Department, Government of Odisha.

It may be noted that following the enforcement of JJ Act, 2015, Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought in notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) to appoint Judicial Magistrate First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate in place of the Chief Judicial Magistrate in strict compliance to Section 4(2) of JJ Act, 2015. Since the time of data collection, Registrar, Civil Courts, Jharsuguda was the Principal Magistrate of JJB.

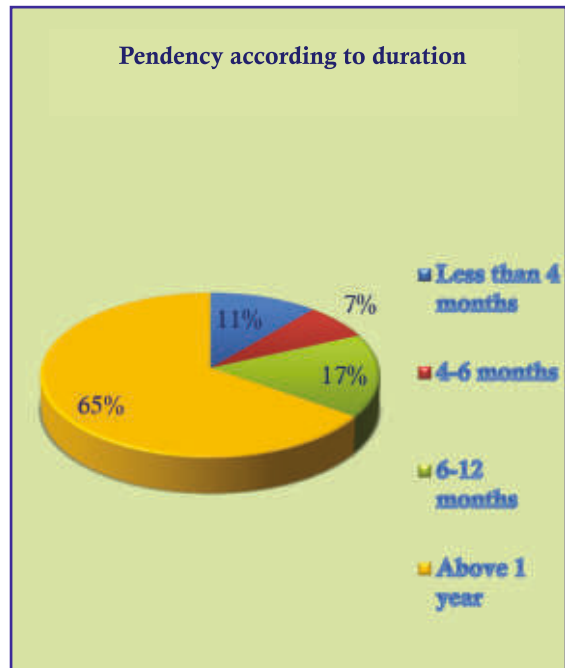
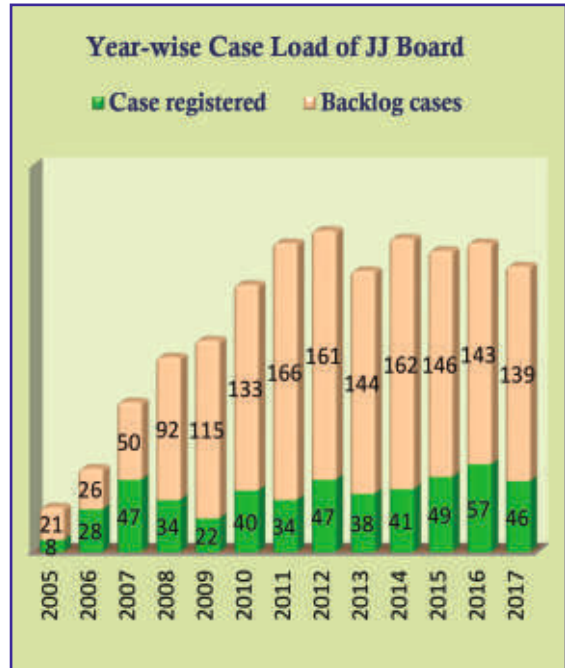
1. Children in conflict with law: JJB has registered a total of 544 cases in the period from 2004 to 2018. Further analysis shows that the JJB registered 224 cases in 2014-2018 as compared to 181 cases between 2009 and 2013 and 139 cases in 2004-2008. So a rising trend of juvenile crimes is being noticed in the district. JJB registered highest of 57 cases in 2016 and lowest of 8 cases in 2005.

2. Case load: There were 22 cases with JJB in 2004. Case load increased to 97 in 2007 which included 50 pending and 47 newly registered cases. As JJB recorded poor case disposal, particularly up to 2010, the pendency increased substantially resulting in a high case load. Highest ever case load of 208 cases was recorded in 2012 in which the number of newly registered cases was 47. The share of pending cases to the overall case load of JJB was 48% in 2006, 52% in 2007, 73% in 2008, 83% in 2009, 77% in 2010, 83% in 2011, 77% in 2012, 79% in 2013, 80% in 2014, 75% in 2015, 71% in 2016 and 75% in 2017.

3. Disposal rate: As on 30.06.2018, out of 544 cases, a total of 374 cases have been disposed of by the JJB. Overall case disposal record is found to be 68.7%. JJB has recorded highest case disposal of 30.7% in 2012 and lowest case disposal of 2.9% in 2009. Case disposal was below 10% in 2004, and from 2006 to 2010, 10-20% in 2005, 2011, 2013 & 2017, and 20-30% in 2014 and 2015.

4. Pendency status: A total of 170 cases were pending in the JJB as on 30.6.2018. Further analysis shows that 22% of the cases pending were instituted before 2014, 14% of the cases were instituted in 2015, 23% cases were instituted in 2016 and 22% of cases pending were instituted in 2017. The oldest case pending was registered in 2007 and was pending at the stage of evidence. As many as 111 cases, i.e. 65% of the cases are pending for more than a year. Offences involved in 63.5% pending cases are heinous offences.

Delay in inquiry, non-production of CCL, non-submission of final form, lack of cooperation of counsels are of the reasons attributing pendency.





2.8. KALAHANDI

Situated in the south-western part of Odisha, Kalahandi forms a part of KBK (Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput) region. Historically, Kalahandi was a feudal estate of erstwhile Kalinga-Utkala Empire of Gajapati rulers of Odisha. After independence, on 1st January 1948, the feudatory estates of Kalahandi, Patna and Sonapur merged with Orissa and on that day new district of Kalahandi was formed. The present district of Kalahandi came into existence vide Government of Odisha Notification No. 14218-DRC-44/93 dated 27.3.1993 being carved out from the erstwhile Kalahandi district along-with Nuapada district. The area of the district is 7920 sq. kms and it comprises 2 Sub-Divisions namely Bhawanipatana and Dharmagarh. There are 13 Tehsils, 13 Blocks, 310 Gram Panchayats, and 2253 villages in the district.

District Highlights

- Ranks 7th in terms of area and 11th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 23rd urbanized district in State having 7.74% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 10th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 21st densely populated district in the State.
- Among the workers population, 19.28% are cultivators, 58.08 agriculture labours, 2.45% working in household industry, and 20.18% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

The district has a population of 15,76,869 including 7,87,101 male population and 7,89,768 female population. The rate of growth of population in the district during the decade 2001-2011 was 18.07%. The overall sex ratio is 1003. While the sex ratio in rural area is 1008, it is 953 in urban area. Around 39% of the populations of the district are children in the age group of 0-18 years. The population belonging to Scheduled Castes constitutes 18.17% of the district's population. 28.5% of the population comprises Scheduled Tribes. As per Census-2011, district's literacy rate is 59.22% of which male literacy is 70.90 and female literacy is 46.68%.

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	324016	164761	159255	175070	88148	86922	115957	58157	57800
In %	100	50.8	49.2	100	50.3	49.7	100	50.2	49.8

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2797	94.43	84.09	91.04	71.41

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB established in the district of Kalahandi was reconstituted in 2010 in accordance with the Notification No. 9166 dated 18.5.2010 of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha. It was again reconstituted in 2013 pursuant to Notification No.18149/W&CD dated 12.9.2013.

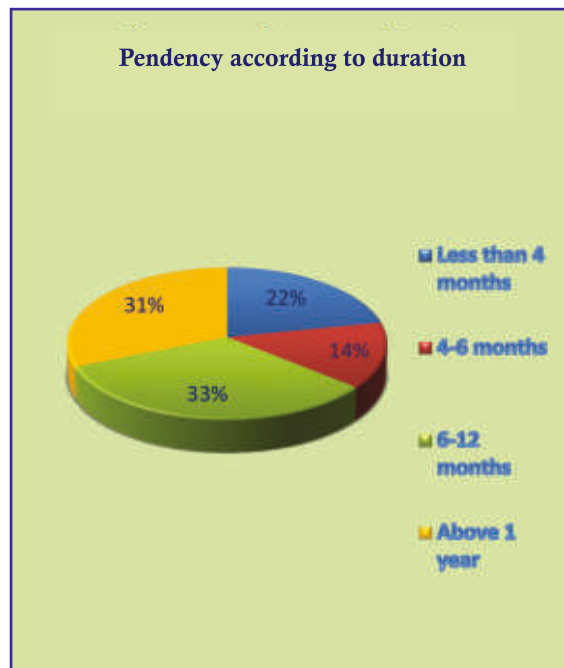
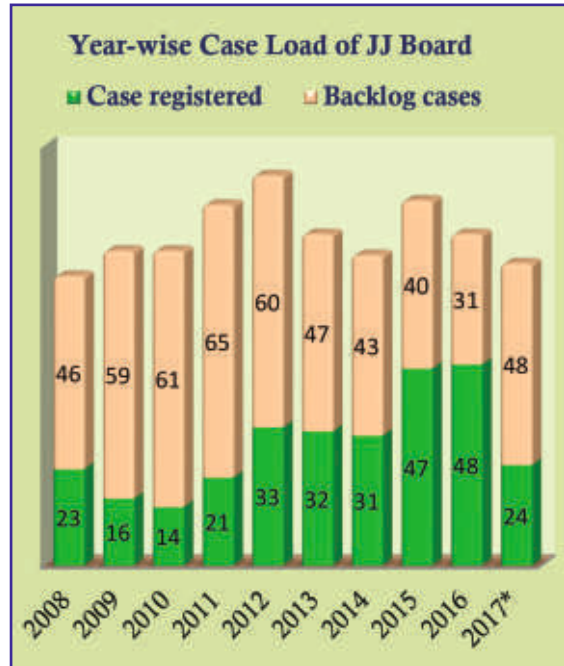
The Chief Judicial Magistrate of Kalahandi was designated to function as the Principal Magistrate of JJB until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB in pursuance to Section 4(2) of the JJ Act, 2015. Presently Registrar, Civil Courts Kalahandi has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 337 cases were registered in the JJB, starting from 2007 to 2017. It is noticed that a total of 191 cases were reported to JJB during 2012-16 showing an increase of 56.5% over the period between 2007 and 2011 in which 122 cases were registered in JJB. The trend of increased incidence of juvenile delinquency is noticed in the district. Cases registered was highest (48 cases) in 2016 and lowest (14 cases) in 2010.

2. Case load: The JJB had a backlog of pendency of 46 cases in 2008 and 23 new cases, making the caseload 69. As pendency started to increase steadily the caseload of JJB moved to 93 cases in 2012 with a staggering figure of 60 pending cases. The percentage of pending cases was 66.6% in 2008, 78.6% in 2009, 81.3% in 2010, 75.5% in 2011, 64.5% in 2012, 59.5% in 2013, 58.0% in 2014, 45.0% in 2015 and 39.0% in 2016. The reduction in caseload happened from 2013 onwards owing to good case disposal rate of JJB during 2012-2015.

3. Disposal rate: As on 30.06.2017, the JJB disposed 273 cases out of the 337 cases registered from 2007 to 2017. Thus 80% of cases registered have been disposed of. The JJB had a poor record of case disposal of 4.2% in 2007. JJB achieved good disposal rate from 2011 to 2016 with a record disposal of 64.4% in 2015.

4. Pendency status: As on 30.6. 2017, a total of 64 cases were pending before the JJB. Of these, 31% (20 cases) are pending for 1 year or more, 33% (21 cases) for 6-12 months, and 36% (23 cases) for less than 6 months. 36% of cases pending were instituted in 2017, 47% in 2016 while 17% of pending cases were instituted in 2014 and 2015. Among the pending cases, 23 cases (36%) involve heinous offences, 13 cases (20%) involve serious offences and 28 cases (44%) are of petty offences. A total of 71 children including 64 boys and 7 girls are involved in these 64 cases pending in JJB. Offences alleged in the cases pending are of rape, kidnapping, murder, theft, wrongful restraint, voluntarily causing hurt, rioting and armed with deadly weapon, house trespass, sexual assault and offence under POCSO, SC & ST (PA) Act. The reasons causing delay in disposal case are mainly non-attendance of witnesses, non-appearance of the child, and the non-receipt of medical report in some cases.





2.9. KANDHAMAL

Kandhamal district came into existence on 1st January 1994 vide Government of Odisha Notification No. DRC-218/93/56413/R dated 22.12.1993 after Phulbani district was divided into two districts viz. Boudh and Kandhamal. The district has its headquarters at Phulbani. The area of the district is 8021 square kilometers. There are 2 Sub-Divisions, 12 Blocks, 12 Tehsils, 153 Gram Panchayats, 2546 Villages and 18 Police Stations in the district.

As per Census 2011, the district has a population of 733110 persons comprising 359945 males and 373165 females. The decadal population growth was 13.1% during 2001-11. The district has a sex ratio of 1037 with 1043 in rural areas and 984 in urban areas. Children (0-18 years) accounted for 41.7% of the total population of the district.

The population belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe constitute 15.76% and 23.58%, respectively of the district population. The literacy rate is 64.13%. Male literacy is 76.93 but female literacy is 51.94 reflecting gender disparities in education in the district.

District Highlights

- Ranks 6th in terms of area and 23rd in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 18th urbanized district in State having 9.86% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 3rd in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 30th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 22.29% are cultivators, 45.85% agriculture labours, 3.36% working in household industry, and 28.49% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	165664	83725	81939	86938	43231	43167	54134	26221	27913
In %	100	50.5	49.5	100	49.7	49.3	100	49.4	51.6

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2173	91.03	81.72	88.37	67.10

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Kandhamal (formerly called Phulbani) district was established in 2003 as per the provisions of Sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law, vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of WCD Department, Government of Orissa. It was reconstituted in 2010 and in 2013.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate of Phulbani was designated to function as the Principal Magistrate of JJB until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) deciding to designate a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB in pursuance to Section 4(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. Presently, Registrar, Civil Courts, Phulbani has been designated as Principal Magistrate of the JJB. At the time of time data collection one of the Social Worker Members post was lying vacant, so a member of JJB, Kalahandi has been given with additional charge as the member of JJB, Kandhamal vide Notification No. 5075/28.3.2018 of WCD & MS, Government of Odisha.

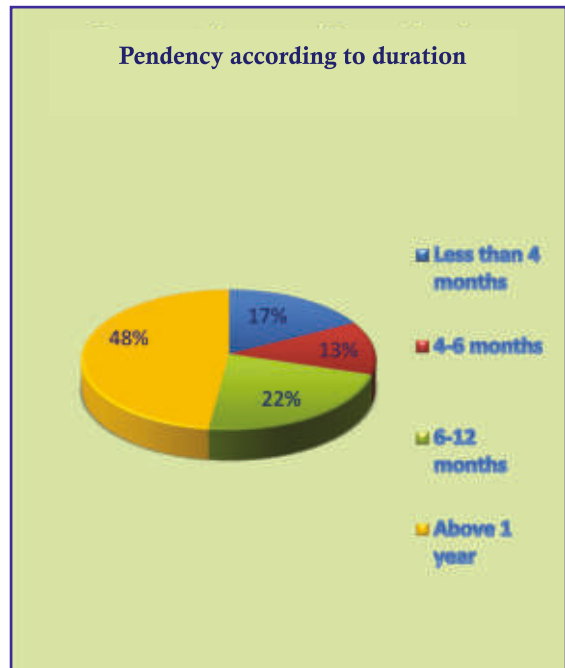
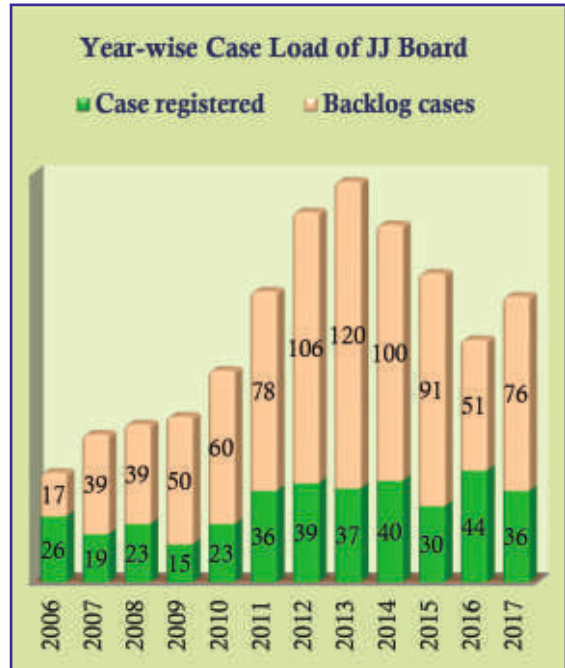
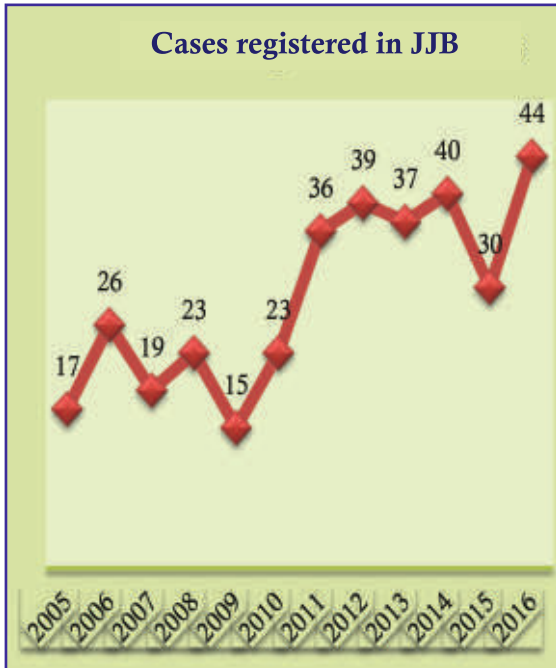
1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 385 cases had been registered in the JJB in the period from 2005 to 2017. Institution of juvenile cases has increased in the district from the year 2011 in which 36 cases were registered as compared to 23 cases in 2010. It is found that number of cases registered JJB increased from 85 in the period from 2005-2008 to 113 in 2009-2012 and further increased to 151 from 2013-2016. Between 2005 and 2016, the highest number of cases (44) was registered in 2015 and lowest (15) in 2009.

2. Case load: Case load of the JJB has increased progressively due to backlogs. Number of pending cases was 17 in 2006 which accumulated to 50 in 2009 and further increased to 120 in 2013. The share of pending cases to the overall caseload of JJB was 39.5% in 2006, 67.2% in 2008, 62.9% in 2008, 76.9% in 2009, 72.3% in 2010, 68.4% in 2011, 73.1% in 2012, 76.4% in 2013, 71.4% in 2014, 75.2% in 2015 and 48.6% in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: As on 30.06.2017, as many as 284 cases were disposed of as against total of 385 cases registered in JJB during the period from 2005 to 2017. Overall case disposal is found to be 73%. The disposal rate was below 10% in 2006 and from 2009 to 2011, 10-20% in 2008 and 2012, 20-30% in 2016 and 30-50% in 2007, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The highest disposition was made in 2015 (49.6%) and lowest in 2010 (6.0%).

4. Pendency status: As on 30.06.2017, a total of 101 cases were pending before the JJB. Of these, 15% of the cases were instituted between 2011 and 2014, 10% of cases instituted in 2015, 40% cases in 2016 and 35% cases in 2017. The oldest case pending was instituted in 2011 and it is pending at the stage of evidence. 38 (37.7%) cases are pending for more than one year, 27 ((26.7%) cases for 6-12 months, 15 (14.8%) cases for 4-6 months and 21 (20.8%) cases are in below 4 months. 57% of the pending cases involve heinous offences. The children involved in the pending cases are 124 in numbers which include 144 boys and 10 girls.

Non-appearance of CCL in enquiry, delay in submission of final reports by police, non-availability of staffs in JJB to serve summons to the parties are found to be major reasons for the pendency.





2.10. KEONJHAR

Keonjhar emerged as a district on 1st January 1948. Keonjhar was a princely state before its merger with Odisha. The district covers an area of 8303 sq.kms. The district has 3 Sub-Divisions and 13 Tehsils. There are 13 Blocks, 25 police stations, 5 municipal bodies, 297 Gram Panchayats, and 2132 villages in the district.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 18,01,733 comprising 9,06,487 males and 8,95,246 females. The decadal population growth was 15.35 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 2,09,357 and Scheduled Tribes population is 8,18,878 accounting for 11.62% and 45.45% of total population of the district, respectively.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 988 with 999 in rural areas and 920 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 68.24 with male literacy of 78.12 and female literacy of 58.28.

District Highlights

- Ranks 4th in terms of area and 8th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 11th urbanized district in State having 14.05% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 12th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 18th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 25.84% are cultivators, 40.45% are agricultural workers, 2.78% are household workers and 30.93% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	3,74,728	1,89,834	1,84,894	1,86,946	94,841	92,105	1,34,249	66,997	67,252
In %	100	50.7	49.3	100	50.7	49.3	100	49.3	50.7

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	3408	93.09	82.63	89.89	72.01

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Keonjhar district was established in 2003 vide Notification No. 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of the Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha in pursuance of sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007, in 2010 and in 2013 vide Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of WCD Department, Government of Odisha.

It is important to note that following the enforcement of the JJ Act, 2015 and in strict adherence to sub-section (2) of Section 4, JJ Act, 2015, Government of Odisha with prior approval of Orissa High Court has given order through its Department of Women and Child Development vide Notification No. 10724 dated 16.7.2016 to appoint Judicial Magistrate First Class as the Principal Magistrate of JJBs in place of the Chief Judicial Magistrate. Presently, the Registrar, Civil Courts, Keonjhar has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB. As the position of one of the members was lying vacant, so a member of the JJB, Mayurbhanj has been given additional charge of the JJB, Keonjhar vide Notification No. 5075 dated 28.3.2018 of Department of Women and Child Development and Mission Shakti, Government of Odisha.

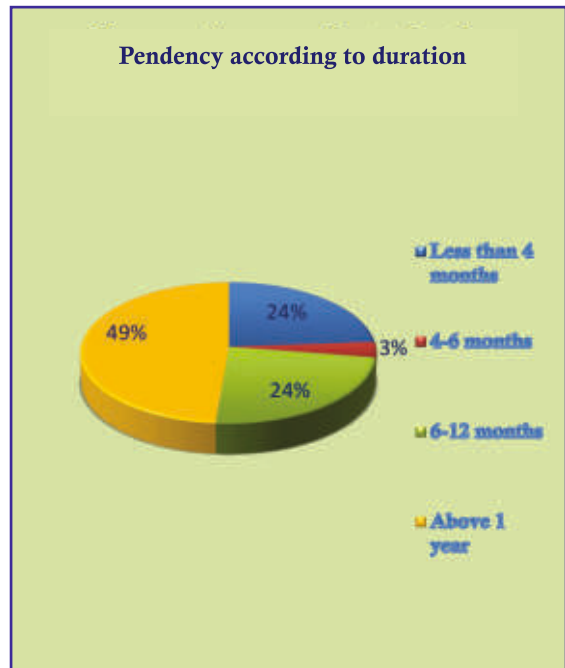
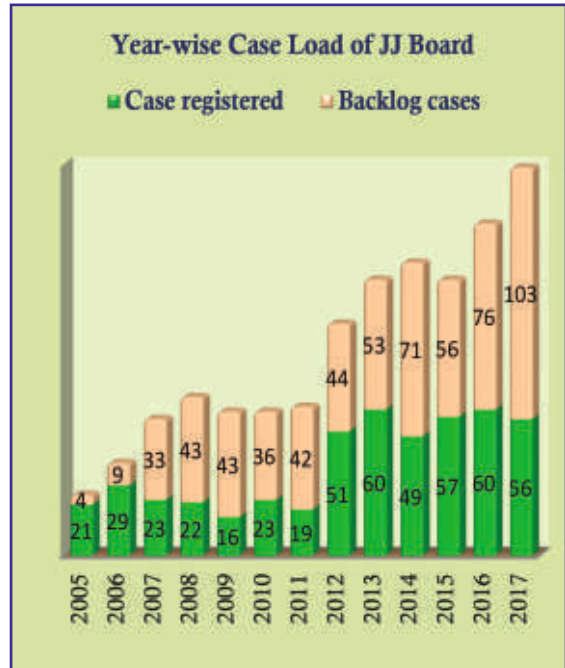
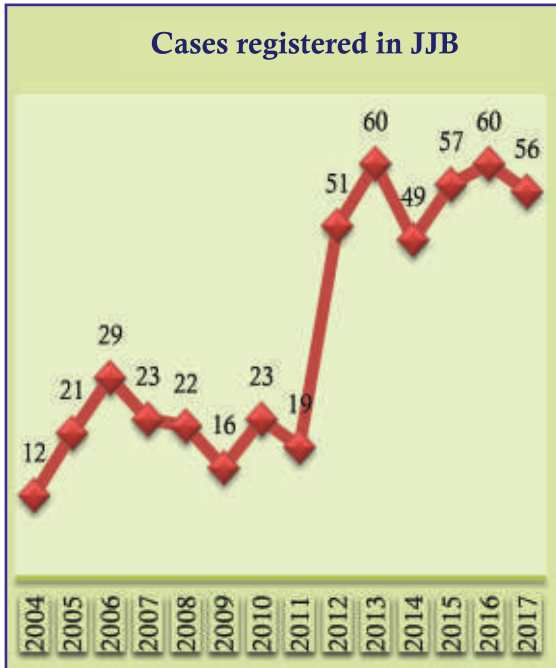
1. Children in conflict with law: JJB has registered a total of 529 cases in the period between 2004 and 2018, i.e. as on 30 June 2018. It has recorded highest of 60 cases in 2013 and 2016 and lowest of 12 cases in 2004. The noticeable fact is that as many as 352 cases were registered against children in conflict with law in the period from 2011 to 2017 as compared to 146 cases in the preceding period i.e. from 2004 to 2010.

2. Case load: In 2005, JJB had 25 cases which included 4 pending cases. The case load stood between 38 and 65 during the period from 2006 to 2011. The case load increased to 95 in 2012 and further to 120 in 2014, 136 in 2016 and 159 in 2017. The share of pending cases to the overall case load was 23.6% in 2006, 58.9% in 2007, 66% in 2008, 72.8% in 2009, 61% in 2010, 68.8% in 2011, 46.3% in 2012, 46.9% in 2013, 59.2% in 2014, 49.5% in 2015, 55.8% in 2016 and 64.7% in 2017.

3. Disposal rate: As on 30.6. 2018, as many as 416 cases were disposed of by the JJB out of 529 cases. Overall case disposal rate was 78.6%. In terms of absolute number, JJB has recorded highest disposal of 64 cases in 2014 and lowest of 5 cases in 2006. In terms of percentage, highest of 66.6% case disposal was recorded in 2004 followed by 64.0% in 2005, 53.35% in 2014, and 44.2% in 2012. Lowest ever case disposal of 13% was recorded in 2006. Case disposal stood between 20-30% in 2007, 2010, 2011 & 2016, and 30-40% in 2008, 2009, 2013, 2015 & 2017.

4. Pendency status: As on 30.6. 2018, a total of 113 cases were pending in the JJB. Of these, 19% cases pending were instituted between 2012 and 2015, 22% cases were instituted in 2016, 31% cases were instituted in 2017, and 27% cases pending were instituted in 2018. 73 (65%) cases involve heinous offences, 26 cases (23%) involve serious offences and 14 cases (12%) are of petty offences.

Non-appearance of CCL, large number of witness examinations, non-availability of public prosecutors in few cases, delay in submission of final reports from police have resulting in pendency of cases in JJB. In 6 cases, preliminary assessment u/s 15 of JJ Act, 2015 has been on process so they are also included in the pendency list.





2.11. KHORDHA

The district Khordha came into existence on 1st April 1993 by the division of former Puri district into Puri, Nayagarh and Khordha. In 2000, the district name was changed to Khordha from Khurda. The district headquarters in Khordha Town. The capital city of Bhubaneswar is located in this district. Khordha is the most urbanized among all districts of Odisha. The district has a geographical area of 2887.50 square kilometers. There are 2 Sub-Divisions, 10 Blocks, 10 Tehsils, 168 Gram Panchayats, 1551 Villages and 27 Police Stations in the district.

As per Census-2011, the district has a population of 22,51,673 persons comprising 11,67,137 males and 10,84,536 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 19.94%. The sex ratio of the district is 929 with 959 in rural areas and 898 in urban areas. 40% of the populations of the district are children in the age of 0-18 years.

The population belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe has accounted 13.21% and 5.11% respectively to the population of the district. The literacy rate is 86.88% with 91.78 in males and 81.61 in females.

District Highlights

- Ranks 25th in terms of area and 5th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the topmost urbanized district in the State having 48.16% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 29th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 1st densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 11.70% are cultivators, 14.68% agriculture labours, 4.98% working in household industry, and 68.64% are in other works.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	350733	182640	168093	204115	106035	98080	169007	88288	80719
In %	100	52	48	100	52	48	100	52.5	47.8

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2229	84.79	75.96	81.96	89.89

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Khordha district has been established from 2003 in pursuant to the Notification No. 19081 dated 12.3.2013 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha. Prior to this, Additional Chief Magistrate of Puri, Nayagarh and Khordha, i.e the then undivided Puri district, placed at Bhubaneswar, was functioning as Principal Magistrate. The JJB established in 2003 under the provisions of the JJ Act, 2000 was reconstituted in 2007 and again in 2010 after completion of the statutory tenure of three years. The JJB presently in operation was constituted in 2013 pursuant to the Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha. The Board has its own building which is situated in Khurda. In addition to the Board seating in Khurda, it also holds seating in Bhubaneswar for two days in a week from 2016.

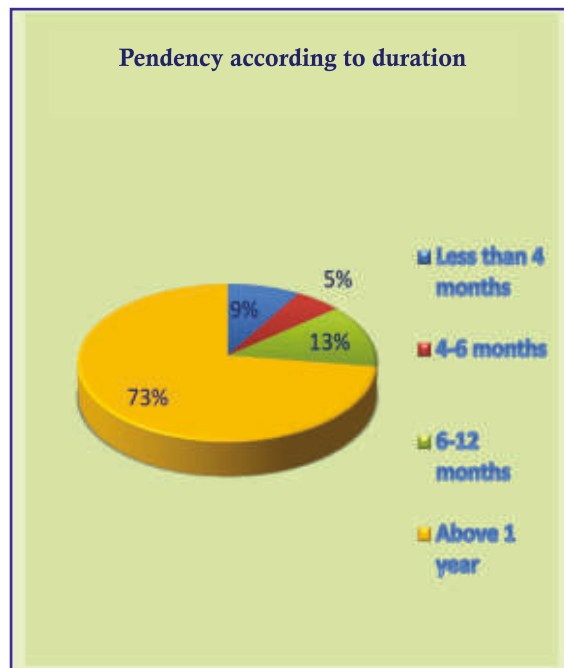
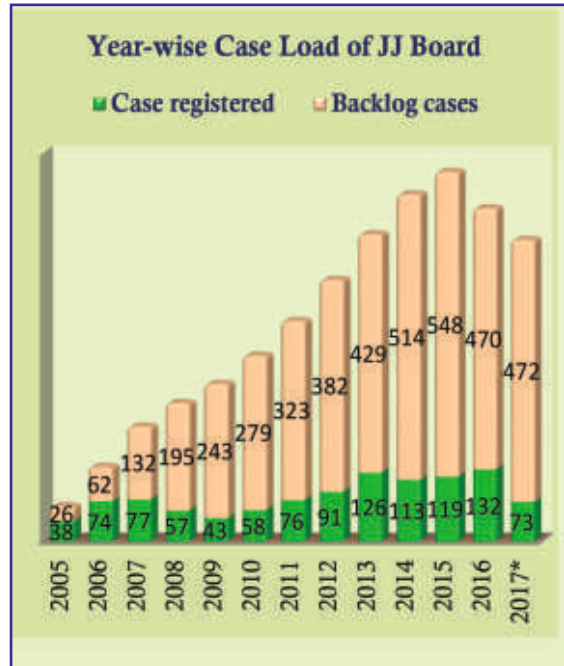
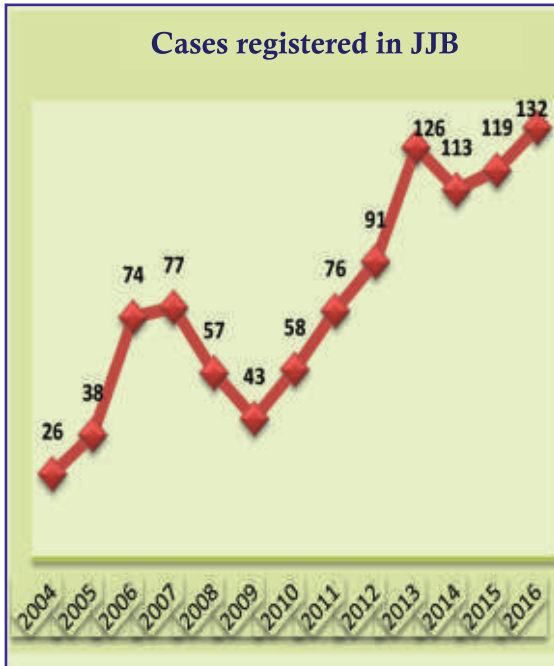
The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Khordha district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2), JJ Act 2015. The tenure of the member of the JJB constituted vide Notification No 18149/WCD dated 12.9.2013 has been continued for an extended period. Presently the Registrar, Civil Courts, Khordha has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

1. Children in conflict with law: Case registration record has been available in the JJB from 2004. It is found that a total of 1103 cases were reported to the JJB from 2004 till 30 June, 2017. While 272 cases were registered in the JJB between 2004 and 2008, the cases registered from 2009 to 2013 were 394 and in the period from 2014 to 2017 (as on 30 June 2017) JJB registered 437 cases. This suggests steady increase in cases of children in conflict with law in the district. Cases reported to JJB were highest (132) in 2013 and lowest (26) in 2004.

2. Case load: The JJB's case load is heavy owing to pendency. It had 64 cases in 2005 including 26 pending cases. Since then the quantum of pendency increased disproportionately as a result of which number of backlog cases rose to 279 in 2010 and 548 in 2015. The share of backlog cases to the overall caseload of JJB was 40.65 in 2005, 45.6% in 2006, 63.2% in 2007, 77.4% in 2008, 85.0% in 2009, 82.8% in 2010, 81.0% in 2011, 80.8% in 2012, 80.8% in 2013, 77.3% in 2014, 82.0% in 2015, and 78.1 in 2016. A sharp increase in newly registered cases from 2013 is noticed for which caseload of JJB increased to 429 in 2013, 514 in 2014 and to 548 cases in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: Out of 1103 cases registered, 590 cases were disposed of by the JJB as on 30.6. 2017. Though 46.5% of cases are disposed of, but the year-wise case disposition record of JJB is found to be unsatisfactory. The ratio of case disposal to the total case load of JJB is calculated to be below 10% in the years between 2005 and 2014, 12.6% in 2015, and 21.6 in 2016. Highest case disposition was registered in 2016 with a record of 29.6%.

4. Pendency status: A total of 513 cases were pending before the JJB as on 30.6.2017. Of these, 8% of the cases were instituted between 2004 and 2010, 35% of cases between 2011 and 2014, 18% cases in 2015, 25% cases in 2016 and 14% in 2017. 373 (72.7%) cases are pending for more than one year, 68 (13.2%) cases for 6-12 months, 28 (5.5%) cases for 4-6 months and 44 (8.6) cases for less than 4 months. 42% of the pending cases involve heinous offences, whereas 43% of cases involve serious offences. Altogether 691 children, including 26 girl children are involved in 513 cases pending before the JJB.





2.12. KORAPUT

Koraput district was established on 1st April 1936. On 2.10.1992, the district of Koraput was divided into four districts viz. Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Koraput vide Government of Odisha Notification No. DRC-36/92/49137/R dated 1.10.1992. The geographical area of the district is 8807 square kilometers. The District consists of 2 Sub-divisions namely Koraput and Jeypore. There are 14 Blocks, 14 Tehsils, 226 Gram Panchayats, 2028 Villages and 23 Police Stations in the district.

As per Census-2011, the population of the district was 13,79,647 comprising 6,78,809 males and 7,00,838 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 16.86%. The sex ratio of the district is 1032 with 1046 in rural areas and 966 in urban areas. Children (0-18 years) constitute 42% of the district population.

The population belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe constitutes 14.25% and 50.56% of the population of the district, respectively. The literacy rate is 49.21%, with male literacy being 60.32 and female literacy being 38.55, which show a gender gap in education in the district.

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	330384	165292	165092	149501	75119	74382	98044	48106	49938
In %	100	50	50	100	50.2	49.8	100	49	51

Source: censusindia.gov.in // C-13

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2834	93.87	83.28	91.18	65.48

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA

District Highlights

- Ranks 3rd in terms of area and 15th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 7th urbanized district in State having 16.39% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 24th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 24th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 29.88% are cultivators, 41.91% agriculture labours, 2.08% working in household industry, and 26.13 % are in other works.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B



The JJB for the district of Koraput was established in 2003 as per the sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007 vide WCD Notification No.566/2006 dated 10th January 2007 published in the Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary; No.176 dated February 6, 2007. It was reconstituted in 2010 vide notification No. 7551/WCD dated 20.4.2010 and in 2013.

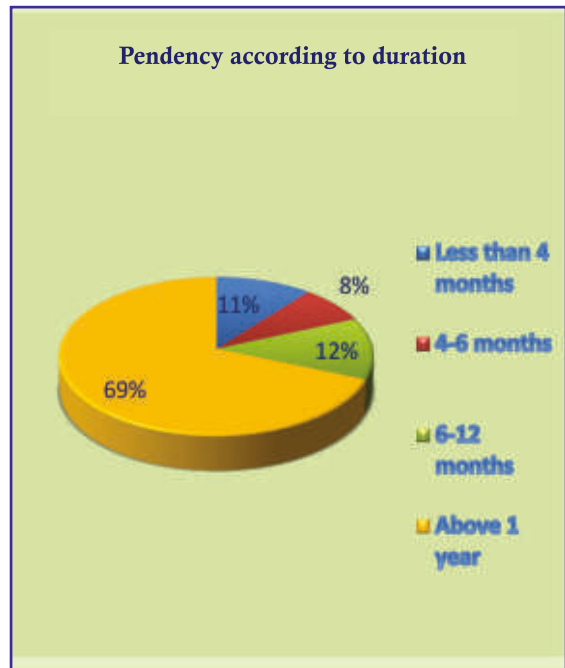
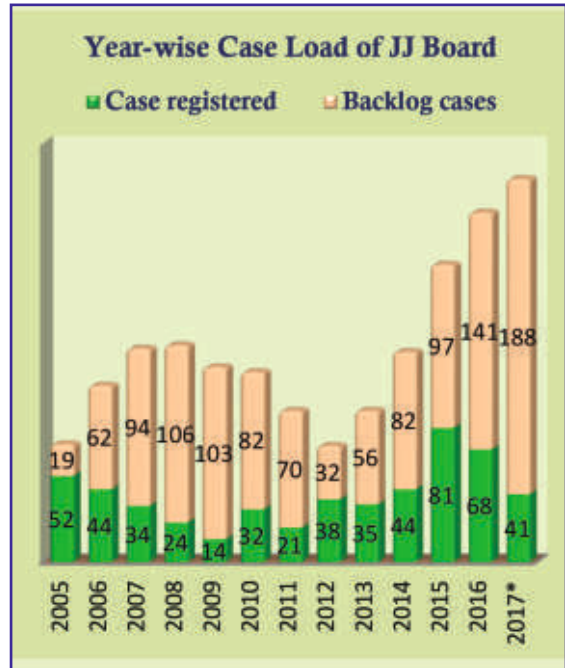
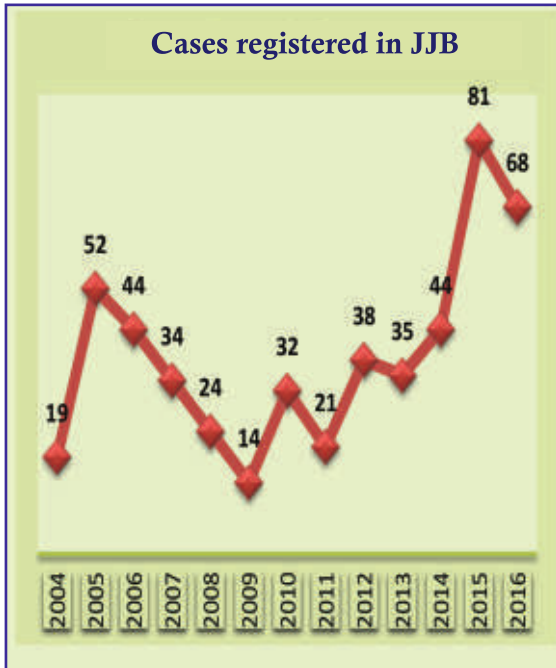
The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Koraput district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2), JJ Act 2015. The tenure of the JJB constituted in 2013 has been continued for an extended period. Presently, Registrar, Civil Courts, Koraput has been designated as Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 547 cases were registered during the period between 2004 and 2017. The JJB had registered 219 cases in the period from 2004 to 2010, whereas cases registered between 2011 and 2017 were 328, suggesting an increasing trend in juvenile cases in the district. Analysis indicates that cases registered from 2014 to 2017 have accounted for 42.7% of the total cases registered in the period from 2004 to 2017. JJB recorded highest (81) cases in 2015 and lowest (14) cases in 2009.

2. Case load: The JJB had 71 cases in 2005 included 19 pending cases of previous years. The case load increased to 130 in 2008. Owing to good disposal rate in 2009-2011, the case load of JJB dropped to 70 in 2012. Due to increase of new cases from 2014 onwards and reduction of case disposal in 2012 and 2013, the caseload of JJB rose to 126 in 2014 and further to 141 in 2016. The JJB had a load of 229 cases as on 30 June 2017, which included 188 pending cases.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 326 cases were disposed of as against a total of 547 cases registered in the JJB in the period from 2004 to 2017. Overall case disposal was 60%. JJB has recorded highest case disposal of 64.8% in 2011 and lowest case disposal of 9.8% being recorded in 2013 during the period from 2005 to 2016. The highest disposal was made in 2011 (64.8%) and the year 2013 recorded lowest disposition of 9.8% between the years 2005 and 2016. The disposal rate is between 10-20 percent for the years 2005, 2006 & 2016 and 20-30 percent in 2008, 2009, 2012, 2014 & 2015 and above 30 percent in 2010 and 2011.

4. Pendency status: As on 30.6. 2017, a total of 221 cases were pending before the JJB. 18.0% cases pending were instituted in 2017, 59.0% cases instituted in 2015 and 2016, and 23.0% of cases pending were instituted between 2010 and 2014. 152 (69%) cases are pending for more than one year, 28 (12%) cases for 6-12 months, 17 (8%) cases for 4-6 months and 24 (11%) cases are in pending below 4 months. Of these, 146 (66%) cases involved serious offences and 75 (34%) cases are of non-serious offences. As reported non-appearance of CCL, delay in inquiry, non-submission of final form are the reasons of pendency.





2.13. MALKANGIRI

Malkangiri district is one of the border districts of Odisha and touches the frontiers of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. During the formation of Orissa as a separate province in 1936, Malkangiri was a taluk of Nabarangpur Sub-Division of Koraput district. In 1962, it was upgraded to a Sub-Division of Koraput district. The present Malkangiri got its identity as a district with effect from 2nd October 1992 due to reorganization of districts vide Government of Orissa Notification No. DRC 36/92-49137/R dated 1.9.1992 bifurcating Koraput district into four districts- Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada. The district Malkangiri has an area of 5791 square kilometers. There are 1 Subdivision, 7 Blocks, 7 Tahasils, 108 Gram Panchayats, 1045 Villages and 11 Police Stations in the district.

District Highlights

- Ranks 13th in terms of area and 24th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 22nd urbanized district in State having 8.08% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 6th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 29th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 48.69% are cultivators, 34.23% agriculture labours, 2.49% working in household industry, and 14.59 % are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

As per Census-2011, the population of the district was 6,13,192 comprising of 3,03,624 males and 3,09,568 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 21.26%. The sex ratio of the district is 1020 with 1028 in rural areas and 925 in urban areas. The child population in the district is 2,72,605 in the age group of 0-18 years constituting almost 45 percentage of the district's population.

The population belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitutes 22.55% and 57.83% of the population of the district, respectively. The literacy rate is 48.54% with male literacy of 59.07 and female literacy of 38.28.

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	159477	79590	79887	69754	35419	34326	43383	20938	22445
In %	100	49.9	50.1	100	50.7	49.3	100	48.3	51.7

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	1434	94.83	85.21	92.69	72.65

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Malkangiri was established in 2003 as per the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007 and in 2010 vide WCD Notification No.9166/18.5.2010. It was again reconstituted in 2013 pursuant to Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of WCD Department, Government of Odisha.

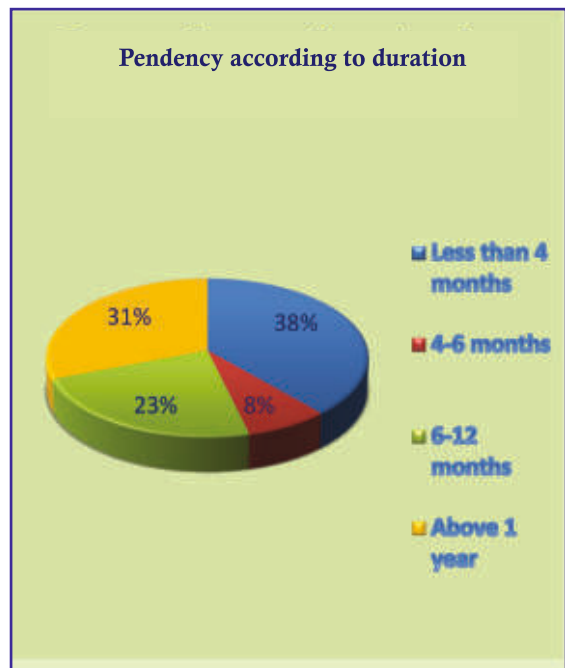
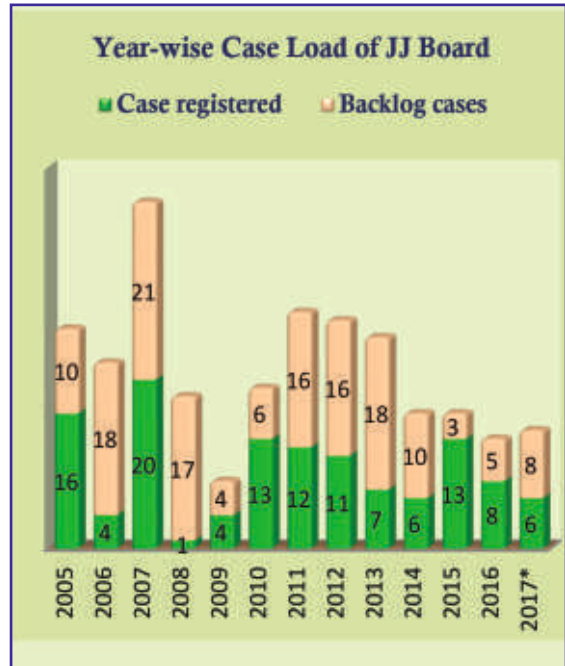
The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Malkangiri district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2) of the JJ Act 2015. The Registrar, Civil Courts of the district has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of JJB. Due to vacancies of the social worker member post, the two members of JJB, Koraput have been given additional charge of the member of JJB, Malkangiri vide Notification No. 5075 dated 28.3.2018 of the Department of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti, Government of Odisha.

1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 134 cases have been registered in the period between 2004 and 2017. The JJB registered highest (20) cases in 2007 and lowest (1) case in 2008. Between 2004 and 2010, 71 cases were registered and 63 cases were registered for the period from 2011 to 2017.

2. Case load: The caseload of the JJB is manageable because cases registered are significantly lower as compared to other districts. The highest caseload was in 2007 with 41 cases which included 20 new cases and 21 pending cases. In the year 2007, the JJB registered highest case registration, highest backlog pendency and highest case load.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 121 cases were disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of total 134 cases registered in JJB from 2004 to 2017. Overall case disposal rate is above 90%. In terms of percentage, JJB recorded highest case disposal in 2014 (81.2%) and lowest in 2006 (4.5%).

4. Pendency status: Case pendency is meager in the JJB of Malkangiri. In fact, 13 cases were pending in JJB as on 30.6.2018. Of these, 4 cases are in pending from more than 1 year, 3 cases for 6-12 months, 1 case for 4-6 months and 5 cases are pending for less than 4 months. Of the 13 cases pending 9 cases are of heinous offences





2.14. NABARANGPUR

Nabarangpur is the south-west district of Odisha. The district Nabarangpur came into existence on 2nd October 1992 vide Government of Orissa Gazette Notification No. DRC-36/92-49137/R dated 1.10.1992 bifurcating the then Koraput district into four districts namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada. The geographical area of Nabarangpur district is 5291 square kilometers. The district consists of only one Sub-Division, i.e Nabarangpur. There are 10 Blocks, 10 Tehsils, 169 Gram Panchayats, 885 Villages and 10 Police Stations in the district.

As per Census 2011, the population of the district was 12,20,946 comprising of 6,04,812 males and 6,16,134 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 19.03%. The sex ratio of the district is 1019 with 1021 in rural areas and 990 in urban areas. The child population in the age group of 0-18 years is 5,33,659 constituting 43.7% of the district's population.

The population belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe has accounted 14.53% and 55.79% respectively to the population of the district. The literacy rate is 46.43% with male literacy being 57.31% whereas female literacy is 35.80%.

District Highlights

- Ranks 14th in terms of area and 17th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 26th urbanized district in State having 7.18% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 7th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 17th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 28.33% are cultivators, 53.62% agriculture labours, 2.36% working in household industry, and 15.49 % are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	302342	150596	151746	142497	71710	70787	88820	44536	44284
In %	100	49.8	50.2	100	50.3	49.7	100	50.1	49.9

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2064	95.23	85.36	92.38	82.52

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Nabarangpur district was established in 2004 as per sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 12487 dated 28.6.2004 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007 vide WCD Department Notification No.15884 dated 27th June 2007 published in Orissa Gazette, No. 1279 dated July 30, 2007. It was reconstituted in 2010 vide WCD Department Notifications Nos. 17750 dated 20.10.2010. The Board constituted in 2013 in pursuant to the Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 consisted of Chief Judicial Magistrate as principal magistrate and a male member.

The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Nabarangpur district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2), JJ Act 2015. Presently the Registrar, Civil Courts, Nabarangpur has been designated as Principal Magistrate of the JJB. Due to vacancy one member, a member of JJB, Kalahandi has been given additional charge of the JJB, Nabarangpur vide Notification No. 5075 dated 28.3.2018 of the Department of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti, Government of Odisha.

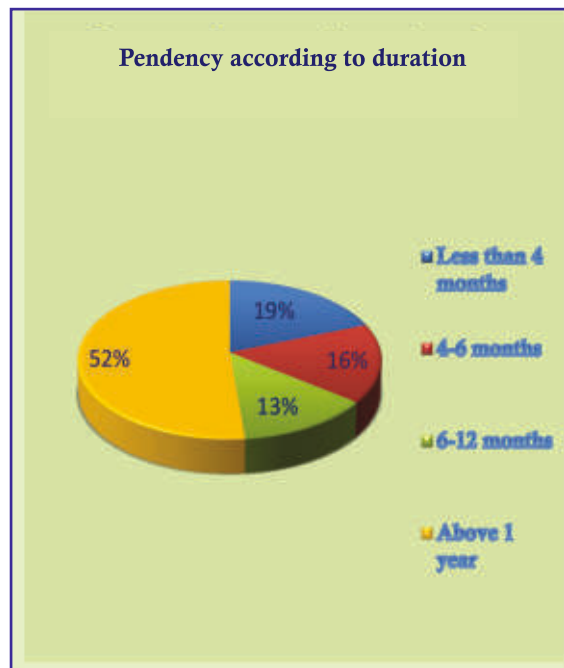
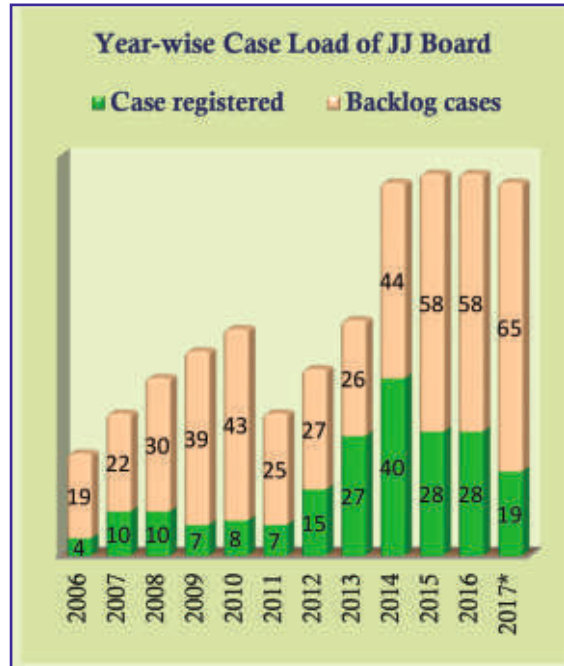
1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 222 cases were registered during the period from 2005 to 2017. The JJB has witnessed a little increase of cases from 2012 onwards. The JJB had registered 43 cases in 2005-2008, 37 cases in 2009-2012 and 123 cases between the years 2013-2016. Highest (40) cases was registered in 2014 and the lowest number of cases (4) was registered in 2006.

2. Case load: The JJB had a load of 23 cases in 2006, which included 19 pending cases. As pendency cumulated to 43, the caseload of JJB increased to 51 in 2010. Caseload dropped to 32 cases in 2011 as a result of good rate of case disposal in 2010. Highest ever caseload was recorded in 2015 and 2016 with 86 cases, which included 58 pending cases.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 154 cases were disposed of by the JJB as on 30.6. 2017 as against 222 cases registered. Thus, approximately 70% of cases registered have been disposed of by the JJB. The highest disposition was made in 2010 (50%) and the lowest ever disposition of 2.5% was made in 2008. Disposal rate was below 10% in the years from 2006-2009, 10-20% in 2011 & 2013, 20-30% in 2016, and 30-40% in 2012, 2014 & 2015.

4. Pendency status: Cases pending in the JJB as on 30.6. 2017 was 68. Of these, 32 cases, i.e., 47% of the cases pending were instituted between 2013 and 2015 and 19 cases (27%) were instituted in 2016. 35 cases are pending from more than one year, 9 cases for 6-12 months, 11 cases for 4-6 months and 13 cases have been pending from below 4 months. In 68 pending cases a total of 85 children are involved. Among the pending cases, 5 cases involved heinous offences, 48 cases involved serious offences and 15 cases are of petty offences. As reported the reasons for pendency are:

- Non-appearance of prosecution witnesses
- Non-appearance of CCL
- Non-execution of warrant of apprehension
- Non-receipt of charge-sheet
- Absence of public prosecutors





2.15. NUAPADA

The district Nuapada was a part of Kalahandi before bifurcation of Kalahandi district into two parts, i.e. Kalahandi and Nuapada vide Government Odisha Gazette Notification No. DRC-44/93/14218/R dated 27.3.1993. Nuapada district is located in the western part of Odisha. Nuapada district consists of 1 Sub-Division, 5 Blocks, 5 Tehsils, 131 Gram Panchayats, and 668 villages. There are nine police stations in the district. The geographical area of the district is 3852 square kilometers.

As per Census 2011, the population of the district was 6,10,382 comprising 3,01,962 males and 3,08,420 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 15.02%. The sex ratio of the district is 1021 with 1024 in rural areas and 983 in urban areas. The child population in the age group of 0-18 years is 2,40,888 constituting almost 40 percentage of the district's population.

The population belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 13.46% and 33.8% of the population of the district, respectively. The literacy rate is 57.35%. Male literacy is 70.29 whereas female literacy is 44.76 reflecting wide gender disparities in girls' education.

District Highlights

- Ranks 19th in terms of area and 25th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 29th urbanized district in State having 5.58% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 5th in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 22nd densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 31.0% are cultivators, 49.06% agriculture labours, 2.83% working in household industry, and 17.11% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	127316	63850	63466	68215	34270	33945	45357	22474	22883
In %	100	50.1	49.9	100	50.2	49.8	100	49.5	50.5

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	1225	94.36	86.07	91.43	86.48

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Nuapada district was established in 2003 as per sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007 (vide WCD Department Notification No.566 dated 10 January 2007 published in Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary, No. 176 dated February 6, 2007), and in 2010 (vide Notifications No. 9166/WCD/18.5.2010) as well as in 2013 vide the Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013.

The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Nuapada district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designated a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2), JJ Act 2015. Presently the Registrar, Civil Courts, Nuapada has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of the JJB. Due to vacancy in the position of a social worker member, the member of the JJB, Balangir has been given additional charge of JJB, Nuapada pursuant to the Notification No. 5075 dated 28.3.2018 of the Department of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti, Government of Odisha.

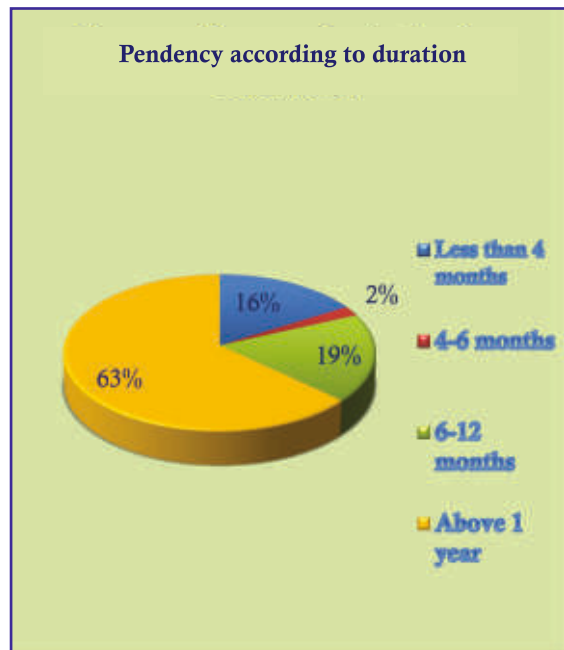
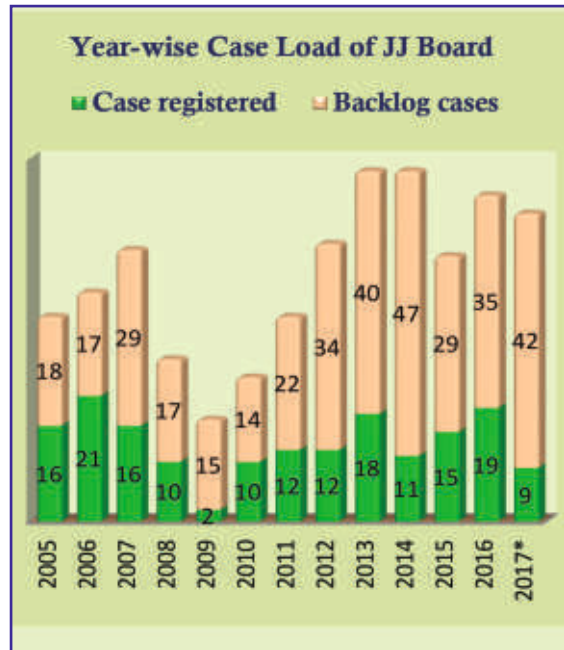
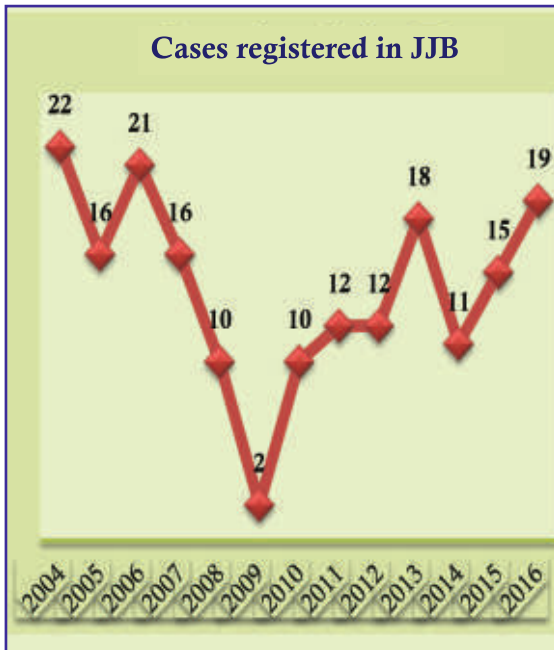
1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 193 cases were registered before the JJB during the period from 2004 to 2017. Cases reported to the JJB was highest (22) in 2004 and lowest (2) in 2009. As many as 97 cases were reported to the JJB from 2004-2010 and in the next seven years' period i.e., from 2011-2017, cases reported to JJB were 96. The incidence of juvenile crimes in the district has remained steady but is not alarming.

2. Case load: In 2005, the case load of the JJB was 34 cases, which included 18 pending cases of the previous period. The total cases with the JJB was 45 in 2007 out of which 28 cases were disposed of in the same year, thus reducing the caseload substantially. The JJB witnessed the highest ever caseload of 58 cases in 2013 and 2014 which included 40 and 47 pending cases of the year 2013 and 2014, respectively.

3. Disposal rate: As on 30.6.2017, a total of 144 cases had been disposed of by the JJB out of 193 cases. The overall disposal is approximately 75%. Case disposition was highest (62.2%) in 2007. Available information shows no case disposal in the year 2011. Case disposal was below 10 percent in 2010, 10-20% in 2004, 2009, 2012 & 2013, 20-30% in 2006, 2015 & 2016 whereas 40-50% case disposal was recorded in 2005, 2008 & 2014.

4. Pendency status: A total of 49 cases were pending before the JJB as on 30.6.2017. The oldest case pending was instituted in 2010. 28% of the cases pending were instituted between 2010 and 2014, while 53% of the cases pending were instituted in 2015 and 2016. Of these, 31 cases are pending for above one year, and 9 cases for 6-12 months. 60 CCLs including 2 girls are under inquiry in 49 pending cases. Of the pending cases, 28 cases (57%) involve heinous offences, 8 (16%) cases involved serious offences and 13 (27%) cases involved petty offences. 24 cases (49%) are pending at the hearing stage, in 20 cases (41%) appearance of CCL is awaited and final form (charge Sheet) has not been submitted in 5 cases (10%).

As reported the reasons for pendency are mainly due to non-attendance of witnesses, non-appearance of CCL in spite of issuance of repeated summons, and non-submission of final form,





2.16. PURI

Puri is a coastal district of Odisha. This district occupies a distinct place in the tourist map of India due to the Lord Jagannath temple at Puri. The district has its headquarters at Puri, which lends its name to the district. The district sprawls across an area of 3479 square kilometers. The district consists of 1 Sub-Division, 11 Blocks, 11 Tehasils, 268 Gram Panchayats, and 1722 villages. There are 29 police stations in the district.

As per Census 2011, the population of the district was 16,98,730 comprising 8,65,380 males and 8,33,350 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 13.05%. The sex ratio of the district is 963 with 969 in rural areas and 931 in urban areas. The child population in the age group of 0-18 years is 5,44,780 constituting 32% of the district's population.

The people belonging to Scheduled Castes constitute 19.14% of the district's population. The district has a minuscule percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes i.e. 0.36% of the district's total population. The literacy rate is 84.67. Male literacy is 90.85 whereas female literacy is 78.28.

District Highlights

- Ranks 21st in terms of area and 9th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 9th urbanized district in State having 15.60% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 22nd in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 8th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 27.79% are cultivators, 26.37% agriculture labours, 4.04% working in household industry, and 41.80% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	257473	133239	124234	161415	82514	78901	125892	63605	62287
In %	100	51.7	48.3	100	51	49	100	50.5	49.5

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2587	86.19	79.83	84.06	86.0

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Puri district was established in 2003 as per sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007 (vide WCD Department Notification No.566 dated 10 January 2007 published in Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary, No. 176 dated February 6, 2007), and in 2010 (vide Notifications No. 5804/WCD/15.3.2010) as well as in 2013 vide the Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013.

The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Puri district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2), JJ Act 2015, The Registrar, Civil Court is at present designated as Principal Magistrate of JJB, Puri.

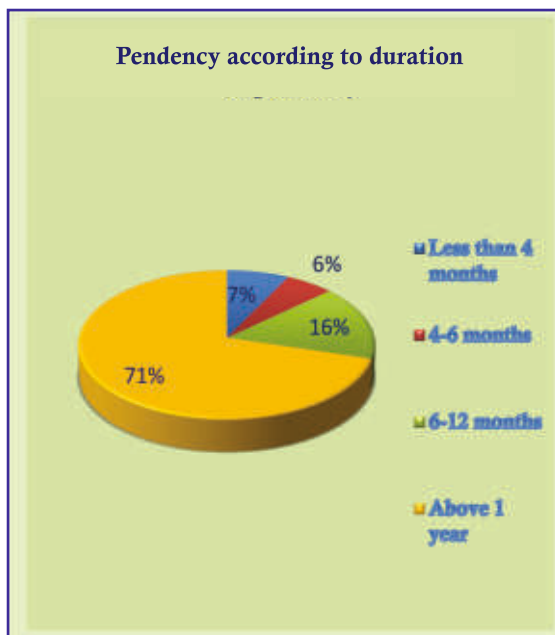
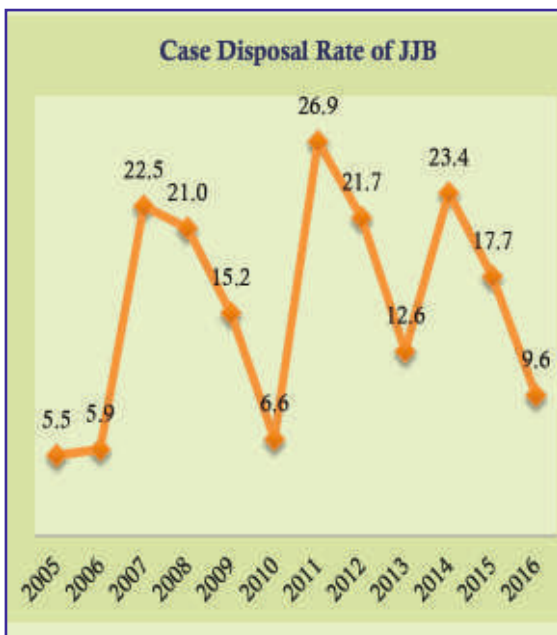
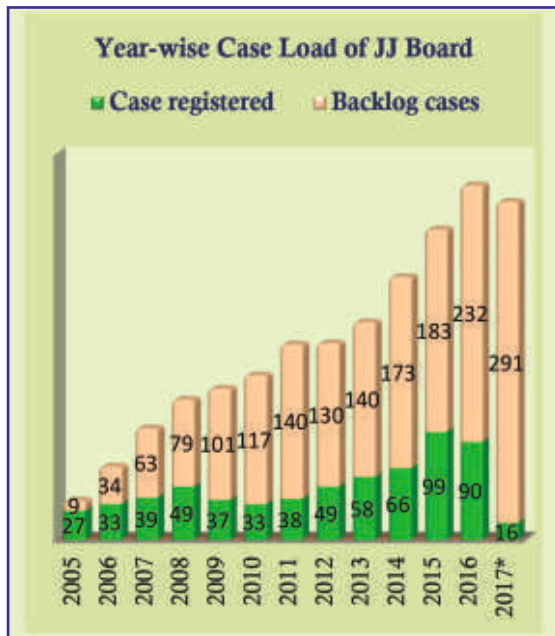
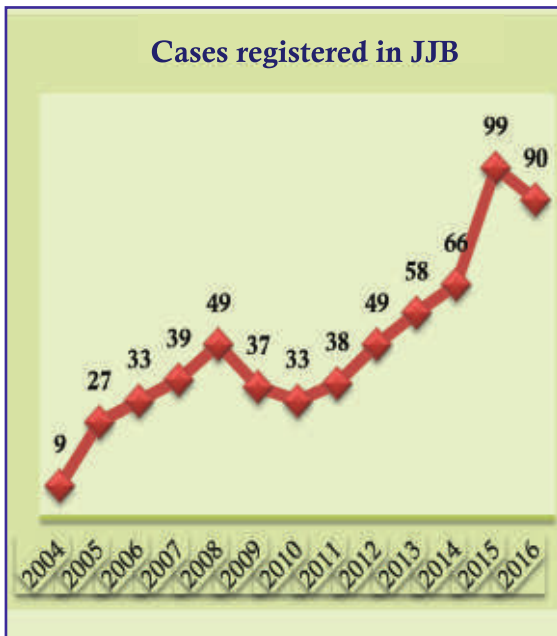
1. Children in conflict with law: The JJB of Puri district has registered a total of 643 cases in the period from 2004 to 2017. Between 2011 and 2017, 416 cases were registered as compared to 227 cases registered in 2004 -2010, showing an increasing trend of juvenile crimes in the district. Sharp increase of juvenile case is evident from 2012 onwards. JJB registered highest number of cases in 2015 and lowest in 2004 by registering 99 and 9 cases in respective years.

2. Case load: The JJB is burdened with more case load year by year as pendency has progressively increased. The JJB had a load of 36 cases in 2005 which increased to 67 in 2006 as pending cases rose to 63 in 2006 from 34 in 2005. Case load moved upward thereafter to reach 150 in 2010, 282 in 2015 and 307 in 2017. The share of pendency to the total case load was 50.7% in 2006, 61.7% in 2007, 61.8% in 2008, 73.1% in 2009, 78% in 2010, 78.6% in 2011, 72.6% in 2012, 72.3% in 2014, 64.8% in 2015, and 72% in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 346 cases have been disposed of the by JJB out of 643 cases registered in the period from 2004 to 2017. Overall case disposal rate is 53.8%. JJB has disposed of 56 cases in 2014, which is the highest in number of case disposal followed by 50 in 2015 and 48 cases in 2011. In terms of percentage of case disposal to case load, JJB registered highest in 2011 with a disposal of 26.97% and lowest of 5.56% in 2005. The rate of case disposal was below 10% in 2005, 2006, 2010 & 2016, 10-20% in 2009, 2013 & 2015 and 20-30% in the year 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012 and 2014.

4. Pendency status: A total of 297 cases were pending before the JJB as 31.3.2017. The oldest case pending was instituted in 2006. 7.0% of cases (22 cases) pending were instituted between 2006 and 2010, 60.0% of cases (179 cases) pending were instituted between 2011 and 2015 and 27.0 % of cases (80 cases) pending were instituted in 2016. Of the pending cases, 70% of the cases are pending before the JJB for more than one year.

The causes attributing to pendency are non-appearance of CCL during inquiry, delay in submission of final report by police and delay in examination of Investigating Officers who are transferred to other stations.





2.17. RAYAGADA

Rayagada district came into existence on 2nd October 1992 consisting of Rayagada and Gunupur Sub-Division of undivided Koraput district vide Government of Orissa Notification No. 36/92/49137/R dated 1.1.1992. The area of Rayagada district is 7073 square kilometers. There are 11 Blocks, 11 Tehsils, 171 Gram Panchayats, and 2467 villages and 15 police stations in the district.

As per Census 2011, the population of the district was 9,67,911 comprising 4,71,960 males and 4,95,951 females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 16.46. The sex ratio of the district is 1051 with 1064 in rural areas and 981 in urban areas. The child population in the age group of 0-18 years is 4,06,382 constituting 42% of the district's population.

The share of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to the district's population is 14.4% and 55.9%, respectively. The literacy rate is 49.76. Male literacy is 61.04 whereas female literacy is 39.19.

District Highlights

- Ranks 8th in terms of area and 21st in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 10th urbanized district in State having 15.18% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- Ranks 1st in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 26th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 21.25% are cultivators, 53.13% agriculture labours, 2.13% working in household industry, and 23.49% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	225325	114199	111126	108545	54800	53745	72512	35652	36860
In %	100	50.7	49.3	100	50.5	49.5	100	49	51

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	2352	92.4	80.99	89.64	66.41

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Rayagada district was established in 2003 as per sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2010 (vide Notification No. 9166/WCD/dated 18.5.2010), and in 2013 (vide Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 read with Notification No. 14409 dated 2.9.2016 of WCD Department, Govt. of Odisha).

The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Rayagada district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB pursuant to Section 4(2) of JJ Act 2015, The Registrar, Civil Court is at present designated as Principal Magistrate of JJB, Rayagada. As the post of member was lying vacant, a Member of JJB, Gajapati has been given with additional charge of Member JJB, Rayagada in pursuance to the Notification No. 5068 and 5075 dated 28.3.2018 of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti, Govt. of Odisha.

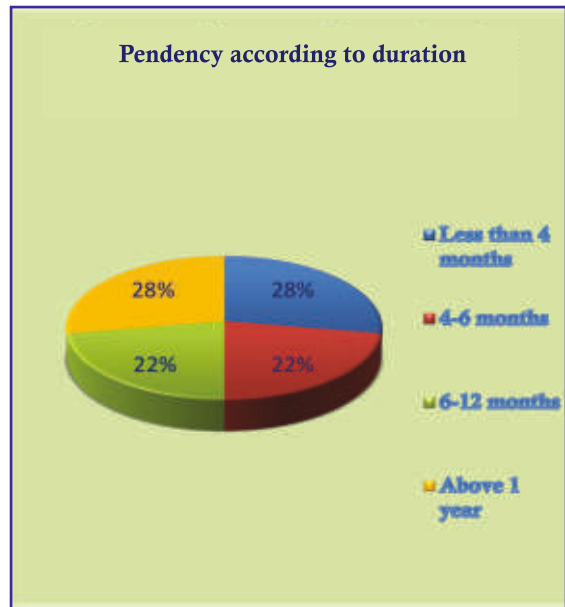
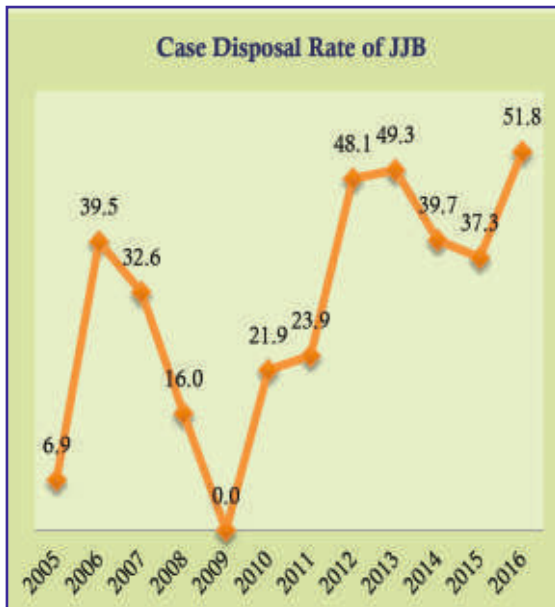
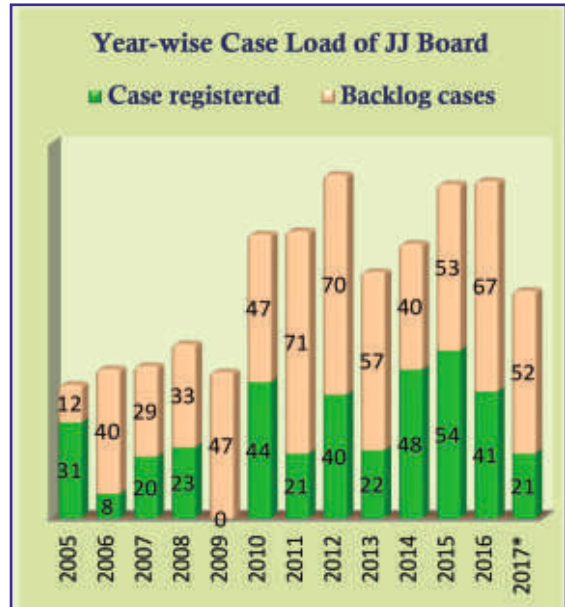
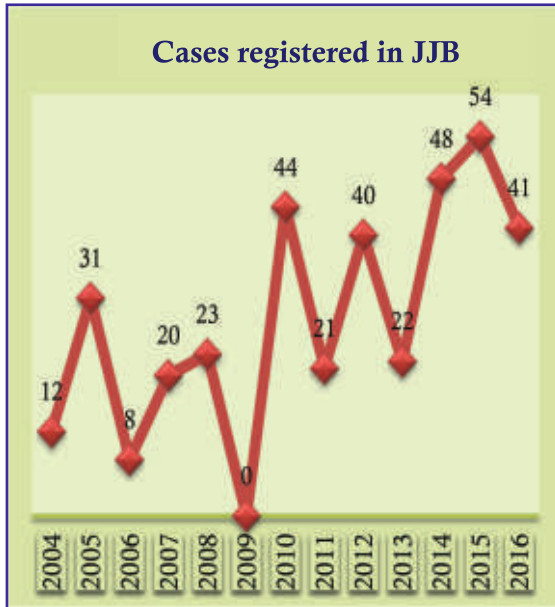
1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 385 cases had been registered in the JJB in the period from 2004 to 2017. The number of cases registered JJB were 138 for the period between 2004 and 2010 whereas number of cases registered during the period from 2011 to 2017 has gone up 247. This indicates a growing trend of juvenile crimes in the district. Between 2004 and 2016, JJB registered highest number of cases (54) in 2015 and the lowest of 8 cases in 2006. No case was registered in the JJB in 2009.

2. Case load: Case load of the JJB has increased progressively due to backlogs. Number of pending cases was 12 in 2005 which accumulated to 70 in 2012, resulting in the highest ever case of 110 cases in 2012. The share of pending cases to the overall caseload of JJB was 27.9% in 2005, 83.3% in 2006, 59.1% in 2007, 58.9% in 2008, 51.6% in 2010, 77.1% in 2011, 63.6% in 2012, 72.1% in 2013, 45.4% in 2014, 49.5% in 2015, and 62.0% in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: As many as 367 cases were disposed of by the JJB out of 385 cases registered in the period from 2004 to 2017 (i.e. 30.6. 2017). 95% of the cases registered have been disposed of. Between 2005 and 2016, highest number of case disposal was recorded in 2016 with the disposition of 56 cases. Lowest disposal rate of 6.9% was recorded in 2006.

4. Pendency status: Cases pending before the JJB as on 30.6. 2017 was 18. Of the pending cases, one case was instituted in 2011, one case in 2014, 4 in 2015, 3 in 2016 and 9 cases in 2017. The oldest case pending was instituted in 2011 and it is pending at the stage of evidence. Of the cases pending 12 cases (i.e. 66.6% cases) involved in heinous offences and remaining 3 cases are of non-heinous offences.

Out of 18 cases, in 9 cases inquiries are under process, in 5 cases production of CCL are awaited, witness examination is pending in 3 cases and in one case preliminary assessment is not completed.





2.18. SAMBALPUR

Sambalpur is the westernmost district of Odisha. Baragarh was separated from Sambalpur and became new district on 1st April 1993 vide Government of Odisha Notification No. DRC-44/93-14218/R dated 27.3.1993. Jharsuguda and Deogarh were separated and became two new districts on 1st January 1994 vide Notification No. DRC-218/93-56413/R dated 22.12.1993 of Government of Odisha. Sambalpur district covers an area of 6702 sq.kms. The district has 3 Sub-Divisions and 9 Tehsils. There are 9 Blocks, 24 police stations, 2 municipal bodies, 138 Gram Panchayats, and 1322 villages in the district. Households in the districts are 2,02,247 comprising 1,49,634 (74%) rural households and 52,613 (26%) urban households

Total population of the district, as per the Census 2011, is 10,41,099 comprising 5,26,877 males and 5,14,222 females. The decadal population growth was 11.89 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 1,91,827 and Scheduled Tribes population is 3,55,261 constituting 18.43% and 34.12% of total population of the district, respectively.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 976 with 988 in rural areas and 948 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 76.22 with male literacy of 84.35 and female literacy of 67.93.

District Highlights

- Ranks 9th in terms of area and 20th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 4th urbanized district in State having 29.59% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 17th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 23rd densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 17.16% are cultivators, 31.79% are agricultural workers, 11.72% are household workers and 39.33% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	1,70,679	87,791	82,888	1,00,994	51,189	49,805	84,352	42,250	42,102
In %	100	51.4	48.6	100	50.7	49.3	100	50.1	49.9

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	1710	87.44	80.50	85.30	87.24

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB for the district of Sambalpur was established in 2003 as per the provisions of the JJ Act, 2000 pursuant to the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of the Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha. In 2003, JJB was reconstituted in 2007 and in 2010 vide Notification No. 5804 dated 15th March 2010. It was reconstituted in 2013 and consisted of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, as the Principal Magistrate and a member vide Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha. The notification to the appointment of the woman member was made vide Notification No. 10666/WCD dated 3rd July 2014.

It may be noted that following the enforcement of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought in notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) to appoint Judicial Magistrate First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate in place of the Chief Judicial Magistrate in strict compliance to Section 4(2) of JJ (CPC) Act, 2015. Since the time of data collection, the Civil Judge-cum- JMFC, Sambalpur was the Principal Magistrate of the JJB.

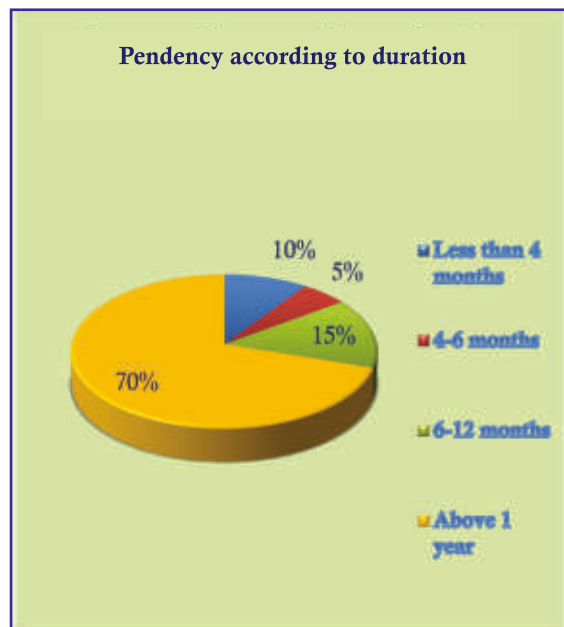
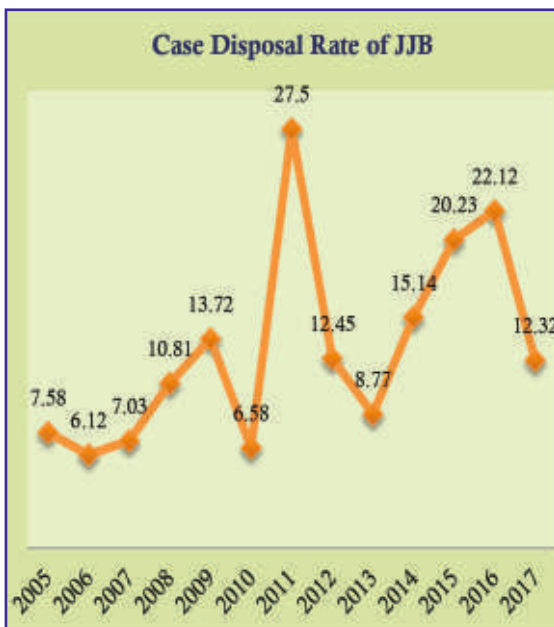
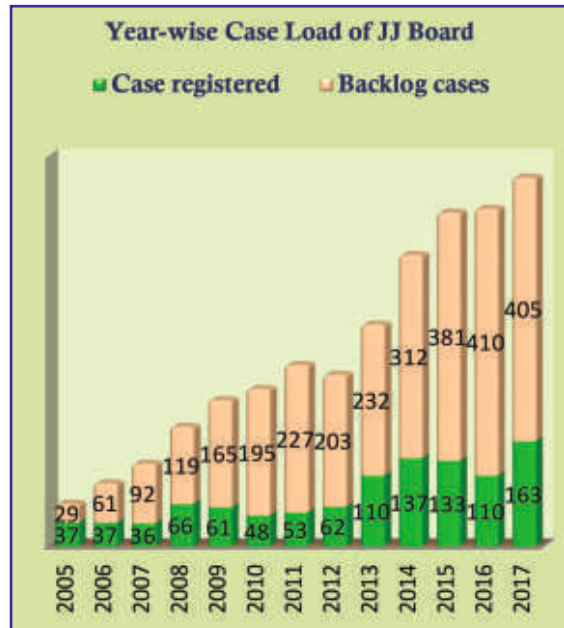
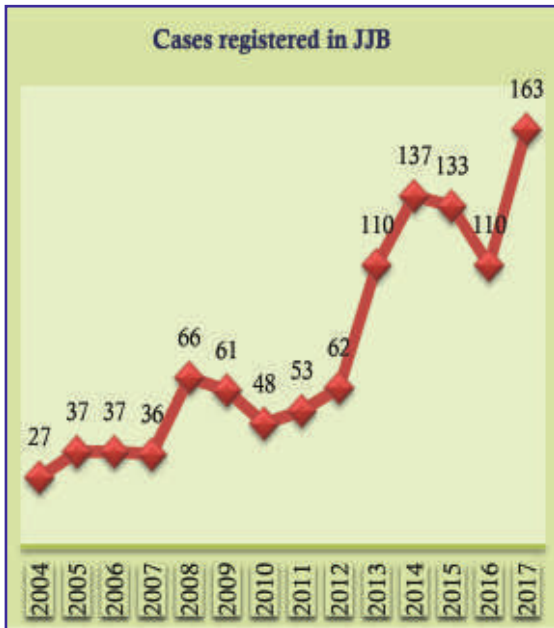
1. Children in conflict with law: A total of 1167 cases were registered before the JJB during the period from 2004 to 2018, i.e. as on 30 June 2018. As compared to 312 cases registered during 2004-2010, JJB has registered 768 cases in the period between 2011 and 2017. There has been rapid increase of cases against children in conflict with law in the district in recent years. JJB registered highest of 163 cases in 2017 and lowest of 27 cases were registered in 2004.

2. Case load: To start with, JJB was burdened with a total case load of 66 cases in 2005 which included 29 pending cases. Due to continuous and consistent increase of pendency, case load grew substantially from 128 cases in 2007 to 568 cases in 2017, the highest ever case load that JJB has witnessed. The share of pending cases to the overall caseload was 43.9% in 2005, 62.2% in 2006, 71.8% in 2007, 64.3% in 2008, 73% in 2009, 80% in 2010, 81% in 2011, 76.6% in 2012, 67.8% in 2013, 69.4% in 2014, 74.1% in 2015, 78.8% in 2016 and 71.3% in 2017.

3. Disposal rate: Out of 1167 cases registered, 589 cases had been disposed of by the JJB as on 30.6.2018. Overall disposal rate is 0.5%. In terms of absolute number, JJB has recorded highest disposal of 115 cases in 2015. Case disposal stood below 10% in the years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010 & 2013 and between 10-20% in 2008, 2009, 2013 & 2014, between 20-30% in 2011, 2015 & 2016.

4. Pendency status: A total of 578 cases were pending in the JJB as on 30.6. 2018. Analysis reveals that 43 cases (7%) pending were instituted between 2004 and 2010, 206 cases (36%) pending were instituted between 2011 and 2015, 81 cases (14%) were instituted in 2016, 161 cases (28%) were instituted in 2017, and 87 cases (15% cases) were instituted in 2018. Of these, 15% cases involved in heinous offences, 54% cases involved serious offence and 31% cases are of petty offences.

The cases pending for inquiry are mainly due to non-attendance of witness, non-appearance of juveniles, and inordinate delay in submission of final report by police.





2.19. SUBARNAPUR

Subarnapur was carved out from undivided Balangir district on 1 April 1993 vide Government of Odisha Notification No 14218-DRC-44/93 R/27.3.1993. Subarnapur is located in the western region of Odisha. The district covers an area of 2284 sq.kms. The district has 2 Sub-Divisions and 6 Tehsils. There are 6 Blocks, 9 police stations, 1 municipality, 109 Gram Panchayats, and 962 villages in the district.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 6,10,183 comprising 3,11,312 males and 2,98,871 females. The decadal population growth was 12.61 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 1,56,219 and Scheduled Tribes population is 57,192 constituting 25.6% and 9.37% of total population of the district, respectively.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 960 with 961 in rural areas and 945 in urban areas. Literacy rate is 74.42 with male literacy of 84.40 and female literacy of 64.04.

District Highlights

- Ranks 28th in terms of area and 26th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 21st urbanized district in State having 8.18% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 23rd rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 12th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 25.82% are cultivators, 48.63% are agricultural workers, 6.54% are household workers and 19.01% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B)

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	1,06,808	54,537	52,271	62,994	31,484	31,460	53,914	26,831	27,083
In %	100	51.0	49.0	100	49.9	49.1	100	49.8	50.2

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	1122	87.58	80.83	85.38	99.28

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Subarnapur district was established in 2003 as per sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2007, in 2010 vide Notification No. 9166/WCD/dated 18.5.2010, and in 2013 vide Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of WCD Department, Govt. of Odisha.

The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Subarnapur district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB in pursuance to Section 4(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. The Registrar, Civil Courts, Subarnapur has been designated as the Principal Magistrate of JJB. Due to vacancy in one position of a member, one social worker member of JJB, Sambalpur has been given with additional charge of a member of JJB, Subarnapur vide Notification No.5075 dated 28.3.2018 of the Department of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti, Government of Odisha.

1. Children in conflict with law: Cases reported against children are not alarming in the district. It may be noticed from the fact that a total of 175 cases have been registered in the JJB in the period from 2004 to 2018. Information shows that 58 cases registered in 2004-2008, 66 in 2009-2013 and 51 in 2014-2018 to confirm that the cases of children in conflict with law has not increased substantially at any point of time between 2004 and 2018. JJB recorded highest number of cases (17 cases) in 2012 and lowest number of cases (6 cases) in 2009 in the period from 2004 to 2017.

2. Case load: Between 2004 and 2010, the JJB witnessed highest ever caseload of 50 cases in 2008 due to accumulation of pending cases from 7 in 2005 to 35 in 2008. As a result of highest number of case disposals (25 cases) and lowest case registration (6 cases) in 2009, the case load dropped to 31 in 2010, which included 18 pending cases and 13 new cases registered in 2010. Case load varied between 36 and 49 in the period from 2011 to 2016. In 2017, the case load increased to 54 due to poor case disposal in 2014 and 2016 as a result which 42 cases remained pending in JJB by the end of year 2016. The share of pendency to the total case load was 46.8% in 2006, 71.7% in 2007, 70% in 2008, 86% in 2009, 58% in 2010, 64.4% in 2011, 58.5% in 2012, 61.1% in 2013, 70.2% in 2014, 71.4% in 2015, 79.1% in 2016, and 77.7% in 2017.

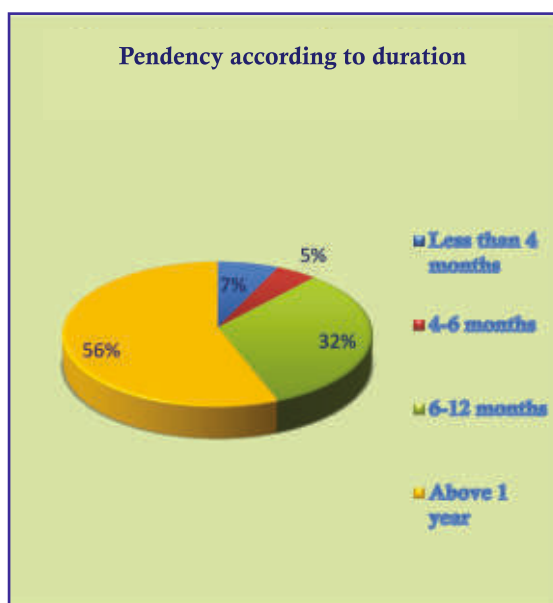
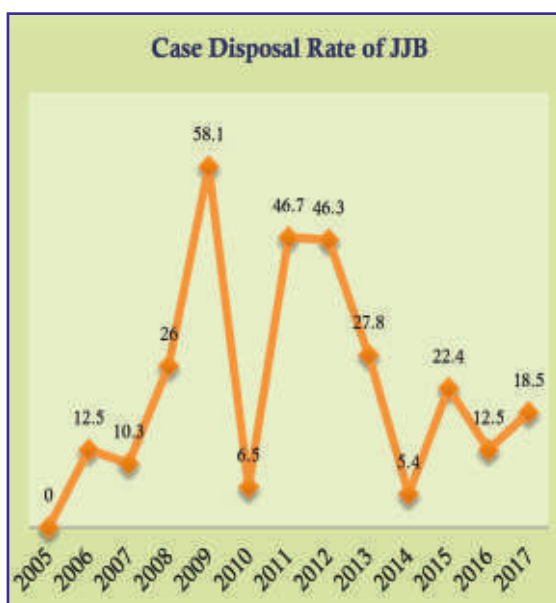
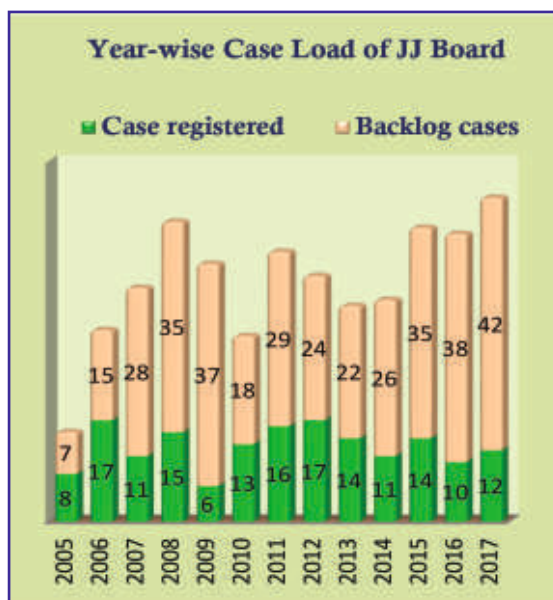
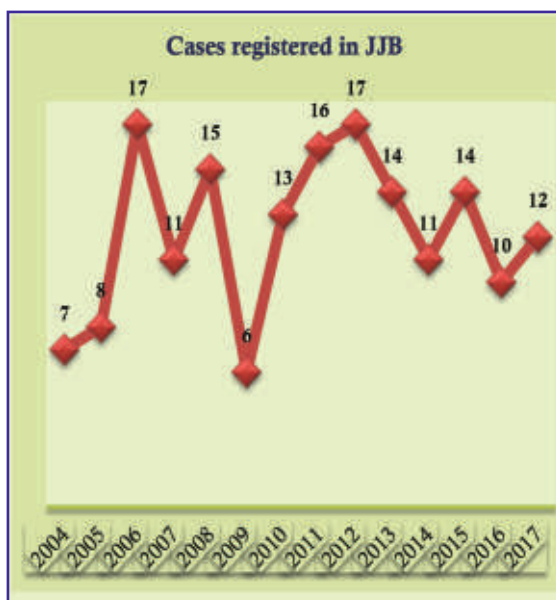
3. Disposal rate: As many as 132 cases were disposed of by the JJB out of 175 cases registered as on 30.6.2018. Overall case disposal is 75%. JJB recorded highest case disposal (58.1%) in 2009 followed by 46.7% in 2011 and 46.3% in 2012. Lowest case disposal of 5.4% was recorded in 2014 and next lowest is 6.5% in 2010. Case disposal was between 10-20% in 2006, 2007 and 2017, 20-30% in 2008, 2013, and 2015.

4. Pendency status: Cases pending before the JJB was 43 as on 30.6.2018. Around 50% of cases pending were instituted between 2016 and 2018, and 44% of cases pending were



instituted between 2010 and 2015. The oldest case pending was registered in 2005. In the 43 pending cases a total of 45 children including one girl are involved. Of the pendency 28 (65%) cases involved heinous offences, 11 (26%) cases of serious offences and 4 (9%) cases are of petty offences.

The reasons for pendency are: Non-production of CCL(in 26% cases pending), delay in enquiry / non-submission of police report(in 28% cases), JJB is awaiting for original records from High Court or other courts on the case concerned (20% of cases), non-submission of final form (20% of cases) and awaiting for supply of PP in 6% of cases.





2.20. SUNDARGARH

District Sundargarh was established on 1st January 1948. It remains undivided district. District covers an area of 9712 sq.kms. The district has 3 Sub-Divisions and 18 Tehsils. There are 17 Blocks, 4 Municipalities, 262 Gram Panchayats, and 1762 villages in the district.

Total population of the district, as per the Census-2011, is 20,93,437 comprising 10,61,147 males and 10,32,290 females. The decadal population growth was 14.35 in 2001-11.

The total Scheduled Castes population is 1,91,660 and Scheduled Tribes population is 10,62,349 constituting 9.16% and 50.75% of total population of the district, respectively.

The overall sex ratio in the district is 973 with 1005 in rural areas and 917 in urban areas.

Literacy rate is 73.34 with male literacy of 81.01 and female literacy of 65.48.

District Highlights

- Ranks second in terms of area and 6th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Odisha.
- It is the 3rd urbanized district in State having 35.26% of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69% of State's population living in urban areas.
- It stands 20th rank in terms of sex ratio in the State.
- In terms of population per square kilometer, it is the 19th densely populated district in the State.
- Among the working population, 21.10% are cultivators, 29.01% are agricultural workers, 3.09% are household workers and 46.80% are other workers.

Source: censusindia.gov.in // Census of India-2011, District Census Handbook Series-22, Part-XII, B

Child Population	0-9 years			10-14 years			15-18 years		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Number	3,87,486	1,98,221	1,89,265	2,18,517	1,09,916	1,08,601	1,66,635	84,705	81,930
In %	100	51.2	48.8	100	50.3	49.6	100	50.8	49.2

Source: censusindia.gov.in

School Education	No. of Schools	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Upper Primary Level	Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Level	Retention at Elementary Level
	3118	91.57	83.07	88.77	84.64

Source: Status of Elementary and Secondary Education in Odisha, 2015-16, OPEPA



The JJB of Sundargarh district was established in 2003 as per sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of JJ Act, 2000 to deal with juveniles in conflict with law vide the notification 19081 dated 12.9.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa. The JJB was reconstituted in 2010 vide Notification No. 1411/WCD/dated 21.1.2010, and in 2013 vide Notification No. 18149 dated 12.9.2013 of WCD Department, Govt. of Odisha.

The position of the Principal Magistrate was held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Sundargarh district until Government of Odisha in its Department of Women and Child Development in concurrence with the approval of Orissa High Court brought out the notification (vide no. 10724/WCD dated 16.7.2016) designating a Judicial Magistrate of First Class having minimum three years of experience as the Principal Magistrate of JJB in pursuance to Section 4(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, The Registrar, Civil Courts, Sundargarh has been designated as Principal Magistrate of JJB. As the position of two members was lying vacant after completion of their tenure, a member of JJB, Deogarh and woman member of JJB, Jharsuguda has been given additional charge of the position of Members of the JJB Sundargarh vide Notification No.5075 dated 28.6.2018 of DWCD, Government of Odisha.

1. Children in conflict with law: As many as 1373 cases have been reported to the JJB in the period from 2006 to 2017. It is also noticed that 170 cases including pending cases were with the JJB in 2005. Hence JJB was burdened with 1543 cases as on 30.9.2017. Highest number of cases (197) were registered in 2014 and lowest being 18 in 2009. Statistics shows that a total of 900 cases were registered before the JJB from 2012-2017 as compared to 473 cases registered during the period from 2006-2011. Incidence of juvenile crimes has been increased consistently in the district. Another noticeable point is that in 2017, JJB has made preliminary assessment of 15 children under Section 15 of JJ Act, 2015 out of which 3 cases have been transferred to the Children's Court for further proceeding u/s 19 of the JJ (CPC) Act, 2015.

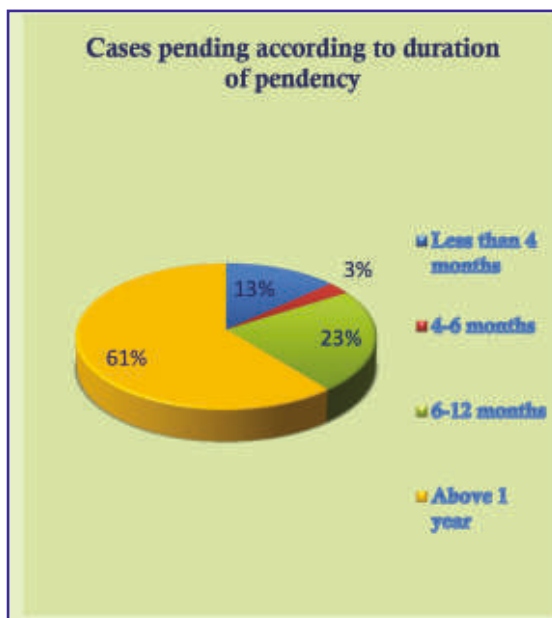
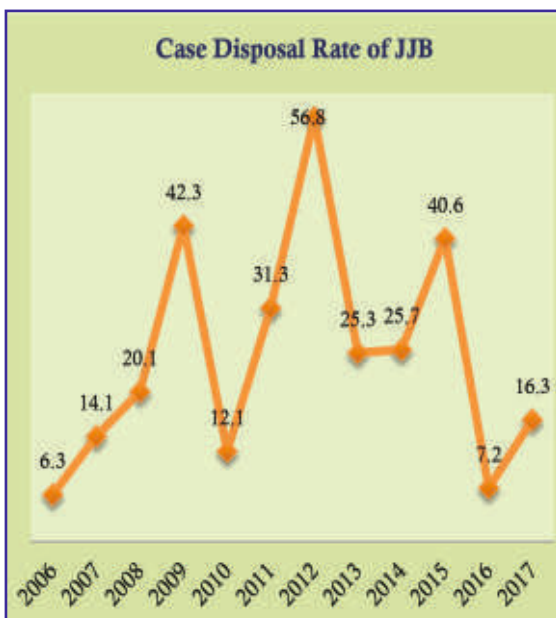
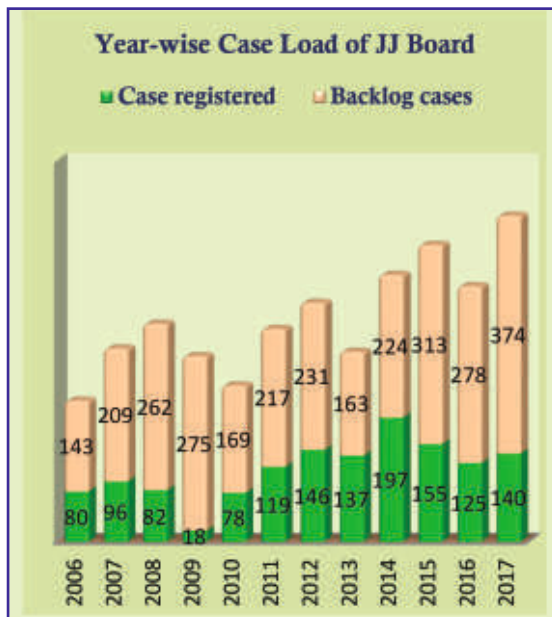
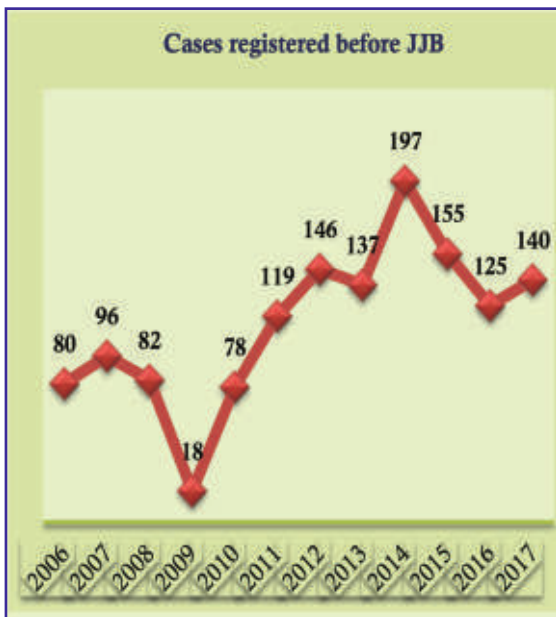
2. Case load: JJB has been burdened with high case load due to consistent increase of pending cases. It may be noticed from the fact that the JJB had the load of 223 cases (i.e. 80 new cases and 143 pending cases) in 2006, whereas case burden increased to 344 in 2008 as pendency increased to 262 in a span of two years. As a result of improved case disposal (42.3%) and lowest case registration in 2009, the case load dropped to 247 in 2010. Case load further climbed to 336 in 2011 and 377 in 2012. Between 2013 and 2017, highest case load of 514 cases was recorded in 2017 and lowest being 300 in 2013. The share of pendency to the total case load was 68.4% in 2010, 64.5% in 2011, 61.2% in 2012, 54.3% in 2013, 53.2% in 2014, 66.8% in 2015, and 68.9% in 2016.

3. Disposal rate: A total of 1113 cases have been disposed of as on 30.9.2017 out of 1543 cases being reported to JJB. Overall case disposal is 72% of the cases registered. Highest case disposal (56.8%) was recorded in 2012 followed by 42.3% in 2009, and 40.6% in 2015. Lowest case disposal being 6.3% was recorded in 2006 and next lowest is 7.2% in 2016. Case



disposal was achieved between 10-20% in 2005, 2007, 2010 & 2017, and 20-30% in 2008, 2013&2014.

4. Pendency status: Number of cases pending before the JJB as on 30.9.2017 was 430. Of these, 27% cases were instituted in 2017, 23% of cases in 2016, 25% of cases in 2015, 15% cases in 2014 and 11% of cases pending were instituted between 2011 and 2013. Further analysis shows that 262 cases are pending for more than a year, 99 cases are pending for 6-12 months, and 69 cases for less than 6 months.





CHAPTER-3

Way Forward



3.1. SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

In August 2013, the Supreme Court of India set up a One Person Committee with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur to monitor the effective implementation of the JJ Act, 2000. During a review meeting with State-level Juvenile Justice Committees of the High Courts, it was suggested that regional round table conferences of the High Court Committees should be organized regularly to enable dialogue and collective action for the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act. The consolidated report of the third round of Regional Level Round Table Consultation titled '*Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Focus on Rehabilitation Services and linkages with the POSCO Act, 2012*' emphasizes the strengthening of counseling services for children in conflict with law and training of personnel for the purpose and establishment of de-addiction centers. The report finds that delay in disposal of cases especially in case of children alleged to have committed sexual offences, effectively hinders rehabilitation and re-integration of children in society.

The conference of Chief Justices held on 22-23 April 2016 noted the necessity for ensuring institutional support for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. The conference resolved the following.

- (i) Cases pending for a period in excess of one year be disposed of on priority by the JJBs;
- (ii) Juvenile Justice Committees of the High Courts shall monitor the pendency and disposal of adoption cases and applications for declaring children free for adoption on a priority basis;
- (iii) Steps be taken to ensure that every district is equipped with a Child Protection Unit, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Observation Homes and Children Homes;
- (iv) Pending cases of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children be monitored by the Juvenile Justice Committees of High Courts;
- (v) Training and refresher training be imparted to judicial officers;
- (vi) Vacancies in juvenile justice institutions be filled up on a mission mode basis in three months; and
- (vii) State Legal Services Authorities should actively discharge their role.

In the case of *Sampurna Behrua vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court gave directions to clear the pendency of cases before the JJB, which included establishment of JJBs in every district, filling up of vacancy, early conclusion of inquiries etc. The order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in this case on February 9, 2018 is as follows.

- The State Government must ensure that all positions in the JJBs and CWCs are filled up expeditiously in accordance with the Model Rules or the Rules framed by the State Government.



- The JJBs and CWCs must appreciate that it is necessary to have sittings on a regular basis so that minimal number of inquiries are pending at any given point of time and justice is given to all juveniles in conflict with law and social justice to children in need of care and protection.
- State Government must appoint the necessary number of Probation Officers. Emphasized that the role of a Probation Officer is critical for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of a juvenile in conflict with law.
- It is important for the police to appreciate their role as first responder on issues pertaining to offences allegedly committed by children as well as offences committed against children. There is therefore a need to set up meaningful Special Juvenile Police Units and appoint the Child Welfare Police Officers in terms of JJ Act at the earliest.
- The National Police Academy and the State Police Academies must consider including child rights as a part of their curriculum on a regular basis.
- Training is vital for understanding and appreciating child rights and for the effective implementation of the JJ Act. All authorities such as JJBs and CWCs, Probation Officers, Child Protection Societies, District Child Protection Units, Special Juvenile Police Units, Child Welfare Police Officers and managerial staffs of Child Care Institutions must be sensitized and given adequate training relating to their position.
- Each High Court and the Juvenile Justice Committee of each High Court shall continue its proactive role in the welfare of children in their State. Chief Justice of every High Court to register proceedings on its own motion for the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 so that road blocks if any, encountered by statutory authorities and the Juvenile Justice Committees of the High Court are meaningfully addressed.
- Inquiries under the JJ Act and trial under other statues such as the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and other similar laws required to be conducted with a high degree of sensitivity, care and empathy for the victim.

3.2. PENDENCY MANAGEMENT

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 conferred powers to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to “review the pendency of cases of the Board at every six months, and shall direct the Board to increase the frequency of its sittings or may cause the constitution of additional Board” (u/s 14(2) of Act, 2000). Pendency review has been further streamlined under JJ Act, 2015 in the following manner.

- 1) The JJB shall furnish pendency information to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and the District Magistrate on quarterly basis. The



Board shall maintain a 'case management sheet' of every case and every child and record the time schedule for disposal of the case from the date of first hearing in accordance with Rule 12(1) of Model Rules, 2016.

- 2) The Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall review the pendency of cases of the Board once in every three months, and shall direct the Board to increase the frequency of its sittings or may recommend the constitution of additional Boards (u/s 16(1) JJ Act, 2015).
- 3) A High Level Committee chaired by Executive Chairperson of the State Legal Services Authority and consisting of Home Secretary, Secretary, Women and Child Development and a representative from voluntary or non-government organization shall, in every six months, review the case pendency of the Board including the duration of such pendency, nature of pendency and reasons (u/s 16(3), JJ Act, 2015)

In this context it may be highlighted that even though JJ Act, 2015 emphasizes speedy disposal and multi-layer review of case pendency, pendency has continued to increase resulting in children in conflict with law languishing in the system indefinitely. As is revealed by the study, in 2017, as many as 3280 cases were pending before the JJBs of Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh district.

3.3. CAUSES FOR PENDENCY

There could be so many generalized deficiencies in the functioning of JJBs including infrastructure, logistic facilities, administrative and financial support but this study ascertains the leading factors for pendency and recommends solutions for effective disposal cases and pendency reduction. The causes and solution highlighted below are drawn from the opinions provided by the Principal Magistrates or members of the JJBs of various districts of Odisha.

- Delay in submission of final charge-sheet by police. Police officers lacked training and orientation on how to deal with cases of CCL and usually do not prioritize matters relating to juvenile justice.
- Delay in submission of forensic report.
- Non-appearance of CCL before JJB for further deposition or inquiry, where the CCL is released on bail, is a factor that delays proceedings. Lack of sensitization or non-accountability of parents to ensure complete participation of the juvenile in each and every stage of the inquiry is a challenge before JJBs and affects the completion of the inquiry within the stipulated period of four months. Absence of mechanisms to track CCL during post-bail period is also a challenge.
- Delay in returning the original case records which are called on by the Session Court or other trial courts for reference in the matter where CCL is accompanied by adult person(s) for commission of such offence.



- Absence of Investigating Officer and Medical Officers on the date fixed for evidence.
- Non-appearance of the prosecution witnesses on the date fixed.
- Absence of Principal Magistrate due to transfer to other position, or other official duties of the Principal Magistrate.
- Lack of information with JJB regarding whereabouts of Investigating Officers, Medical Officers and others who are involved but subsequently transferred or have retired thus causing delays in completion of inquiry.
- Social Investigation Report prepared by the Probation Officer lacks clarity and is invariably incomplete and not submitted to the Board on time.
- Non-availability of staff for serving summons / making process for hearing of case.

3.4. KEY FINDINGS

It is a common saying that justice delayed is justice denied. In case of children injustice done by such delay is felt more severely. Indian judicial system has become known for delays and huge pendency of cases. The legal system, however, has tried to respond and mitigate the crisis. In this process, alternative specialized forums have been created from time to time to take care of particular category of cases. Creation of alternative forums serves two purposes. One is that certain cases requiring development of specialization are dealt by persons who have acquired the requisite skill through training and experience and secondly, it facilitates quick disposal of such cases. JJBs are such forums formed to decide cases of children in conflict with law.

Ranking JJB in terms of case registration, disposal and pendency (2010-17)				
Sl. No	District	Rank in Registration	Rank in Disposal	Rank in Pendency
1	Balangir	10	7	9
2	Bargarh	6	14	7
3	Boudh	15	10	14
4	Deogarh	16	2	20
5	Gajapati	19	5	17
6	Ganjam	3	17	3
7	Jharsuguda	9	12	8
8	Kalahandi	13	6	13
9	Kandhamal	12	9	10
10	Keonjhar	7	4	11
11	Khordha	4	18	1
12	Koraput	8	19	6
13	Malkangiri	20	3	19
14	Nabarangpur	14	13	12
15	Nuapada	18	15	15
16	Puri	5	20	5
17	Rayagada	11	1	18
18	Sambalpur	2	16	2
19	Subarnapur	17	8	16
20	Sundargarh	1	11	4



The study reveals that these JJBs are only partially successful as far as the second objective of their creation is concerned. These JJBs themselves are getting clogged with rising number of pending cases which should be a matter of concern.

Overall the study reveals that:

- The cases of children in conflict with law have steadily increased over the years. Rate of pendency of cases is not exactly proportionate to the number of cases registered. Sundargarh has the highest number of registered cases followed by Sambalpur (as per 2010-17 data). But Khordha has the highest pendency (513 cases) followed by Ganjam (467 cases) while Deogarh with 8 cases pending is in the bottom of the 20 districts of Odisha. Keonjhar is placed 7th out of 20 districts with regard to number of cases registered in the period from 2010-17, but it is placed 11th in case of pendency of cases. This makes it clear that rate of pendency is not dependent on number of cases registered in a district but on efficiency in disposal of cases.
- 50% of pendency is for a period of 1-3 years. Cases which are pending for above three years have accounted 15% of the total cases pending. It may be inferred that an average of 2-3 years is taken by the JJB to dispose of a case.
- Failings of the regular judicial system has crept into the juvenile justice system also as main reasons for delays are procedural, for example, late filing of charge-sheet, non-appearance of relevant persons and parties, delay in submission of required reports, etc.
- Many witnesses fail to appear before the JJBs and this contributes to the delay in disposal. While witness allowance is provided in regular courts, it is not being given to witnesses before JJBs. Hence it is difficult to ensure attendance of witnesses who are poor persons.
- To ensure appearance of children who are released on bail is a challenge for JJBs. Lack of support staff in JJBs to serve notice/summons to the parties to appear before the Board is another concern resulting inordinate delay in case disposal.

3.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Lack of full-time Principal Magistrate in JJBs, vacant positions of Social Worker Members in JJBs, lack of mandatory sittings of JJBs, non-submission of final reports by the police, non-appearance juveniles, and non-appearance of witness are the factors that impede timely disposal of cases. In view of the above, following solutions are recommended.

- **Exclusive attention by SJPU:** The SJPU is the focal and primary institution to report, inquire and document the matter related to CCL. The functioning of SJPU is hampered mainly because of time constraint as they have multiple tasks to



perform at police station. Police personnel involved with SJPU should not be assigned other duties at the police station so that they can concentrate on and prioritize children issues.

- **Exclusive Principal Magistrate:** The position of Principal Magistrate of Juvenile Justice Board was previously held by the Chief Judicial Magistrate and is presently held by the Registrar Civil Courts in many districts as a result of which matters are kept pending due to their significant judicial responsibilities in regular courts. Therefore, one judicial officer exclusively for each JJB is recommended.
- **Additional JJBs:** Section 4(1) of JJ Act, 2015 provides for the constitution of one or more JJB for every district for exercising powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law. Top five high pendency districts are Khordha, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Puri that together accounting 63.4% of the total cases pending in Odisha. Ganjam is the highest populous district while Khordha is the fifth and Sundargarh is the 6th populous district of Odisha state. The district Ganjam has the largest geographical area and next to it is Sundargarh. So additional JJB is recommended for Ganjam, Khordha and Sundargarh districts on priority basis.
- **Support Staff for JJBs:** Lack of support staffs exclusively for JJB is a concern. The JJBs should be provided with minimum human resources such as stenographer, data entry operator, clerk and peon to strengthen administrative support.
- **Capacity Building:** Contribution of the social worker members in order writing, witness examination, deposition writing or legal documentation is a key determinant for effective functioning of the JJB. Capacity building for knowledge and skills development on legal writing of JJB members is recommended.
- **Termination of petty cases:** In order to clear pendency of cases and timely disposition, powers provided under Section 14(4), JJ Act, 2015 should be invoked to terminate cases of petty offence.
- **Forensic reports to be prioritized:** Forensic reports should be provided on priority basic to avoid delay in deposition.
- **More Observation Homes :** In the absence of an Observation Home for every district, children are taken to other districts making it difficult for the Probation Officer of the child's home district to meet the child frequently at the Observation Home. Social Investigation Report is delayed and so is the disposal. Establishing an Observation Home in every district or at the central place for three districts is recommended.
- **Audio video conferencing in Observation Homes** is recommended to overcome challenges of repeated production of the child before JJB and to ensure speedy disposal of the cases.



Tables



Table -1 : Opinion of the Principal Magistrates of the JJBs

Sl. No	Question/Statement	Response	District (Opinions collected from the Principal Magistrates of the JJBs of 18 districts out of 20 districts . In order to maintain confidentiality of the respondents opinions the name of the district is not disclosed hereunder)																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Principal Magistrate in JJB is an additional responsibility	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓			
		No				✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
2	Weekly sitting of JJB	Less than 3 days															✓			
		4 days				✓			✓				✓						✓	
		5 days										✓		✓						
		6 days		✓		✓			✓	✓					✓	✓			✓	
		All days	✓				✓				✓									
3.	Daily working hours of JJB	Less than 2 hours											✓							
		2-4 hours	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		4-8 hours		✓		✓				✓	✓								✓	
		More than 8 hours																		
4.	Training and orientation has been given to the Board about its functions and responsibilities in the perspective of JJ (CPC) Act, 2015	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
		No													✓				✓	
5.	Social Worker Members have made contribution in case management	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓			✓	
		No	✓								✓		✓	✓					✓	
		Partly					✓							✓			✓			
6.	Cases reported on average to JJB in a month	Less than 5 cases	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			
		5-10 cases		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					✓	
		10-20 cases														✓				✓
		More than 20 cases																		
7.	Cases disposed off by the JJB on an average in a month	Less than 5 cases	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
		5-10 cases				✓								✓	✓					✓
		10-20 cases		✓		✓											✓			



		More than 20 cases																	
8.	Support staffs provided to JJB	No staff									✓	✓						✓	
		1 staff	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	
		2 staffs	✓											✓		✓			✓
		3 staffs																	
		More than 3 staffs																	
9.	Legal service is provided to CCL by DLSA	Yes		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
		No											✓						
		Rarely	✓							✓			✓	✓				✓	
10	JJB receives Social Investigation Report on time	Yes	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			
		No																	
		In few cases		✓			✓						✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
11.	Quality of Social Investigation Report	Satisfactory	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
		Unsatisfactory											✓						✓
		No Answer					✓						✓						
12.	Board orders allowing CCL to go home	Frequently	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Rarely							✓		✓								
		Never																	
		No Answer						✓											
13.	Board orders for group counseling of CCL	Frequently		✓			✓			✓						✓			
		Rarely				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓							
		Never				✓					✓		✓					✓	
		No Answer					✓								✓				✓
14.	Board orders for community service	Frequently						✓	✓										
		Rarely		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓						
		Never				✓				✓		✓			✓	✓			
		No Answer					✓							✓					✓
15.	Board directing CCL or parents to pay fine	Frequently						✓							✓				
		Rarely		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓						✓	
		Never				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓							
		No Answer					✓							✓					✓
16.	Board directs to release CCL on probation	Frequently					✓	✓											



		Rarely				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		
		Never								✓	✓							
		No Answer				✓	✓						✓			✓		
17.	Board orders for sending CCL to Special Home	Frequently																
		Rarely	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Never																
		No Answer																
18.	Board is overburdened with pending cases	Yes		✓		✓	✓		✓									
		No	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
		No Answer						✓					✓	✓			✓	
19.	Factors causing pendency of cases in JJB	Delay in inquiry by police	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Delay in submission of S.I.R	✓														✓	
		Non-appearance of juvenile after released on bail	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Procedural complexity	✓					✓					✓				✓	
		Frequent adjournment of cases on the submission of legal counsel	✓			✓				✓								
		Delay in submission of forensic report	✓			✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		
		Delay in submission of final charge-sheet			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
		Non-availability of staffs for serving summons/notice to the parties	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓				✓			
		Inadequate physical infrastructure/ logistic in the Board	✓			✓					✓				✓	✓		
		Delay in production of material from the concerned court to JJ Board where adult															✓	



		acomplce to juvenile in the offence is tried																	
		Non-attendance of witness	✓							✓									
		Preliminary Assessment								✓									
		Non-cooperation of advocates										✓							
		Non-appearance of witness during inquiry										✓							
20.	Suggestion for effective disposal of cases in JJB	One judicial magistrate to be exclusively designated as the Principal Magistrate of JJB	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Improved accountability of police to complete inquiry and submit charge-sheet in time bound manner	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
		Complete infrastructure and logistic available to JJB	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
		Adequate support staffs to JJB	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
		Panel for preliminary assessment								✓									
		Board should sit on every working day and take up the inquiry												✓					
		Police be directed to produce witness												✓					



Table -2 (series): Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in JJBs in Odisha

District- Balangir							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year (s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	58		58	1	1.7	58	0
2005	30	57	87	10	11.5	30	0
2006	33	77	110	7	6.4	33	0
2007	27	103	130	32	24.6	27	0
2008	34	98	132	31	23.5	34	0
2009	22	101	123	26	21.1	21	1
2010	26	97	123	8	6.5	26	0
2011	32	115	147	30	20.4	30	2
2012	40	117	157	61	38.9	39	1
2013	32	96	128	37	28.9	23	9
2014	49	91	140	39	27.9	32	17
2015	66	101	167	15	9.0	41	25
2016	42	152	194	33	17.0	22	20
2017	46	161	207	81	39.1	17	29
2018	17	126	143	22	15.4	0	17

District- Bargarh							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	54		54	2	3.70	54	0
2005	26	52	78	7	8.97	26	0
2006	23	71	94	2	2.13	23	0
2007	28	92	120	36	30.00	24	4
2008	24	84	108	34	31.48	24	0
2009	25	74	99	39	39.39	24	1
2010	42	60	102	17	16.67	38	4
2011	45	85	130	31	23.85	42	3
2012	51	99	150	40	26.67	42	9
2013	46	110	156	23	14.74	35	11
2014	41	133	174	43	24.71	28	13
2015	53	131	184	36	19.57	18	35
2016	72	148	220	42	19.09	25	47
2017	84	178	262	29	11.07	13	71
2018	37	233	270	35	12.96	0	37



District- Boudh							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2010	15	NA	15	6	40.00	15	0
2011	22	9	31	7	22.58	22	0
2012	27	24	51	13	25.49	26	1
2013	20	38	58	20	34.48	12	8
2014	17	38	55	26	47.27	14	3
2015	25	29	54	13	24.07	7	18
2016	21	41	62	5	8.06	1	20
2017	15	57	72	9	12.50	2	13

District- Deogarh							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	9	NA	9	0	0.00	9	0
2005	12	9	21	1	4.76	12	0
2006	14	20	34	12	35.29	14	0
2007	9	22	31	14	45.16	9	0
2008	9	17	26	14	53.85	9	0
2009	8	12	20	0	0.00	8	0
2010	9	20	29	5	17.24	9	0
2011	16	24	40	18	45.00	16	0
2012	12	22	34	8	23.53	11	1
2013	19	26	45	9	20.00	19	0
2014	20	36	56	21	37.50	19	1
2015	21	35	56	26	46.43	21	0
2016	19	30	49	25	51.02	17	2
2017	12	24	36	26	72.22	8	4
2018	4	10	14	2	14.29	0	4



District- Gajapati							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2008	11	NA	11	1	9.09	11	0
2009	8	10	18	1	5.56	8	0
2010	4	17	21	1	4.76	4	0
2011	12	20	32	4	12.50	11	1
2012	8	28	36	10	27.78	6	2
2013	7	26	33	14	42.42	7	0
2014	12	19	31	8	25.81	11	1
2015	14	23	37	6	16.22	13	1
2016	17	31	48	26	54.17	7	10
2017	5	22	27	7	25.93	0	5

District- Ganjam							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	41	NA	41	1	2.44	41	0
2005	66	40	106	10	9.43	64	2
2006	62	96	158	4	2.53	60	2
2007	51	154	205	15	7.32	49	2
2008	61	190	251	24	9.56	57	4
2009	61	227	288	47	16.32	56	5
2010	90	241	331	36	10.88	71	19
2011	100	295	395	55	13.92	53	47
2012	111	340	451	71	15.74	65	46
2013	134	380	514	13	2.53	70	64
2014	124	501	625	225	36.00	59	65
2015	111	400	511	75	14.68	13	98
2016	85	436	521	79	15.16	10	75
2017	40	442	482	15	3.11	2	38



District- Jharsuguda							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G=H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	22		22	1	4.55	22	0
2005	8	21	29	3	10.34	8	0
2006	28	26	54	4	7.41	27	1
2007	47	50	97	5	5.15	47	0
2008	34	92	126	11	8.73	34	0
2009	22	115	137	4	2.92	22	0
2010	40	133	173	7	4.05	35	5
2011	34	166	200	39	19.50	31	3
2012	47	161	208	64	30.77	37	10
2013	38	144	182	20	10.99	31	7
2014	41	162	203	57	28.08	29	12
2015	49	146	195	52	26.67	25	24
2016	57	143	200	61	30.50	17	40
2017	46	139	185	29	15.68	9	37
2018	31	156	187	17	9.09	0	31

District- Kalahandi							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G=H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2007	48	NA	48	2	4.17	48	0
2008	23	46	69	10	14.49	23	0
2009	16	59	75	14	18.67	16	0
2010	14	61	75	10	13.33	14	0
2011	21	65	86	26	30.23	21	0
2012	33	60	93	46	49.46	33	0
2013	32	47	79	36	45.57	32	0
2014	31	43	74	34	45.95	29	2
2015	47	40	87	56	64.37	38	9
2016	48	31	79	31	39.24	18	30
2017	24	48	72	8	11.11	1	23



District- Kandhamal							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2005	17	0	17	0	0.00	17	0
2006	26	17	43	4	9.30	26	0
2007	19	39	58	19	32.76	19	0
2008	23	39	62	12	19.35	23	0
2009	15	50	65	5	7.69	15	0
2010	23	60	83	5	6.02	23	0
2011	36	78	114	8	7.02	35	1
2012	39	106	145	25	17.24	36	3
2013	37	120	157	57	36.31	35	2
2014	40	100	140	49	35.00	30	10
2015	30	91	121	60	49.59	20	10
2016	44	51	105	29	27.62	5	39
2017	36	76	112	11	9.82	0	36

District- Keonjhar							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	12	0	12	8	66.67	12	0
2005	21	4	25	16	64.00	21	0
2006	29	9	38	5	13.16	29	0
2007	23	33	56	13	23.21	23	0
2008	22	43	65	22	33.85	22	0
2009	16	43	59	23	38.98	15	1
2010	23	36	59	17	28.81	23	0
2011	19	42	61	17	27.87	19	0
2012	51	44	95	42	44.21	50	1
2013	60	53	113	42	37.17	59	1
2014	49	71	120	64	53.33	42	7
2015	57	56	113	37	32.74	45	12
2016	60	76	136	33	24.26	35	25
2017	56	103	159	55	34.59	21	35
2018	31	104	135	22	16.30	0	31



District- Khordha							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	26	NA	26	0	NA	23	3
2005	38	26	64	2	3.13	37	1
2006	74	62	136	4	2.94	71	3
2007	77	132	209	14	6.70	71	6
2008	57	195	252	9	3.57	45	12
2009	43	243	286	7	2.45	32	11
2010	58	279	337	14	4.15	51	7
2011	76	323	399	17	4.26	56	20
2012	91	382	473	44	9.30	53	38
2013	126	429	555	41	7.39	76	50
2014	113	514	627	79	12.60	40	73
2015	119	548	667	197	29.54	28	91
2016	132	470	602	130	21.59	6	126
2017	73	472	545	32	5.87	1	72

District- Koraput							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	19	NA	19	0	0.00	19	0
2005	52	19	71	9	12.68	52	0
2006	44	62	106	12	11.32	44	0
2007	34	94	128	22	17.19	34	0
2008	24	106	130	27	20.77	24	0
2009	14	103	117	35	29.91	14	0
2010	32	82	114	44	38.60	30	2
2011	21	70	91	59	64.84	20	1
2012	38	32	70	14	20.00	29	9
2013	35	56	91	9	9.89	23	12
2014	44	82	126	29	23.02	18	26
2015	81	97	178	37	20.79	15	66
2016	68	141	209	21	10.05	4	64
2017	41	188	229	8	3.49	0	41



District- Malkangiri							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year (s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	13	NA	13	3	23.08	13	0
2005	16	10	26	8	30.77	16	0
2006	4	18	22	1	4.55	4	0
2007	20	21	41	24	58.54	20	0
2008	1	17	18	14	77.78	1	0
2009	4	4	8	2	25.00	4	0
2010	13	6	19	3	15.79	13	0
2011	12	16	28	12	42.86	12	0
2012	11	16	27	9	33.33	11	0
2013	7	18	25	15	60.00	7	0
2014	6	10	16	13	81.25	6	0
2015	13	3	16	11	68.75	11	2
2016	8	5	13	5	38.46	3	5
2017	6	8	14	1	7.14	0	6

District- Nabarangpur							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2005	19	NA	19	0	0.00	19	0
2006	4	19	23	1	4.35	4	0
2007	10	22	32	2	6.25	10	0
2008	10	30	40	1	2.50	10	0
2009	7	39	46	3	6.52	7	0
2010	8	43	51	26	50.98	8	0
2011	7	25	32	5	15.63	7	0
2012	15	27	42	16	38.10	15	0
2013	27	26	53	9	16.98	23	4
2014	40	44	84	26	30.95	27	13
2015	28	58	86	28	32.56	13	15
2016	28	58	86	21	24.42	9	19
2017	19	65	84	16	19.05	2	17



District- Nuapada							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year (s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	22	NA	22	4	18.18	22	0
2005	16	18	34	17	50.00	16	0
2006	21	17	38	9	23.68	21	0
2007	16	29	45	28	62.22	16	0
2008	10	17	27	12	44.44	10	0
2009	2	15	17	3	17.65	2	0
2010	10	14	24	2	8.33	9	1
2011	12	22	34	0	0.00	11	1
2012	12	34	46	6	13.04	9	3
2013	18	40	58	11	18.97	14	4
2014	11	47	58	29	50.00	6	5
2015	15	29	44	9	20.45	3	12
2016	19	35	54	12	22.22	5	14
2017	9	42	51	2	3.92	0	9

District- Puri							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 31.3.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	9	NA	9	NA	NA	9	0
2005	27	9	36	2	5.56	27	0
2006	33	34	67	4	5.97	32	1
2007	39	63	102	23	22.55	36	3
2008	49	79	128	27	21.09	43	6
2009	37	101	138	21	15.22	33	4
2010	33	117	150	10	6.67	25	8
2011	38	140	178	48	26.97	23	15
2012	49	130	179	39	21.79	31	18
2013	58	140	198	25	12.63	28	30
2014	66	173	239	56	23.43	25	41
2015	99	183	282	50	17.73	24	75
2016	90	232	322	31	9.63	10	80
2017	16	291	307	10	3.26	0	16



District- Rayagada							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	12	0	12	0	0.00	12	0
2005	31	12	43	3	6.98	31	0
2006	8	40	48	19	39.58	8	0
2007	20	29	49	16	32.65	20	0
2008	23	33	56	9	16.07	23	0
2009	0	47	47	0	0.00	0	0
2010	44	47	91	20	21.98	44	0
2011	21	71	92	22	23.91	20	1
2012	40	70	110	53	48.18	40	0
2013	22	57	79	39	49.37	22	0
2014	48	40	88	35	39.77	47	1
2015	54	53	107	40	37.38	50	4
2016	41	67	108	56	51.85	38	3
2017	21	52	73	55	75.34	12	9

District- Sambalpur							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G= H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	27	2	29	0	0.00	23	4
2005	37	29	66	5	7.58	34	3
2006	37	61	98	6	6.12	36	1
2007	36	92	128	9	7.03	30	6
2008	66	119	185	20	10.81	56	10
2009	61	165	226	31	13.72	55	6
2010	48	195	243	16	6.58	35	13
2011	53	227	280	77	27.50	37	16
2012	62	203	265	33	12.45	45	17
2013	110	232	342	30	8.77	66	44
2014	137	312	449	68	15.14	69	68
2015	133	381	514	104	20.23	72	61
2016	110	410	520	115	22.12	29	81
2017	163	405	568	70	12.32	2	161
2018	87	498	585	7	1.20	0	87



District-Subarnapur							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.6.2018 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G=H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004	7	-	7	0	0.0	7	0
2005	8	7	15	0	0.0	7	1
2006	17	15	32	4	12.5	16	1
2007	11	28	39	4	10.3	11	0
2008	15	35	50	13	26.0	15	0
2009	6	37	43	25	58.1	6	0
2010	13	18	31	2	6.5	12	1
2011	16	29	45	21	46.7	14	2
2012	17	24	41	19	46.3	14	3
2013	14	22	36	10	27.8	10	4
2014	11	26	37	2	5.4	6	5
2015	14	35	49	11	22.4	10	4
2016	10	38	48	6	12.5	3	7
2017	12	42	54	10	18.5	1	11
2018	4	44	48	5	10.4	0	4

District-Sundargarh							
Institution, Disposition and Pendency of Juvenile Cases							
Year	Case Load			Year-wise Case Disposition		Disposal and Pendency	
	Registered	Pending cases cumulated from previous year(s)	Total Case Load	No. of cases disposed of	Disposal rate (%) (E*100/D)	Cases disposed of as on 30.9.2017 out of the no. of cases mentioned in Column B	No. of cases pending (B-G=H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2005	169	1	170	27	15.9	169	0
2006	80	143	223	14	6.3	80	0
2007	96	209	305	43	14.1	96	0
2008	82	262	344	69	20.1	82	0
2009	18	275	293	124	42.3	18	0
2010	78	169	247	30	12.1	78	0
2011	119	217	336	105	31.3	108	11
2012	146	231	377	214	56.8	140	6
2013	137	163	300	76	25.3	109	28
2014	197	224	421	108	25.7	135	62
2015	155	313	468	190	40.6	47	108
2016	125	278	403	29	7.2	28	97
2017	140	374	514	84	16.3	22	118



Table-3: Pendency in JJBs of All-Odisha

Sl.No	District	% of disposal of the cases registered up-to 2016	Cases pending up-to 2016	Pendency according to duration		
				Below 6 months	6-12 months	Above 1 year
1	Angul	79.7	150	17	42	91
2	Balasore	56.0	229	27	24	178
3	Balangir	67.2	161	24	19	118
4	Bargarh	66.4	184	32	40	112
5	Bhadrak	75.3	146	26	22	98
6	Boudh	67.3	57	11	10	36
7	Cuttack	54.6	220	53	33	134
8	Deogarh	86.4	21	6	5	10
9	Dhenkanal	74.6	105	26	13	66
10	Gajapati	76.3	20	5	7	8
11	Ganjam	59.7	442	44	54	344
12	Jagatsinghpur	76.2	60	8	6	46
13	Jajpur	28.7	189	23	19	147
14	Jharsuguda	70.2	142	27	30	85
15	Kalahandi	84.6	48	14	21	13
16	Kandhamal	78.2	74	28	12	34
17	Kendrapara	64.2	109	27	18	64
18	Keonjhar	76.6	103	27	27	49
19	Khordha	54.2	472	74	78	320
20	Koraput	62.8	188	35	37	116
21	Malkangiri	89.0	8	3	3	2
22	Mayurbhanj	78.1	104	31	33	40
23	Nabarangpur	67.9	65	14	11	40
24	Nayagarh	63.5	74	18	8	48
25	Nuapada	77.0	41	11	21	9
26	Puri	53.5	291	48	53	190
27	Rayagada	85.7	56	12	6	38
28	Sambalpur	56.0	403	48	61	294
29	Subarnapur	73.5	42	10	5	27
30	Sundergarh	73.3	374	60	79	235
	All Odisha	69.7	4578	789	797	2992

Notes:

1. Odisha has 30 districts. There is JJB in each district. As mentioned the report of case pendency of JJBs in 10 districts was published in 2017. The report analyzed the case statistics up-to 2016. Pendency in the JJBs of remaining 20 districts is analyzed in this report based upon the case statistics up-to 2017. As the complete case statistics is available up to 2016, so case pendency in JJBs of all 30 districts is herein presented.
2. A total of 4578 cases were pending as on December 31, 2016. Among these, 65.3% cases are pending from 1 year and above, 17.5% cases pending from 6-12 months and 17.2% cases pending for less than 6 months.
3. In 2016, Khordha has highest pendency of 472 cases followed by Ganjam (442 cases), Sambalpur (403 cases), Sundergarh (374 cases) and Puri (291) cases. These districts together have accounted 43.2% of the total case pendency in JJBs in Odisha.

