

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR
1940



NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1941

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No. 1586-148-IV

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 6th October 1941.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1940.

RESOLUTION

The improvement in economic conditions, particularly in the Nagpur and Berar divisions, is reflected in the decline of the number of offences registered from 57,627 to 51,870, the fall being practically confined to crimes against property. The Provincial Government is glad to note that the control of crime has improved. In spite of the partial failure of crops in the Chhattisgarh division, the police in that division were able to keep down crime to reasonable proportions, the increase being only 14 per cent. Reporting of crime continued to be satisfactory, and the percentage of convictions to investigations rose from 25 to 27. In house-breaking cases, the percentage fell slightly from 18.6 to 18.2. Satisfactory as these figures are, the Provincial Government considers that there is scope for better results and has no doubt that the Inspector-General of Police will take all possible measures in the matter. Government is fully aware of the heavy strain on magistrates consequent upon the abolition of the honorary magistrates and general increase in work. It was inevitable that this should lead to a prolongation of the duration of trials to which the Inspector-General of Police refers in paragraph 5 of his report. Steps have been taken, however, to strengthen the cadre of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Naib-Tahsildars, though owing to financial stringency it has not unfortunately been possible to give the full relief required. The Provincial Government has now decided to appoint a limited number of honorary magistrates and it is to be hoped that the cumulative effect of these measures will be to shorten delays in the disposal of criminal work.

2. The year was not an easy one; political, communal and labour troubles kept the police busy in several districts. Government wishes to place on record its appreciation of the tact and firmness with which the magistracy and the police handled the awkward situations which arose in connection with labour strikes, communal tension and the satyagraha campaign. The fact that the good relations between the public and the police have remained largely unaffected bears testimony to the efficient manner in which the latter have carried out the policy of Government.

3. Government notes with satisfaction the improvement in police action under the preventive sections, and agrees with the Inspector-General of Police regarding the necessity for the maintenance of a constant lookout for wandering criminals and an efficient watch on the movements of known criminals.

4. The Provincial Government fully realises the importance of adequate housing accommodation for the police. Much progress was made in this matter during the past few years, particularly during the years immediately preceding the introduction of Provincial Autonomy. But, owing to acute financial stringency, it has been possible to allot funds for only one major work during 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42. The needs of the department will receive full consideration during the ensuing financial year.

5. Government recognises that a high standard of efficiency in the enforcement of the new Motor Vehicles Act and traffic control cannot be expected with the existing police strength. The question of the establishment of special mobile police is under examination.

6. Mr. D. A. Smyth, who held the post of the Inspector-General of Police since April 1938, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement shortly after the close of the year. Government takes this opportunity of acknowledging warmly his invaluable services; in particular, the efficiency and wisdom with which he administered the Police Department during three years of unusual difficulty.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be submitted to Government of India, Home Department, and a copy be forwarded to the Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, for the information of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and to the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and guidance; and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor, C. P. & Berar,
 C. M. TRIVEDI,
 Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar, Police Department.

No. 259z

FROM

A. G. SCOTT, ESQ.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,
POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 19th June 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1940, together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. SCOTT,

*Inspector-General of Police,
Central Provinces and Berar.*

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**REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOR THE YEAR 1940**

[NOTE.—*Figures in brackets are those of 1939.*]

PART I.—GENERAL

Economic conditions improved in the province as a whole and there was, in consequence, an appreciable decrease in the figures of crime against property, the total number of house-breakings falling from 12,082 to 10,793 and thefts from 33,556 to 29,959. The fall was most marked in the Berar and Nagpur Divisions, where conditions had improved greatly, following a good cotton crop with good prices in 1939. The combined figures for house-breakings and thefts for these two areas dropped by 39 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. Conditions in the Jubbulpore Division remained much the same as in the previous year and there was, therefore, little change in the total figures for crime against property. Those of the Chhattisgarh Division, however, increased by 14 per cent, owing to the partial failure of the rice crop and other causes. Crime in Chhattisgarh might well have been more serious; the Commissioner has put the facts clearly when he says: "In a year covering very bad war news in May, the crop-failure which became apparent in September-October, a political movement of defiance to the law, even though of a symbolic and mild character, and a very objectionable anti-war and anti-Government campaign in one district, Bilaspur, that this increase is no larger is more striking than the fact that it took place at all."

2. The police again had a heavy year's work in dealing with political, communal and labour troubles, particularly in the cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore. In the former, elaborate police arrangements had to be made to handle large processions and demonstrations on no less than 90 occasions, while in the latter similar arrangements had to be made on the occasion of every religious festival. Repeated and prolonged strikes in the mills at Nagpur gave the police a great deal of work; tactful handling of picketers prevented any serious breach of the peace. Discontent in the Chhindwara coal-fields, inevitably exploited by professional agitators, led to a fortnight's strike entailing careful police precautions.

3. Although communal relations continued strained throughout the year, there were fortunately only two major clashes. The more serious of these occurred at Burhanpur in January, when a procession accompanied by officials and police was heavily stoned, and the police were forced to open fire. The incident was enquired into by a judicial officer with the result that punitive police were imposed for a period of one year. Serious rioting also occurred at Pusad where about 100 persons were injured. Minor clashes occurred in the Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Bhandara, Drug and Chhindwara districts, but the precautions taken by the local authorities prevented serious developments. The Jubbulpore police had another difficult year. Communal relations definitely deteriorated and demanded the

utmost vigilance, particularly at every major festival. The enforcement of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, throughout the year in the City helped to relieve the strain, but the police, nonetheless, in the opinion of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, "have had an extremely trying time and theirs has been a thankless task. I consider they have carried out their duties with great patience, impartiality and restraint". I would also add a word of praise for the local magistracy, who spent many weary days and nights in the City and cheerfully assisted in every possible way.

4. Apart from the individual satyagraha campaign started by Congress in every district towards the end of the year, political agitation was mainly confined to the large towns. Though the satyagraha campaign aroused little public enthusiasm, it caused the police a great deal of extra work. Its most troublesome manifestation took place in the Chhattisgarh Division, where irresponsible Congressmen exploited the distress over the failure of the rice-crop by spreading anti-British and anti-war propaganda. Incitement to lawlessness resulted in some cases of looting, but the prosecution and imprisonment of a few of the worst agitators had the desired effect. Nagpur had a disturbed year with Muslim League agitation, communist activity and repeated mill strikes. Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha agitation in Jubbulpore also continued unabated. In Betul, "Forward Bloc" activities involved the police in much extra work.

5. The reports are unanimous in acknowledging the help given by the magistracy, who are much overworked. The duration of trials is still definitely unsatisfactory and little improvement can be expected unless the number of stipendiary magistrates is increased or some of the magisterial work is taken by honorary magistrates. On the whole, the relations between the police and the public have been good. A welcome improvement has taken place in Chhattisgarh Division, particularly in the Bilaspur district, where political agitation in the previous two or three years had given rise to a good deal of hostility on the part of the public.

6. Reporting of crime continues to be satisfactory. Petty unreported thefts are occasionally discovered by the police while on tour, but the number of such cases has decreased since Kotwars have been permitted to report petty offences when making their periodical visits to police stations.

The investigating staff, as a whole, have shown reasonable discretion in the exercise of their power to refuse investigation in accordance with section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.

7. The results of investigations improved, the percentage of convictions to investigations rising from 25 per cent to 27 per cent. The improvement was particularly marked in Berar, where the big fall in the property-crime total permitted more time to be devoted to individual cases. Bhandara, where crime has doubled itself during the past five years, is the only district where detection results and crime-control generally are not up to standard. Special measures are being taken to rectify this.

PART II.—CRIME

SECTION I.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE
VARIOUS CLASSES

8. The total number of offences registered under Classes I to V was 51,870. The table given below shows the figures under each class during the last three years :—

Class	Offence	1938	1939	1940	—or+
I	Offences against the State, public safety, etc.	664	1,047	836	—211
II	Serious offences against the person.	4,134	4,217	4,003	—214
III	Serious property offences ..	11,737	13,617	12,128	—1,489
IV	Minor offences against the person.	473	517	445	—72
V	Minor property offences ..	33,172	38,229	34,458	—3,771
	Total ..	50,180	57,627	51,870	—5,757

Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.

9. Escapes from police custody numbered 21 (35). They were all unimportant cases, and 18 of the absconders were re-captured.

10. Offences relating to coin.—In Saugor, seven Bhats from Jodhpur State were arrested for uttering counterfeit coin. The remaining offences were petty cases of “passing”.

11. Rioting or Unlawful Assembly.—Riots numbered 635 (799), of which 250 (217) were convicted and 234 (279) were pending at the end of the year. The most serious cases were those which occurred as a result of communal ill-feeling in Jubbulpore, Burhanpur (Nimar) and Pusad, where 85, 21 and 6 offences of communal rioting were registered, respectively.

12. Belief in witchcraft dies hard in Chhattisgarh. In two cases in Raipur and two in Drug, women were badly beaten by villagers, who believed them to be responsible for sickness amongst human beings and animals. The famine-scare in Raipur was the cause of three cases, in which villagers attacked the houses of well-to-do persons, who refused to donate cash and grain for famine relief.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

13. Murders numbered 345 (328) with 131 (140) convictions 84 (70) acquittals and 146 (129) cases pending at the end of the year. Robbery was the motive in 49 cases and belief in witchcraft in 6. In 4 (15) cases the accused committed suicide.

14. In Nagpur, one man was killed and two others were injured as a result of the throwing of a bomb at the Shrikrishna Cinema. Four Mohamedans, who had a dispute with the Cinema management, are under trial.

15. In Bilaspur, a gang of educated youths, while on bail on several charges of bungalow-theft, stabbed to death one of their associates whom they suspected of having turned police informer. The case was well worked out and three of the youths were sentenced to transportation for life. In a murder, also in Bilaspur, a gang of five persons, led by a Sadhu, tortured a woman to get her to disclose the hiding place of her valuables, and then murdered her and her young son in a very brutal fashion. Two accused were hanged and a third was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

16. A very bad case was reported from the Nimar district. A young bride, who disclosed the fact that she had been ravished by her father-in-law, was branded by him and his wife. She ran away but was induced to return. Her mother-in-law then poured kerosene over her and set her clothes on fire, from the effects of which she died. The case unfortunately failed in Court.

17. Saugor reported a most interesting case, in which an ex-constable, who lived alone, and his son, a constable, were both murdered—the son a few months after the father when, having taken leave, he went to his father's village in order to try and trace him—by the same man, (who had quarrelled with the father and) who buried the bodies in the father's house. Intelligent enquiry brought the facts to light, and the culprit was hanged.

18. In Hoshangabad, almost an entire village set upon 4 Lodhi brothers, 2 of whom were killed on the spot and 1 was seriously injured. Of 29 accused who were prosecuted, 3 were sentenced to death and 9 to various terms of imprisonment.

19. Intelligent investigation by the Mandla police led to the transportation on purely circumstantial evidence, of a previous convict who strangled a lonely old woman in her house in the heart of the town and stole her jewellery. One of the main items of evidence was a small piece of cloth, which was found on examination to be of the same weave as that of the accused's "dhoti". This man had escaped with a conviction under section 411 for a similar murder in 1924. The sentence was criticised by the High Court, who held that drunkenness was not sufficient reason to justify the awarding of the lesser sentence. In the same district, a Gond Panda used his influence on a Gond family to take the husband and wife out to a lonely spot in the jungle where he murdered them for their jewellery worth Rs. 5-2-0. The discovery of articles of Gond "Puja" at the spot led to the arrest and ultimate execution of the culprit.

20. Belief in witchcraft led to an extremely brutal murder in the Drug district. The deceased, a woman, who was convalescing after an attack of cholera, was bodily removed outside the village and beaten to death. Three of the villagers are standing their trial in Court.

21. In Raipur, a Satnamin, who had lived with seven different men, was murdered by her eighth "husband" when she left him for her ninth!

22. **Attempt at murder.**—A murderous assault was made in the Betul district on a Musalman Sub-Inspector following an Arya Samajists' meeting, which he attended in his official capacity.

23. A dangerous ex-convict, who ran amok and stabbed two persons in the Saugor district, was pluckily disarmed by a head constable who was awarded the Indian Police Medal.

24. **Culpable homicide.**—In Chanda, 14 persons forcibly entered a house, assaulted the inmates, causing the death of the owner of the house, and abducted his daughter-in-law, who had divorced the brother of one of the accused. Ten of the accused were convicted.

25. **Rape.**—There were 208 reports and 70 convictions. Thirty-one cases were pending at the end of the year. In Amraoti, a youth who raped a girl of eight received five years' rigorous imprisonment, and an old man of 60, suffering from venereal disease, also got five years for raping a girl of eight. Raipur reported a bad case in which five Satnamis, who had been fined on the complaint of another Satnami, caught his wife, took her into a house, successively raped her and then branded her. They were unfortunately acquitted.

26. **Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.**—There were few cases of a professional nature. In a case from Raipur district, a resident of Patna State, in pursuance of the "buried treasure trick", drugged five persons with dhatura and decamped with Rs. 500. He was traced, extradited and received four years' rigorous imprisonment.

27. **Kidnapping or abduction.**—A few cases appeared to be the work of professionals. In two cases from Raipur, attempts were made to take girls to brothels in Nagpur. In one case, a local "Nai" was convicted, and in the other two Nagpur prostitutes were under trial at the end of the year. Practice of the ancient Gond custom of "marriage by capture" provided the motive for three cases from Mandla district.

28. **Hurt and assault on a public servant.**—Of 388 (406) cases, 120 concerned police officers—an average number. Excepting that mentioned in paragraph 22, none was of importance.

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

29. **Dacoities numbered 57 (97).** Some of these cases were technical, others communal, while a few consisted of the petty looting of crops and grain following economic distress. As usual the majority of the serious cases occurred in the border districts, particularly Buldana, Nimar and Saugor. In Buldana, three cases (armed house-dacoities) for certain and probably two more were the work of a gang of educated young men and political workers, who were responsible for 16 house-dacoities, robberies and house-breakings throughout Berar and also in Poona. Arms were freely used, and seizures included a revolver, a pistol, bombs, explosive materials, cartridges, daggers and proscribed literature. The case was well handled by the C. I. D. and

District Police and led to the prosecution of 28 persons for conspiracy. Two other house-dacoities, in one of which the complainant was badly injured, were committed by dacoits from East Khandesh.

30. Two of the five cases reported from Nimar were also the work of trans-border dacoits who were convicted.

31. Ten cases, involving stolen property valued at Rs. 11,714, were registered in Saugor during the year. Of these, including 5 from the previous year, 3 were convicted, 4 pending in Court and 3 under investigation at the close of the year. As usual the offences, all of which were house-dacoities and in most of which the dacoits carried fire-arms, were committed almost without exception by residents from the adjacent States of Central India. The Saugor police have again done well in their handling of dacoity cases; the arrest, in co-operation with the police of the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhansi district, of the gang of the notorious dacoit Meherban Singh was a particularly good piece of work. Special thanks are due to Mr. Hurrell, Sub-Divisional Officer (Police), of the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhansi district for his ready and valuable co-operation. Inspectors Sharda Prasad and Narain Prasad of the Saugor police, and Kewal Krishna and Khairati Ram of the Criminal Investigation Department, did excellent work in these enquiries. Thanks are again due to Messrs. Balwant Singh, Superintendent of Police, Bhilsa, and Dashrath Singh, Superintendent of Police, Guna, for their very effective co-operation. Opposition to the extradition of dacoits from some of the smaller States unfortunately still continues.

32. Of five cases reported from Akola district, one concerned a gang of Chita Pardhis who, after robbing a shopkeeper of Rs. 1,300 in cash outside Akola City, were smartly caught in a train many miles down the line. This gang was subsequently found to have been responsible for some 20 house-breakings in Bhopal, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Wardha and Nagpur. Five members were sentenced to long terms.

33. Hoshangabad reported two cases of house-dacoity with murder. One, in which the owner of the house was killed and other inmates injured, was almost certainly the work of a gang of *ex*-constables, who were subsequently convicted for a similar case committed in the previous year. In the other, a gang of locals robbed a woman in a field-house and killed her in the process. Evidence was insufficient for prosecution.

34. The remaining cases were well distributed throughout the province and were not of particular importance. On the whole, police action in regard to dacoities has been well up to standard.

35. Robberies numbered 250 (316) with 75 (73) convictions. In a case from Drug, a Pardhi, after robbing a woman in the fields, slit her tongue to prevent her disclosing his identity. Other cases were not of special interest.

36. Serious Mischief.—The famine-scare in Chattisgarh was responsible for a number of canal-cutting cases in Raipur and Balaghat. The offences were not serious and ceased after police action had been taken.

37. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, etc.—The number of reports fell to 10,793 (12,082), while the percentage of convictions to investigations fell very slightly from 18.6 per cent to 18.2 per cent. Stolen property amounted to Rs. 6,28,158 (Rs. 5,85,924), of which 22 per cent (26 per cent) was recovered.

Detection results are up to the average; the fall in the percentage of property recovered was due to failure to recover property in a few heavy cases.

Investigation results in Nagpur City were again good; crime-control in Jubbulpore City was much interfered with by the pre-occupation of the police with communal affairs. Excellent work has been done in a number of districts in breaking up gangs, both of locals and outsiders. This was particularly evident in Bilaspur. Working during 1940 with more confidence and enthusiasm, the Bilaspur police succeeded in raising the detection percentage from 21 per cent to 26.5 per cent, in spite of the fact that the percentage of investigations to reports remained high at 88 per cent. These good results are partly attributable to a searching examination of past crime and the records of previous convicts, and partly to the exercise of greater vigilance over strangers and stricter surveillance of local bad characters. Intelligent study of past crime in the Saugor district led to a number of raids which resulted in the tracing of no less than 38 old cases and the conviction of 16 persons. Burglary is our most important problem and it cannot be emphasized too often that control of burglary cannot be effected by haphazard methods but calls for a close study of the records of crime and criminals and an unceasing and systematized look-out for suspicious strangers.

Watch on the sales of jewellery in the jewellers' quarters in Nagpur and Amraoti cities led to the arrest of the culprits in over 150 house-breakings and thefts while attempting to dispose of stolen property. These captures, particularly in Nagpur, have been going on for some years, but fortunately for the police the thieves are apparently still ready to risk arrest.

Excellent work was done by Inspector Jagmohan Prasad in Gadarwara tahsil, which had been a hotbed of crime of a professional type during the previous few years and in which crime had been successfully brought under control by the end of the year.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

38. Cattle thefts decreased slightly from 1,644 to 1,619. There was no evidence of organized cattle-lifting in any part of the province.

39. Ordinary thefts at 29,959 were fewer by 3,597 cases than in the previous year. A very large proportion of these cases consisted of petty crop-thefts.

Thefts of bicycles in towns are always a problem and the number of these cases in Jubbulpore headquarters, following the large increase in the military population, rose to 144, of which 17 were put into Court. The difficulty of detection is increased by dishonest cycle dealers, who on receipt of a stolen cycle immediately dismantle it.

40. **Criminal Breach of Trust.**—The reports contained numerous cases of misappropriation by sub-postmasters, postmen and subordinate revenue officials.

41. **Cheating.**—There was the usual crop of cases, in which apparently intelligent persons were cheated by the old note-duplicating, money-doubling and gold-doubling tricks. Several gangs of both locals and foreigners were successfully run down in the Nagpur and Chhindwara districts, with the assistance of the C. I. D.

42. **Prohibition.**—The police were responsible for the enforcement of the Prohibition Act in the following areas :—

- (1) Saugor district.
- (2) Narsinghpur sub-division.
- (3) Akola district.
- (4) Wardha district.
- (5) Badnera Town (Amraoti district).
- (6) Katni-Murwara Town (Jubbulpore district).
- (7) Raipur district (except Zamindaris other than Baligarh-Kalzi, Bhatgaon and Fingeshwar, and the Nagri and Sihawa tracts in the Dhamtari tahsil).
- (8) Brahmपुरi and Warora tahsils of Chanda district.
- (9) Buldana Town.

Temporary additional prohibition police, consisting of 7 Sub-Inspectors, 12 head constables and 24 constables, were sanctioned for the Akola district from 1st April 1940.

The number of offences dealt with under the Act rose from 289 to 595. The posting of the additional staff in Akola district sent up the number of offences, reported in that district, from 121 to 215. The Act cannot be effectively enforced in a district like Raipur without special staff and the police there deserve special credit for prosecuting no less than 138 cases. The reports generally testify to the complete apathy of the public and the anti-drink committees towards prohibition. Drinkers are not necessarily persons of criminal habits and there is no evidence to indicate that the enforcement of prohibition has had any appreciable effect on crime.

SECTION II—PREVENTIVE ACTION

43. Excluding action taken by the railway police, there were 803 (650) prosecutions under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, of which 626 were successful and 132 were pending in Court at the end of the year. Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the number of proceedings rose from 315 to

353, of which 287 succeeded and 90 remained pending. The increased activity under both sections, particularly section 109, is satisfactory. The attention of police officers is constantly being drawn to the importance of the free use of sections 55 and 109 if control of crime against property is to be effective. Sustained vigilance is necessary but can be maintained if station-house officers really interest themselves in the matter; it is the business of superior officers to see that they do.

44. Proceedings under section 107 decreased from 332 to 299, of which 46 were successful and 105 were pending at the end of the year. The figures vary greatly from district to district, *e.g.*, Bhandara reported 27 cases against nil from Chanda, but it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule fettering the discretion of station-house officers, since this would be calculated to defeat the whole object of the section as far as the police are concerned.

45. The same remark applies to proceedings under section 145, which decreased from 185 to 176, although more often than not the object could probably be attained by a simple report under section 107, it being left to the Court to take action under section 145, should this be deemed necessary. 145 cases were decided and possession orders passed in 102 cases.

SECTION III—RAILWAY POLICE

46. There was a slight decrease in the crime total. Some smart arrests were made in running train thefts in the Eastern Section. 94 (65) persons were the subject of proceedings under section 109. 24 (3) of these proceedings failed and 58 (59) succeeded. The introduction of prohibition in Raipur district presented the railway police with a new task, which they tackled with no small success. There was only one serious railway accident—on the Bilaspur-Katni branch—in which the driver and crew of a goods train were killed as a result of the train entering the station against signals and running into a dead-end siding. No labour trouble occurred during the year. War conditions placed an extra burden on the railway police, particularly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and these extra duties were cheerfully and efficiently performed.

SECTION IV—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

47. Mr. Benton was in charge throughout the year.

48. Officers of the department were deputed for duty in 35 (39) cases during the year. This figure includes 10 pending from the previous year. Of the 26 cases put into Court, 1 failed, 13 ended in conviction and 12 were pending in Court. Sensational cases, in addition to the series of political dacoities mentioned in paragraph 29, which C. I. D. officers investigated to a successful conclusion, were the Gumgaon murder of the previous year and the Nagpur Bomb case, mentioned in paragraph 14. Sudden calls on the department for help in connection with investigations arising from communal disturbances were not so

frequent during the year and numbered three only—from Burhanpur one and Jubbulpore two. Each occasion, however, required the services of more than one officer for a long period, as a large crop of cases is the invariable result of such disturbances.

49. Two sessions of the Advanced Course of training for Sub-Inspectors were held during the year. Each session lasted for four months and was attended by 14 Sub-Inspectors.

50. **Finger Print Bureau.**—The number of slips on record at the close of the year was 61,793 (53,722). 12,414 slips were received for search and 2,080 were traced.

In 88 cases articles bearing latent prints were received for examination. This side of the Finger Print Bureau's activities is showing a steady expansion. Opinions were given in 32 cases, and in 5 cases information from the Bureau clenched the cases against the suspects. 49 documents were sent to the Bureau for comparison and definite opinions were given in 34 cases.

51. The Photographic Branch maintained a high standard of efficiency and was kept busy throughout the year.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION

52. Mr. Smyth officiated as Inspector-General throughout the year.

53. **Motor Vehicles Department.**—As taxation and accident returns have now to be made on the basis of the financial year, the returns for the calendar year 1940 are not available. The total number of vehicles in the province on the 31st March 1940 was 6,690 against 6,502 on 31st December 1939. Public service vehicles numbered 2,150 (1,729) and private cars and motor cycles 4,540 (4,773). Motor revenue for the financial year 1939-40 stood at Rs. 5,13,511 against Rs. 5,07,812 for the 1939 calendar year.

54. The Central Provinces and Berar Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, which retained validity until the 31st March 1940, were replaced from the 1st April 1940 by a large body of new rules framed under the Motor Vehicles Act: it was also necessary to introduce from the 1st April 1940 an intricate code of Motor Taxation dissociated from registration. The many complex provisions of the new legislation have proved difficult to understand quickly and also require the augmentation of office staff in large districts.

55. In accordance with the provisions of section 44, Motor Vehicles Act, a Provincial Transport Authority was constituted with effect from the 1st April 1940, while two Regional Transport Authorities for the whole province, with headquarters at Nagpur and Amraoti, were also appointed from the same date. Permits to regulate transport vehicles were issued from the 1st October 1940. The enforcement of the elaborate provisions of the new Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, which rests with the

Police Department, is reasonably efficient, though an increase in staff, *e.g.*, a special inspectorate and mobile police, would naturally increase efficiency.

56. The control of motor traffic is as efficient as it is possible to make it without special mobile police. Particular attention is paid to the prevention of overloading. On the whole, the drivers of public vehicles are careful and considerate. Renewed efforts—as far as our limited staff will permit—are now being made to enforce some of the more important rules of the Highways Act, particularly that dealing with the “rule of the road”.

57. **Training Institutions.**—Mr. Tregenza continued in charge of the College throughout the year. The session opened with 53 Government and 26 State students, all of whom completed the course. Fifty of the Government students qualified and 34 were given appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

58. Discipline was good, the standard of athletics continued high and by the end of the session all the students had been taught to swim. As a result of enthusiastic voluntary labour by the Principal, staff and students much was done to improve the Fort both in appearance and utility.

59. **Constables' Schools.**—Rai Sahib B. N. Kaula and Khan Sahib Muzaffar Hussain Jafri remained in charge at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The sessions of the Schools have now been fixed at five and a half months, beginning respectively from the 5th of January and 5th of July. The age-limit for constables attending the courses has been withdrawn, the essential qualification for attendance being 18 months' experience in a station-house. The seniority of the constables in the Schools, therefore, rose considerably but results have proved very satisfactory. During the year, of 400 constables, who passed through the Schools, 79 had more than ten years' service. Only three of these senior men failed to qualify.

60. Health and discipline continued satisfactory. The Schools are sometimes called upon to assist the local police. The Jubbulpore School went on duty three times in connection with religious festivals in the City. The Nagpur School assisted during the Ganpati and Dasehra festivals, and on each of the two occasions of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Nagpur.

61. Numerous valuable lectures were given by gentlemen, both civil and military, who visited the Schools. His Excellency the Governor inspected the Jubbulpore School in November and the Brigade Commander in March. Approximately one-fifth of the lower ranks of the Force have now passed through these two Schools, which are serving a very useful purpose.

62. **Recruitment.**—There was no dearth of applicants for enlistment in the district police though the quality of the local material was poor, particularly in the southern districts. Some difficulty was experienced in finding the right stamp of men for the Special Armed Force, but the war is probably responsible for this.

63. Casualties for the last four years were—

	1937	1938	1939	1940
Retirements ..	381	348	297	324
Resignations ..	33	49	43	45
Dismissals ..	101	90	95	117
Discharges ..	112	64	64	103
Desertions ..	17	20	13	21
Deaths ..	65	73	70	70
Total ..	709	644	582	680

64. Details of medical retirements were—

	1938	1939	1940
Inspectors ..	1	..	..
Sub Inspectors ..	3	4	3
Head Constables ..	44	52	45
Constables ..	205	154	167

65. Discipline.—During the year 5 (5) officers and 112 (90) men were dismissed and 47 (69) officers and 435 (472) men were punished departmentally, otherwise than by dismissal, and 1 (*Nil*) man was convicted under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code. On the whole, the standard of discipline was high.

66. During the year the title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Mr. Phirozsha Jamsheji Dastur, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Chanda. Indian Police Medals for gallantry were awarded to two constables and for distinguished service to Mr. G. W. Benton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, Khan Sahib Syed Iqbal Hussain and Mr. J. A. Quinn, Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspector Pratab Singh, and two head constables.

In rewards Rs. 10,607 (Rs. 11,577) were paid by the Police Department and Rs. 7,845 (Rs. 7,448) by magistrates and other departments to police force. Rs. 5,179 (Rs. 5,351) were paid by the Police Department to private persons.

67. Civic Guards.—By the end of the year 2,659 members had been enlisted in the civil volunteer force, known as the Civic Guard, which had been created in 78 towns with a population of 10,000 or above. The training and equipping of these guards was made the responsibility of the District Superintendent of Police of each district with the assistance of an officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police, who was put on special duty to watch the progress of training and equipping in the province as a whole. The interest shown by the Civic Guards varies from district to district, but the scheme cannot be said to be unpromising.

68. Buildings.—During the three years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42, only one major work to the value of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned. The administratively approved programme of major

works as it stands at present consists of 26 works of an estimated cost of Rs. 4,04,419, while that of urgent pending major works amounts to approximately Rs. 2,00,000. Many of the residential quarters are neither sanitary nor safe and the need for the provision of new construction is pressing.

69. **Touring.**—The number of inspections of station-houses by gazetted officers and inspectors was adequate except in one or two of the larger districts, where communal tension and labour troubles kept gazetted officers at headquarters for long periods. The same remark applies to general touring. Lack of accommodation for inspectors and sub-inspectors when on tour or investigation duty is a long-standing grievance, since in the majority of villages there is no sarai or official rest-house; it is both inexpedient and undignified that officers should be compelled to beg their lodging from villagers, thereby often putting themselves under undesirable obligation. This is a serious problem which calls for early solution.

70. In conclusion I quote the following opinion of the Commissioner, Berar Division, as this applies with equal force to the whole province,—“the reports indicate that in all districts the police have maintained a high standard of efficiency”.

STATEMENT A—PART I

STATE
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE
Part I.—Return

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 .. 120-B. (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	1 1	1 ..	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to Coin	10	41	..	51	..	..	6
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to Stamps	3	26	..	29	..	..	11
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	2	5	..	7	..	..	1
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	16	51	..	67	1	..	11
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	277	635	3	909	20	25	234
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	18	34	1	51	..	..	4
10-A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	5	42	1	46	..	..	7
		Total ..	333	836	5	1,164	22	25	275
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person							
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	109	345	..	454	22	13	146
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	23	86	..	109	1	..	41
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	17	52	..	69	4	7	10
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	45	208	5	248	12	..	31
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	9	90	1	98	..	..	8
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	7	89	..	96	6	..	13
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	46	471	11	506	1	..	52
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ..	197	931	23	1,105	2	24	216
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	27	51	..	78	1	..	15
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	113	648	27	734	3	14	105
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371 ..	Kidnapping or abduction or selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	40	141	1	180	11	..	42
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	15	..	20	..	..	2
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	123	388	..	511	6	7	99
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servants or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	54	364	20	398	1	3	64
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	34	124	2	156	9	2	27
		Total ..	849	4,003	90	4,762	79	70	871

A
FOR THE YEAR 1940

	True cases			Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)													
	12	13	14	15	16	17										
2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	7	12	45	1	1	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	7	18	2	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	6	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	16	56	4	3	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	114	311	678	134	48	812	..	..	4	3	23	..	..	..	17	..
0	2	15	48	4	3	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	3	27	40	2	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
0	131	388	894	157	60	1,051	..	..	5	3	23	..	..	..	18	..
1	84	93	308	26	26	334	..	2	6	..	8	..	1	..	3	..
3	15	20	68	10	9	78	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
0	7	2	59	4	4	63	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
0	29	118	222	7	4	229	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
8	5	47	91	2	2	93	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	6	44	83	2	2	85	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	34	204	465	11	9	476	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..
9	282	268	912	149	75	1,061	..	..	6	182	20	1	..	..	6	..
7	5	21	63	2	2	65	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	173	287	656	70	20	726	..	..	1	128	11	..	..	..	6	..
4	31	66	139	27	12	166	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
7	..	11	18	15	10	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	64	132	412	25	17	437	..	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	4	..
2	44	168	354	54	19	408	..	..	4	1	3	2	..	..	2	..
0	37	32	131	3	2	134	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	..
2	816	1,513	3,981	407	213	4,388	..	5	27	216	57	5	1	..	22	..

RETURN OF COGN
Part I.

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Number pending from previous year 4	Number reported in the year 5	Number in which in- vestigation was re- fused 6	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6) 7	Number proved or declared to be false 8	Number due to mistake of law or fact or de- fence 9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	71	57	..	128	4	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	62	250	1	311	46	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	54	746	17	783	7	..
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	24	279	22	281	5	1
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,072	10,793	1,733	10,132	52	8
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	3	..	3	..	..
		Total ..	1,283	12,128	1,773	11,638	114	11
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person						
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	33	149	5	177	2	..
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	30	296	6	320	1	..
		Total ..	63	445	11	497	3	..
		Class V.—Minor offences against property						
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	197	1,619	72	1,744	130	..
		.. { ordinary ..	1,817	29,959	16,375	15,401	93	..
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	325	1,024	30	1,319	7	..
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	68	96	..	164	..	..
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	286	1,087	45	1,328	7	..
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	133	585	46	672	..	..
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	5	88	33	60	..	..
		Total ..	2,831	34,458	16,601	20,688	237	2
		Grand Total ..	5,359	51,870	18,480	38,749	455	13

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FOR THE YEAR 1940
s—concl.

True cases			Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)													
12	13	14	15	16	17										
12	47	103	3	1	106	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
21	173	270	28	16	298	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
20	706	762	11	8	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
23	200	287	14	6	301	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
291	6,739	10,730	293	215	11,023	..	..	17	14	6	4	..	..	18	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
367	7,865	12,153	349	246	12,502	..	..	22	14	7	4	..	..	25	..
33	62	147	67	20	214	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	162	298	11	10	309	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
62	224	445	78	30	523	..	..	6	18	1	..	..	..	1	..
79	833	1,600	37	11	1,637	..	3	5	1	7	1	..	..	3	..
466	9,338	30,535	832	551	31,367	..	1	24	..	5	2	..	..	28	..
103	418	1,037	144	69	1,181	..	6	16	1	..	..	..	..	10	..
24	5	141	11	9	152	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
161	497	1,104	91	40	1,195	..	3	12	35	4	3	..	..	11	..
115	208	614	876	212	1,490	..	..	2	44	3	..	..	..	2	..
2	43	86	70	62	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
950	11,342	35,117	2,061	954	37,178	..	13	62	82	19	6	..	..	55	..
2,326	21,332	52,590	3,052	1,503	55,642	..	18	132	433	107	15	1	..	132	..

STATEMENT A—PART II

STATE
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence..	1	1	..	..	2
1-A	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	2	..	..	2
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ..	12	41	2	..	51
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ..	1	16	..	..	17
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	3	..	..	3
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	..	..	..	..	..
7	212 to 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	2	6	..	..	8
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	14	65	..	1	78
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,817	3,200	306	..	4,711
10	149, 170 and 171	Personation public servant or soldier	22	31	11	..	42
10-A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion ..	5	37	15	..	27
		Total	1,874	3,402	334	1	4,941
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person					
11	302, 303	Murder ..	258	579	48	3	786
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	19	250	36	..	233
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	21	145	1	..	165
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	35	138	22	..	151
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	7	57	10	..	54
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	9	62	6	..	65
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	33	289	27	..	295
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	267	1,070	27	..	1,310
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	34	42	4	..	72
20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt ..	144	507	46	..	605
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	71	156	27	..	200
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	13	13	9	..	17
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	192	539	21	2	708
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	41	228	15	1	253
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	33	105	10	..	128
		Total	1,177	4,180	309	6	5,042

MENT A
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940
persons concerned in cases

9 Number convicted	10 Number acquitted or discharged	11 Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	12 Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A Abandoned	B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Convicted for non-cognizable offence	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
				13 Number arrested	14 Number convicted	15 Number acquitted or discharged										
.. 2	..	..	.. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
35 11 1	12 1 2	.. .. ..	4 5 ..	2 2 13	2 2 1	.. .. 6	..	..	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
4 56	3 18	.. 1	1 4	2 4	1 3	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1,608	1,258	..	1,845	793	239	544	..	1	34	8	117	5	..	..	127	..
33 13	6 6	.. ..	3 8	9 2	5 6	4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1,763	1,306	1	1,872	827	259	557	..	1	37	8	117	5	..	1	129	..
188 34 99 81	276 70 46 43	1 3	322 129 20 27	147 3 12 7	145 3 10 3	.. 1 4	..	..	9 1 .. 4	..	10 2 6	1	1	..	5 1 3	......
38 41	10 17	.. ..	6 7	1 2	1 2	..	..	..	5 2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
216	34	..	45	10	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..
468	505	1	337	288	116	160	..	..	16	264	33	1	..	..	9	..
51	8	1	13	2	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
227 69	244 80	.. ..	134 51	170 64	32 18	136 46	..	..	2 11	130	15	..	..	..	7 7	....
12	1	..	4	31	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
347	189	..	172	37	14	28	..	..	9	3	7	..	..	..	7	..
132	51	..	70	45	19	29	..	..	6	..	3	2	..	1	1	..
62	39	2	27	2	2	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	..
2,065	1,613	8	1,364	821	397	415	..	1	72	401	78	6	1	1	45	..

STATE
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE
Part II.—Return of person

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried
—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	347	276	62	..	561
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery ..	71	163	28	..	206
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	16	140	14	..	142
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	17	89	14	..	92
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	729	3,427	233	1	3,922
30	311, 400 and 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	38	..	..	38
		Total ..	1,180	4,133	351	1	4,961
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	48	220	13	..	255
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	20	158	10	..	168
		Total ..	68	378	23	..	423
		Class V.—Minor offences against property					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	150	1,033	89	..	1,094
		.. { ordinary ..	1,549	6,461	464	7	7,539
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	201	739	64	1	875
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	107	140	1	..	246
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	252	823	105	1	969
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	257	894	34	..	1,117
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	24	16	3	..	37
		Total ..	2,540	10,106	760	9	11,877
		Grand Total ..	6,839	22,199	1,777	17	27,244

LEMENT A
 CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940
 concerned in cases—concl'd.

9 Number convicted	10 Number acquitted or discharged	11 Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	12 Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A Abandoned	B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Convicted for non-cognizable offence	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
				13 Number arrested	14 Number convicted	15 Number acquitted or discharged										
247	204	..	110	28	14	13	..	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
103	78	..	25	58	24	31	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
31	43	..	68	26	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
53	30	..	9	48	31	18	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2,547	659	2	716	400	267	135	..	..	40	16	11	6	..	1	32	..
8	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,989	1,014	2	958	560	357	202	..	..	62	16	12	7	..	1	42	..
89	95	..	71	119	33	98	..	..	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	35	..	25	11	10	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
197	130	..	96	130	43	99	..	..	14	29	1	..	..	..	1	..
746	181	3	167	108	24	75	..	1	11	1	6	1	..	2	6	..
5,371	999	5	1,169	1,290	759	509	..	2	61	3	6	5	..	6	40	..
513	139	16	223	149	68	84	..	2	17	1	..	..	..	2	10	..
149	66	..	31	13	9	7	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
479	270	10	220	195	74	137	..	2	22	33	6	4	..	2	15	..
448	308	..	361	1,670	410	1,464	..	..	2	96	4	1	..	..	4	..
9	26	..	2	104	91	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,715	1,989	34	2,173	3,529	1,435	2,284	..	7	116	135	22	11	..	12	78	..
14,729	6,052	45	6,463	5,867	2,491	3,557	..	9	301	589	230	29	1	15	295	..

STATEMENT AA—PART I

RETURN OF COGNIZAE

Part I—Return of offences under special :

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number remaining at end
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1		Public Nuisance	.. 65	773	.. 4	834	..	..
2		Police Act	.. 1,585	3,967	..	5,552	..	..	1,8
3		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	.. 9	68	..	77	..	..
4		Gambling Act	.. 162	1,370	..	1,532	..	..	1
5		Excise Act	.. 37	345	..	382	.. 1	..	
6		Prohibition Act	.. 47	595	..	642	.. 1	..	
7		Arms Act	.. 46	225	..	271	..	..
8		Opium Act	.. 14	89	..	103	..	..
9		Lunacy Act	.. 23	32	..	55	..	..
10		Postal Act	.. 2	11	..	13	..	..
11		Opium Smoking Act	.. 22	103	.. 1	124	..	..
12		Debtor's Act	.. 21	130	..	151	..	.. 1	
13		Forest Act	.. 6	2	..	8	..	..
14		Motor Vehicles Act	.. 585	2,846	.. 48	3,383	..	..	6
15		Press Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		Dangerous Drugs Act	.. 5	36	..	41	..	..
17		Cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. 17	251	..	268	.. 2	..	
18		Telegraph Act	.. 1	3	..	4	..	..
19		Ferries Act	..	2	..	2	..	..
20		Games Act	.. 3	30	..	33	..	..
21		Hackney Carriage Act	.. 1	..	..	1	..	..
22		Cantonment Act	.. 1	11	..	12	..	..
23		Railway Act	.. 26	280	.. 1	305	.. 2	..	
24		Offences under Ordinances	.. 1	139	..	140	.. 1	..	
25		Explosives Act	.. 2	7	..	9	..	..
26		Factories Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
27		Registration Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
28		Criminal Tribes Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
29		Electricity Act	..	1	..	1	..	..
30		High Way Act	..	3	..	3	..	..
		Total	.. 2,681	11,319	.. 54	13,946	.. 7	.. 1	3,1

MENT AA

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

local laws declared to be cognizable

True cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' true cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Remarks									
Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)				Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Convicted for non-cognizable offence	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
606	55	101	766	137	132	903	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
3,505	182	20	3,707	360	346	4,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
59	5	..	64	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,194	128	56	1,378	67	57	1,445	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
274	21	29	324	700	604	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
469	43	73	585	2	2	587	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
168	18	43	229	7	5	236	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
68	6	3	77	46	36	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	3	2	50	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	5	2	106	51	49	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	37	40	125	..	..	125	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	2	..
7	..	..	7	29	17	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,196	479	35	2,758	367	302	3,125	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	46	..
31	6	..	37	16	12	53	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
185	37	..	222	..	..	222	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	1	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1	..	31	16	16	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
10	1	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	11	121	271	..	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	4	7	133	8	8	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	..	2	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,261	1,044	539	10,898	1,811	1,591	12,709	..	..	12	18	..	5	..	1	79	..

STATEMENT AA--PART II

STATI

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Part II.—Return of person

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		Public Nuisance ..	48	816	15	..	849
2		Police Act ..	1,591	4,301	6	..	5,866
3		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	9	68	..	..	77
4		Gambling Act ..	948	6,592	147	..	7,393
5		Excise Act ..	51	418	18	..	451
6		Prohibition Act ..	62	676	39	..	609
7		Arms Act ..	52	217	16	..	253
8		Opium Act ..	20	117	4	..	133
9		Lunacy Act ..	23	33	2	..	54
10		Postal Act ..	1	12	..	..	13
11		Opium Smoking Act ..	40	149	4	..	185
12		Debtors Act ..	30	135	6	..	159
13		Motor Vehicles Act ..	644	3,147	7	3	3,781
14		Dangerous Drugs Act ..	6	36	..	..	42
15		Cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	17	251	8	..	260
16		Hackney Carriage Act ..	1	..	..	..	1
17		Cantonment Act ..	1	21	..	..	22
18		Games Act ..	7	72	..	..	79
19		Forest Act ..	18	3	..	..	21
20		Offences under Ordinances ..	1	151	6	..	146
21		Railway Act ..	18	241	5	1	253
22		Explosives Act ..	3	8	..	..	11
23		Ferry Act ..	..	1	..	..	1
24		Sections 54 and 55, Criminal Procedure Code.	3	79	79	..	3
25		Registration Act ..	..	..	..	..	..
26		Telegraph Act ..	..	3	..	..	3
27		Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	..	..	..	..	..
28		Factories Act ..	..	..	..	..	..
29		Electricity Act ..	..	1	..	..	1
30		Tobacco Act ..	..	..	..	..	..
31		High Way Act ..	..	3	..	..	3
		Total ..	3,594	17,551	382	4	20,75

MENT AA

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

concerned in cases

9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
				13	14	15										
Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of the year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Convicted for non-cognizable offence	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
716	64	..	69	167	161	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3,773	205	..	1,888	368	358	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
59	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,524	972	..	897	356	278	78	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..
330	45	10	76	862	703	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
539	91	..	69	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
184	38	..	31	7	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
90	8	..	35	51	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	13	..	33	122	117	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
61	66	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,488	559	4	734	410	351	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	7	..	4	20	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	28	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	9	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	7	57	34	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
129	4	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	25	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
..
..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	38	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,597	2,145	14	4,017	2,494	2,132	357	..	..	8	27	..	3	5	13	41	..

STATEMENT B—PART I

STATE
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5
1	115	.. Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..
	117	.. Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..
	118, 119	.. Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)	.. Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	2
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505	.. Offences against the State	..	..
3	137	.. Harboursing deserters by master of ship	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A, 227 to 229.	.. Offences against the public justice	18	126
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	.. Offences by public servants	9	11
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 421..	.. False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	61	149
7	465 to 477-A	.. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	5	14
8	264 to 267	.. Offences relating to weights and measures	46	220
9	482 to 489	.. Making or using false trade-marks	3	8
10	149*, 103-A to 156, 160	.. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	16	97
Total			158	627
Class II.—Serious offences against the person				
11	312	.. Causing miscarriage	1	..
12	370	.. Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..
12-A	376	.. Rape by the husband	1	12
Total			2	12
Class III.—Serious offences against the property				
13	384 to 389	.. Extortion	10	25
Total			10	25

The total in column 6 should correspond

STATE
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person		
14	315	.. Wrongful confinement ..	9	44
15	352, 355, 358	.. Criminal force ..	109	717
16	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	35	191
17	323	.. Voluntarily causing hurt ..	649	4,293
18	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	1	..
		Total ..	803	5,245
		Class V.—Minor offences against the property		
19	417, 418	.. Cheating ..	6	33
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property ..	9	47
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	26	62
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple) ..	53	266
		Total ..	94	408
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above		
22	298	.. Offences against the religion ..	1	2
23	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	13
24	493 to 498	.. Offences relating to marriage ..	225	1,029
25	500 to 502	.. Defamation ..	156	707
26	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	46	196
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	.. Public and local nuisances ..	1	14
28	294-A	.. Keeping a lottery office ..	1	2
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	.. Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	86	433
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	.. Public nuisances ..	9	60
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	.. Disputes as to immovable property ..	66	241
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	.. Maintenance of wives and children ..	77	490
		Total ..	668	3,187
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police	2,747	17,738
		Total ..	2,747	17,738
		Grand Total ..	4,482	27,242

The total in column 6 should correspond

MENT B

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

of cases—concl'd.

6	7	8	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		11	12	13	14
			9	10				
53	12	11	14	14	2	..	..	..
826	66	230	282	151	97	..	..	4
226	4	104	57	41	20	..	..	..
4 942	307	1,280	1,843	844	668	.. 10	..	14
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6,048	389	1,625	2,197	1,050	787	10	..	18
39	1	3	13	13	9	..	..	..
56	4	7	25	15	5	..	..	..
88	7	5	30	39	7	..	1	1
219	17	66	126	63	47	..	..	1
592	29	81	194	130	68	..	1	2
3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
13	..	4	4	2	3	..	..	..
1,254	69	526	337	112	210	..	2	3
863	77	342	213	86	145	..	1	..
242	25	59	92	37	29	.. 1	..	1
15	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
519	5	55	105	294	60	.. 4	..	1
69	3	5	16	31	14	..	..	..
307	9	24	74	126	74	..	3	1
567	69	64	223	89	122	..	2	1
3,855	258	1,079	1,074	785	659	5	8	7
20,485	697	2,102	2,523	13,261	1,902	2	2	10
20,485	697	2,102	2,523	13,261	1,902	2	2	10
31,724	1,387	4,928	6,142	15,708	3,559	19	11	41

with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

STATEMENT B—PART II

STATI
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
Part II.—Return of person

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued			Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year
				On complaint	On magistrate's own motion, or information from the police		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.	..	..	30	..
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	2	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	} Offences against public justice..	20	133	91	6	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.		Offences by public servants	8	29	4	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	71	100	40	4	
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	12	8	6	..	
8	246 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	46	91	179	6	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	5	32	..	2	
10	*149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	74	120	264	19	
		Total	236	513	616	37	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person					
11	312 and 313	Causing miscarriage	1	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	9	..
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	..	6	..	..
		Total	1	6	9	..	
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	12	38	7	1	
		Total	12	38	7	1	

*Offences under section 149 are some times cognizable—see the entry relating there
(a) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and the
(b) It should be mentioned in the column of remarks how many of these were convicted
(c) Cases of death, escape or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the

NOTE.—This statement should

MENT B

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

concerned in non-cognizable cases

8	9	Persons tried		12	13	14 (a)	Remarks	
		10	11				14 (b)	14 (c)
..
..
..
30	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
238	3	48	136	60.7	51	3	..	..
41	1	11	14	42.4	15	2	..	..
207	17	52	80	57.1	58	6	6	2
26	4	14	2	14.2	6	..	..	..
310	1	41	241	89.2	27	1	..	..
35	4	15	6	18.7	10	..	..	..
439	11	102	147	38.2	179	..	..	22
1,328	41	285	626	55.4	376	12	6	24
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	5	9	60.0	1	..	..	..
16	..	6	9	60.0	1	..	..	..
56	2	38	9	20.0	7	1	..	..
56	2	38	9	20.0	7	1	..	..

in second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893 (Act V of 1893.)

who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column.

of a cognizable offence.

column of remarks.

prepared by the magistrate.

STATI
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Part II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Office	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On magistrate's own motion, or information from the police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person						
14	345	.. Wrongful confinement ..	7	19	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	.. Criminal force ..	209	1,320	20	39
16	324	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	3	18	14	3
17	323	.. Voluntarily causing hurt ..	1,475	8,950	42	320
18	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,694	10,307	76	362
Class V.—Minor offences against property						
19	417, 418	.. Cheating ..	7	40	..	1
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property.	13	55	10	3
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	27	6	26	..
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple) ..	164	662	2	29
Total ..			211	763	38	33
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above						
22	298	.. Offences against religion ..	1	1	..	..
23	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	13	..	..
24	493 to 498	.. Offences relating to marriage ..	419	1,767	9	99
25	500 to 502	.. Defamation ..	349	1,179	..	43
26	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	111	417	..	5
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	.. Public and local nuisances ..	2	17	..	..
28	294-A	.. Keeping a lottery office ..	1	1	1	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C.P.C.	.. Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	236	288	637	9
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	.. Public nuisances ..	10	55	44	2
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	.. Disputes as to immovable property.	208	716	186	11
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	.. Maintenance of wives and children	76	483	10	17
Total ..			1,413	4,937	887	187
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police			2,581	15,986	6,141	828
Total ..			2,581	15,986	6,141	828
Grand Total ..			6,148	32,550	7,774	1,448

(a) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those
 (b) It should be mentioned in the column of remarks how many of these were convicted
 (c) Cases of death, escape or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the

NOTE.—This statement should be

PART B

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

concerned in non-cognizable cases—concl'd.

8	9	Persons tried		12	13	Remarks		
		10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
26	2	12	12	63.1	..	..	..	..
1,510	208	854	261	19.4	187	194	3	18
32	3	14	11	34.3	4	1	..	..
10,147	1,787	5,398	1,566	17.4	1,396	1,217	3	79
..
11,715	2,000	6,278	1,850	17.8	1,587	1,412	6	97
46	4	17	13	32.5	12	..	..	1
75	11	42	18	27.6	4	2	..	..
59	4	12	36	112.5	7	..	..	1
799	107	424	135	20.3	133	67	..	4
979	126	495	202	25.2	156	69	..	6
2	..	1	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
13	4	4	2	15.3	3	..	..	..
2,096	578	1,016	142	7.9	360	240	..	6
1,485	469	609	126	10.6	281	138	..	11
523	127	272	62	14.8	62	32	..	2
19	..	11	8	47.0	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
1,152	84	438	425	45.9	205	47	..	..
107	15	27	48	48.4	17	3	..	..
1,099	87	283	422	46.7	307	21	..	12
552	112	219	103	20.8	118	17	..	1
7,050	1,476	2,881	1,339	22.9	1,354	498	..	32
23,880	1,298	5,071	15,553	70.2	1,958	1,043	..	38
23,880	1,298	5,071	15,553	70.2	1,958	1,043	..	38
45,024	4,943	15,054	19,588	48.5	5,439	3,035	12	197

who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column.

of a cognizable offence.

column of remarks.

prepared by the magistrate.

STATEMENT C
PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, 1940

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9,163	3,159	34.4	6,28,158	1,41,161	22.4
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	71	71	100	2,448	2,482	101.2
(c) Other thefts ..	28,231	8,330	29.5	3,76,666	1,15,097	30.5
(d) Cattle theft ..	1,611	868	53.8	38,773	22,601	58.2
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ..	51	21	41.1	26,830	1,734	6.4
(b) Other robbery ..	217	63	29.0	11,992	5,017	41.8
3. Criminal breach of trust.	589	275	46.6	29,182	10,524	36.0
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	382	86	22.5	52,946	19,315	36.4
Total ..	40,315	12,873	31.9	11,66,995	3,17,931	27.2
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation.	2	..	..	60	..	..
Total ..	2	..	..	60	..	..
Grand Total ..	40,317	12,873	31.9	11,67,055	3,17,931	27.2

STATEMENT D

STATE
SHOWING SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND

District	Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents	Deputy Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants	Head Constables			Constables			Total
								Foot	Water	Mounted	Foot	Water	Mounted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Eastern Range.</i>														
Jubbulpore	..	1	..	3	6	41	5	123	..	..	714	..	..	893
Sauger	..	1	2	1	9	53	..	130	..	..	591	..	..	787
Mancla	..	1	..	..	5	22	..	49	..	..	201	..	..	278
Hoshangabad	..	1	1	1	6	43	2	90	..	..	422	..	..	566
Chhindwara	..	1	1	..	7	48	1	94	..	..	401	..	..	553
Raipur	..	1	..	2	7	38	..	95	..	..	409	..	..	552
Bilaspur	..	1	..	2	6	38	..	78	..	..	351	..	..	476
Drug	..	1	..	..	5	27	..	57	..	..	253	..	..	343
Bhandara	..	1	..	..	4	23	..	50	..	..	215	..	..	293
Balaghat	..	1	..	..	3	19	..	41	..	..	156	..	..	220
Total Eastern Range..	..	10	4	9	58	352	8	807	..	..	3,713	..	..	4,961
<i>Western Range.</i>														
Nagpur	..	1	1	3	6	47	5	162	..	1	887	..	7	1,120
Wardha	..	1	..	..	5	24	..	49	..	..	267	..	..	346
Chanda	..	1	..	1	6	31	..	69	..	..	300	..	..	408
Nimar	..	1	..	..	5	24	..	59	..	..	309	..	..	398
Betul	..	1	..	1	4	18	..	44	..	..	180	..	..	248
Amraoti	..	1	1	1	8	47	..	113	..	..	564	..	..	735
Akola	..	1	1	1	8	42	..	98	..	..	495	..	..	646
Buldana	..	1	1	..	6	34	..	84	..	..	464	..	..	590
Yeotmal	..	1	..	1	7	35	..	86	..	..	425	..	..	555
Total Western Range	..	9	4	8	55	302	5	764	..	1	3,891	..	7	5,046
<i>Headquarters.</i>														
Special Reserve	..	3	..	..	1	..	8	71	..	..	858	..	..	938
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P. and Berar.	32	..	..	14	..	..	49
C. I. Dept., including F.P. B. and S.B.	..	1	1	1	14	10	..	1	..	..	17	..	..	45
Total Headquarters	4	1	1	15	10	8	104	..	..	889	..	..	1,032
Police College, Saugor	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	19
Constables' School, Nagpur.	1	1	5	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	23
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.	1	1	4	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	22
Government Railway Police, W. S., Ho- shangabad.	..	1	1	..	6	24	4	57	..	..	251	..	..	344
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	..	1	..	..	3	12	..	28	..	..	129	..	..	173
Total	3	1	2	14	46	4	102	..	..	409	..	..	581
Grand Total	4	*23	†9	20	142	25	1,777	..	1	8,902	..	7	11,620
Additional Police	2	..	..	20	..	..	22
Temporary Police	2	..	3	..	..	36	..	..	260	..	..	311

NOTES.—(1) Additional police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned strength explained in the text of the report. (2) The total cost show

*Excludes Superintendents of Police, Secunderabad and Hyderabad Railway Police. †Excludes 12 Assistant

MENT D

COST OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1930

Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial 17	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17) 18	Area in square miles 19	Population 20	Urban population of district 21	Police stations 22	Out-posts 23	Proportion of police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated 26	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force 27
								To area 24	To population 25		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
..	3,912	774	152	25	..	4.3	865	2,716	3.3
..	6,771	850	101	33	..	8.7	1,080	2,860	3.6
..	5,057	445	8	16	..	18.1	1,600	1,277	4.5
..	5,671	808	89	25	..	10.0	1,426	1,899	3.3
..	7,794	967	51	30	..	14.0	1,748	2,197	3.9
..	8,298	1,339	67	26	..	14.9	2,425	2,182	3.9
..	7,544	1,376	46	24	..	15.8	2,890	1,928	4.0
..	4,716	818	13	19	..	13.7	2,385	1,364	3.9
..	3,623	824	55	14	..	12.3	2,812	1,546	5.3
..	3,557	562	10	12	..	16.1	2,552	1,084	4.9
..	56,943	8,763	592	224	..	11.4	1,767	19,053	3.8
..	3,834	940	323	22	..	3.6	839	2,455	2.1
..	2,434	516	85	12	..	7.0	1,491	1,094	3.2
..	9,312	760	60	21	..	22.8	1,862	1,067	2.6
..	4,227	467	79	15	..	10.5	1,173	1,322	3.3
..	3,910	406	15	13	..	15.8	1,637	946	3.8
..	4,704	942	183	29	..	6.4	1,282	2,131	2.9
..	4,091	876	152	24	..	6.3	1,356	2,165	3.3
..	3,766	767	105	22	..	6.3	1,299	1,400	2.3
..	5,219	857	82	23	..	9.4	1,544	1,551	2.8
..	41,497	6,531	1,084	181	..	8.2	1,294	14,131	2.8
..
..
..
..
..
..	1,846	..	..	15	..	5.3	..	592	1.7
..	1,359	..	..	7	..	7.5	..	339	1.9
..	3,205	..	..	22	..	5.5	..	931	1.6
58,94,000	..	58,94,000	101,645	15,294	1,676	427	..	8.7	1,316	34,115	2.8
..
..

force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which they are employed being a column 18 should include contingencies.
superintendents of Police either on leave or deputation.

STATEMENT E

STATE

RETURN SHOWING EQUIPMENT, DISCIPLINE AND GENERAL

Range and district	Total strength				Armament of the force			Dismissed	
	Sanctioned		Actual		Number of rifles	Number of smooth-bores	Number of revolvers	Officers	Men
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	53	1,056	49	1,007	8	444	20	..	12
Saugor ..	63	775	61	760	4	393	12	1	9
Mandla ..	27	250	27	247	..	91	4	..	2
Hoshangabad ..	52	593	51	579	4	268	8	..	8
Chhindwara ..	57	549	50	542	4	236	8	..	5
Raipur ..	46	617	46	605	4	272	11	2	13
Bilaspur ..	44	429	42	424	..	144	5	1	8
Drug ..	32	310	30	308	..	109	4	..	8
Bhandara ..	27	265	27	259	..	96	4	..	9
Balaghat ..	22	197	22	194	..	72	3	..	..
Total Eastern Range ..	423	5,041	405	4,925	24	2,125	79	4	74
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpur ..	60	1,357	60	1,353	8	611	26	..	5
Wardha ..	29	316	29	314	..	100	4	..	3
Chanda ..	37	369	36	364	..	131	5	..	2
Nimar ..	29	368	29	363	..	125	4	..	1
Betul ..	22	224	22	221	..	80	3	..	6
Amraoti ..	56	731	55	725	4	284	9	..	2
Akola ..	51	647	49	639	4	268	7	..	5
Buldana ..	40	548	39	543	..	197	5	..	5
Yeotmal ..	42	511	42	505	..	185	6	1	5
Total Western Range	366	5,071	361	5,027	16	1,981	69	1	34
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P. and Berar.	..	46	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
C. I. D., including F. P. B. and S. B.	24	18	24	18	..	..	26	..	..
Total Headquarters ..	24	64	24	37	..	..	26	..	..
C. P. Police College, Saugor.	4	14	4	14	..	70	5	..	..
Constables' School, Nagpur.	6	16	6	16	..	110	..	..	..
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.	5	16	5	16	..	110	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, W. S., Ho- shangabad.	34	308	32	299	..	12	35	..	..
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	15	157	14	156	..	..	15	..	..
Total ..	64	511	61	501	..	302	55	..	..
Grand Total ..	877	10,687	851	10,490	40	4,408	229	5	11

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

MENT E
MANAGEMENT OF THE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1940

Punishments

Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal

Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court

Officers 11	Men 12	Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other offences	
		Officers 13	Men 14	Officers 15	Men 16	Officers 17	Men 18	Officers 19	Men 20
		1	22
8	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	240	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
3	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	435	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5

Officers of higher rank. Head constables should be shown as men.

STATE

RETURN SHOWING EQUIPMENT, DISCIPLINE AND GENERAL

Range and district I	Rewards		Education		Number of constables				
	Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		25 Number enlisted during the year	26 Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	27 Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	28 Of 10 years and under 17 years	29 Of 17 years and over
	21 By promotion	22 By khilats, presents, good conduct or money rewards	23 Officers	24 Men					
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	467	624	49	678	103	39	271	291	169
Saugor ..	161	289	61	520	54	66	188	184	125
Mandla ..	52	225	27	187	25	31	56	47	39
Hoshangabad ..	232	456	51	376	57	42	149	127	109
Chhindwara ..	139	268	50	356	46	54	124	137	85
Raipur ..	32	709	46	423	30	86	186	183	120
Bilaspur ..	196	345	42	315	35	28	116	124	54
Drug ..	14	92	30	235	19	37	89	66	40
Bhandara ..	115	162	27	205	20	24	73	50	42
Balaghat ..	46	169	22	138	10	26	26	56	35
Total Eastern Range..	1,454	3,339	405	3,443	399	433	1,278	1,265	818
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpur ..	30	976	60	843	129	119	436	322	236
Wardha ..	119	222	29	187	22	19	110	76	38
Chanda ..	168	266	36	260	14	41	107	74	59
Nimar ..	15	330	29	270	25	42	97	101	39
Betul ..	16	118	22	179	28	21	68	61	29
Amraoti ..	63	635	55	454	61	53	268	171	75
Akola ..	38	453	49	424	38	74	123	216	86
Buldana ..	15	243	39	377	14	66	161	152	69
Yeotmal ..	47	159	42	366	17	56	159	122	65
Total Western Range	511	3,402	361	3,360	348	491	1,529	1,295	696
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P. and Berar.	2	..	..	4	..	..	4	6	9
C. I. D., including F. P. B. and S. B.	4	10	24	5	..	13	1	2	2
Total Headquarters ..	6	10	24	9	..	13	5	8	11
C. P. Police College, Saugor.	..	11	4	1	1	1	3	1	3
Constables' School, Nagpur.	7	..	6	8	..	5	3	..	2
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.	..	..	5	4	..	..	4	1	5
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	117	163	32	273	..	..	47	102	94
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	5	96	14	149	..	..	45	56	27
Total ..	129	270	61	435	1	6	102	160	131
Grand Total ..	2,100	7,021	851	7,247	748	943	2,91	2,728	1,656

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

MENT E

MANAGEMENT OF THE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1940—concl'd.

Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
On pension or gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths
40	8	12	17	1	8	103.3	2.3	.7
34	3	10	17	..	6	167.7	3.0	.7
7	..	2	3	1	4	160.5	2.9	1.4
20	4	8	7	..	2	61.5	2.8	.3
25	2	5	5	1	3	55.0	2.1	.5
11	5	15	12	3	5	131.1	2.1	.7
16	2	9	8	3	1	104.0	2.3	.2
5	1	8	1	..	1	126.9	2.0	.2
9	..	9	3	2	2	181.8	2.7	.6
1	2	..	..	..	5	89.8	1.8	2.3
168	27	78	73	11	37	114.6	2.5	.6
20	7	5	11	3	10	45.7	1.5	.6
15	1	3	..	..	2	115.1	2.0	.6
5	1	2	..	..	2	164.7	3.2	.5
12	2	1	6	2	3	60.9	2.9	.7
6	..	6	7	..	1	74.0	3.2	.4
26	3	2	6	2	4	96.9	1.7	.5
24	2	5	..	..	3	52.5	2.1	.4
11	1	5	..	..	4	146.0	2.7	.6
12	1	6	..	1	..	41.5	1.6	..
131	18	35	30	8	29	80.0	2.2	.5
1	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	.4	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	.1	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	27.2	.8	..
..
20	..	4	..	2	2	87.3	1.8	.6
4	..	..	..	..	2	85.8	1.5	1.2
24	..	4	..	2	4	78.2	1.6	.7
324	45	117	103	21	70	95.8	2.3	.6

Officers of higher rank. Head constables should be shown as men.