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REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

FOR THE YEAR

1940

15029

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



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No. 1586-148-IV

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 6th October 1941.

cularly during the very immediately proceeding the introdu-

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. Inspite 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 per-centage 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 Govern-ment 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. 2592

FROM

A. G. SCOTT, Esq.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

То

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 19th June 1941.

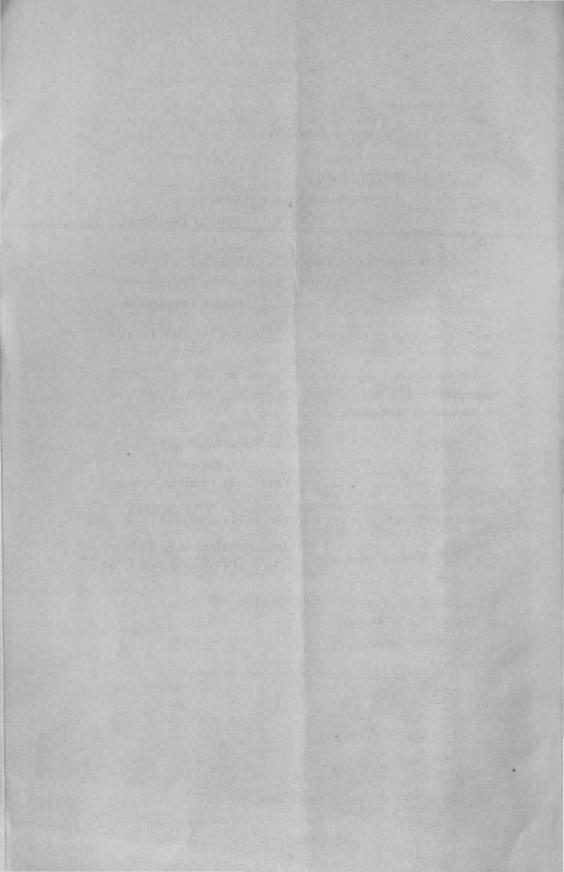
SIR,

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-Ĝeneral 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 Jub-bulpore 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 objec-tionable 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
п	Serious offences against the person.	4,134	4,217	4,003	-214
ш	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 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; crimecontrol in Jubbulpore City was much interfered with by the preoccupation 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 ammediately 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 noteduplicating, 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) Brahmapuri 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 antidrink 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 tree 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.

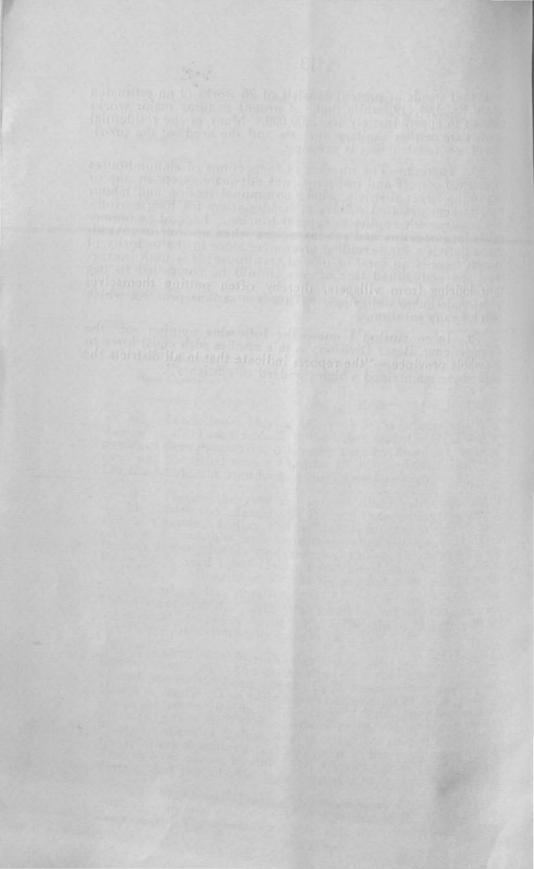
58. Discipline was good, the standard of athletics continued high and by the end of the session all the students had been taught to swim. As a result of enthusiastic voluntary labour by the Principal, staff and students much was done to improve the Fort both in appearance and utility.

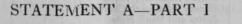
59. Constables' Schools.—Rai Sahib B. N. Kaula and Khan Sahib Muzaffar Hussain Jafri remained in charge at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The sessions of the Schools have now been fixed at five and a half months, beginning respectively from the 5th of January and 5th of July. The age-limit for constables attending 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.





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			Contraction of the	reported	which was	remaining ation (eq	ini	din	
			pending vear	od	ww	ain	PA	to act cog	en	
	Law	Offence	en	re	1.5.00000000000000000000000000000000000	non	pr	fi fi	4	
No		Onches			Vumber in vestigation fused	Number rema investigation 4+5-6)	T	due or f	100	
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1	2 *	3	4	5	6	7	8	49	10	
	Sections of Indian								-	-
	Penal Code.									
1	115, 117, 118, 119 .	. Abetment of cognizable	1	1		2	1.00			
1 4	100 D (1)	offence.	1				1			
1-A	120-B. (1) .	Cognizable criminal conspi- racy.	1			1				
		Class IOffences against						1.5		
		the State, Public Tran-	1							
		quillity, Safety and Jus-			110.00		See. Y			
2	131 to 136, 138 .	. Offences relating to the Army				10000	C. A.	1		
		and Navy.		••						
3	231 to 254	. Offences ralating to Coin	10	41		51			6	
4 5	255 to 263-A 467 and 471	. Offences relating to Stamps	1 3		1	29			11	
,	407 and 471 .	· Offences relating to Govern- ment Promissory Notes.					1		!	
6	489-A to 489-D .	. Offences relating to Currency		1		1	Contract of			
-		Notes and Bank Notes.	••	1.	1	1				
7	212 to 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender	2	2 5		7			V	
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	iustice	16	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		67	1		11	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and	d Rioting or unlawful assembly	277	(25	3	000	20	1000	234	
10	139.		1	635	3	909	20	25	23.	
10	149, 170, 171 .	. Personation public servant or	18	3 34	1	51		1	4	
10-A	295, 296 and 297 .	. Offences against religion	5	1		1			-	
			5	42	1	46			1	
		Total	333	836	5	1,164	22	25	275	
		Class IISerious offences								
11	202.202	against the person								
11	302,303 307	. Murder	109			454	22	13	146	
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder	23	86		109	1		41	
14	376	Rape by a person other than	17	52		69	4	7	10	
15		the husband.	45	208	5	248	12		31	
15 16	377 317, 318	Unnatural offence	9		1	98			8	
10		Exposure of infants or con- cealment of birth.	7			96	6		13	
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of.	16						57	
10		RUICICO	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				45	1,105	2	24		
		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	27	51		78	1		15	
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	113	640	27		-		105	
21	363 to 369 and 372,	Kidnapping or abduction or	40	648	27	734	3	14	42	
	373 and 371.	selling, etc., for prostitud		141		180	11	••		
22	346 to 348	tion and dealing in slaves. Wrongful confinement and	-							
1		restraint in secret or for pur-	5	15		20			2	
22 A	222 252	pose of extortion.				Asses /	ALC: N	The second		
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on	123	388		511	6	7	99	
23	354, 356, 357	public servant from his duty		200		211	0	1		
		Criminal force to public ser- vants or woman, or an	54	364	20	398	1	3	64	
		attempt to commit theft or				1				
24	304-A, 338	wrongfully confined.				See 1	Star 1	1.48		
24	504-A, 558 ···	Rash or negligent act causing	34	124	2	156	9	2	27	
		death or grievous hurt.	1			1.00				
		Total	849	4,003	00	17/0	70	70	871	
			017	4,005 1	90 4	4,762	79	70 ,	011	- 1

ENT A RIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

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	True	cases		true	tion	true + 15)			_	21	-uou	2	-soF		1	
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			inter The													
2			2		••	• 2									••	••
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						inene.										
26			45	1	1	46			1							
26 11	'	12 7	45 18		2	46 20 8									•••	
					100.2	1	10.00	inc.								
3	 3 2		6	24	1	8 60			12.1							
38		16	56	1700	3	and shares	1									••
250	114	311	678	134	48	812			4	3	23				17	••
30	2	15	48	4	3	42									1	10
9 370	3	27	40 894	157	60	1,051	··· 		5		23				18	
	101	388	074						-	-			1			
131 33 50 70	84 15 7 29	93 20 2 118	308 68 59 222	26 10 4 7	26 9 4 4	334 78 63 229		2 2 	6 1 3		· 8 ·· 7 ··		1	··· ···	3 3	
38 33	56	47 44	91 83	22	22	93 85			1	::	::				1	
216	34	204	465	11	9	476			1			2			3	
339	282	268	912	149	75	1,061			6	182	20	1			6	
37	5	21	63	2	2	65			3							
169 41	173 31	287 66	656 139	70 27	20 12	726 166		::	15	128	11				6 3	
7		11	18	15	10	33										:
216	64	132	412	25	17	437			4	1	6	••		••	4	
122	44	168	354	54	19	408		••	4	1	3	2		••	2	••
60	37	32	131	3	2	134		1	1	4	2			••	1	••
1,562	816	1,513	3,981	407	213	4,388	1	5	37	316	57	5	1		33	

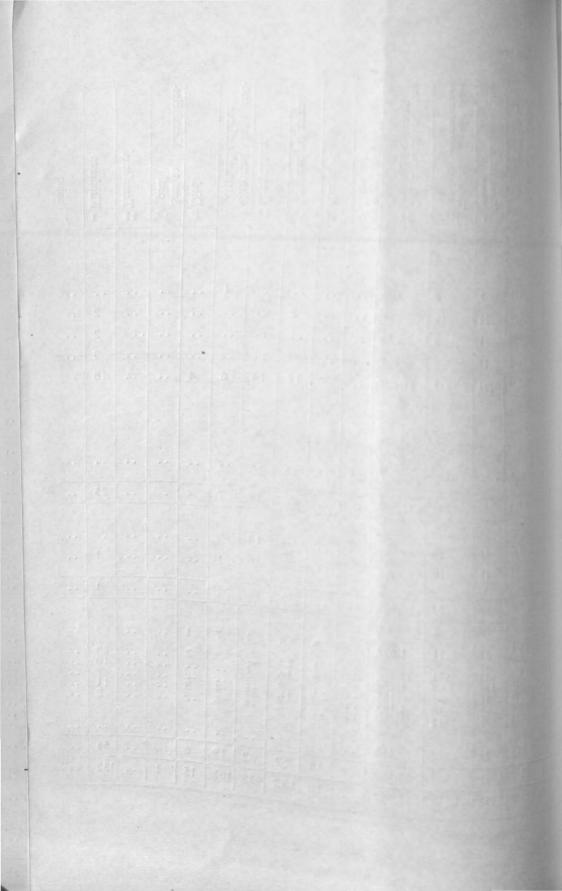
RETURN OF COGNIZATE

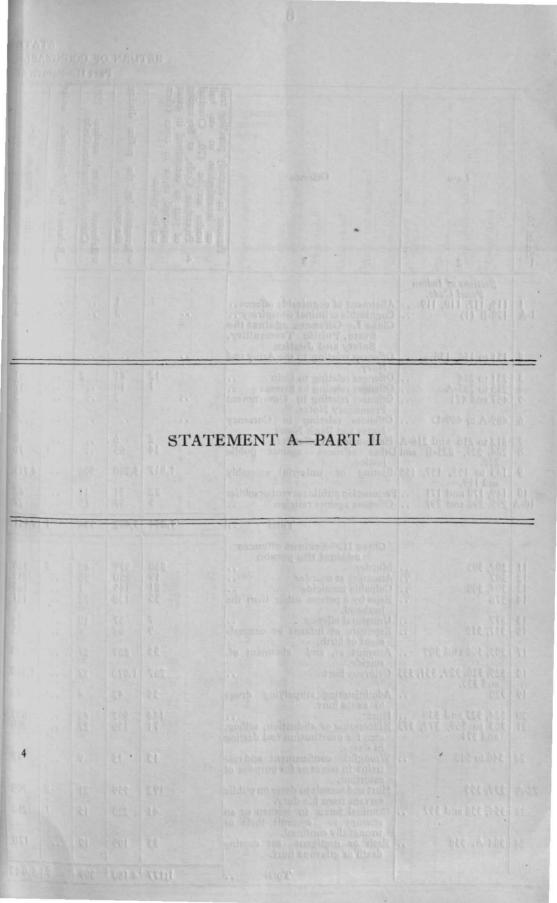
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			from	B.	re-	cols.	or false	istake r de- zable	ter al
·0.	Law	Offence		reported	in which ion was	remaining ation (proved to be	due to m or fact o non-cozni	prendie
Serial No.			Number pending previous year	Number the vear	Number in vestigation	Number rem investigation 4+56)	er	Number of law clared	1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Class III.—Serious off- ences against person and property, or against	1						
25	399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	71	57		128	4	1	2
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.		62	250	1	311	46	2	4
27	433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.		746	17	783	7		3
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maining any animal.	24	279	22	281	5	1	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	1,072	10,793	1,733	10,132	52	8	1,13
30	311, 400, 401	offence or having made pre- paration for hurt. Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.		3		3			-
		Total	1,283	12,128	1,773	11,638	114	12	1,25
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and con- finement.	33	149	5	177	2		3
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or en- dangering life.	30	296	6	320	1	3	28
		Total	63	445	11	497	3	3	6
		Class V.—Minor offences against property	105						
33	379 to 382	Theft	197	1,619	72	1,744	130	9	210
36	406 to 409 411 to 414 419,420 447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Cheating Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass	1,817 325 68 286 133	29,959 1,024 96 1,087 585	16,375 30 45 46	15,401 1,319 164 1,328 672	93 7 7 	7 5 4	1,24 311 20 26 10
38	461, 462	or house-breaking. Breaking closed receptacle	5	88	33	60			
		Total	2,831	34,458			237	25	2,17
				51,870			455	135	4,63

ENT A IME FOR THE YEAR 1940 cases—concld.

	True	cases	1	true	ases	5)	1	1	1	_]	-uou		-soj			1
- Convicted	- Discharged or acquitted	─ Not detected or	$= \frac{\text{Total true cases}}{(\text{cols. } 6+11+12)}$	- Total Magistrates' true cases	- Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	- Grand total of t cases (cols. 14+15)	> Abandoned	म Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	Convicted for r E cognizable offence	H Died	Sent to Mental Hos- O pital	H Transferred	H Withdrawn	L Pardoned
44	12	47	103	3	1	106					1					
75	21	173	270	28	16	298			2						2	
19	20	706	762	11	8	773									2	
42	23	200	287	14	6	301			3			•			3	
,967	291	6,739	10,730	293	215	11,023			17	14	6	4			18	
1			1			1										
,148	367	7,865	12,153	349	246	12,502			22	14	7	4			25	
													1			
47	33	62	147	67	20	214			4	14						
101	29	162	298	11	10	309	••		2	4	1				1	
148	62	224	445	78	30	523	••		6	18	1				1	
616	79	833	1,600	37	11	1,637		3	5	1	7	1			3	
356 486 112 401 245	466 103 24 161 115	9,338 418 5 497 208	30,535 1,037 141 1,104 614	832 144 11 91 876	551 69 9 40 212	31,367 1,181 152 1,195 1,490	··· ·· ··	1 6 ··· 3 ··	24 16 3 12 2	1 1 35 44	5 4 3	2 .3 	· · · · · · ·		28 10 1 11 2	
8	2	43	86	70	62	156										
,224	950	11,342	35,117	2,061	954	37,178		13	62	82	19	6			55	
0 452	2,326	21,332	52,590	3,052	1,503	55,642		18	132	433	107	15	1		132	





			RE	TURN	OF C	OGNIZ	
-Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on ball under section 170, Criminal A Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, police	wArrested by the police during the year	•Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	"Released by Magistrate's order before trial	∞Number of persons tried
	Sections of Indian						
1 1-A	Penal Code. 115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice		1 2		::	22
• 2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and					
3 4 5	231 to 254 255 to 263-A 467 and 471	Navy. Offences relating to Coin Offences relating to Stamps Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	12 1 	41 16 3	2 	 	51 17 3
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.					
7 8	212 to 216 and 216-A 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Harbouring an offender Other offences against public justice.	11 11 2	6 65	 	1	8 78
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,817	3,200	306		4,711
10 10-A	149, 170 and 171	Personation public servant or soldier Offences against religion	22 5	31 37	11 15	::	42 27
		Total	1,874	3,402	334	1	4,941
11 12 13 14	302, 303 307 304, 308 376		258 19 21 35	579 250 145 138	48 36 1 22	3	786 233 165 151
15 16	377 317, 318	husband. Unnatural offence Exposure of infants or conceal-	. 7 9	57 62	10 6		54 65
17	305, 306 snd 309	ment of birth. Attempt at, and abetment of,	33	289	27		295
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	suicide. Grievous hurt	267	1.070	27		1,310
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs	34	42	4		72
20 21	324, 327 and 330 363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	etc., for prostitution and dealing		507 156	46 27	::	605 200
22	346 to 348 •	in slaves. Wrongful confinement and res- traint in secret or for purpose of		• 13	9		17
22-A	332, 353	extortion. Hurt and assault to deter on public	192	539	21	2	708
23	354, 356 and 357	servant from his duty. Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.		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

STATE

MENT A CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940 persons concerned in cases

62

2,065

39

1.613

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21

921

27

1264

2

307

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415

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	discharged	evading arrest	pending trial or on bail	Person in M	agistrat cases		•		1		non-cognizable		al			
©Number convicted	≣Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evi at close of year	Number in custody pending 7 or investigation or on at end of year	⊷Number arrested	-Number convicted	GNumber acquitted or discharged	Abandoned	#Absconded	OAcquitted on appeal	Compounded	or	^H Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Hransferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
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		100				italian atta									••	
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1,608	1,258		1,845	793	239	544	1011	1	34	8	117	5			127	
33 13	6		38	92	56	42		•••	•••		•••	•••	4 (*) *) . • . •		: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	146 3 10 3	 4			9 1 4		10 2 6 	1 	1 	•••	5:13	
38 41	10 17		67	1 2	1 2	.:			5 2	•••		••	•••	::		••
216	34		45	10	9	1 100			- 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			•••	777	
12	1		4	31	20	10	1000000		••	••			:	144		
347	189	101	172	37	14	28			9	3	7		••	••	7	
132	51	1001,01	70	45	19	29			6		3	2	••	1	1	

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RETURN	OF	COGNIZABLE

STATE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on ball under section 170, Criminal & Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, on in cases taken up by, police	"Arrested by the police during	©Released under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code	"Released by Magistrate's order before trial	wNumber of persons tried
	Sections of Indian Penal Code	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	11 18 2				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399	Dacoity and preparation and	347	276	62		561
26	and 402. 392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	assembly for dacoity. Robbery	71	163	28		206
27		Serious mischief and cognate	16	1.40	14		142
28	428, 429	offences. Mischief by killing, poisoning or	17	89	14		92
29	and 437 to 460.	maiming any animal. Lurking house-trespass or house- breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made pre- paration for hurt and house- tres- pass with a view to commit an offence or having made prepara- tion for hurt.		3,427	233	1	3,922
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8.	38			38
1		Total	1,180	4,133	351	1	4,961
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person					
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confine- ment.	48	220	13		255
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endanger- ing life.	20	158	10		168
1.0		Total	68	378	23]	423
		Class V.—Minor offences against property	01 E8				
33	379 to 382	Theft fof cattle	150	1,033	89		1,094
37	406 to 409 411 to 414 419, 420 447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Cheating Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house- breaking.	1,549 201 107 252 257	6,461 739 140 823 894	464 64 1 105 34	7 1 1 	7,539 875 246 969 1,117
10	461, 462]	Breaking closed receptacle	24	16	3		37
	1 1 2 2	Total	2,540	10,106	760	9	11,877
		Grand Total	6,839	22,199	1,777	17	27,244

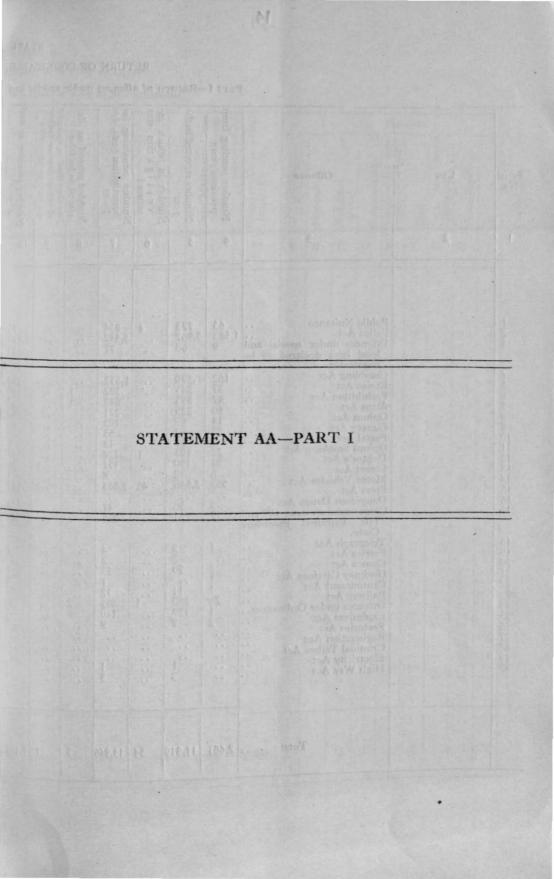
MENT A CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940 concerned in cases—concld.

concerne		arrest		Perso in N	ns conc Agistra cases	erned ites'					non-cognizable					
6N umber convicted	SNumber acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading at close of year	-Number in custody pending trial	umber arrested		GNumber acquitted or discharged	Abandoned	BAbsconded	OAcquitted on appeal	DCompounded	OL	¹² Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	HTransferred	∽Withdrawn	-Pardoned
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	
	1,014															
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	101			100	24	75		1	11	1	6	1		2	6	
5,371	181	3	167	108	24	509			61	3	6	5		62	40 10	
513 149	999 139	5 16	1,169 223	1,290	759	84		22	17 3 22 2	1	···			2	3 15	
479 448	66 270 308	 	31 220 361	13 195 1,670	9 74 410	137 1,464	··· ··	2	22 2	33 96	64	4			4	
. 9	26		2	104	91	8			1							
7,715	1,989		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	

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RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

STATE

Part I-Return of offences under special and

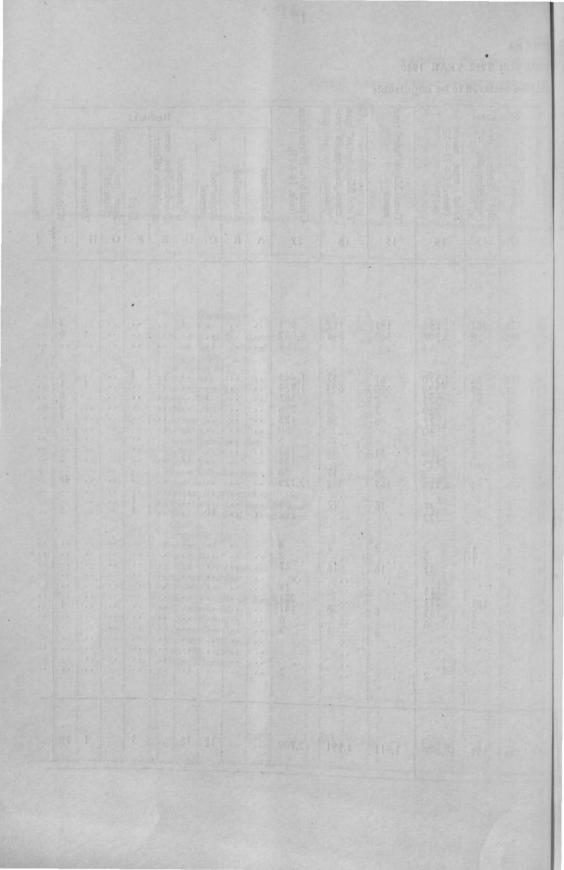
Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number		Number in which in- vestigation was refused	Number in which v e s t i g a tion refused Number remaining investigation (cols. 5-6)		Number proved or de- clared to be false Number due to mistake of law or fact or declar- ed non-contrizable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		Public Nuisance Police Act Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. Gambling Act Trohibition Act Arms Act Opium Act Lunacy Act Debtor's Act Forest Act Debtor's Act Debtor's Act Trons Drugs Act Cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.		773 3,967 68 1,370 345 595 225 89 32 11 103 22,846 36 251 3 2	4 	834 5,552 77 1,532 382 642 271 103 55 13 124 151 8 3,383 41 268	······································	······································	72 1,845 13 154 58 57 42 26 5 8 19 26 1 673 46
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		Games Act Hackney Carriage Act Cantonment Act Railway Act Offences under Ordinances. Explosives Act Factories Act Registration Act Criminal Tribes Act Electricity Act High Way Act	3 1 26 1 2 	2 30 11 280 139 7 3	··· ··· ··· ···	2 33 1 12 305 140 9 3	··· ··· ·· ·· ··		···2 1 35 7 3 ····1 1
1		Total	2,681	11,319	54	13,946	7	1	3,102

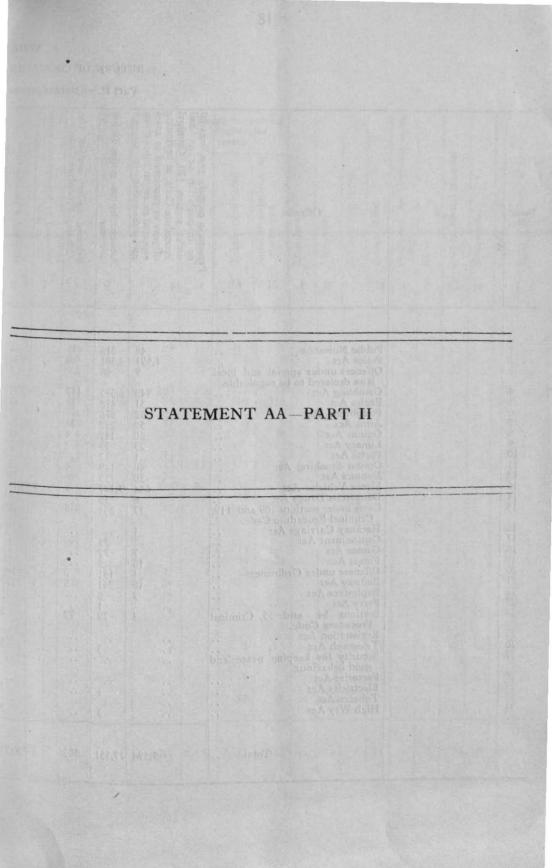
MENT AA

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

local laws declared to be cognizable

				0 1	01	00							-			
		cases	1	tru	tru con-	case				1		arks	-			
Convicted	Discharged or ac- quitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13) ·	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' true cases ending in con- viction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Convicted for non- cognizable offence	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardonal
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	н	I	1
606 3,505 59	55 182 5	101 20	766 3,707 64	137 360	132 346	903 4,067 64				1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			36	
1,194 274 469 168 68 45 1 98 48 7 2,196	128 21 43 18 6 3 1 5 37 479	56 29 73 43 3 2 3 2 40	1,378 324 585 229 77 50 50 50 106 125	67 700 2 7 46 51 29 367	57 604 2 5 36 49 17 302	1,445 1,024 587 236 123 50 5 157 125 36 3,125	:::::::::::			··· ··· ··· i7		1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 1 6 4 1 2 46	
31 185	 6 37		37 222			53 222	 	 	10						•5	
1 30 10 138 122 4 2	1 1 1 1 1 4 	1 121 7 2 	31 11 271 133 6 2	2 	2 16 8 3 	4 2 47 11 271 141 6 3 2			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		··· ··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		··· ··· ··· ··· ···		::::::::::::
9,261	1,044	539	10,898	1,811	1,591	12,709			12	18		5		1	79	





STATE RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Part II.-Return of persons

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trfal or investigation or on ball 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 2 3		Public Nuisance Police Act Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	48 1,591 9	816 4,301 68	15 26		849 5,866 77
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13		Gambling Act Excise Act Prohibition Act Arms Act Opium Act Lunacy Act Postal Act Opium Smoking Act Debtors Act Motor Vehicles Act		6,592 418 676 217 117 33 12 149 135 3,147	147 18 39 16 4 2 4 6 7	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	7,393 451 699 253 133 54 13 185 159 3,781
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23		Dangerous Drugs Act Cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Hackney Carriage Act Cantonment Act Games Act Forest Act Offences under Ordinances Railway Act Explosives Act Ferry Act	6 17 1 1 7 18 1 18 3	36 251 21 72 3 151 241 8		··· ··· ··· ···	44 26 22 79 21 140 255 1
24 25 26 27 28 29 30		Sections 54 and 55, Criminal Procedure Code. Registration Act Telegraph Act Security for keeping peace and good behaviour. Factories Act Electricity Act Tobacco Act		1 79 3 1	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	
31		High Way Act		3			<u> </u>
		Total	3,594	17,551	382	4	20,7

MENT AA

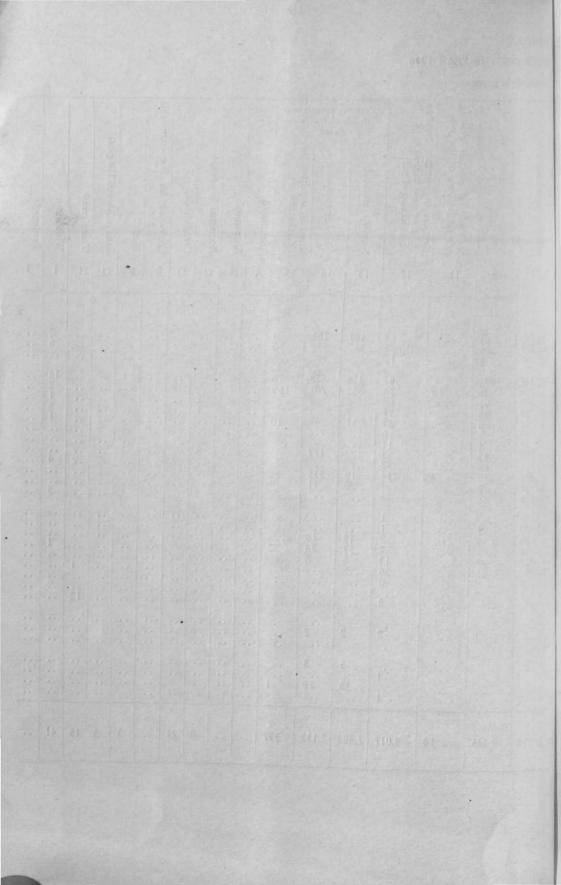
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

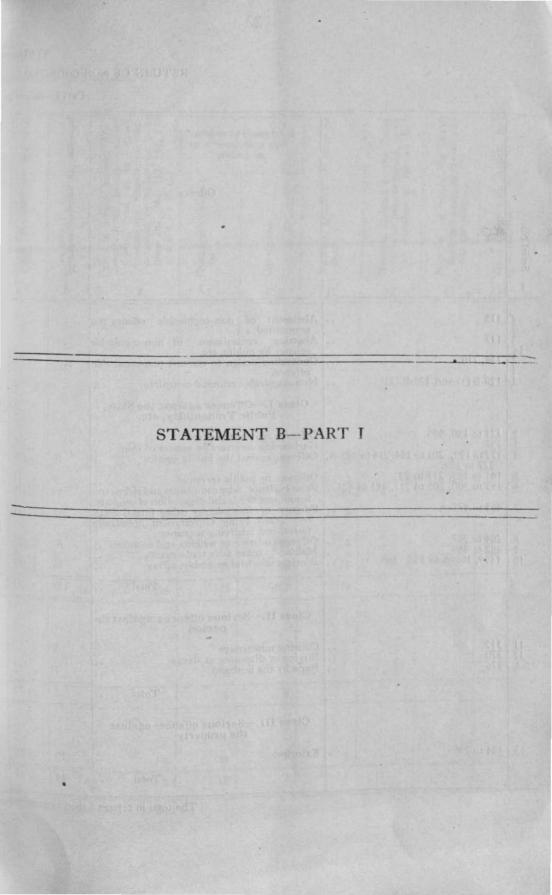
concerned in cases

	or dis-	evading e year	pending or on	Person in M	ns conc agistra cases	erned tes'					non-cognizable		-			
Number convicted	Number acquitted charged	Number of persons evadir arrest at close of the year	Number in custody trial or investigation bail at end of year	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Convicted for non-co offence	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	A	В	C	D	E	F	G	H	I]
716 3,773 59	64 205 5		69 1,888 13	167 368	161 358 	8 10 			•••						26	
5,524 330 539 184 90 45 1 139 61 2,488 31 186	972 45 91 38 8 3 1 13 66 559 7 28	···10 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	897 76 69 31 35 6 11 33 32 734 4 4	356 862 2 7 51 122 410 20 	278 703 2 5 40 117 351 11 	78 159 10 5 52 9 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································	··· ··· ··· 27 ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ \\ 4 \\ \\ 5 \\ \end{array} $	
20 68 14 129 192 5 1 	 9 4 25 	··· ··· ··· ···	1 2 7 13 36 6 3	··· 19 57 8 ··· ··	··· 19 34 8 ···	23		··· ··· ··· ···			··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··		
•• •• ••	1 		···2	···2	²	**	 				··· ··	 	··· ···	··· ···	··· ···	
··· ·· 2	 	 	···1 ··1	5 - 38 	5 38 	···· ···					 	 			•••	
14,597	2,145	14	4,017	2,494	2,132	357			8	27		3	5	13	41	

1 - 2 - 4

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RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Part I.-Return

			beginning	the year
			at	E.
ło.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of yeat	Cases reported
Serial No.			Number of year	Cases
1	2	3	4	5
ſ		Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.		
1		Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.		••
	-118, 119 * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy		2
L	120-D (1) and 120-D (2)	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.		2
234	121 to 130, 505 137 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A,	Offences against the State Harbouring deserters by master of ship Offences against the public justice		
56	227 to 229. 161 to 169, 217 to 223 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 421	Offences by public servants False evidence, false complaints and claims and	18 9 61	120 11 149
7	465 to 477-A	fraudulent deeds and disposition of property. Forgery or fraudulently using forged docu- ments not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	5	14
8 9 10	264 to 267 482 to 489 149*, 103-A to 156, 160	Offences relating to weights and measures	46 3 16	220 8 97
		Total	158	627
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person		
11 12 12-A	312 · · · 370 · · · 376 · · ·	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves Rape by the husband	1	₁₂
		Total	2	12
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property		
13	384 to 389	Extortion	10	25
		Totai	10	25

The total in column 6 should correspond wit

35	35	4			-		785		744	19	210 .		:	2 .			:	6 7	Total for disposal (colu and 5) Number dismissed witho	
4	4	:	•	: :			10	4 -		-	w		•				•			
5	Ur.	:		::			36	23.9	, ,	2	15	5		:	:	:		8	Cases in which accused escaped or became during trial or in charges were abandoned pounded or withdraw tions 247, 248, 259, 3 and 494, Cr. P. C.)	insar whic
15	15	6	5	: -		Nut interest	133	21 2 24	P.A	6	5 39	30	:	10.1 ···		:	das mailis	k.	Discharge or acquit- tal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and
7	7	8	8	:.	and a subject of the		467	89	000	2	12 100	85		 :		:		10	Conviction	cases tried
4	4	:		::	an colle	line su	139	15	29	8	53	23	:	2	:	:	:	=	Number pending at a year	lose
:	:	:		C. M Mala		THE NEW	2	2	:	:	::	: :	::	:	:	:	:	12	Number declared by the never to have occurre- be mistakes of law	e Cou d, or or fa
:	:	X				CLOSE STREET	:	::	:	:	::	:	::	:	1.1.1.1		:	13	Number in which the held that a cognizable was committed	e Cou offend
-				::	: 61			::			21		::	:	:	:	:	14	Cases reversed on app on revision	eal o

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

23

MENT B

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Part I.-Return

and the second		april Cond	Long Bridge to refficiently and a second sec	at beginning	the year
				at	.E
o.		Law	Offence	Number pending of year	reported
Serial No.				Number of year	Cases 1
1	-	2	3	4	5
			Class IV.—Minor offences against the person		
14 15 16	315 352, 355, 358 334	::	Wrongful confinement Criminal force	9 109	44 717 191
17 18	323 374	··· ···	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation Voluntarily causing hurt Compulsory labour	35 649 1	4,293
12			Total	803	5,245
19 20 20-A 21	417, 418 403 to 405 409 426, 427, 434		Class V.—Minor offences against the property Cheating Criminal misappropriation of property Criminal breach of trust Mischief (simple)	6 9 26 53	33 47 62 266
			Total	94	408
			Class VI.—Other offences not specified above		
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	294-A Cases under C. P. C.	3, 284, 287, 288, 290 Chapter VIII (A),	Offences against the religion Criminal breach of contract of service Offences relating to marriage Defamation Intimidation, insult and annoyance Public and local nuisances Keeping a lottery office Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1 225 156 46 1 86	2 13 1,029 707 196 14 2 433
30 31 32	Cases under C	hapter X, C. P. C Thapter XII, C. P. C. Chapter XXXVI,	Public nuisances Disputes as to immovable property Maintenance of wives and children	9 66 77	60 241 490
	1-0-0		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
	1		Grand Total	4,482	27,242

The total in column 6 should correspon

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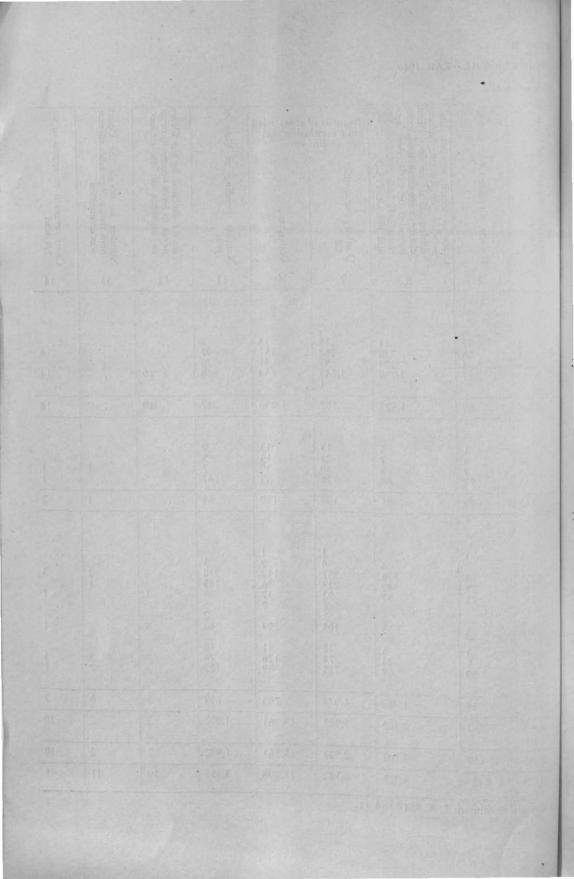
MENT B

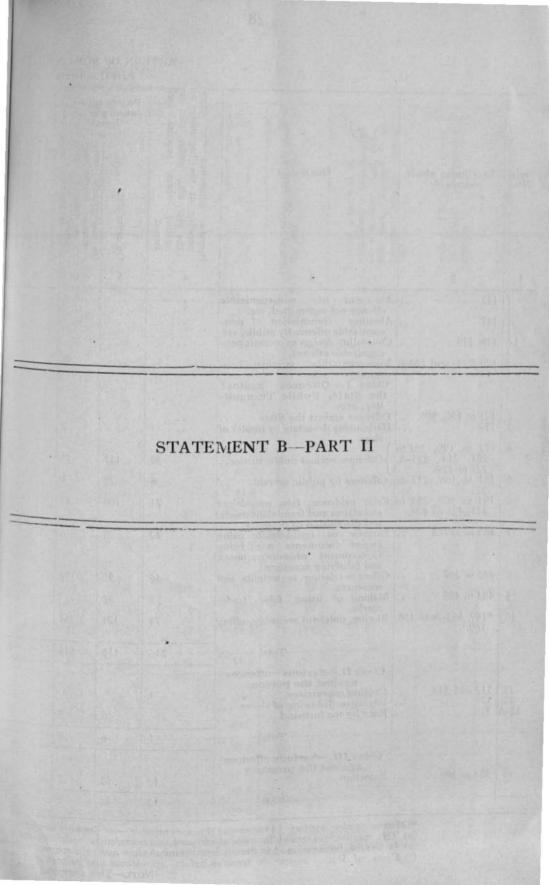
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

of cases-concld.

olumns 4	thout trial	used died, ne insane in which oned, com- rawn (sec- 3, 338, 345	Number of to a conclu- ending	cases tried usion and in	t close of	by the Court curred, or to law or fact	the Court the offence	peal or on
Total for disposal (columns and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, com- pounded or withdrawn (sec- tions 247, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 494, Cr. P. C.)	Discharge or acquit- tal	Conviction	Number pending at year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was conmitted	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
53 826 226 4 942 1	12 66 4 307	11 230 104 1,280 	14 282 57 1,843 1	14 151 41 844 	97 20 668	 		·· 4 ··14
6,048	389	1,625	2,197	1,050	787	10	••	18
39 56 88 319	1 4 7 17	3 7 5 66	13 25 30 126	13 15 39 63	9 5 7 47	 	:: 1 	
502	29	81	194	130	68		1	2
3 13 1,254 863 242 15 3 519	1 69 77 25 5	··· 4 526 342 59 ··· ·· 55	1 4 337 213 92 8 1 105	1 112 86 37 7 294	 3 210 145 29 2 60	··· ··· ·· 1 ·· 4	:: 2 1 	
69 307 567	3 9 69	5 24 64	16 74 223	31 126 89	14 74 122	 	·· 3 2	"
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	ó97	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.





STATE RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE Part II.-Return of persons

					I.—Retur	
			n cases nning of trial or ess had	Persons whom p issu	process	because or not ons dur- e against ear out-
Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Offence	Persons concerned in compending at the beginning the year, <i>viz.</i> , under trial against whom process issued	On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion, or informa- tion from the police	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons dur- ing the year; also those against whom processes were out- standing at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable			·	
		offence not committed, etc. Abetting commission of non-				
1	118, 119	cognizable offence by public, etc. Concealing design to commit non- cognizable offence.				
	120-B (1) and 120-B	Non-cognizable criminal con-			30	
L	(2).	spiracy. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquil- lity, etc.				
23	121 to 130, 505 137	Offences against the State Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	::	::	2	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.		20	133	91	6
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	8	29	4	
6		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	12	8	6	
8	246 to 267	and falsifying accounts. Offences relating to weights and measures.	46	91	179	6
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-	5	32		2
10	*149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	74	120	264	19
		Total	236	513	616	37
	010 1 212	Class II.—Serious offences against the person				
11 12 12-A	312 and 313 370 376	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves Rape by the husband	1			::
		Tatal		6	9	
		Class III.—Serious offences		6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
13	384 to 389	against the property Extortion	12	38	7	1
		Total	12	38	7	

*Offences under section 149 are some times cognizable—see the entry relating thereto (a) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and these (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

MENT B CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940 concerned in non-cognizable cases

	ap-	Persons	tried	cted Dro- H 6)	of		Remarks	3.8
Appeared before the Court	Persons discharged after pearance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom pro- cess issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appear- ance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
	(to the period	ontoga"		
	••				10000000	Criminal Com	0.00 2.00	
					a minimum me	the test		••
30]	1.51		30	A support of the support		1.
			Terra L		27			
2		2	::	::		Cheen V,	··· ··· 2008 -	
238	3	48	136	60.7	51	3		top
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	terent in Officies scients of Criminal In-	 50% (100 ···
310	1	41	241	89.2	27	1 Offencer setter		····
35	4	. 15	6	18.7	10			••
439	11	102	147	38.2	179		and seat	22
1,328	41	285	626	55.4	376	12	6	24
. 1 15		1		• •• 60.0		in a start of the second		
16		6	9	60.0	1			
			1999	aten a	total test	they special or	a relation	
56	2	38	9	20.0	7	0.0100.1	and sublicities in	
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. olumn of remarks. prepared by the magistrate.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Part II	Return of	persons
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-			cases ning of er trial ess had	Persons whom issu	process	because or not ons dur- ns dur- e out- year
Secial No.	Law under which punishable	Offence	Persons concerned in c pending at the beginning the year, viz., under or against whom process issued	On complaint	On magistrate's own motion, or informa- tion from the police	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons dur- ing the year; also those agains whom processes were out- standing at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14 15 16	345 352, 355, 358 324	Class IV.—Minor offences against the person Wrongful confinement Criminal force Hurt on grave or sudden provoca- tion.	7 209 3	19 1,320 18	 20 14	 39 3
17 18	323 374 ···	Voluntarily causing hurt Compulsory labour	1,475	8,950	42	320
		Total	1,694	10,307	76	362
19 20	417, 418 403 to 405	Class V.—Minor offences against property Cheating Criminal misappropriation of	7	40 55	10	. 1
20-A 21	409	property. Criminal breach of trust Mischief (simple)	27 164	6 662	26 2	29
		Total	. 211	763	38	33
22 23	298 490 to 492	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above Offences against religion Criminal breach of contract of		1		
24 25 26	493 to 498 500 to 502 504, 506 to 510	service. Offences relating to marriage Defamation Intimidation, insult and annoy- ance.	419 349 111	1,767 1,179 417	9 	· 99 43/ 5
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.		- 2	17		
28 29	294-A Cases under Chap-		1 236	1 288	1 637	1 9
30	ter VIII (A), C.P.C. Cases under Chap- ter X, C. P. C.		10	55	44	2
31	Cases under Chap- ter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable pro-	208	716	186	11
32	Cases under Chap- ter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	76	483	10	17
		Total	1,413	4,937	887	187
Of	fences under othe cognizable by the	er special or local laws not	2,581-	15,986	6,141	828
	cogmzable by the	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

MENT B

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940

oncerned in non-cognizable cases-concld.

-	appear-	Perso	ons tried	cted pro-	jo :		emarks	
Appeared before the Court	Persons discharged after app ance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom pro- cess issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close the year	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appear- ance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
26 1,510 32 10,147	2 208 3	12 854 14	12 261 11	63.1 19.4 34.3	·· 187 4	194 1,217	 3	·· 18 ·· 79
10,147	1,787	5,398	1,566	17.4	1,396	· · ·		10.00
11,715	2,000	6,278	1,850	17.8	1,587	1,412	6	97
46 75	4	17 42	13 18	32.5 27.6	12 4	102	fiel) 	incourt Pression
59 799	4	12 424	36 135	112.5 20.3	7 133	67		riosoft a4
979	126	495	202	25.2	156	69		6
2 13	4	1 4	12	100.0 15.3	3	509 	4	
2,096 1,485 523	578 469 127	1,016 609 272	142 126 62	7.9 10.6 14.8	360 281 62	240 138 32	···	6 11 2
19		11	8	, 47.0	(2:2)	212.4		
1,152 ²		1 438	425	 45.9	1 205	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		CH.G.
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. orepared 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 pro- perty was recovered to cases in which pro- perty was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property re- covered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ELSSE			Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Cognizable.	6) 61			-11	01	
I. Theft-						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-tres- pass or ho u s e- 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-	5		17.5		i ii	1 8
(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	382	86	22.5	52,946	19,315	36.4
banker, merchant or agent.			9.9 0.01 0.01			
Total	40,315	12,873	31.9	11,66,995	3,17,931	27.2
B.—Non-cognizable.		1000	1.0.20	129	-	
5. Extortion		4.2	1.84	25		i alegi
5. Criminal misappro-		1.1	1.0.	124 125	6	
priation.	2	11	N.0.** v	60		
. Total	2			60		
Grand Total	40,317	12,873	31.9	11,67,055	 3,17,931	27.2

STATEMENT D

SHOWING SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND

	and Deputy		nts	ts					lead stable	s	Con	nstabl	es	
District	^{IN} Inspector-General and Inspectors-General	w Superintendents	+ Assistant Superintendents	un Deputy Superintendents	o Inspectors	~ Sub-Inspectors	∞ Sergeants	© Foot	G Water	I Mounted	L Foot	u Water	T Mounted	G Total
Ecstern Range. Jubbulpore Sauger Mandla Hoshangabad Chhindwara Bilaspur Drug Bhandara Balaghat	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		···2 ··1 ·· ·· ··	3 1 2 2 	695 6776 543	41 53 22 43 48 38 38 27 23 19	5 2 1 	123 130 49 90 94 95 78 57 50 41	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		714 591 201 422 401 409 351 253 215 156	:::::::::		893 787 278 566 553 552 476 343 293 220
Total Eastern Range		10	4	9	58	352	8	807			3,713			4,961
Western Range. Nagpur Wardha Chanda Nimar Betul Amraoti Akola Buldana Yeotmal	··· ·· ·· ··	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 	3 1 1 1	656548867	47 24 31 24 18 47 42 34 35	5 	162 49 69 59 44 113 98 84 86		1	887 267 300 309 180 564 495 464 425	:::::::::	7	1,120 346 408 398 248 735 646 590 555
Total Western Range		9	4	8	55	302	5	764		1	3,891		7	5,046
Headquarters. Special Reserve Office of IG. of Police, C. P. and Berar. C. I. Dept., including F.P. B. and S.B.	₃ 1	 1	 	 1	1 14	 10	8 	71 32 1	 	 	858 14 17			938 49 45
Total Headquarters	4	1		1	15	10	8	104		1	889		1	1,032
Police College, Saugor Constables' School, Nagpur.		1		ï	3	15	•••	56		 	9 10			19 23
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.				1	1	4		6			10	1		22
Government Railway Police, W. S., Ho- shangabad. Government Railway	••	1		•••	6	24 12	4	57 28			251			344 173
Police, E. S., Raipur.												_		501
Total		3	1	2	14	46	4	102		••	409			581
Grand Total	4	*23	+9	20	142	710	25	1,777		1	8,902		7	
Additional Police		·:2		1:3		1 'io		2 36	1		20 260			22 311

Notes.-(1) Additional police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned explained in the text of the report. (2) The total cost shown *Excludes Superintendents of Police, Secunderabad and Hyderabad Railway Police, †Excludes 12 Assistan' 35

MENT D

COST OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1930

payable from and Provincial	payable from other than Imperial cial	(columns	9		of district			Pro of	portion police	cognizable	able crime the police
Total cost payal Filmperial and Revenues	Total cost payable f sources than and Provincial	a Grand total cost 16 and 17)	6 Area in square miles	07 Population	- Urban population of	27 Police stations	c Out-posts	P To area	5 To population	b Total amount of crime investigated	N Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force
Rs. 	Rs. 	Rs. 	3,912 6,771 5,057 5,671 7,794 8,298 7,544 4,716 3,623 3,557	774 850 445 808 967 1,339 1,376 818 818 824 562	152 101 8 89 51 67 46 13 55 10	25 33 16 25 30 26 24 19 14 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.3 8.7 18.1 10.0 14.0 14.9 15.8 13.7 12.3 16.1	865 1,080 1,600 1,426 1,748 2,425 2,890 2,385 2,812 2,552	2,716 2,860 1,277 1,899 2,197 2,182 1,928 1,364 1,546 1,084	3.3 3.6 4.5 3.3 3.9 3.9 4.0 3.9 5.3 4.9
			56,943	8,763	592	224		11.4	1,767	19,053	3.8
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		··· ·· ··	3,834 2,434 9,312 4,227 3,910 4,704 4,091 3,766 5,219	940 516 760 467 406 942 876 767 857	323 85 60 79 15 183 152 105 82	22 12 21 15 13 29 24 22 23	··· ·· ·· ··	3.6 7.0 22.8 10.5 15.8 6.4 6.3 6.3 9.4	839 1,491 1,862 1,173 1,637 1,282 1,356 1,299 1,544	2,455 1,094 1,067 1,322 946 2,131 2,165 1,400 1,551	2.1 3.2 2.6 3.3 3.8 2.9 3.3 2.3 2.3 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 in column 18 should include contingencies. Superintendents of Police either on leave or deputation.

	police .					

STATEMENT E

		RETURN	SHOW	ING EQU	JIPMEN'	r, disc	IPLINE	AND GE	NERAL
		Total str	ength		Arman	nent of the	e force		
	Sanct	ioned	Acta	ual		res		Dismi	ssed
Range and district	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of rifles	Number of smooth-bores	Number of revolvers	Officers	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern Range. Jubbulpore Saugor Mandla Hoshangabad Chhindwara Bilaspur Drug Bhandara Balaghat	53 63 27 52 57 46 44 32 27 22	1,056 775 250 593 549 617 429 310 265 197	49 61 27 51 50 46 42 30 27 22	1,007 760 247 579 542 605 424 308 259 194	8 4 4 4 4 4 	444 393 91 268 236 272 144 109 96 72	20 12 4 8 8 11 5 4 4 3	·· 1 ·· · ·· 2 1 ·· · ··	12 9 2 8 5 13 8 8 9
Total Eastern Range	423	5,041	405	4,925	24	2,125	79	4	74
Western Range. Nagpur Wardha Chanda Nimar Betul Amraoti Akola Buldana Yeotmal	60 29 37 29 22 56 51 40 42	1,357 316 369 368 224 731 647 548 511	60 29 36 29 22 55 49 39 42	1,353 314 364 363 221 725 639 543 505	8 4 4 	611 100 131 125 80 284 268 197 185	26 4 5 4 3 9 7 5 6	 	532 1 62555
Total Western Range	366	5,071	361	5,027	16	1,981	69	1	34
Headquarters. Office of IG.of Police, C. P. and Berar. C. I. D., including F. P. B. and S. B.	 24	46 18	 24	19 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		4
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	15	157	14	156			15		

Total

Grand Total

64

877

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511

10,687

61

851

STATE

Note .- This statement does not include Assistant o Deputy Superintendents

• •

40

302

4,408

55

229

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5

112

501

10,490

MENT E

MANAGEMENT OF THE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1940

Punishments

Summer Driver force free 2^{-1} Penal Code Penal Code 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Fums</th> <th>annents</th> <th>10121</th> <th>RULLADA</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>				Fums	annents	10121	RULLADA								
u = 1 $u = 1$ <	ally otherw	ise than	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court												
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Under P	olice Act	Under 330, 333, Pena	sections 348, Indian 1 Code	Under IX of I Pena	Chapter Indian I Code	Other offences						
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	= Officers	ue Men 12	subjects and a second	usu 14	Supers Officers	uen 16		Men 8	6 Officers	usu 20					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 7 1 7 1 3	14 20	:: :: :: ::		··· ··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	 	1 	 	:: :: :: ::					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	32	240						1		2					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 2 4 1 1	8 10 13 7 16 30 11	·· ·· ··	:: :: :: ::	······································	···	::			2 I					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15	170						••	1	3					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			••					1.0							
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							••								
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$															
·· 6									13 P2 - 11						
·· 6										10 9 					
		19					••	••	1 · · ·	••					
		6	•••				••			••					
		25		1											
47 435	47							1	1	5					

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

RETURN SHOWING EQUIPMENT, DISCIPLINE AND GENERAL

	Rew	ards	Educ	cation	da anti-	Number	of constal	oles	
THE		ed during year	Numl Police v read an	vho can	the year	3 years'	10 years'	17 years	
Range and district	ellort in tellort in tol2 sign	presents, conduct money	A Res creater 345, "no. 5 Conte	and des	ed during	under	under		d over
	R Promotion	By khilats, R good Atripes vr rews.c.ds	20fficers	uəMen 24	SNumber enlisted during the year	of I year and service	NOF 3 years and service	SOf 10 years and under	COF 17 years and over
Eastern Range.						1.46	C.C.E.M		
Jubbulpore Saugor Mandla Hoshangabad Chhindwara Bilaspur Drug Bhandara Balaghat	467 161 52 232 139 32 196 14 115 46	624 289 225 456 268 709 345 92 162 169	49 61 27 51 50 46 42 30 27 22	678 520 187 376 366 423 315 235 205 138	103 54 25 57 46 30 35 19 20 10	39 66 31 42 54 86 28 37 24 26	271 188 56 149 124 186 116 89 73 26	291 184 47 127 137 183 124 66 50 56	169 125 39 109 85 120 54 40 42 35
Total Eastern Range	1,454	3,339	405	3,443	399	433	1,278	1,265	818
Western Range. Nagpur Wardha Chanda Nimar Betul Amraoti Akola Buldana Yeotmal	30 119 168 15 16 63 38 15 47	976 222 266 330 118 635 453 243 159	60 29 36 29 22 55 49 39 42	843 187 260 270 179 454 424 377 366	129 22 14 25 28 61 38 14 17	119 19 41 42 21 53 74 66 56	436 110 107 97 68 268 123 161 159	322 76 74 101 61 171 216 152 122	236 38 59 39 29 75 86 69 65
Total Western Range	511	3,402	361	3,360	348	491	1,529	1,295	696
Headquarters. Office of IG. of Police, C. P. and Berar. C. I. D., including F. P. B. and S. B.	2 4	 10		4		 13	4	6 2	9
Total Headquarters	6	10	24	9		13		8	- 11
C. P. Police College, Saugor. Constables' School,		11	4	1	1	1	3	1	3
Nagpur. Constables' School,			6	8		5	3		5
Jubbulpore. Government Railway Police, W. S., Ho- shangabad.	117		5 32	4 273			4 47	1 102	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 of

GPN-275-IGP-8-8-41-275.

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MANAGEMENT OF THE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1940-concld.

	Number wh	no have left	the force dur	ing the year		Percenta	ge on total ac rength of	tual
Con pension or gratuity	-By resignation without pension or gratuity	58 dismissal	CBy discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	5 By desertion	çç.By death	e Admission into hospital	LaDaily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths 38
40 34 7 20 25 11 16 5 9	8 3 4 2 5 2 1 2	12 10 28 5 15 9 8 9	17 17 3 7 5 12 8 1 3	1 1 1 1 3 2 	864 235 11 25	103.3 167.7 160.5 61.5 55.0 131.1 104.0 126.9 181.8 89.8	2.3 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.1 2.1 2.3 2.0 2.7 1.8	.7 .7 1.4 .3 .5 .7 .2 .2 .6 2.3
168	27	78	73	11	37	114.6	2.5	.6
20 15 5 12 6 26 24 11 12	7 1 1 2 3 2 1 1	532162556	11 6 7 6 	3 2 2 2 1	10 2 3 1 4 3 4 	45.7 115.1 164.7 60.9 74.0 96.9 52.5 146.0 41.5	1.5 2.0 3.2 2.8 3.2 1.7 2.1 2.7 1.6	.6 .6 .5 .7 .4 .5 .4 .5 .4 .6
131	18	35	30	8	29	80.0	2.2	.5
						10.5	·4 	
1						3.2	.1	
••						27.2	.8	
20	••	 4		2	2		1.8	
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.

