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Report on the Police Administration  
in the Province of Assam  
for the year 1944

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**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM**

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, ASSAM

No. F. 26153.

FROM

R. C. R. CUMMING, Esq., G.I.E., I.P.,  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, ASSAM,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERN-  
MENT OF ASSAM.

*Dated Shillong, the 17th December 1945.*

SUBJECT:—POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1944.

IR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith an abridged report on the Administration of the Assam Police for the year 1944, together with the necessary returns.

Your obedient servant.

R. C. R. CUMMING,

*Inspector-General of Police, Assam*

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE ASSAM

No. 2155

R. C. R. CUNNINGHAM, G.O. 11  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE ASSAM

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
MEERUT, U.P.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

relative to the appointment of a sub-inspector of police for the post of

at Meerut. I have the honor to inform you that the Government of Assam has decided to appoint a sub-inspector of police for the post of

Yours faithfully,

R. C. R. CUNNINGHAM

Inspector General of Police Assam

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# Report on Police Administration in the Province of Assam for the year 1944

## Section I

### *Introduction*

I was in charge of the Department throughout the year and Mr. H. G. Bartley, I. P., held the post of Deputy Inspector General during the same period.

## Section II

### *Departmental*

1. 1944 proved to be what will probably go down to history as the most eventful year in the annals of Assam. The formidable attempt at the invasion of India by the Japanese produced obvious repercussions throughout the Province with which the Assam Police, not unnaturally, were intimately concerned.

The Naga Hills and Manipur were the main points of attack by the Japanese and the Assam Police were called upon to supply officers and men to augment the local police forces or to assist in establishing intelligence screens operating in these areas.

When the threat of the Japanese to the railway and other vital communications of the Province was at its height, the Police in certain isolated areas, notably at Manipur Road, Golaghat and Haflong were liable at any moment to be drawn into the battle, but even though the situation was grave and for some time very uncertain, I am glad to be able to place on record the undeniable fact that in these threatened areas as elsewhere they remained staunch and in spite of the obvious excitement around them engendered by rapid Army movements did not allow themselves to be unduly influenced from their primary task of the preservation of law and order.

In some instances airfields on which Police staffs were stationed were bombed by the enemy but the Police Officers and men concerned displayed a high standard of courage under these unusual circumstances.

Apart from the actual dangers of war, the increase of incidental work to the Police has been enormous during the past year or two. It is difficult for anyone not concerned with Police administration to realise the extent to which the time of a very large proportion of the Police Officers in the Province of all ranks has been occupied in dealings with our Army and our Allies the Americans and Chinese. Constant references on every conceivable subject had to be attended to as promptly as possible and not unnaturally breaches of the law increased with the advent of the armed forces. The strain to which many officers were subjected became almost unbearable but with very few exceptions and very few complaints, every one endeavoured throughout to give of his best.

The experience gained by all has been invaluable and I am quite sure has resulted in the acquisition of greater self-confidence by many officers who had not always been quite sure of themselves.

My personal thanks are due to all ranks for their loyalty and support during a very trying period without which it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the administration of a very much enlarged force.

2. *Changes in the sanctioned strength, actual strength and its distribution and additional Police entertained*:— There was no change in the strengths of either the Indian Police in Assam or the Assam P. lice Service during the year.

The total sanctioned and actual strengths of the Subordinate Police, including 24 supernumerary Sub-Inspectors were 4,695 and 4,420 respectively as compared with 4,681 and 4,302 respectively of the preceding year.

The statement below shows the distribution of the actual strength of the force as it stood on the 31st December 1944 from the rank of Inspector downwards.

but excludes the Railway Police, the River Police and the Criminal Investigation Department.

	Officers	Men
1. On court duties at Headquarters and subdivisions	39	164
2. At Police Stations and outposts .. .. .	189	1,506
3. In Municipalities and Stations .. .. .	3	421
4. On miscellaneous duties including Armed Police for guards and escorts, orderlies, etc.	8	695
5. Armed Reserve .. .. .	15	392
6. Ordinary Reserve .. .. .	14	176
7. Recruits .. .. .	..	107
8. Sick, leave, etc. .. .. .	10	398
9. Total .. .. .	278	3,859

The total actual strength including the Railway Police, the River Police, the Criminal Investigation Department and the Supernumerary Sub-Inspectors was 357 officers and 4,063 men as compared with 361 officers and 3,941 men in the preceding year. During the year under report the permanent sanctioned strength was increased by 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 12 Constables, all in the Unarmed Branch.

The increase was made up as follows :—

- (1) Creation of an additional post of Armourer in the rank of Constable in the Cachar district Police.
- (2) Creation of a post of Orderly Head Constable for the Inspector General of Police, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district Police.
- (3) (a) Creation of an additional post of Sub-Inspector for the Tezpur Police Station.  
(b) Increase of the Tezpur Town Police by 6 Constables.  
(c) Against the above increases there must be adjusted a decrease of 3 Constables in the Armed Police of Darrang.
- (4) 8 Constables sanctioned temporarily for the Tahsil guards at Majuli and Gaurisagar made permanent.

The total number of vacancies in the permanent Cadre on the 31st December 1944 was 275 or 5·84 per cent. against 379 or 8·09 per cent. at the end of the previous year.

During the year the temporary post of Superintendent of Police, Khasi and Jaintia Hills combined with that of Secretary of the Provincial Transport Authority, the temporary post of Special Superintendents of Police, C. I. D., and the temporary posts of Additional Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Sibsagar, D. I. B., Sylhet, Margherita and Cachar were retained. The temporary posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police sanctioned for Barpeta Subdivision and for the Criminal Investigation Department were also retained.

The following temporary additions to the staff of the Subordinate Police were sanctioned during the year.

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	1	5
Sub-Inspectors	5	59
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	97
Head Constables	13	8
Constables	175	284

The temporary staff shown below which had been sanctioned in preceding years was retained.

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	...	23
Sub-Inspectors	39	111
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	144
Head Constables	213	76
Constables	2,507	1,353

Up to the end of 1944, therefore, the total additional temporary staff which had been sanctioned was as shown below:—

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	1	28
Sub-Inspectors	44	170
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	241
Head Constables	226	84
Constables	2,682	1,637

The temporary Beat Post at Rangapara in Darrang District consisting of 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables and also the temporary staff of 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables sanctioned to watch members of Criminal gangs at Athangiri under Maulvibazar Police Station in Sylhet District were also continued during the year.

Police were supplied as usual to Railway Companies, Commercial concerns and private persons under section 13 of the Police Act.

3. (a) *Police force generally, its discipline, drill and musketry.*—The discipline of the force on the whole was fairly good in spite of the stress imposed by prevailing conditions. Whenever and wherever possible the drill only of the men of the Unarmed Branch was kept up but the demands of the situation made such instruction, on the whole, singularly ineffective. Furthermore it was found to be quite out of the question to bring in any officers for refresher courses.

The time has undoubtedly arrived, and the war has shown up the resultant defects where serious steps must be taken to instruct fully the constabulary, as well as the officers, in the rudiments of their profession. The present hap-hazard system of instruction which is left to the whim of individual officers of varying calibre must go by the board and be replaced by a static institution such as a Training School which even the smallest Provinces in India maintain.

Eight hundred and thirty-six men of the Armed Branch and 1,164 of the Unarmed Branch fired the annual musketry course. Revolver courses were also fired by 114 officers and 20 men during the year. No revolver courses were held in the districts of Cachar, Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, which omission is to be deplored.

Twenty-four Head Constables and 14 Constables of the Armed Branch were deputed to the 5th Battalion, Assam Rifles for an intensive course of training in the duties of platoon and section commanders. 13 Constables also were deputed to the 5th Battalion, Assam Rifles for training as buglers, a course for which was held from 1st July 1944 to 24th October 1944. One armourer of the Sylhet district Police attended a refresher course in the Rawalpindi Arsenal during the year.

3. (b) *Ordinary Reserve.*—As usual, the Ordinary Reserve proved to be utterly inadequate to meet the demands arising out of emergencies and casualties and a considerable increase will have to be faced in the not very distant future.

4. *Recruitment of Officers and men and proportion of Hindus and Muslims.*—During the year under report no recruitment was made to the Indian Police. Three direct recruits were appointed to the Assam Police, of whom two officers were Muslims and the third came in the plains tribal category.

Thirty-nine appointments were made in the rank of Sub-Inspectors, 17 by direct recruitment and 22 by promotion from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector. Of the directly recruited cadets 10 were Hindus, 5 were Muslims, 1 was of a hill tribe and one of a scheduled caste.

Twelve out of the 17 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors were sent to the Police Training College, Sardah, Bengal for training and all of them finally passed out successfully.

The Beaumont Memorial Medal which is given annually for the best Assam Cadet of the year was awarded to Cadet Dharmeswar Deka.

Thirty-three Constables out of those who qualified for promotion were promoted substantively to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector. No outsider was recruited against substantive vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector.

For the regular permanent force 309 constables were recruited during the year under report and the attached list shows the proportion of Hindus, Muslims and others enlisted and employed during 1944. In addition to the above 589 constables were recruited for the various temporary forces sanctioned at various times, but these figures exclude those recruited for Railforce.

The table showing the number and the percentages to the total of Hindus, Muslims and others employed and enlisted during the year 1944 in the permanent force.

1	Total number	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Percentage of total force of		
					Hindus	Muslim	Others
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Class composition of the force on the 31st December 1944.	Non-gazetted Officers— 357	219	122	16	61·34	34·17	4·49
	Men 4,063	2,303	1,009	751	56·69	24·82	18·49
2. Classes of recruits enlisted within their own districts in 1944.	154	110	21	23	71·43	13·64	14·93
3. Classes of recruits enlisted within the Province, but outside their own districts during 1944.	146	75	22	49	51·37	15·07	33·567
4. Classes of recruits not belonging to the Province enlisted in 1944.	9	2	1	6	22·22	11·11	66·67
5. Class composition of all recruits enlisted in 1944.	309	187	44	78	60·52	14·24	25·24

5. *Casualties, health and mortality.*—The total number of casualties fell from 537 to 459 during the year under report. In comparison with the preceding year, resignations, dismissal and deaths increased from 26, 78 and 51 to 32, 122 and 52 respectively, while retirements, discharges and desertions decreased from 99, 194 and 89 to 97, 85 and 71 respectively. Out of the 71 cases of desertions during the year, 5 occurred in Cachar, 2 in the Naga Hills, 2 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 45 in Goalpara, 3 in Kamrup, 1 in Nowgong, 10 in Lakhimpur and 3 in the C. I. D., Resignations remained constant in Kamrup, *viz.*, 11 and increased in Nowgong, from Nil to 7, but decreased in all other districts. It is gratifying to place on record that there were no cases of resignation at all in Sylhet, Cachar, the Lushai Hills, the Naga Hills, Darrang, the Garo Hills, the River Police, the Government Railway Police and the C. I. D. Dismissals increased in the Sylhet district from 16 to 31, in Goalpara from 6 to 32, in Darrang from 1 to 4, in Sibsagar from 6 to 21 in the Garo Hills and River Police from Nil to 1 each. They decreased from 9 to 7 in Cachar, 3 to 1 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 19 to 9 in Kamrup, 2 to Nil in Nowgong and the Government Railway Police. In Lakhimpur and the C. I. D. they remained constant, *viz.*, 12 and 2 respectively. There was also a case of dismissal in the Naga Hills, in which case no figures for 1943 are available. Discharges increased in Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in the C. I. D., *viz.*, 10, 7, 6, 10, 4 and 5 respectively.

One Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and forty-four Constables died during the year under report. Of these 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables died while on long leave at home. Of the other deaths (42), 2 were killed in action in the Naga Hills, 2 were murdered (in Cachar and Sibsagar), 2 run over by trains, 3 died as the result of motor accidents, 1 committed suicide, 1 of rheumatism, 1 of Tuberculosis, 2 of *Kala-azar*, 3 of Enteric fever, 3 of Cholera, 5 of Cerebral malaria, 1 of dysentery, 1 of throat infection, 1 of Chronic gastric ulcer, 1 of Heart failure, 2 of fever, 5 of Malaria, 1 of Meningitis, 1 of Typhoid, 2 of Pneumonia and 2 of Erysipelas.

The total number of admissions into hospital decreased from 1,801 in 1,943 to 1,747 during the year under report.

6. *Work of the Circle Inspectors and local knowledge and detective ability of the investigating Staff.*—Judging from the reports received from district officers I consider that in spite of various disadvantages caused by war conditions, the majority of the Circle Inspectors pulled their weight. They all displayed a thorough knowledge of their Circles.

The investigating staff worked hard, and generally did very good work. The miscellaneous duties arising out of the war rather diverted the attention of Officers from their normal functions but it was surprising and pleasing to note how many officers rose to the occasion and rapidly adapted themselves to war conditions. Contacts with foreign races of varying temper and disposition undoubtedly strengthened their self-reliance and ability to deal with situations—many of them ugly—which could surely never have been contemplated a year or two ago as likely to arise in Assam.

7. *Escapes from Police custody.*—The number of escapes in the year under report was 20 against 27 in the previous year. 13 persons of this number were re-captured.

The decrease in the number of escapes is welcome but there is still room for improvement and I must impress once more on Superintendents the necessity for enforcing discipline in this respect. At the same time due consideration must be given, at the outset, to the adequacy of guards and escorts provided, their expected hours of duty, etc.

Three Sub-Inspectors, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and thirty Constables were involved in these escapes and in every case departmental proceedings were taken against the delinquents. One Assistant Sub-Inspector and three Constables were judicially prosecuted and the case was *sub-judice* at the close of the year. Three Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and twenty-six Constables were departmentally punished and of these four Constables were dismissed from the service. Proceedings against one Constable remained pending at the close of the year.



The details of escapes, district by district, are given below :—

District	No. of prisoners who escaped from Police custody	No. of escaped prisoners re-captured	No. of Police Officers and men responsible for the escapes				No. of Police Officers and men judicially prosecuted				No. of Police Officers and men judicially convicted				No. of Police Officers and men punished departmentally				No. of Police Officers and men dismissed				Remarks
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	2	3	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	24
Sylhet ..	5	4	2	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar ..	2	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
Goalpara ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup ..	3	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong ..	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur ..	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naga Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lushai Hills ..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Garohills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Rly. Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	13	3	3	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	26	..	..	..	..	4

8. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the Police and charges brought against them. 639 Officers, 1,068 men and 240 outsiders were rewarded as against 453 officers, 1,602 men and 437 outsiders in the previous year.

The following major awards were made to Police Officers during the year:—

“Khan Bahadur”

1. Khan Sahib Hafizuddin Ahmed, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.

“Khan Sahib”

1. Sheikh Khairul Basor Bora, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jorhat.

“Indian Police Medal”

1. Sudhindra Mohan Dutt, Esqr., I. P.
2. Srijut Dandi Dutta Lohkar, Inspector of Police.
3. Srijut Lambodar Saikia, Sub-Inspector of Police.
4. Babu Tolen Singh Manipuri, Sub-Inspector of Police (Armed Branch.)
5. Srijut Liladhar Dutta, Sub-Inspector of Police.

A sum of Rs. 11,745 was paid as money rewards as compared with Rs.16,871-1-0 in 1943. Out of this a sum of Rs.3,220 was earned by Officers, Rs. 6,353 by other ranks and Rs.2,172 by outsiders.

One thousand five hundred and eight other rewards in the shape of good service marks, commendations, etc., were granted to the Police Officers and men during 1944.

*Punishments.*—Two Sub-Inspectors and 112 other ranks were dismissed in 1944 as compared with five Sub-Inspectors and 88 other ranks in 1943. Two hundred and twenty officers and 1,437 other ranks were departmentally punished in 1944 as against one hundred and twenty-three officers and 1,117 men in 1943.

*Judicial punishments.*—Two Sub-Inspectors, six Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 94 Constables were convicted and punished judicially in 1944 [including one Sub-Inspector (officiating) and sixty-two constables convicted and punished under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance.]

*Charges brought against Police.*—Including 26 cases pending from the previous year 130 complaints were instituted against the Police in 1944. Seventy-two of those cases were disposed of leaving 58 cases pending trial at the close of the year. Of these 26 cases ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, 16 cases were dismissed as false, 6 cases were dismissed as doubtful, 2 cases were dismissed as the complainants did not turn up, 3 cases were withdrawn as mistake of fact, 8 cases were filed as the accused constables could not be traced and 2 cases were compounded.

9. The Statement below shows the working of the Railway Police in connection with cognizable crime—1944.

1	True cases		Cases decided by trial		Cases convicted		Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided by trial		Number persons tried		Number persons convicted		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried		Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Assam Government Railway Police.	482	697	150	123	130	98	86.6	79.6	187	168	160	105	85.5	62.5	

The above figures show an increase of 215 true cases during the year against an increase of 127 cases in 1943.

The percentage of cases convicted to those decided by trial decreased from 86.6 to 79.6 during the year under review and the percentage of persons tried to persons convicted also decreased from 85.5 to 62.5.

During the year 54 cases of burglaries and 553 thefts were reported against 46 cases of burglaries and 529 thefts in 1943.

Altogether 60 cases of burglaries including 6 cases pending from the previous year and 651 cases of theft including 98 cases pending from the previous year were dealt with during the year 1944.

Of these 7 cases of burglaries and 89 cases of thefts ended in conviction against 6 cases of burglary and 101 cases of theft in the previous year.

The figures relating to theft (including running train thefts, pick-pocket and missing goods cases and other miscellaneous cases) and burglaries show an increase which is due the increase of traffic on the Railway and the scarcity of food-stuff; the "black out" also contributed.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Railway Police during the year (in class I to VI) including those pending from the previous year was 861 against 860 in 1943 of which 697 cases were declared as true against 482 in the previous year. Of these true cases 98 ended in conviction against 130 in 1943. There was an increase of 215 true cases during the year under review as a result of increase of true cases in all classes.

**Railway Accidents—The following table shows the number of Railway accidents on different Railways in the Province during the year 1944**

Railways	Number of petty accidents	Number of cases in which persons were injured	Number of cases in which persons were killed	Number of collisions	Number of suicides	Total number of accidents including suicides	Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured			Number killed	Number injured	Remarks				
							By running train	In getting into or out of train	In shunting	In other ways	By running train	In getting into or out of train				In shunting	In other ways	Railway employees	Outsiders
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B. and A. Railway .. .. .	173	112	149	27	6	390	134	8	12	17	91	29	21	42	24	147	46	137	
D. S. Railway .. .. .	11	18	17	4	..	44	10	..	5	12	..	1	3	18	4	23	3	19	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>156</b>	

*Statement of Railway accident cases*

The statement of Railway accident cases shows an increase of 12 cases of petty accident during the year in comparison with the previous year.

One hundred and ninety-eight persons were killed against 156 in the previous year and 205 persons were injured against 141 persons in 1943.

Of these 28 Railway employees (against 14) and 170 outsiders (against 140) were killed and 49 Railway employees (against 33), 156 outsiders (against 114) were injured.

There were 31 collision cases during the year against 28 cases of the previous year. Most of these were due to collisions arising out of heavy military traffic. There were 7 serious collisions against 5 in 1943.

*Obstruction and Sabotage cases*

Reported during the year		Cases declared true		Declared false or mistake of law or fact		Sent up		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending trial at the end of the year		Remarks					
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons						
26	19	13	10	9	6	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	1		1	2	1	1	...

Almost all the cases were of a petty nature.

The methods employed were as follows:—

1. Insertion of small stones, etc.....—9
2. Placing of Dao, iron pieces, etc., on the railway line..... $\frac{10}{10}$

The decrease of the obstruction cases during the year under report is due to the introduction of Line patrols by "Railforce", Village Defence Parties and Railway employees.

No damage to Railway stock or loss of life was caused by the obstruction cases mentioned above.

In one case a boy of 12 years found a piece of iron lying near the Railway line and he picked it up and placed it in a Railway joint. The boy was sent up and convicted under Section 126, Railway Act. In another case a man was caught while placing stones on the Railway line. He was sent up but the case was filed by the Court as the prosecution witnesses were military personnel and were not available at the time of the trial.

Other cases are not worth mentioning.

*Stone throwing cases*

Reported during the year		Cases convicted		Cases not detected		Cases remaining pending at the close of the year		Remarks
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
6	9	2	1	3	5	1	3	

## Running train theft cases

Cases reported during the year		Cases convicted		Cases declared mistake of fact or law		Cases not detected		Cases remaining pending at the close of year		Remarks
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
43	19	2	1	1	1	29	14	4	3	1943—Acquitted—2 Transferred—5

The decrease is due to the special steps taken by the Government Railway Police patrols on the trains.

*Missing goods cases.*—Thirty-nine cases of missing goods cases were reported during the year against 45 in the previous year.

26 cases were investigated by the Railway Police after drawing up first information reports against 40 in 1943. The decrease is due to the prompt action taken by the Railway Police.

## Pocket picking cases

Cases reported during the year		Cases convicted		Cases acquitted		Cases declared true		Cases declared mistake of fact		Cases remaining pending at the close of year		Remarks
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
77	67	37	28	3	1	14	15	..	1	22	22	1943—One case was filed as complainant could not be traced.

The decrease is due to the drastic measures taken by the Government Railway Police Staff in every train and in the Stations as well as by the Government Railway Police patrol staffs. Many cases were reported as a result of special steps taken by the Railway Police, as passengers are generally unwilling to break their journey to report such cases.

The enormous expansion of passenger traffic, both military and civil, accounts for the increase of such cases from 1942 onwards.

*Forged note cases.*—Fifty cases were reported during the year against 43 cases in 1943. They were all detected in the cash offices of the Bengal and Assam Railway. These notes have been found to be process made forgeries and were collected in good faith in Railway Stations. None of these cases could be detected. Out of these 50 cases, 27 cases were declared as true, one case as mistake of fact and 22 cases remained pending investigation at the close of the year.

## Arrest of Criminals under preventive sections

Cases instituted under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code against number of persons		Sent up		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending at the close of the year		Remarks										
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944											
Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons											
13	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	1	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	7	7	

Out of the 14 bad characters 8 were inter-provincial criminals.

10. *River Police*.—As in the previous year, the sanctioned strength of the River Police, maintained only in the district of Sylhet, remained unchanged. The question of the re-organization of this force is under the consideration of the Provincial Government and has been included in the "Post-War Reconstruction Scheme".

The jurisdiction of the River Police Stations is not finally decided though the matter has been pending for some years.

11. *Training of Police generally, including Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police and the work of Additional Superintendents of Police*.—There was no direct recruitment in the rank of Assistant Superintendents of Police but three Deputy Superintendents of Police and 17 Sub-Inspectors of Police were directly recruited during the year under report. The 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police and 12 Sub-Inspectors out of the 17 were under training at the Police Training College, Sardah, Bengal. The remaining five probationary Sub-Inspectors remained attached to districts as there was no room for them in the Police Training College. The probationary Sub-Inspectors recruited during the previous year underwent the usual training in districts after leaving the Police Training College in Bengal. Ninety-six Assistant Sub-Inspectors were recruited direct to fill up temporary posts sanctioned for various Police purposes. The training of constabulary in drill and discipline was carried on in district Headquarters as usual.

Some Head Constables and Constables of the Armed Branch were deputed to the 5th Battalion, Assam Rifles, for training in Platoon Commanders' and Section Commanders' duties respectively and this proved to be an excellent method of instruction.

There are considerable differences in the methods of distribution of work between Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police in districts but, on the whole, such distribution worked satisfactorily.

12. *Administrative changes, including the changes in the number of investigating centres*.—There were no administrative changes during the year under report. The temporary outposts and beat posts sanctioned owing to the war situation continued during the year.

Many important building schemes which had already been approved by Government had to be postponed for the duration of the war.

13. *Touring, Inspection and local supervision of cases.*—During the year under report gazetted officers spent 2,766 days and 917 nights on tour as compared with 1,931 days and 737 nights in 1943.

The touring of the following officers is worthy of special mention :—

1. Mr. Hughes-Hughes spent 187 days and 84 nights on tour.
2. Mr. Burbidge spent 137 days and 76 nights on tour.
3. Mr. Webster spent 185 days and 21 nights on tour.
4. Mr. D. C. Dutt spent 140 days and 51 nights on tour.

725 cases were locally supervised by gazetted officers during the year under report as against 561 cases in 1943.

The increase in the number of days and nights spent on tour by gazetted officers and the consequent rise in the number of cases locally supervised is encouraging in view of the fact that the majority of the Superintendents of Police were compelled to remain at Headquarters for various reasons arising out of the war.

14. *Commendation of Officers.*—Among the gazetted officers, I single out the following for special mention :—

<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>	•	Mr. H. G. Bartley, I. P.
<i>Superintendents</i>	{	Capt. G. S. Lightfoot, I. P. Mr. H. F. G. Burbidge, I. P. Mr. K. R. Choudhuri, I. P. Mr. C. C. Jaques, I. P.
<i>Superintendents (officialing).</i>	{	Mr. R. E. R. Parsons, I. P. Mr. S. M. Dutt, I. P.
<i>Deputy Superintendents</i>	{	Khan Sahib Khairul Basor Bora. Babu Haripada Chanda. Rai Sahib Kamala Kanta Hazarika.

I am also indebted to Mr. G. W. J. Smith, my Assistant, for the help he rendered during a very heavy year.

The names of a number of other officers' ministerial officers and men who have been specially recommended by the Deputy Inspector General of Police and Superintendents of Police are reproduced below. I fully endorse their opinions.

#### Sylhet District

Inspector,	Satish Chandra Mazumdar.
„	Bhexaram Das.
„	Moazzem Hussain Ahmed.
„	Soneswar Bhuyan.
Honorary Inspector,	Monbahadur Limboo (Armed Branch).
Sub-Inspector,	Abdur Rahim.
„	Surendra Chandra Pal.
„	Debendra Diengdoh.
„	Narendra Nath Hazarika.
„	Quazi Bodiul Islam.
„	Banarasi Lal Singh.
„	Kundon Singh (Armed Branch).



Sub-Inspector, Birendra Kumar Roy Barman.  
 ,, Dakhya Prasad Deka.  
 ,, Hirendra Kumar Chakravarty.  
 ,, Girindra Kumar Bhuyan.  
 ,, Arshad Ali  
 ,, Birendra Kumar Bhattacharjya.  
 ,, Hirendra Kumar Das (Fire Brigade).

Assistant Sub-Inspector, Yead Ali.  
 ,, ,, Gola m Rahman Choudhury.  
 ,, ,, Afzal Ali.

Head Constable, Rabindra Kumar Chanda.  
 Leading Fireman, Buanga Lushai.  
 Head Clerk, Aswini Kumar De.  
 Confidential Clerk, Jowad Ulla.  
 Accountant, Johiruddin.

### Cachar District

Inspector, Abdur Rahim Choudhury.  
 ,, Purnananda Bora.  
 ,, Abdur Razak.

Sub-Inspector, Jowadur Rahman.  
 ,, Syed Tazamul Ali.  
 ,, Amarendra Nath Dutta.  
 ,, Debendra Chandra Mitra.  
 ,, Abdul Latif Choudhury No. I.  
 ,, Duthalal Pun (A. B.).  
 ,, Nanda Kumar Das.  
 ,, Subimal Das.  
 ,, Bimal Symon (Fire Brigade).  
 ,, Abdul Latif Choudhury No. II.

Assistant Sub-Inspector, Akshay Kumar Deb.  
 ,, ,, Farid Khan.  
 ,, ,, Dinesh Chandra Chaudhury.

Head Constable, Madhu Singh.  
 Constable, Tualchin Paihte (Lushai) (A. B.).  
 Head Clerk, Monowar Ali Barlaskar.  
 Confidential Clerk, Dwijendra Kumar Chattarjee.  
 Cashier Clerk, Hrishikesh Gupta.

Sub-Clerk, Harendra Chandra Das.  
 ,, Mahibur Roza Choudhury (R. T. A.).  
 ,, Tazamul Ali.

### Lushai Hills

Sub-Inspector, Jajneswar Barua.  
 ,, Sudhir Chandra Mali.

Assistant Sub-Inspector, Bawnglia Lushai.  
 ,, Kaichhunga.  
 ,, Lal Chand.

Sub-Clerk, Zochhuma Lushai.

**Naga Hills**

- Inspector, Babulal Ale.  
 Sub-Inspector Sidhi Gopal Tripathi.  
 „ Khogeswar Deka.  
 Assistant Sub-Inspector, Singheswar Borgohain.  
 Constable No. 16 Razuholic Angami.  
 „ No. 30 Viboi Angami.  
 „ Nyamo Lhota.  
 „ Sauchusao Lhota.  
 „ No. 34 Khoyusie Angami.  
 „ Nguolio.  
 „ No. 1 Dolhucha.  
 „ No. 3 Krulhi Angami.  
 „ No. 26 Maugguzelic Angami.  
 „ Khayakhup.  
 Offg : Assistant Sub-Inspector (F. I. B.) Nivotso Angami.  
 Constable No. 4 Kelhikhorie Angami.  
 „ No. 12 Singthung.  
 „ No. 45 Regwaga.  
 „ No. 50 Ronga.  
 „ No. 35 Asebi.  
 „ No. 38 Neikese Rengma.  
 „ Lhote Rengma.  
 „ No. 17 Nanchio Lhota.  
 „ No. 51 Meretheng Lhota.  
 „ No. 46 Tamphio Lhota.  
 „ No. 7 Lhuloo Rengma.  
 „ No. 33 Visopi Angami.

**Khasi and Jaintia Hills**

- Inspector, Abdul Khalique.  
 Sub-Inspector, Ranadhir Das.  
 „ Sreenath Das.  
 „ Sudhir Chandra Dutta.  
 „ Jiten Bhattacharjya (Fire Brigade).  
 Armourer No. 94 Thinath Sangma.  
 Confidential Clerk, Pramesh Chandra Dey.

**Goalpara District**

- Inspector, Dina Nath Barua.  
 „ Harisullah.  
 „ Jogendra Narayan Neogi.  
 Sub-Inspector, Jitendra Nath Deka.  
 „ Jali Ram Das.  
 „ Md. Abdul Waheb.  
 „ Anil Kumar Das.  
 „ Bijoy Chandra Das.  
 „ Ghana Kanta Das.  
 „ Tuleswar Saikia.  
 „ Thakur Singh (Armed Branch).  
 Offg : Sub-Inspector, Dwijesh Chandra Dhar.

**Kamrup District**

- Sub-Inspector, Sricharan Barua.  
 „ Rashamoy Choudhury.  
 „ Ghana Kanta Laskar.  
 Head Clerk, Banshi Ram Choudhury.

**Darrang District**

Inspector, Bali Charan Deka.  
 Offg: Inspector, Mohiuddin Ahmed.  
 Sub-Inspector, Habib Khan (Armed Branch).  
 ,, Nawab Akbar Hussain.  
 ,, Fazlur Rahman.  
 ,, Prabhat Chandra Das Choudhury.  
 ,, Bhadreswar Chutia.  
 ,, Dim Chand Das.  
 ,, Amrit Chandra Das.  
 Offg: Sub-Inspector, Satyendra Nath Roy.  
 Leading Fireman, Hemson Momin.  
 Head Constable, Upendra Rajbanshi.  
 ,, Nakul Chandra Mech.  
 Head Clerk, Chandra Kanta Changkakati.  
 Accountant, Md. Sulaiman.  
 2nd Accountant, Kshira Chandra Goswami.  
 Cashier Clerk, Dharendra Nath Deb.

**Nowgong District**

Inspector, Nirode Chandra Chaudhury.  
 Offg: Inspector, Sayadur Rahman.  
 Sub-Inspector, Srish Chandra Chakravarty.  
 ,, Abinash Chandra Gupta.  
 ,, Chittaranjan Gupta.  
 ,, Sanat Kumar Deb.  
 ,, Kabiraj Kami (Armed Branch).  
 Offg: Accountant, Sonaram Das.  
 Head Moharer, Mahendra Nath Goswami.

**Sibsagar District**

Inspector, Asgar Ali Khan.  
 ,, Hemendra Nath Neog.  
 Sub-Inspector, Jiban Chandra Nath.  
 ,, Abdur Rahman Chaudhury.  
 ,, Afzal Ali.  
 Offg: Sub-Inspector, Gunamani Gogoi.  
 ,, Mahendra Barua.  
 Assistant Sub-Inspector, F. Rahman.  
 ,, N. N. Lahkar.  
 Accountant, Abdul Waheb.

**Lakhimpur District**

Inspector, Santi Ram Lahkar.  
 ,, Dharma Dutta Sarma.  
 ,, Kamaleswar Dutta.  
 ,, Mir Amirul Hussain.  
 ,, Javed Ali.  
 Honorary Inspector, Tabhuram Koch (Armed Branch).  
 Sub-Inspector, Jatindra Mohan Dastidar.  
 ,, Muhamuddin Khan.  
 ,, Jatindra Nath De.  
 ,, Paziruddin Ahmed.  
 ,, Jinaram Saikia.  
 ,, Kanteswar Das.  
 ,, Dharma Nath Kanoo (Armed Branch).  
 ,, Maniraj Rana (Armed Branch).  
 ,, Girish Chandra Hazarika.

**Lakhimpur District—concl'd.**

Sub-Inspector, Girija Mohan Das.  
 Head Clerk, Promode Behari Sen.  
 Sub-Clerk, Premadhar Mohanta.  
 Accountant, Habibur Rahman.  
 Cashier Clerk (M. V.), Abdus Sattar Choudhury.  
 Sub-Clerk (M. V.), Ram Chandra Mitra.  
 Accountant (Petrol Rationing), Joga Kanta Barua.  
 Confidential Clerk, Delipson Pyngrope.

**Garó Hills District**

Sub-Inspector, Birendra Kumar Das.  
 Offg: Sub-Inspector, Harekrishna Saha.

**Criminal Investigation Department**

Sylhet	...	Inspector,	Dandidatta Lohkar.
Cachar	...	Sub-Inspector,	Abdul Latif Choudhury No. II.
		"	Sudhir Kumar De.
		"	Kaliprasanna Deb Krori.
		"	Sudhir Chandra Dutta, No.I.
Kamrup	...	Inspector,	Sankar Charan Barua.
Goalpara	...	Sub-Inspector,	Azizur Rahman Bora.
Darrang	...	Sub-Inspector,	Nripendra Narayan Barman.
		"	Naba Kishore Sil.
Lakhimpur	...	Inspector,	Golap Chandra Bordaloi.
		Sub-Inspector,	S. K. Nandi Purkayastha.
		"	Kamala Kanta Hazarika.
		"	Ram Gopal Mukerjee.
		"	Gopal Chandra Handique.
	Assistant	Sub-Inspector,	Syed Asadullah.
Nowgong	...	Inspector,	Prafulla Chandra Das.
		Sub-Inspector,	Lambodar Sakia.
		Constable,	Kutubuddin Ahmed.
Shillong	...	Inspector,	Muzammil Ali Choudhury.
		"	Satya Ranjan Sen.
		Sub-Inspector,	Jogendra Nath Talukdar.
		"	Bidhu Bhusan Das Lala.
			Mr. L. Milner, Head Assistant, Special Branch.

**Miscellaneous**

15. (a) *Co-operation meetings.*—Three inter-provincial meetings were held during the year against three such meetings in 1943. These took place at Shamsheernagar, Jamalpur in Mymensingh and Rowmari in Rongpur District. The usual Police subjects were discussed. There were also many meetings between the Police and Military Police representatives and others of the Armed Forces, particularly in the Lakhimpur District where the need for them was ever present. Every effort was made to co-operate in the closest possible manner with the Armed Forces of all nations operating in Assam, and the position as regards Co-operation in this respect has been satisfactory.

*Village Defence Parties.*—The Village Defence Parties organised to guard the Railway Line and property and also to check crime and criminals in conjunction with the Police are reported to have worked well during the year under report.

*Police rest houses and Clubs.*—These are continuing to render good service to Officers who come to Headquarters on duty. A Police club at Tezpur was constructed during the year under report. This has removed a long-felt want of the Police Officers of that district.

*Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The newly started Police store in Nowgong is being run successfully. The Sylhet Police Co-operative Society has been able to realise to some extent the outstanding debts from its members due to the good offices of the present Secretary and the clerks.

### Assam Fire Service

15. (b) During the year 1944 continued progress has been maintained. All necessary equipment and sufficient vehicles have been supplied. Protection has been provided for 15 towns and immediate areas.

The strength of the service is as follows:—

Director of Fire Services.	
7 British National Fire Service Officers.	
18 Station Officers.	
18 Assistant Station Officers.	
73 Leading Firemen.	
67 Drivers.	
354 Firemen.	

### Pumps

350—500 G. P. M.	38
80—120 G. P. M.	24
Tank Fire Engines.	5

22 Fire Stations have been constructed and adequate water supplies made available.

During the year under review the Assam Fire Service attended 186 Fires at which they were employed for a total period of 745 hours 38 minutes. These figures do not include Military risk.

During the year 9 people were fatally burned. 1 Fire Officer and 17 Firemen received burns and injuries at fires necessitating hospital treatment. 5 members of the Public also received burns and other injuries.

The estimated loss by Fire was Rs. 9,55,328 whilst the estimated value of the property at risk was Rs. 30,15,550.

15. (c) "Railforce".—This force, which was originally raised in 1942 at the request of the Army authorities to guard against sabotage of the Railway in Assam, functioned in the early days as an Armed Police force under the Superintendents of Police in districts. Early in 1943 it became obvious however that Superintendents were unable to deal with all the additional work involved, and the Government of Assam, in consequence, applied for the services of a Commandant and six Assistant Commandants.

The latter were posted in June and July 1943, and were placed under the orders of the senior Superintendents of Police of their areas which usually covered two or three districts, pending the appointment of a Commandant. This latter post was not filled till February 1944 but the Officer in question Lt.-Colonel J. H. D. Gardner immediately assumed responsibility for the training and discipline of the force. The actual full administration of the force however was not taken over from Superintendents of Police until July 31st 1944 and it became a self-contained unit, entirely separated from the district Police on the 1st November 1944.

This force was at the disposal of the Central Government within the Province of Assam and its distribution was decided by the Military authorities in consultation with the Inspector General of Police, Assam.

Their main role is:—

- (i) To guard the more important bridges, installations and pumping stations.
- (ii) The provision of day and night patrols on the Railway.
- (iii) Provision of Armed reserves, to assist Railway Police and Railway operating personnel.
- (iv) Provision of personnel for liaison and intelligence duties with the Army.
- (v) To assume full responsibility for the protection of War Department lines, in the event of all troops being withdrawn from Railway protection duty.

The sanctioned strength of the force on 31st December 1944 was:—

Sub-Inspectors	...	...	33
Head Constables	...	...	140
Constables	...	...	1,742

Total	...	...	1,915
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The Commandant has brought to my notice the name of Lieutenant Raghunath Singh for consideration for mention in despatches since accepted in recognition of his exceptionally meritorious service during the emergency and I would also like to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered in the first place by Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Commandants lent by the Army and finally by Lt.-Colonel J. H. D. Gardner, the Commandant all of whom in spite of the difficulties inherent in raising such a large body of men in war time, succeeded in overcoming the obstacles and produced a force which did sterling work in protecting the vital lines of communication of the Army fighting on the Assam-Burma front as well as the Americans operating from Assam in flying supplies to China.

I am also indebted to the Commander 202 L of C Area, Major General R. P. L. Ranking, C. B. E., M. C. for the valuable assistance he has given in every way and principally in feeding and clothing this force.

The liaison between "Railforce" and both our Army and the American Army left nothing to be desired.

### Section III

#### Rural Police

16. *Strength and cost.*—Provincial statement H in the appendix shows the total strength and cost of the Chaukidars maintained in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara the only districts in the Province in which the Chaukidari Act VI, of 1870 is in force.

The number of Chaukidars increased by 11 in Sylhet and by one in Cachar making a total of 6,503 in 1944 as against 6,491 in 1943.

In Sylhet 593 Chaukidars were in arrears of pay during the year as against 573 in 1943. Of these 97 Chaukidars were not paid for one quarter, 491 for 2 quarters, 1 for 3 quarters and 4 for 4 quarters.

In Cachar 103 Chaukidar (of whom 26 have since been paid) were in arrears of pay.

In Goalpara 21 Dadars and 301 Chaukidars were in arrears of pay at the close of the years.

The usual methods were resorted to in order to realise the arrears.

*Rewards, punishments and the state of the Chaukidari Rewards Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 1,726-14-0 was paid to 575 Chaukidars during the year under report as rewards, as against Rs. 772-2-0 to 174 Chaukidars in 1943.

The number of Chaukidars punished judicially and departmentally was 11 and 2,534 respectively against 1 and 2,718 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of Chaukidars punished fell from 41.88 to 39.1 and the percentage of Chaukidars rewarded rose from 2.68 to 8.84 during the year under report.

The closing balance of the Chaukidari reward fund rose from Rs. 10,015-14-3 to Rs. 12,909-2-3 in Sylhet and from Rs. 703-5-6 to Rs. 711-6-0 in Cachar, but fell from Rs. 2,099-12-7 to Rs. 1,679-6-7 in Goalpara during the year.

### Section IV

#### Finance

17. Cost of the Department :—

The cost of the department for the last three years is shown below—

1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
42,22	47,77	61,18

The figures for 1944-45 are, preliminary and are, therefore, subject to alteration and variation. The cost of the Department during the year under report showed an increase of Trs. 13,41 on account of Police (other than that under Assam Rifles, Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Fire Service) as compared with the expenditure for the year 1943-44.

The Principal variations are explained below :—

A—*Superintendence.*—An increase under this head was mainly due to the increase of office establishment and grant of dearness allowance,

*District Police.*—The increase was mainly due to the increase of temporary forces sanctioned to meet the emergent situation arising out of the war and due to the grant of dearness allowance at enhanced rates and high prices of contingent articles.

*River Police.*—The increase was mainly due to repairs to launches.

*Police Training School.*—The increase was due to the training of 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police and a larger number of Cadets.

*Railway Police.*—The increase was due to the increase of temporary forces and grant of dearness allowance and high prices of Contingent Articles.

*C. I. D.*—The increase was mainly due to the increase of temporary staff, increase in travelling allowance of establishment and grant of dearness allowance at the enhanced rates.

18. *Buildings.*—The increase under construction was due to the construction of Railforce buildings in different parts of the Province and that under repairs was due to the repairs of old dilapidated and storm damaged buildings in some districts.

The total cost includes the cost of all the temporary forces sanctioned for the emergent purposes due to war.

*XII-Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.*—The expenditure under this head for 1944-45 was Rs.56,898 (preliminary) against Rs.49,489 of last year.

The increase was mainly due to the grant of dearness allowance.

*64-B-Civil Defence.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs.7,24,075 against 7,35,480 of that of the last year. The decrease was due to less work owing to improved war conditions.

*Cost of Police Department for the year 1944-45*

Superintendence ... ..	Rs. 1,54,262	
District Police including temporary additional Police—		
Excluded and Non-Excluded Area ...	Rs. 50,58,369	
River Police ... ..	68,895	
Police Training School ... ..	13,296	
Railway Police ... ..	1,45,508	
Criminal Investigating Department ...	4,20,413	
Works—		
(a) Construction ... ..	1,81,822 plus P. W. D.	1,35,713
(b) Repairs ... ..	75,673 plus P. W. D.	87,487
	<hr/>	
Total	61,18,238 plus	2,23,200

XII-Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Rs. 56,898

64-B-Civil Defence

... .. 7,24,075

*Cost of Police Department for the year 1943-44*

	Total expenditure	
Superintendence ... ..	Rs. 1,32,069	
District Police including temporary forces—		
Excluded and Non-Excludrd Areas ...	39,02,901	
River Police ... ..	45,463	
Police Training School ... ..	7,889	
Railway Police ... ..	1,05,153	
C. I. D. ... ..	2,87,854	
Works—		
Construction ... ..	79,403 plus P. W. D.	16,968
(b) Repairs ... ..	53,923 plus	46,996
	<hr/>	
Total	47,77,503 plus	63,964

XII-Chargés on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Rs. 49,879

64-B-Civil Defence

... .. 735,480

## SECTION V

Paragraph 19.—Prevention and detection of crime :—

The table below shows the total cognizable crime reported to Police and instituted before Magistrate and the total number of true cases.

I	Pending from previous year	Magistrate's cases				Pending from previous year	Police cases				Pending from previous year	Total				Remarks
		Reported		True			Reported		True			Reported		True		
		1943	1944	1943	1944		1943	1944	1943	1944		1943	1944	1943	1944	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Class I ..	84	410	433	320	404	304	771	846	461	449	388	1,181	1,279	781	853	
Class II ..	113	706	1,006	379	667	527	1,860	2,124	991	1,109	640	2,566	3,130	1,370	1,776	
Class III ..	49	273	233	178	191	768	6,285	5,634	5,670	5,089	817	6,558	5,867	5,848	5,280	
Class IV ..	87	523	629	275	269	52	194	261	85	121	139	717	890	360	390	
Class V ..	1,408	7,335	8,142	4,838	5,431	1,483	7,297	6,505	5,360	5,322	2,891	1,462	14,647	10,198	10,753	
Total ..	1,741	9,247	10,443	5,990	6,962	3,134	16,407	15,370	12,567	12,090	4,875	25,654	25,813	18,557	19,052	
Class VI ..	592	2,896	3,135	2,066	2,945	728	3,237	3,641	2,712	3,189	1,320	6,133	6,776	4,778	6,134	
Grand total	2,333	12,143	13,578	8,056	9,907	3,862	19,644	19,011	15,279	15,279	6,195	31,767	32,589	23,335	25,186	



The above table shows that the total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police and instituted before Magistrates increased by 802 whereas the total cases reported to Police shows a decrease of 633 cases and that to Magistrates an increase of 1,435 cases.

There was an increase of Magistrates' cases under all heads except under class III while an appreciable decrease in Police cases was noticeable under class III (serious offence against person and property) and class V (minor offence against property). Sylhet district contributed to the decrease mainly.

Total of true cases reported to Police and instituted before Magistrate rose from 23,335 to 25,186—an increase of 1,851 cases.

A remarkable decrease is noticeable in the total number of cases reported to Police under classes I-V by 1,037 cases whereas under same classes Magistrate cases increased by 1,196 cases.

Cases under Defence of India Rules for profiteering, hoarding and other offences under Ordinances account for the increase of cases reported to Police and Magistrates under class VI (Public nuisance, offence under Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable and under Criminal Tribes Act).

The above figures will show that the Police directed special attention towards prevention and detection of crime in spite of increase of work due to war.

20. (a) Investigation by Police of cognizable cases instituted by or before Magistrate.

The total number of cognizable cases instituted before Magistrates including those pending from previous year was 15,911 against 14,036 in 1943. Of these 420 or 2.63 per cent. cases were sent to Police for investigation as against (501) 3.56 per cent. in 1943.

Of these cases referred to Police for investigation 35 per cent. cases were sent up for trial, of which 26 per cent. cases ended in conviction, as compared with 34 per cent. sent up and 37 per cent. convicted in 1943.

(b) Investigation or abstention from enquiry into cases reported to Police Stations or taken up by the Police with result of investigation and also bad livelihood cases.

Comparative Table showing total number of cases reported to Police and number of investigated, sent up, pending :—

Province	Total number of Police cases.		Number of cases investigated by the Police		Cases sent up		Cases not sent up or refused		Percentage of Police investigation to total number of Police cases.		Percentage of cases sent up to total number of cases investigated.		Percentage of cases not sent up to total numbers of police cases.		Total number of cases pending Police investigation at the close of the year.	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Assam ..	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Class I-V ..	18,671	18,504	15,345	15,227	4,745	4,589	10,803	10,438	82.18	82.28	30.92	30.13	57.85	56.40	..	..
Class VI ..	3,657	4,369	2,931	3,693	2,285	2,954	646	506	80.01	84.51	77.95	79.98	17.66	11.58	..	..
Total ..	22,328	22,873	18,276	18,920	7,030	7,543	11,449	10,944	81.85	82.72	38.46	39.86	51.27	47.84	1,512	1581

The above table shows satisfactory improvement in total number of cases investigated by Police (percentage rose from 82 per cent. to 83 per cent.). Percentage of cases sent up also shows improvement and consequently percentage of cases not sent up fell from 51 per cent., to 48 per cent.

The slight increase in the number of cases pending for Police investigation needs no comment.

Percentage of Police cases convicted was 74 per cent., against 77 per cent., in 1943 shown in paragraph 21.

Statement L of Appendix shows the Police abstained from investigation in 55 cases of burglary or 1.1 per cent. against .98 per cent. in 1943 and 2.64 per cent. of ordinary theft cases against 2.35 per cent. in 1943. The discretion conveyed by section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, was properly exercised.

The number of cases in which Police refused investigation in first place and subsequently investigated under order of Magistrate was 5 against 3 in 1943. All the cases were returned in Final Report and accepted by Magistrates.

The following table shows the number of proceedings under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, instituted during the year under review including those pending from previous year with the result:—

#### 109, Criminal Procedure Code

Assam	Number of proceedings instituted including those pending from previous year.	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Otherwise disposed of	Number of persons prosecuted including those pending from previous year	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Otherwise disposed of	Locally tried	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1944 ..	135	78	16	32	9	164	85	22	46	11	..	..
1943 ..	149	80	37	29	3	166	86	46	29	5	4	..

#### 10 Criminal Procedure Code 1944

Assam	Number of proceedings instituted including those pending from previous year	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Otherwise disposed of	Number of persons prosecuted including those pending from previous year	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Otherwise disposed of	Evading arrest	Locally tried	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1944	45	29	3	12	1	147	94	16	30	4*	3	18	*3 persons died.
1943	51	35	7	8	1	122	82	16	17	7	..	33	1 person absconded.

21. (a) The following table shows the number of cognizable cases under classes I to VI reported to Police and directly to Magistrates, including those pending from the previous year, and the results of trial. The corresponding figures for 1943 are also given for comparison.

It will be seen that in all sections, the numbers of cases reported, tried and convicted rose in 1944, likewise also the number of persons tried, but in spite of this the number of persons convicted was actually lower in 1944 than in 1943, while the percentages both of cases convicted and of persons convicted also dropped in all sections. The deterioration is not serious, but it is significant: it can simply be ascribed to war conditions, and in particular to interminable delays in Court due to shortage of Magistrates, or frequent changes necessary through calls for magisterial officers for urgent outside duties.

			Cases reported	Cases tried	Cases convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted
Magistrates .. ..	1944	15,911	8,807	2,736 (31%)	17,480	3,712 (21%)	
Cases .. ..	1943	14,036	7,715	2,567 (33%)	16,655	4,999 (31%)	
Police .. ..	1944	22,873	7,110	5,294 (74%)	13,438	7,713 (57%)	
Cases .. ..	1943	22,328	6,682	5,117 (77%)	13,228	7,732 (58%)	
Total .. ..	1944	38,784	15,917	8,030 (50%)	30,918	11,425 (37%)	
Cases .. ..	1943	36,364	14,397	7,684 (53%)	29,883	12,731 (43%)	

(b) The following comparative table shows the percentage of conviction of cases to those tried under classes I to VI in plains Districts.

District	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Sylhet .. ..	77.44	74.5	75.7	73.6	70.23
Cachar .. ..	81.43	78.69	78.3	76.8	78.06
Goalpara .. ..	85.91	81.72	72.4	77.9	73.23
Kamrup .. ..	70.66	70.9	66.6	66.9	62.7
Nowgong .. ..	68.43	64.6	67.4	66.2	69.4
Sibsagar .. ..	81.23	80.44	87.3	78.9	73.7
Lakhimpur .. ..	79.18	80.7	84.39	85.78	78.42
Darang .. ..	79.69	78.89	83.34	79.56	77.50

Paragraph 21(c)—Sessions' cases

Cases

Persons

Assess			
	1		
34	2	1943	No. of cases pending from the previous year
52	3	1944	
368	4	1943	No. of cases committed during the year
383	5	1944	
402	6	1943	Total No. of cases for disposal
435	7	1944	
355	8	1943	No. of cases tried during the year
379	9	1944	
225	10	1943	No. of cases convicted during the year
238	11	1944	
115	12	1943	No. of cases ending in acquittal
130	13	1944	
15	14	1943	No. of cases otherwise disposed of
11	15	1944	
78-60	16	1943	Percentage of cases tried to total No. of cases for disposal
86-66	17	1944	
54-95	18	1943	Percentage of cases convicted to total No. of cases tried
63-13	19	1944	
47	20	1943	No. of cases pending at the close of the year
56	21	1944	
103	22	1943	No. of persons pending from the previous year
247	23	1944	
1,279	24	1943	No. of persons committed during the year
1,126	25	1944	
1,382	26	1943	Total No. of persons for disposal
1,373	27	1944	
1,170	28	1943	No. of persons tried during the year
1,196	29	1944	
517	30	1943	No. of persons convicted during the year
524	31	1944	
620	32	1943	No. of persons acquitted during the year.
636	33	1944	
33	34	1943	No. of persons where cases otherwise disposed of
36	35	1944	
44-00	36	1943	Percentage of No. of persons convicted to No. of persons tried
43-59	37	1944	
52-80	38	1943	Percentage of persons acquitted to the persons tried
52-91	39	1944	
177	40		No. of persons pending at the close of the year

The number of cases for disposal by Court of Sessions including those pending from previous year was 435 session 402 in 1943, the increase was slight. The provincial percentage of convictions is 43.5 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted fell from 44.00 to 43.59.

21(c).—The following comparative table shows the percentage of Sessions cases ending in conviction to cases tried in the plains Districts :—

District		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
1	Sylhet .. .. .	66·26	66·17	37·5	56·7	50·
2	Cachar .. .. .	71·42	70·5	50·2	63·6	63·6
3	Goalpara .. .. .	71·42	68·5	66·6	66·6	76·66
4	Kamrup .. .. .	71·87	56·4	62·2	62·	50·
5	Darrang .. .. .	78·26	80·0	64·28	61·76	82·75
6	Nowgong .. .. .	63·63	71·4	58·8	72·	43·3
7	Sibsagar .. .. .	83·33	71·4	75·0	65·	66·66
8	Lakhimpur .. .. .	86·66	61·5	83·9	70·45	70·58

Paragraph 22 Remands—The Provincial Statement I in the Appendix deals with Remands in Police cases, District by District

A consolidated table is given below

Province	Number of charge sheet pending from previous year		Number of charge sheet sent up during the year		Number of charge sheet for disposal during the year (Columns 2 and 3)		Total No. of charge sheet disposed of at the 1st two hearings		Total No. of charge sheet disposed of on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Remand		Total No. of charge sheet remanded more than six times		Total No. of charge sheet remained pending before Magistrate at the close of the year		Percentage of cases decided on 1st two hearing to the total No. of cases decided	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Assam .. .. .	1,130	2,129	6,535	7,384	7,665	9,513	1,920	2,908	2,719	3,185	899	1,245	2,124	2,175	34·5	39·62

This table is satisfactory in so far as it shows that in spite of a 13 per cent. increase in charge sheets submitted, and including those pending from the previous year, a 24 per cent. increase in case for disposal, the actual number of charge sheets left pending for 1945 was only 51 higher than for 1944. On the other hand, the number of cases remaining unfinished after six hearings rose by 38 per cent. and number of unfinished cases represents for 1944 23 per cent. and for 1945 23 per cent. of the total for trial, or looked at in another way, about 14 and 12 weeks arrears of work respectively.

These delays are to be explained by the abnormal conditions, and particularly to (presumably unavoidable) transfers and shortages of Magistrates, although it is difficult to avoid the impression that in many cases, more determined efforts to avoid frivolous and lengthy adjournments would prove effective in expediting despatch.

23. Prosecution for false cases and the employment of Section 250 Criminal Procedure Code:—

The following table shows the number of Police cases that were declared false and result of prosecution of persons responsible for instituting them.

District	No. of cases decided by Magistrate to be maliciously false		No. of false cases in which prosecution were undertaken		No. of false cases in which convictions were obtained		No. of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C.		Remarks
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Sylhet ..	233	161	19	12	4	2	4	4	
Cachar ..	46	59	6	4	3	..	1	..	
Lushai Hills	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naga Hills	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7	15	2	6	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	
Goalpara	39	51	4	2	1	..	..	..	
Kamrup	91	101	6	11	1	2	..	..	
Darrang	22	40	2	10	2	4	1	..	
Nowgong	63	87	6	9	..	1	1	1	
Sibsagar	65	80	8	13	3	2	..	..	
Lakhimpur	48	53	3	3	1	1	..	..	
Garo Hills	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Grand Total..</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	

The above figures show an increase in the Provincial figure of false cases by 37. The Provincial percentage of prosecutions to total of false cases was 10·82 against 9·36 in 1943 and the percentage of false cases prosecuted was 16·90 against 25·8 in 1943.

Compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C., only in 5 cases against 7 in 1943.

Better results in prosecutions cannot be expected as the law affords too many facilities for evasion to the person preceeded against.

#### *Serious Crime and Police Work*

24. The total figures of true Cognizable Crimes (under classes I-V) including Magistrate-cases rose from 18,557 to 19,052 during the year under review (*i. e.*, an increase of 495 cases). The total number of true serious crimes decreased from 10,189 to 9,628—a decrease of 561 cases. The comparative figures given below show increases under the heads Murder, Culpable Homicide, Robbery and Cattle Theft. There were noticeable decreases under the heads Burglary, and ordinary theft of 429 and 229 respectively. The increase in Murder cases was mainly contributed by Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Sylhet and that in cattle theft by Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Sylhet, Goalpara and Nowgong Districts.

The percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to those tried showed a decrease from 77 per cent. to 74·45. During the year under review there was an increase of 37 false cases (from 619 to 656).

The percentage of convictions obtained in false cases rose from 9·36 to 10·82 during the year.

The surveillance over the members of Criminal Tribes Act was satisfactory though the Police force was engaged in various other duties arising out of the war.

Paragraph 24—Serious crime and Police work—The comparative table shows the number of true cases under different heads in 1944.

District	Riot		Coining		Murder		Culpable Homicide		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Theft ordinary		Theft Cattle		Total	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sylhet ..	127	170	4	1	26	31	27	26	19	22	9	9	1,725	1,288	1,146	845	32	43	3,115	2,435
Cachar ..	12	17	1	..	7	8	4	4	8	5	4	3	345	347	245	266	11	15	637	665
Lushai Hills..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	5	19	36	44	..	..	46	67
Naga Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	37	..	..	..	46
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	1	1	..	..	10	16	10	5	1	4	8	6	146	67	330	256	3	..	509	355
Total ..	141	188	5	1	45	58	41	36	30	35	21	18	2,221	1,726	1,757	1,448	46	58	4,307	3,568
Goalpara ..	26	33	..	..	12	10	13	23	51	44	14	9	432	358	314	301	17	26	909	804
Kamrup ..	54	21	1	..	21	11	13	9	48	33	13	24	892	962	599	652	22	27	1,663	1,739
*Darrang ..	10	9	..	..	7	11	23	13	..	6	4	3	295	272	273	285	13	21	625	620
Nowgong ..	29	19	..	..	12	12	9	8	14	18	2	1	262	286	258	199	14	21	599	564
Sibsagar ..	30	12	1	..	6	17	14	22	5	5	10	1	575	606	405	440	24	51	1,070	1,165
Lakhimpur ..	22	24	1	..	17	28	19	28	8	9	5	8	244	298	534	650	12	23	862	1,068
Garo Hills ..	2	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	68	52	74	40	5	3	154	100
Total ..	172	122	3	..	78	89	91	103	126	116	50	57	2,768	2,834	2,487	2,567	107	172	5,882	6,060
Grand Total..	313	310	8	1	123	147	132	139	156	151	71	75	4,989	4,560	4,244	4,015	153	230	10,189	9,628



The variation under the different heads are given below:—

*Riot.*—The total number of true cases under this head showed slight decrease by 3 cases only. There was noticeable increase in Sylhet District by 43 cases. Kamrup, Sibsagar recorded appreciable decrease by 33, 18 respectively.

There were 56 cases of riot attended with loss of human lives against 40 cases in 1943, of which 25 cases were due to land dispute, 7 cases due to dispute over cattle impounding, 3 due to quarrel concerning women, 2+1=3 due to obstruction of Police and Supply officer in executing duty and 18 for other causes. Firearms were used in one case of Cachar District against one in 1943 but none was injured.

The Police were attacked and assaulted in 11 cases including the 2 cases mentioned above, in which two constables lost their lives (Sylhet 7, Lakhimpur 1, Nowgong 1, Kamrup 1 and Goalpara 1): of these 11 (eleven) cases—the brief notes of 3 important cases are given below:—

(1) *Sylhet.*—One Sub-Inspector of Police and two Constables were assaulted by Military Sepoys and a Viceroys Commissioned Officer, who also assaulted the Subdivisional Officer of Karimganj and the Divisional Forest Officer, Sylhet at Patharkandi—21 military personnel were sent up of whom 15 were convicted.

(2) *Lakhimpur.*—Two Constables who, while on patrol duty at Digboi wanted to take an employee of the Assam Oil Company to the Police Station, were assaulted by other employees of the Company and as a result one constable was beaten to death. The case was acquitted by the Court of Session.

(3) *In Nowgong District.*—One Sub-Inspector of Police and a Constable while making an arrest were assaulted by the inmates of the houses with Dao. The Constable succumbed to the injuries he received. Three persons were convicted and one acquitted.

Table showing result of rioting cases tried during the year given below:—

Cases									Persons					
True Cases		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Assam	313	310	246	249	151	145	95	104	2,390	2,306	1,131	1,018	1,259	1,288

*Proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, 1944*

Remarks	Pending from previous year	Reported	Total	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Pending	Persons tried		Persons appeared	Remarks
							Acquitted	Bound down		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam										
1944	84	961	1,045	290	18	130	695	35	1,546	..
1943	75	430	505	158	28	87	397	102	1,559	..

There was an increase of proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, to which Sylhet and Nowgong Districts mainly contributed.

Generally the contending parties came to terms and compromised among themselves during the pendency of the proceedings and there being no further apprehension of a breach of peace the proceedings were dropped. Hence the poor result of proceedings under this section.

Proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, 1944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Persons tried		10	11
							8	9		
Pending from previous year	Reported	Total	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Pending	Acquitted or discharged	Bound down	Persons appeared	Remarks	
1944	232	643	875	197	83	199	520	593	2,442	..
1943	116	597	713	149	55	233	634	831	2,560	..

The number of proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, including those pending from previous year was 875 against 2,442 persons, compared with 713 against 2,560 persons in 1943. Of these 280 cases were decided by trial against 1,113 persons as compared with 204 cases with 1,465 persons in 1943.

The number of persons bound down under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, was 101 against 80 in 1943.

No prosecution of any land owner under section 154 or 155 Indian Penal Code was instituted during the year.

*Special Police.*—In the district of Sylhet 254 persons were appointed as Special Police under 59 (B), Defence of India Rules and 330 persons under section 17, Police Act V, 1861. In Nowgong 353 persons were appointed under section 59(B), Defence of India Rules and in Lakhimpur District a number of people were made Special Police under section 59 (B), Defence of India Rules to work in village defence parties during the year under review.

*Coining.*—There was only one true case against 8 in the previous year, which ended in acquittal.

*Murder.*—The total number of true cases of murder rose from 123 to 147—an increase of 24 cases. The increase is due to the influx of military personnel into the Province. Of these there were 12 cases of murder for gain against 14 in 1943. Firearms were used in 13 cases against 6 in the previous year (Sylhet-4, Cachar 3, Sibsagar 3, and one in each district of Lakhimpur, Goalpara and Naga Hills).

Out of these 13 cases Military personnel were concerned in 12 cases and in one case one Inspector of Police and a Constable were responsible, having had to open fire in a gambling melee while on duty.

Of the 12 cases in which Military personnel were concerned, they were the culprits in 9 cases resulting in the murder of 9 civilians including a Constable in "Mufti" while they were the victims in 3 cases.

Table showing result of Murder Cases tried during the year 1944

Cases									Persons					
True Cases		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
123	147	76	79	32	37	44	42	195	237	60	81	135	156	

*Culpable Homicide.*—True cases under this head rose from 132 to 139 and needs no comments.

A table showing result of Culpable Homicide cases during the year is given below.

	Cases			Persons		
	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
1944	124	96	28	297	159	138
1943	117	80	37	264	133	131

*Dacoity.*—There was a slight decrease under this head, *i. e.*, decrease by 5 cases only (151 against 156 cases in 1943). There were noticeable decreases in Kamrup and Goalpara, 15 and 7 cases respectively.

Slight increases were recorded in Sylhet, Nowgong and Khasi and Jaintia Hills of 3, 4 and 3 respectively.

The dacoits carried fire-arms in 2 cases of Goalpara district and used them in one case injuring 4 persons. There was one case of dacoity with murder in Goalpara district in which about 20 dacoits took part. They killed one of the inmates of a house and took away cash and ornaments worth nearly Rs. 1,000.

Military personnel were responsible for 6 decoities (Lakhimpur 3, Goalpara 3) of which 4 were typical house dacoities.

There was one case in Goalpara in which 2 "Railforce" Constables and 4 Railway Patrol men were concerned.

*Table showing the result of Decoity cases tried during the year 1944.*

True Cases		Cases						Persons					
		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted	
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
156	151	66	83	25	42	41	41	442	481	96	134	346	347

Sixty-eight cases remained undetected against 90 cases in the previous year.

*Robbery.*—True cases of robbery increased from 71 to 75, of these 47 cases were highway robberies.

Out of 47 cases of highway robbery 26 cases were committed by military sepoy, 5 by Reilforce Constables, 4 by Railway Patrol men, one by Town Police Constables and the remaining 11 by ordinary criminals.

*Table showing result of Robbery cases tried during the year 1944*

True Cases		Cases						Persons					
		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted	
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
71	75	39	34	19	6	20	18	103	87	40	34	63	53

**Swindling.**—True cases of cheating rose from 73 to 112 during the year—an increase of 39 cases. Fifty-five cases with 68 persons ended in conviction against 24 cases with 28 persons in 1943,

No case of cheating by professional swindlers was reported during the year.

**Burglary.**—True cases of burglary decreased from 4,989 to 4,560 during the year, i.e., 429 cases.

Table showing the result of Burglary cases tried during the year 1944

Cases									Persons					
True Cases		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
4,989	4,560	675	586	479	391	196	195	1,099	956	633	48	460	475	

Three thousand nine hundred and nineteen cases (against 4,256) remained undetected. In 55 cases against 58 in 1943 investigation was refused by the Police.

The following table shows the percentage of cases under this head—ending in conviction to the total number of true cases District by District in the plains.

District	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Sylhet	7.82	7.08	6.33	7.01	6.75
Cachar	9.94	12.80	12.93	5.79	9.51
Goalpara	5.97	8.87	10.00	17.36	10.33
Kamrup	5.43	4.7	5.25	4.37	3.74
Darrang	10.69	9.06	13.97	11.86	13.60
Nowgong	8.77	10.57	13.47	7.63	8.39
Sibsagar	13.69	14.11	14.81	9.73	10.23
Lakhimpur	17.04	20.22	14.67	33.6	18.45

**Theft.**—Total cases of theft declared true decreased from 4,244 to 4,015 during the year—a decrease of 229 cases.

There was noticeable decrease in the District of Sylhet (301), Khasi and Jaintia Hills (74), Nowgong (59), Goalpara (43).

Table showing result of theft cases given below :—

Cases									Persons					
True Cases		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
4,244	4,015	1,400	1,326	1,109	999	291	327	2,189	2,135	1,388	1,322	801	813	

Two thousand five hundred and sixty-four cases against 2,703 cases in 1943 were not detected and in 125 cases against 141 cases in 1944 investigation was refused by the Police.

**Cattle Theft.**—True cases of cattle theft increased from 153 to 230—an increase of 77 cases,

Comparative table showing result of cattle theft cases is given below :—

Cases								Persons							
True Cases		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted		Tried		Convicted		Acquitted			
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944		
153	230	117	155	89	114	28	41	182	298	114	147	68	151		

The increase in cattle theft is due to the abnormal rise of price of the cattle.

*Note Forgery.*—True cases under this head fell from 77 to 66 cases during the year. Only one case was sent up and acquitted against 3 in previous year and 59 cases against 74 cases in 1943 remained undetected. The majority were forged 10 rupees notes, process made and appeared to have been from same source.

*Theft of Arms.*—There were 25 cases under this head against 34 cases in the previous year of these 7 cases with 11 persons were sent up against 4 cases with 6 persons in 1943. 4 cases with 6 persons ended in conviction against 2 cases with 3 persons in 1943.

*Working of Arms Act.*—True cases under Section 19 (f), Arms Act, were 28 involving 37 persons against 41 cases with 42 persons in 1943. Of these, 20 cases with 23 persons ended in conviction against 29 cases with 30 persons in 1943.

*Industrial strikes.*—One case only was reported from Sylhet during the year against 2 cases in 1943. Tea Garden coolies went on strike for a day and they resumed their work on the following day with an apology, the cause was trifling.

*Recovery of stolen property.*—The percentage of cognizable cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was stolen rose from 25.56 to 26.67 during the year under report. The highest percentage—recorded by Lakhimpur—was 55.53.

The percentage of the value of the property recovered to the value of the property stolen also rose from 12.12 to 13.42 during the year under review. The highest percentage of 31.68 was shown by Darrang District. The percentage of Non-cognizable cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was stolen rose from 4.20 to 7.14 and the percentage of the value of property recovered to the value of the property stolen also rose from 3.54 to 6.85 during the year under report.

*Offences by Tea Estate Labourers.*—Statement K of the Appendix shows that in 421 cases tea estate labourers were suspected during the year against 475 in 1943.

The following table shows the result of prosecutions where tea estate labourers were involved :—

Cases								Persons							
Sent up		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending		Sent up		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending	
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
238	261	154	183	33	36	51	45	341	382	191	248	67	66	83	67 plus 1 absconding.

*Working of Criminal Tribes Act*

25. During the year under review 4 persons of Sylhet and 2 of Darrang were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 bringing the total number of registered members up to 482. The registration of 13 persons was cancelled and one person of Kamrup died—leaving a total of 468 registered members at the close of the year 1944. After being declared under Section 3 of the Act one person absconded to avoid registration and 3 persons were untraced.

109 registered persons were sent up for trial during the year against 95 in 1943; of whom 18 persons were convicted under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 41 for breaches of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 7 under preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against 24, 49, and 3 respectively in 1943. 21 persons were acquitted against 19 and 22 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year as against 51 in 1943. 37 persons were suspected but could not be sent up for want of evidence.

In Sylhet the criminal tribe members were looked up by patrols and where there were no special patrols, they were looked up by local Police. They were often paid surprise night visits by Police Officers. Their movements were also reported by the rural Police.

In Cachar and Goalpara criminal tribe members were looked up by the local Police with the help of rural Police and in the Assam Valley districts with the help of Gaonburas.

Surveillance over registered persons living on the Tea Gardens was kept by the garden Managers as well as by the Police.

*Motor Vehicles*

Working of the Motor Vehicles Act :—

26. *General Review.*—As in the previous year (1943) difficulty of satisfactory maintenance of Public Service vehicles was experienced during the year under review due to the difficulties of obtaining parts and new vehicles.

In spite of these and other difficulties every possible effort was made towards the successful administration of the Act.

The problem of road control became very difficult owing to the influx of a large number of military vehicles, a number of whose drivers emulated Kiplings "Latter" who don't obey no orders except they be "is own" besides transport vehicles belonging to tea gardens and contractors engaged in defence work.

Towards the close of the year the proposal to replace the plain clothes gate keepers on certain hill roads by uniformed Police Officers was renewed and submitted to Government.

Of the 3 Inspectors of Motor Vehicles one died during the year and the other two had some difficulty in carrying out their duties.

*Bus Associations.*—Bus Associations were encouraged with the idea of putting down cut-throat competition which tended to lessen the efficiency of the Public services and as a result, individual operators of stage carriages formed Associations for different routes and the managing staff of these Associations on the whole ran their services smoothly and efficiently.

*Transport Authorities.*—The Provincial Transport Authority and the three Regional Transport Authorities functioned satisfactorily. The Superintendent of Police, Khasi and Jaintia Hills was the Secretary of the Provincial Transport Authority and the Superintendents of Police of Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Cachar continued to act as the Secretaries of the three Regional Transport Authorities. The details of the working of these Transport Authorities will be available in a separate report to be published later.

27. *Petrol and Tyre Rationing Schemes*—Petrol Rationing continued to be operated successfully with the usual staff under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, as the Provincial Petrol Rationing Authority and the Superintendents of Police as the Area Rationing Authorities.

*The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.*—The Police continued to be responsible for the collection of all sums from different sources. A comparative table is given below showing the amounts realised during the year under review and previous years.

Year	Taxation			Registration			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1944	4,68,067	5	0	55,365	0	0	5,23,432	5	0
1943	3,17,317	12	0	37,771	13	0	3,55,089	9	0
1942	2,95,325	11	3	44,042	0	0	3,39,367	11	3
1941	3,50,959	14	0	89,571	9	0	4,40,531	7	9
1940	3,38,441	7	0	70,179	0	0	4,08,620	7	0
1939	3,17,703	10	0	56,844	11	0	3,74,548	5	0

The increase in taxes and fees is due to the increase in the number of Lease-Lend Vehicles and the realisation of arrear taxes and fees.

*Motor Transport for Police.*—After approval of the scheme for equipping the Police Force with motor transport 26 vehicles were on charge in all the Plains district, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The vehicle allotted to districts were fully utilised and contributed greatly to the efficiency of the Force.

*Motor Vehicles on Road and Number of driving Licences.*—The total number of vehicles on the roads at the end of the year was 6,926 against 5,442 in 1943 in (an increase of 1,484 Vehicles) excluding military vehicles.

The increase was due to the release of some Lease-Lend Vehicles by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Assam, for the use of tea gardens contractors and merchants engaged on defence work.

The total number of driving licences in force was 8,342 against 7,331 in 1943 (an increase of 1,011).

Of these 5,314 were professional and 3,028 private against 4,179 and 3,152 respectively in 1943.

The increase in driving licences was due to the increase of transport vehicles.

*Accidents and convictions.*—The total number of reported motor accidents was 474 against 236 in 1943 and 140 in 1942.

Accidents attended with loss of life rose from 95 to 211 during the year.

The increase in the number of accidents was undoubtedly due to heavy military traffic.

The classes of vehicles involved in accidents of all kinds were:—

Private cars	...	27
Taxis	...	3
Buses	...	45
Goods lorries	...	255
Other vehicles	...	144

Total ... 474 vehicles.

During the year under review there were 1,206 cases of infringements of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules with 706 convictions against 899 cases with 473 convictions in 1943. The increase was due to heavy Military traffic.

*Prosecutions.*—Statistics of the prosecution of cases during the year in connection with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Departments are given in the following Statements:—

<i>Under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act</i>				1943	1944
Persons awaiting trial at the close of previous year	...	...	...	172	300
Persons sent up during the year	...	...	...	957	1,329
Convicted	...	...	...	491	720
Acquitted	...	...	...	233	240
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	300	669

<i>Under the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act</i>				1943	1944
Persons awaiting trial at the close of previous year	...	...	...	12	22
Persons sent up during the year	...	...	...	65	37
Convicted	...	...	...	23	30
Acquitted	...	...	...	25	21
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	22	8

<i>Under the Indian Penal Code</i>				1943	1944
Persons awaiting trial at the close of previous year	...	...	...	19	38
Persons sent up during the year	...	...	...	98	81
Convicted	...	...	...	37	46
Acquitted	...	...	...	37	44
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	38	29

The total amount of fines realised in connection with Motor Vehicles Act cases was Rs. 10,132 against Rs. 3,264 in 1943. The increase is due to the increase in the number of cases.

Compensation to injured persons was awarded by the Courts in 3 cases only. This is deplorable and is a matter which might be brought to the notice of the Magistracy.

27A. *Motor Spirit and Tyre Rationing.*—The Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme and the Tyre Rationing Scheme introduced in 1941 and 1942 respectively continued.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, was the Provincial Rationing Authority and he was assisted by a small clerical staff. The Superintendents of Police were the Area Rationing Authorities and they were assisted by small executive staffs of Inspectors of Police and Clerical Staff.

Although the Provincial quota of Motor spirit was exceeded the special circumstances of the Province were recognised by the Government of India.

The consumption of Tyres and Tubes was within the quota, although the inferior wearing quality of "Synthetic" tyres is likely to cause difficulties later.

Both the Schemes were efficiently administered.

## Section VI

### *Political crime*

28. There was very little serious political agitation during the year under review and the political atmosphere became relatively quiet, apart from a constant demand for the release of security prisoners whose incarceration was condemned as an obstruction to constitutional progress.



There were however a few cases under the Defence of India Rules mostly for holding meetings without permission and for contravening censorship regulations, and had Criminal Investigation Department vigilance been relaxed, such breaches would undoubtedly have increased.

## Section VII

### *Working of the Intelligence Branch*

*Intelligence Branch.*—Mr. H. G. Bartley, I. P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year 1944.

The work of the Intelligence Branch Staff was mainly directed to the watching of the political situation and internal security duties which demanded an ever increasing amount of time due to the abnormal situation through which the year passed, owing to the war on the Eastern Border of the Province.

29. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The officers of this Department amongst other enquiries investigated 4 cases of Murder, 2 of Dacoity, 3 of Cheating, 13 under the Arms Act, 5 of theft of Arms, 5 of Defalcation and 48 other thefts and burglaries and 183 cases under the Defence of India Rules and other ordinances and 28 other cases.

In addition a number of miscellaneous enquiries were made regarding corruption cases specially amongst Government servants and the services of all officers were fully occupied in those duties.

30. *Finger Print Bureau.*—There was no change in the strength of the staff.

During the year 1944 new record slips of 3119 convicted persons were recorded in the Bureau and 1,496 old record slips in addition to the slips of 228 deceased and acquitted persons were eliminated. Thus, by the end of the year 1944, there were on record 75,695 record slips against 74,300 in the previous year.

The total number of search slips received was 4,048 against 4,610 in the previous year. Of these 3,714 were received from the districts of Assam and the remaining 334 slips against 528 in 1943 from other Indian Provinces and States. From the above 4,048 slips the previous convictions of 301 person were traced against 413 in the previous year. The percentage of traced cases in 1944 was therefore 7.14 against 10.12 in 1943.

The decrease in the number of search slips was probably due to the reasons that many people formerly engaged on war projects have moved off from Assam on completion.

351 search slips were received from the Assam Oil Company for verification of the antecedents of employees of these none were traced.

Of the 301 traced cases, 272 were traced for the Province of Assam against 360 in 1943 and the remaining 29 for other Provinces or States of India against 53 in the previous year.

Search slips of 22 unidentified dead bodies were received during the year under report. None of them were identified. The Bureau also traced 3 absconders and 48 bad characters. The Bureau experts gave evidence in 16 cases both civil and criminal and in 40 cases (including Civil suits) written experts' opinion was furnished.

In civil cases a sum of Rs.445 was received as fees and Rs.246-12-0 as travelling allowances, pay and other expenses of the experts which was credited to Government.

Experts from the Bureau inspected the Court Offices of Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nowgong, Tezpur, Dhubri, Sylhet and Shillong twice each during the year. The court offices of Gauhati and Silchar were once each inspected during the year.

Ten Sub-Inspectors were given proficiency training in the Finger Print Bureau and all passed the test examination.

Two Sub-Inspectors who were under training as expert from 1943 completed their course at the beginning of the year 1944, two others deputed in 1944 are still under training.

*Statement of search slips sent to the different Finger Print Bureau during the year 1944*

Serial No.	Name of Bureau to which search slips were sent	No. of search slip sent	No. traced	Remarks
1	Shillong .. .. .	3,714	272	
2	Calcutta .. .. .	1,916	147	
3	Patna .. .. .	573	25	
4	Allahabad .. .. .	224	4	
5	Phillour .. .. .	59	3	
6	Ajmeer .. .. .	28	..	
7	Belore .. .. .	2	1	
8	Nagpur .. .. .	52	2	
9	Karachi .. .. .	2	..	
10	Bombay .. .. .	1	..	
11	Katak .. .. .	107	6	
12	Ranchi .. .. .	5	1	
13	Madras .. .. .	39	1	
14	Poona .. .. .	5	..	
15	Sambalpur .. .. .	33	..	
Total .. .. .		6,760	462	

The number of persons convicted under Classes III to V of AI was 3,227 against 3,167 in 1943—of whom 528 persons or 16·36 per cent. were reconvicted against 479 persons or 15·12 per cent. in 1943. Previous conviction from one to five were proved against 439 persons and previous convictions more than five were proved against 89 persons as compared with 399 and 80 respectively in 1943.

Order under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was passed against 344 persons against 396 person in 1943. The number of persons disobeying the order under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and who were prosecuted was 89 persons against 109 persons in 1943 of whom 41 persons were convicted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 56 persons in 1943.

*Photographic Bureau*

31. During the year 1944, the Bureau reprinted photos of 2 individuals whose prints were received here for circulation, against 18 in the preceding year.

The photographs of 75 officers and men of the Criminal Investigation Department were also taken for identity cards. Exhibits bearing finger impression were received in 11 cases (*viz.*, 7 from Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 2 from Kamrup, 1 from Sibsagar and 1 from Lakhimpur) against 10 cases in the previous year. They were photographed and where necessary prints were enlarged to facilitate the giving of opinion by the Finger Print Experts.

One photograph of an unidentified dead body was taken.

The difficulty in obtaining photographic materials has hampered the work of this section.

**Section VIII**

*Non-Cognizable Crime and Miscellaneous*

32. *Non-Cognizable cases.*—The total number of Non-Cognizable cases reported under Classes I-V including those pending from previous year was 7,973 against 8,342 in 1943—a decrease of 369 cases. Of these only 52 cases or 65 per cent. were referred to the Police for investigation against 27 or 32 per cent. in 1943.

The number of cases under Class VI excluding proceedings under Sections 107 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,839 against 1,844 in 1943. Of these 84 or 4·5 per cent. were sent to Police for investigation against 203 or 11·08 per cent. in 1943.

The total number of Non-Cognizable cases under special or Local Laws including those pending from the previous year fell from 10,418 to 9,007—a decrease of 1,411 cases. Of these 74 or 0·82 per cent. were referred to the Police for investigation against 127 cases or 1·21 per cent. in the previous year.

Paragraph 33.—Unnatural Death—

	By suicide						By drowning						By Snake bite						By wild beast					
	Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Surma Valley .. ..	53	55	39	21	1	..	134	139	74	88	639	505	26	23	10	10	5	8	16	16	3	2	1	1
Assam Valley .. ..	174	191	92	83	2	3	164	187	90	85	250	264	44	39	20	12	16	11	35	63	12	12	8	13
Total .. ..	227	246	131	112	3	3	298	326	164	173	889	769	67	62	30	22	21	19	51	79	15	14	9	14

The above statement shows that the total number of unnatural death cases rose from 2,408 to 2,856 (Increase of, i.e., 448 cases) of which 1,513 were men, 407 women and 936 children. The increase was due to an increase of deaths by fall of buildings, by Motor accidents and other causes. The increase under the head "by fall of building" was due to the death of 281 labourers at one time by a tea house collapsing at Korimpur Tea State in the district of Sylhet, this was subsequently the subject of a commission of enquiry.

The increase in deaths by Motor accidents was due to the heavy Military Traffic throughout the Province aggravated by the lack of road sense among the labouring classes.

The number of deaths by suicides remained the same; i.e., 361 and deaths by drowning fell from 1,851 to 1,268 a decrease of 583 cases. Deaths from snake bite also fell from 118 to 103. There was a slight increase of deaths from wild beasts.

Table showing the result of Unnatural Death cases turned into murder

	Unnatural death cases turned into murder		Sent up		Convicted		Aquitted		Pending		Withdrawn		F. R.	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Assam .. ..	30	32	13	17	3	7	3	5	5	5	2	..	16	15

Paragraph 33.—Unnatural Death—concl'd.

	By fall of building						By Motor accident						From other causes						Total						Grand total	
	Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		1943	1944
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944				
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	42	50	51
Sirma Valley	19	294	4	2	4	1	11	37	4	4	2	8	81	108	20	28	20	52	340	672	154	158	672	575	1,166	1,405
Assam Valley	17	16	1	1	2	6	56	143	8	13	7	12	175	202	32	33	40	52	662	861	255	249	325	361	1,242	1,451
Total	36	310	5	3	6	7	67	280	12	17	9	20	256	310	52	66	60	104	1,002	1,513	409	407	997	956	2,408	2,856

**Paragraph 34.—Process served by the Police**

The table below shows the number of processes of various kinds served by the Police in the different districts. Except for the Goalpara District and the insignificant totals of the Hills Districts the figures as regards Magistrates processes everywhere show increases, in some cases very substantial increases, over the 1943 returns the figures of Police orders on the contrary in general show a drop.

District	Warrant executed by the Police						Other orders						Remarks
	1943			1944			Magistrates' order		Police order		Total		
	Against accused	Against witnesses	Total	Against accused	Against witnesses	Total	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sylhet .. .. .	5,470	650	6,120	6,105	1,074	7,179	27,241	28,146	28,047	22,459	55,238	50,605	
Cachar .. .. .	746	52	793	776	108	884	4,362	5,300	9,479	9,622	13,841	14,922	
Lushai Hills .. .. .	50	17	67	10	..	10	156	90	233	38	389	128	
Naga Hills .. .. .	..	..	..	47	5	52	..	207	..	70	..	277	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .. .. .	203	21	224	190	18	208	1,522	1,340	1,054	1,123	2,576	2,463	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,469</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>8,333</b>	<b>33,281</b>	<b>35,033</b>	<b>38,813</b>	<b>33,312</b>	<b>72,094</b>	<b>68,395</b>	
Goalpara .. .. .	1,189	180	1,369	957	153	1,110	8,859	8,454	6,221	5,637	15,090	14,091	
Kamrup .. .. .	2,078	489	2,567	2,569	1,031	3,600	12,028	12,062	8,123	9,910	20,151	21,972	
Darrang .. .. .	860	206	1,066	930	359	1,288	8,696	7,251	8,790	4,789	17,486	12,040	
Nowgong .. .. .	1,383	483	1,866	2,586	1,421	4,007	5,819	6,136	6,592	6,756	12,411	12,892	
Sibsagar .. .. .	1,576	571	2,147	2,113	352	2,465	4,534	4,406	3,755	4,122	8,289	8,528	
Lakhimpur .. .. .	773	103	876	1,147	258	1,405	2,173	2,479	6,217	5,601	8,396	8,080	
Garo Hills .. .. .	161	20	181	88	7	95	1,208	1,383	2,144	1,843	3,352	3,226	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>13,970</b>	<b>43,317</b>	<b>42,171</b>	<b>41,852</b>	<b>38,658</b>	<b>85,169</b>	<b>80,829</b>	
Government Railway Police	43	6	49	15	42	57	1,990	1,686	5,501	4,119	7,491	5,805	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>7,491</b>	<b>5,805</b>	
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14,532</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>17,330</b>	<b>17,533</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>22,360</b>	<b>78,588</b>	<b>78,940</b>	<b>86,166</b>	<b>76,089</b>	<b>1,64,754</b>	<b>1,55,029</b>	

War conditions, and the necessity for frequent recourse to emergency orders under the Defence of India Act and the numerous Ordinances doubtless render inevitable an increase in the use of the Police for this purpose ; but it is to be feared that too often the magistracy in general fails to realize the burden which process serving throws on the Police, or that while there are certain types of process which it is the legitimate and proper duty of the Police to execute, the (unfortunately almost universal) habit of throwing on to the Police, because they happen to be a convenient agency, the duty of serving processes which are not properly a police concern, and for which other establishments in fact exist, too often prevents the thana staffs from effectively carrying out their proper and vital duties of patrolling and visiting bad characters on which crime control eventually depends.

The following analysis of "Magistrates' Orders" which constitute the great bulk of these processes indicates the situation clearly.

Serial No.	Magistrate orders	1943	1944
1	Fine warrant .. .. .	2,897	1,630
2	Proclamation and attachment order .. .. .	2,715	3,261
3	Railway Penalties Warrant .. .. .	144	84
4	Other warrant .. .. .	5,582	5,667
5	Summons to Police .. .. .	8,557	8,577
6	Summons to Sessions witness .. .. .	5,125	5,199
7	Magistrate Order for production of witness, etc. .. .. .	34,885	36,476
8	Collectorate orders .. .. .	1,458	1,179
9	Other Magistrate order .. .. .	17,227	16,867
	Total .. .. .	78,588	78,940

Item No. 3 is small in itself—but there are nevertheless Government orders that these penalties under the Railway Act for recovery of unpaid fares shall be realised by the alternative procedure of 386(1)*b*, Criminal Procedure Code. The enormous total of item 7 however provides the great bulk of orders—and these in fact consist almost entirely of orders to the Police to carry out a duty which should be done by summons through the process-serving staffs of the Courts. It is possible that insistence on this work being carried out by the proper agency might prove the existing process-serving establishment to be inadequate ; but the remedy is obvious, and should not be evaded by taking policemen away from their legitimate work for which they themselves are all too few.

Convictions for disobedience of summons, etc., under Section 174, Indian Procedure Code, were 498 against 725 in 1943, while proceedings under Section 514, Criminal Procedure Code, for forfeiture of bail were drawn up against 240 persons, the bonds being forfeited in 182 cases. The corresponding figure for 1943 was 195.

403 warrants were outstanding at the end of the year against 463 in 1943.

R. C. R. CUMMING,

*Inspector General of Police, Assam.*

# APPENDIX

## Imperial Statements 1944

Statement No.	Statement Title	Date	Page
1	General statement of the Emperor	1944.1.15	1
2	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.2.1	2
3	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.2.15	3
4	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.3.1	4
5	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.3.15	5
6	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.4.1	6
7	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.4.15	7
8	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.5.1	8
9	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.5.15	9
10	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.6.1	10
11	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.6.15	11
12	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.7.1	12
13	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.7.15	13
14	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.8.1	14
15	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.8.15	15
16	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.9.1	16
17	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.9.15	17
18	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.10.1	18
19	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.10.15	19
20	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.11.1	20
21	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.11.15	21
22	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.12.1	22
23	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1944.12.15	23
24	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.1.1	24
25	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.1.15	25
26	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.2.1	26
27	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.2.15	27
28	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.3.1	28
29	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.3.15	29
30	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.4.1	30
31	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.4.15	31
32	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.5.1	32
33	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.5.15	33
34	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.6.1	34
35	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.6.15	35
36	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.7.1	36
37	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.7.15	37
38	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.8.1	38
39	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.8.15	39
40	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.9.1	40
41	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.9.15	41
42	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.10.1	42
43	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.10.15	43
44	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.11.1	44
45	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.11.15	45
46	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.12.1	46
47	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1945.12.15	47
48	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1946.1.1	48
49	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1946.1.15	49
50	Statement on the situation of the Japanese Empire	1946.2.1	50

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

## Part I.—Return of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Sections 4, 14, 45)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119..	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..
1(A)	120 B(1) .. ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..
		<b>CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY SAFETY AND JUSTICE</b>				
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	11	..	11
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	2	1	..	1
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	2	2	..	4
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	..	..	1
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	12	159	6	165
7	212, 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	3	..	4
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	28	56	..	84
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly..	252	597	..	849
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	17	..	22
10(A)	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	..	..	1
		Total ..	304	846	6	1,146
		Carried over ..	304	846	6	1,146



## MENT A

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

cognizable cases

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	True cases				Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
			Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(A)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	7	2
1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
1	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	5
..	74	28	..	1	59	66	..	..	66	3	6
..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	7
1	2	24	38	5	5	48	7	2	55	9	8
25	156	319	145	104	61	310	393	64	703	39	9
..	2	5	14	1	..	15	1	..	16	..	10
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	10(A)
29	237	376	201	115	127	449	404	66	853	59	
29	237	376	201	115	127	449	404	66	853	59	

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

## Part I.—Return of

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Number pending from previous year 4	Number reported in the year 5	Number in which investigation was refused 6	Number remaining for investi- gation (columns 4 + 5 - 6) 7
		Brought forward ..	304	846	6	1,144
		<b>CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>				
11	302, 303 .. ..	Murder .. .. .	57	199	..	256
12	307 .. ..	Attempts at murder ..	2	10	..	12
13	304, 308 .. ..	Culpable homicide .. ..	56	167	..	223
14	376 .. ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	10	46	..	56
15	377 .. ..	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	8	..	8
16	317, 318 .. ..	Exposure of infants or conceal- ment of birth.	2	6	..	8
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	7	44	..	51
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt .. ..	158	662	..	820
19	328 .. ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	1	..	1
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt .. .. .	110	517	..	627
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	45	176	..	221
22	346 to 348 .. ..	Wrongful confinement and res- traint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	2	..	2
22A	332, 353 .. ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	23	65	..	88
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	23	78	..	101
24	304A, 338 .. ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	34	143	1	176
		Total .. .. .	527	2,124	1	2,650
		Carried over .. ..	831	2,970	7	3,794

## MENT A—contd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

## cognizable cases—contd.

8	9	10	True cases				15	16	17	18	Serial No.
			11	12	13	14					
Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or delared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	
29	237	376	201	115	127	449	404	66	853	59	
3	10	80	37	42	68	147	..	..	147	16	11
2	..	3	5	1	1	7	..	..	7	..	12
3	16	59	96	28	15	139	2	1	141	6	13
5	9	6	11	10	12	33	4	1	37	3	14
1	..	2	2	..	3	5	1	..	5	..	15
1	1	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	16
..	6	7	24	3	7	34	8	..	34	4	17
5	242	176	153	54	69	276	80	18	356	121	18
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
8	94	126	72	33	107	212	281	22	493	187	20
17	68	53	19	24	34	77	106	14	183	6	21
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	59	..	60	..	22
2	13	28	17	15	9	41	62	2	103	4	22A
3	18	23	19	18	14	51	64	7	115	6	23
3	35	40	22	14	46	83	..	..	83	16	24
54	513	605	480	242	386	1,109	667	65	1,767	370	
83	750	981	681	357	513	1,558	1,071	131	2,620	429	

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

## Part I.—Return of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5—6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward ..	831	2,970	7	3,794
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>						
<b>CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY</b>						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	97	140	..	237
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	33	154	..	187
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	51	259	..	310
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	24	137	..	161
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	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.	563	4,944	55	5,452
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..
		Total .. ..	768	5,634	55	6,347
		Carried over ..	1,599	8,604	62	10,141

## MENT A—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

cognizable cases—contd.

8	9	10	True cases				15	16	17	18	Serial No.
			11	12	13	14					
83	750	981	681	357	513	1,558	1,071	131	2,620	429	
13	13	53	42	41	68	151	4	..	155	7	25
15	33	50	16	18	41	75	8	1	83	14	26
31	36	32	9	43	152	204	32	2	236	7	27
2	26	33	19	25	55	99	130	17	229	1	28
238	65	615	391	195	3,919	4,560	17	3	4,577	29	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
299	173	783	477	322	4,235	5,089	191	23	5,280	58	
382	923	1,764	1,158	679	4,748	6,647	1,262	154	7,900	487	

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

## Part. I.—Return of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5-6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>						
		Brought forward ..	1,599	8,604	62	10,141
31	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement.	45	190	..	235
32	336, 337	.. Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	71	..	78
		Total .. ..	52	261	..	313
<b>CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>						
33	379 to 382	.. Theft { of cattle .. .. ordinary .. ..	69	318	..	387
34	406 to 409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	124	255	..	379
35	411 to 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	281	670	..	951
36	419, 420	.. Cheating .. ..	64	166	..	230
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	.. Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	55	313	..	368
38	461, 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle ..	12	61	..	73
		Total .. ..	1,483	6,505	125	7,863
		Grand total .. ..	3,134	15,370	187	18,317

AI. Out of 3,123 cases shown pending last year 1 case was transferred to serial I of 13 pending cases of Naga Hills were not shown last year as figures of Naga Hills were increase of 11 cases (13-2=11).

## MENT A—concl'd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

## cognizable cases—concl'd.

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	True cases				Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
			Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
382	923	1,764	1,158	679	4,748	6,647	1,262	154	7,900	487	
12	67	42	13	17	30	60	269	22	329	54	31
1	7	7	44	6	11	61	..	..	61	2	32
13	74	49	57	23	41	121	269	22	390	56	
6	59	79	114	41	75	230	13	1	243	13	} 33
206	554	725	999	327	2,564	4,015	2,797	321	6,710	100	
5	51	96	84	43	75	202	473	58	675	25	34
9	110	241	351	131	81	563	15	3	578	28	35
4	28	60	55	24	33	112	271	16	383	26	36
14	70	60	48	27	78	153	1,862	152	2,015	71	37
2	5	16	4	2	41	47	..	..	47	3	38
246	877	1,277	1,655	595	2,947	5,322	54,31	551	10,651	266	
641	1,874	3,090	2,870	1,297	7,736	12,090	6,962	727	18,941	809	

AAI and one to serial II of AAI—2.  
not available but shown pending from previous year in column 4 this year hence the

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

## Part I.—Return of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (column 4 + 5 - 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT AI</b>						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34, Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances .. ..	33	437	1	469
2	....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	629	3,141	9	3,761
3	Act VI of 1924 ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	66	63	..	129
<b>Total .. ..</b>			728	3,641	10	4,359

AAI.—2 cases transferred from AI to AAI hence increase of 2 cases in column 4.



## MENT AA

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

*cognizable cases*

Serial No.	True cases																	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
	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	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of							
1	..	49	72	253	28	44	326	32	27	358	23							
2	15	196	566	2,094	467	192	2,762	2,913	1,982	5,675	231							
3	..	..	28	77	24	..	101	..	..	101	..							
	15	245	666	2,424	519	236	3,189	2,945	2,009	6,134	254							

STAT.  
 RETURN OF COGNIZABLE  
 Part II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in police custody 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
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Section of Indian Penal Code</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..
1 (a)	120 B (I) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..
		Total .. ..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE					
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	12	..
3	231 to 254 ..	" " to coin ..	1	1	1
4	255 to 263A ..	" " to stamps ..	3	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	" " to Govern- ment promissory notes.	1	..	..
6	489 A to 489 D ..	" " to currency notes and bank notes.	..	6	5
7	212, 216, 216 A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	2	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	34	54	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,529	3,966	643
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	11	29	1
10A	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..
		Total .. ..	1,580	4,070	656
		Carried over .. ..	1 580	4,070	656

MENT A  
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944  
*concerned in cognizable cases*

Serial No.	17	16	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
			Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged									
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..
5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	48	64	64	..
9	..	283	895	228	895	228	1,334	2,113	63	1,288	1,018	2,306	144	..
10	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	8	..	9	21	30	1	..
10A	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	..	296	899	228	899	228	1,338	2,140	71	1,320	1,091	2,411	147	..
147	..	296	899	228	899	228	1,338	2,140	71	1,320	1,091	2,411	147	..

STATE  
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE  
Part.—II Return of persons

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in police custody 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
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward..		1,580	4,070	656
	<b>CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>				
11	302, 303 .. ..	Murder .. .. .	105	441	29
12	307 .. ..	Attempts at murder ..	1	8	..
13	304, 308 .. ..	Culpable homicide ..	89	385	22
14	376 .. ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	47	6
15	377 .. ..	Unnatural offence ..	..	5	1
16	317, 318 .. ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	4	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	38	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt .. ..	261	962	232
19	328 .. ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	..	..
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt .. .. .	175	729	190
21	363 to 369, 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	56	381	187
22	346 to 348 .. ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	1	..
22A	332, 353 .. ..	Hurt and assault to deter public servant from duty.	57	150	21
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	25	75	12
24	304A, 331 .. ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	87	18
		Total .. ..	802	3,313	722
		Carried over ..	2,382	7,383	1,378

## MENT A—contd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944—contd.

## concerned in cognizable cases—contd.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Remarks		Serial No.
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Appearing under orders of the Magistrate or voluntarily	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
147	2,411	1,091	1,320	71	2,140	1,338	228	899	296	..	..
88	237	81	156	29	165	..	..	..	27	..	11
..	7	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
31	297	159	138	11	112	7	4	3	12	..	13
3	32	15	17	1	9	7	1	6	4	..	14
1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	3	2	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	16
2	27	25	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	17
36	425	225	200	7	287	188	41	120	243	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
25	188	106	82	6	147	593	46	418	354	..	20
24	112	37	75	6	107	307	24	224	7	..	21
..	1	1	..	..	..	68	..	68	..	..	22
5	122	44	78	3	49	139	4	90	10	..	22A
3	57	23	34	5	18	105	9	83	10	..	23
6	41	24	17	14	27	..	..	..	14	..	24
224	1,551	750	801	82	932	1,415	129	1,013	686	..	
371	3,962	1,841	2,121	153	3,072	2,753	357	1,912	982	..	

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Part II.—Return of persons

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Persons in police custody 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 4	Arrested by the police during the year 5	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code 6
		Brought forward			
		<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>	2,382	7,383	1,370
		<b>CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY</b>			
25	395, 396, 397, 398 <sup>1</sup> 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	401	809	264
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393..	Robbery .. .. .	38	181	41
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence.	30	357	145
28	428, 429 .. ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	38	169	61
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	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.	506	1,880	762
30	311, 400, 401.. ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..
		Total.. ..	1,013	3,396	1,273
		Carried over ..	3,395	10,779	2,651

## MENT A—contd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944—contd.

## concerned in cognizable cases—contd.

7	8	9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			16	17	Serial No.
						13	14	15			
371	3,962	1,841	2,121	153	3,072	2,753	357	1,912	982	..	
209	481	134	347	7	202	10	..	10	54	..	25
19	87	34	53	3	48	18	2	14	24	..	26
35	104	15	89	3	82	85	2	74	21	..	27
1	80	29	51	1	63	276	26	208	2	..	28
143	956	481	475	38	480	46	3	35	45	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
407	1,708	693	1,015	52	875	435	33	341	146	..	
778	5,670	2,534	3,136	205	3,947	3,188	390	2,253	1,128	..	

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Part II.—Return of persons

1 Serial No.	2 Law	3 Offence	4 Persons in police custody 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.	5 Arrested by the police during the year
		Brought forward ..	3,395	10,779
<b>CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>				
31	341 to 344 .. ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	83	332
32	336, 337 .. ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	3	71
		Total.. ..	86	403
<b>CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>				
33	379 to 382 .. ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	131	368
34	406 to 409 .. ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	101	259
35	411 to 414 .. ..	Receiving stolen property ..	439	1,139
36	419, 420 .. ..	Cheating .. ..	70	189
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	84	435
38	461, 462 .. ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	12	24
		Total .. ..	1,744	5,412
		Grand total .. ..	5,225	16,594

AII One person transferred to  
Nineteen persons shown pending by Naga-Hills  
Naga-Hills were not available—  
Hence increase of



MENT A—concl'd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944—concl'd.

concerned in cognizable cases—concl'd.

7	8	9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			16	17	Serial No.
						13	14	15			
778	5,670	2,534	3,136	205	3,947	3,188	390	2,253	1,128	..	..
2	72	25	47	7	77	758	46	606	146	..	31
..	51	44	7	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	32
2	123	69	54	7	80	758	46	606	148	..	..
28	298	147	151	11	105	43	1	24	12	..	} 33
121	2,135	1,322	813	37	802	6,821	673	5,029	128	..	
34	191	106	85	16	73	813	51	658	19	..	34
50	932	473	459	50	422	23	4	13	23	..	35
7	117	68	49	11	79	479	19	383	38	..	36
9	133	71	62	11	119	4,954	326	3,789	186	..	37
2	14	7	7	1	13	..	..	..	1	..	38
251	3,820	2,194	1,626	137	1,613	13,133	1,074	9,896	407	..	..
1,031	9,613	4,797	4,816	349	5,640	17,079	1,510	12,755	1,683	..	..

serial 1 of AAI from Serial 13 of AII—1  
 were not shown last year as figures of  
 hence+19—1=18  
 18 persons in column 4.

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

## Part II.—Return of persons

1 Serial No.	2 Law	3 Offence	4 Person in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in the cases taken up by the Police	5 Arrested by the Police during the year	6 Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT AII					
1	269, 277, 279, 280 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and 34 of Act V of 1861.	Public nuisances .. ..	17	367	11
2	....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	769	3,888	232
3	Act VI of 1924 ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	60	60	..
Total .. ..			846	4,315	244

AAII One person transferred  
 Forty six persons shown pending by Darrang  
 through  
 Hence increase of 47

## MENT A A

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

concerned in cognizable cases

7	8	9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			16	17	Serial No.
						13	14	15			
Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks	Appearing under orders of Magistrate or voluntarily	
5	313	280	33	2	38	45	37	8	16	..	1
119	3,411	2,559	852	69	661	3,901	2,165	1,005	234	..	2
..	101	77	24	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	3
124	3,825	2,916	909	71	718	3,946	2,202	1,013	250	..	..

from AI= +1  
 District not shown pending last year  
 mistake= +46.  
 persons in column 4.

STATE  
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE  
Part I.—Return of

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	..	..
	120B (I), 120B (II) .. .. .	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..
		Total .. .. .	..	..
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC., ETC.				
2	121 to 130, 505 .. .. .	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..
3	137 .. .. .	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. .. .	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .. .. .	154	534
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 .. .. .	Offences by public servants .. .. .	9	28
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	32	251
7	465 to 477A .. .. .	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	25
8	264 to 267 .. .. .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	17	31
9	482 to 489 .. .. .	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	..	1
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 .. .. .	Rioting, or unlawful assembly, affray, .. .. .	11	72
		Total .. .. .	227	942
		Carried over .. .. .	227	942

MENT B—  
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944  
*non-cognizable cases*

Serial No.	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14
				Discharge or acquittal	Conviction					
	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—						
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	688	22	45	131	373	117	..	..	..	..
5	37	2	1	11	14	9	9	..	..	..
6	283	24	18	64	131	46	..	..	..	..
7	29	4	2	15	3	5	..	..	..	..
8	48	3	1	16	22	6	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10	83	3	5	15	44	16	..	..	..	..
	1,169	58	72	252	587	200	..	..	..	..

STATE  
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE  
*Part I.—Return of*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5
		Brought forward ..	227	942
	<b>CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>			
11	312 to 316 .. ..	Causing miscarriage.. ..	..	1
12	370 .. ..	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	..	..
12A	376 .. ..	Rape by the husband .. ..	..	4
		Total .. ..	..	5
	<b>CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY</b>			
13	384 to 389 .. ..	Extortion .. ..	19	86
		Total .. ..	19	86
	<b>CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>			
14	345 .. ..	Wrongful confinement.. ..	5	..
15	352, 355, 358 .. ..	Criminal force .. ..	285	2,108
16	334 .. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	215
17	323 .. ..	Voluntarily causing hurt .. ..	460	2,432
18	374 .. ..	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	1
		Total .. ..	750	4,756
	<b>CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>			
19	417, 418 .. ..	Cheating .. ..	31	265
20	403 to 405 .. ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	27	251
21	426, 427, 434 .. ..	Mischief (simple) .. ..	263	1,568
		Total .. ..	321	2,084
		Carried over .. ..	1,317	7,873

## MENT B—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

non-cognizable cases—contd.

Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Serial No.
			Discharge or acquittal	Conviction					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1,169	58	72	252	587	200	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	12 A
5	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	
105	15	26	40	1	23	..	..	..	13
105	15	26	40	1	23	..	..	..	
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
2,393	408	1,033	445	198	309	..	..	..	15
215	20	3	69	99	24	..	..	..	16
2,892	425	1,138	613	197	519	..	..	..	17
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
5,506	859	2,174	1,127	494	852	..	..	..	
296	68	64	98	14	52	..	..	..	19
278	43	77	92	15	51	..	..	..	20
1,831	236	694	518	117	266	..	..	..	21
2,405	347	835	708	146	369	..	..	..	
9,190	1,280	3,107	2,128	1,228	1,447	..	..	..	

## RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

## Part I.—Return of non-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5
	CLAS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE		1,317	7,873
		Brought forward ..		
22	298, 295A .. ..	Offences against religion ..	..	2
23	490 to 492 .. ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..
24	493 to 498 .. ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	114	1,187
25	500 to 502 .. ..	Defamation .. ..	25	130
26	504, 506 to 510 .. ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	26	281
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	6	54
28	Chapter XXXV, section 480, Cr. P. C.	Contempt of court .. ..	..	4
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), section 106, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	57
30	Cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace ..	87	968
31	Cases under Chapter X, section 133, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances .. ..	26	73
32	Cases under Chapter XII, section 145, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	233	643
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C. ..	Frivolous or vexatious complaints	..	48
34	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, section 488, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	38	175
35	Section 514, Cr. P. C. ..	Forfeiture of bond and bail ..	9	143
		Total .. ..	568	3,765
36	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police		1,764	8,940
		Total .. ..	1,764	8,940
		Grand total .. ..	3,649	20,578





## RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

## Part II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year ( <i>viz.</i> , undertrial or against whom process had issued)	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police
1	2	3	4	5	6
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.	..	..	..
	120B(I), 120B(II) .. ..	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	..	..
		Total .. ..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC., ETC.					
2	121 to 130, 505 .. ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..
3	137 .. ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	..	185	708 151
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 .. ..	Offences by public servants	..	12	35 2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	..	37	264 9
7	465 to 477A .. ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	..	1	51 4
8	264 to 267 .. ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	25	35 1
9	482 to 489 .. ..	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 .. ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	28	281 1
		Total .. ..	..	288	1,374 180
		Carried over .. ..	..	288	1,374 180



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

1 Serial No.	2 Law	3 Offence	4 Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., underrtrial or against whom process had issued)	Persons against whom process issued	
				5 On complaint	6 On <small>Motion</small> <small>for</small> <small>Writ</small> <small>of</small> <small>Habeas</small> <small>Corpus</small> <small>or</small> <small>other</small> <small>Process</small> <small>of</small> <small>Law</small>
		Brought forward ..	288	1,374	100
		<b>CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>			
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..
12(a)	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	3	..
		Total ..	..	3	..
		<b>CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>			
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	12	176	..
		Total ..	12	176	..
		<b>CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>			
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	8	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal forcè ..	425	3,391	..
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	697	4,345	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,130	7,736	..
		<b>CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>			
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	40	305	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	31	281	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	389	2,837	..
		Total ..	460	3,423	..
		Carried over ..	1,890	12,712	100



STAT  
 RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE  
 Part II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under-trial or against whom process had issued)		Persons against whom process issued
			4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward	1,890	12,712	111
22	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE 298, 295A .. ..	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 .. ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 .. ..	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	92	1,513	..
25	500 to 502 .. ..	Defamation .. ..	46	187	..
26	504, 506 to 510 .. ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	22	394	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. ..	4	56	..
28	Chapter XXXV, section 480, Cr. P. C.	Contempt of court .. ..	..	1	1
29	Cases under Chapter VII(A), section 106, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	6	123	..
30	Cases under Chapter VII(B), section 107, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace	352	1,878	23
31	Cases under Chapter X, section 133, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances .. ..	97	243	8
32	Cases under Chapter XII, 145, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	452	1,590	404
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C. ..	Frivolous or vexatious complaints..	..	30	11
34	Cases under Chapter XXX.VI, section 488, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	32	147	..
35	Section 514, Cr. P. C.	Forfeiture of bond and bail .. ..	9	157	74
		Total .. ..	1,112	6,229	844
36	....	Offences under special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,000	9,503	513
		Total .. ..	1,000	9,503	513
		Grand total .. ..	4,002	28,444	1,357

## MENT B—concl'd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1944

concerned in non-cognizable cases—concl'd.

7	8	9	Persons tried		12	13	Remarks			Serial No.
			10	11			14	15	16	
127	14,656	3,756	5,495	2,091	..	2,278	1,033	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
48	1,557	417	469	292	..	231	148	..	..	24
2	231	52	76	11	..	68	24	..	..	25
..	326	53	112	72	..	51	38	..	..	26
..	60	..	13	43	..	..	4	..	..	27
..	9	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	129	..	8	108	..	13	..	..	..	29
884	1,582	409	695	68	..	269	141	..	..	30
..	438	36	135	142	..	125	..	..	..	31
..	2,446	756	518	599	..	479	94	..	..	32
..	51	..	7	43	..	1	..	..	..	33
..	179	32	81	29	..	22	15	..	..	34
..	240	8	43	182	..	3	4	..	..	35
934	7,248	1,763	2,160	1,595	..	1,262	468	..	..	36
205	11,251	1,673	2,172	5,063	..	964	1,379	..	..	..
205	11,251	1,673	2,172	5,063	..	964	1,379	..	..	..
1,266	33,155	7,192	9,827	8,749	..	4,504	2,880	..	3	..

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered
1	2	3
<i>A.—Cognizable</i>		
1. Theft ...	4,178	502
{ (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	532	441
{ (c) Other thefts ...	3,666	1,283
Robbery	114	28
{ (a) Dacoity ... (b) Other robbery ...	63	15
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	133	41
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	20	7
Total	8,706	2,322
<i>B.—Non-cognizable</i>		
5. Extortion	29	3
6. Criminal misappropriation	55	3
Total	84	6



## MENT C

during the year 1944

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	Remarks
4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
12·01	7,88,765 10 6	28,859 9 9	3·65	
82·89	78,258 15 6	53,065 15 6	67·80	
35·13	5,42,055 1 10	1,18,432 15 11	21·84	
24·56	1,24,758 8 0	8,284 10 0	6·64	
23·96	14,002 14 9	1,668 4 0	11·91	
30·82	1,06,592 0 9	5,282 8 6	4·95	
35·00	67,900 10 1	15,606 6 9	22·98	
26·67	17,22,333 13 5	2,31,200 6 5	13·42	
10·34	2,406 9 0	308 0 0	12·75	
5·45	3,195 0 0	76 0 0	2·37	
7·14	5,601 9 0	384 0 0	6·85	

Showing sanctioned strength and cost

District	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors and Sergeant Majors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sylhet	2	2	..	..	11	80	..
Cachar	..	1	..	..	2	21	..
Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	1	14	1
Total	..	3	..	..	14	120	1
Goalpara	..	1	..	..	4	24	..
Kamrup	..	1	..	..	4	28	..
Darrang	..	1	..	..	3	23	..
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	3	19	..
Sibsagar	..	1	..	..	4	26	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	5	30	..
Garo Hills	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Total	..	6	..	..	23	155	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police, Assam.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	1	..	..	..	10	29	..
Total	..	2	1	..	10	29	..
Railway Police	..	1	..	..	3	12	..
Police Training School	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
River Police	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Total	..	1	..	..	6	17	..
GRAND TOTAL	2	11 +2 (.)	11	14	53	321 *24	1

(.) On political duty.  
\*Supernumerary Sub-Inspectors.

## MENT D

of Civil Police for the year 1944.

Number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables			Number of Constables			Total	Total cost payable from imperial and provincial revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than imperial and provincial revenues	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17)	Area of district in square miles	Population of district
Foot	Water	Mounted	Foot	Water	Mounted						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
149	..	..	925	..	..	1,167	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	5,478	3,116,602
36	..	..	261	..	..	321	..	..	..	3,862	641,181
6	..	..	28	..	..	37	..	..	..	8,092	152,786
4	..	..	35	..	..	41	..	..	..	4,293	189,641
24	..	..	246	..	..	286	..	..	..	2,445	118,665
219	..	..	1,495	..	..	1,852	..	..	..	24,170	4,218,875
50	..	..	383	..	..	462	..	..	..	3,985	1,014,285
54	..	..	362	..	..	449	..	..	..	3,844	1,264,200
36	..	..	257	..	..	320	..	..	..	2,842	736,791
29	..	..	229	..	..	281	..	..	..	3,896	710,800
46	..	..	349	..	..	426	..	..	..	5,131	1,074,741
55	..	..	418	..	..	509	..	..	..	4,234	894,842
9	..	..	44	..	..	58	..	..	..	3,152	223,569
279	..	..	2,042	..	..	2,505	..	..	..	27,084	5,919,228
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	34	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	34	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	114	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	4	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	28	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
36	2	..	118	28	..	208	..	..	..	..	..
577	2	..	3,689	28	..	4,684	..	..	..	51,254	10,138,103
						+2					
						+11					
						+14					
						+24					
						4,735					

Showing sanctioned strength and cost

District	Urban district	Number of police stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of Police	
				To area	To population
1	21	22	23	24	25
Sylhet .. .. .	44,343	37	5	1 to 4.54	1 to 2,630.94
Cachar .. .. .	17,624	8	..	1 to 11.50	1 to 1,816.37
Lushai Hills .. .. .	..	3	2	1 to 218.7	1 to 4,129.7
Naga Hills .. .. .	3,507	3	1	1 to 29.4	1 to 1,297.5
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .. .. .	30,734	5	..	1 to 9.93	1 to 484.3
Total .. .. .	96,208	56	8	1 to 13.32	1 to 23,330.8
Goalpara .. .. .	21,442	13	3	1 to 8.52	1 to 1,902.47
Kamrup .. .. .	39,038	13	5	1 to 8.75	1 to 2,224.93
Darrang .. .. .	12,049	11	1	1 to 10.51	1 to 2,288.17
Nowgong .. .. .	12,972	10	1	1 to 13.81	1 to 2,523.3
Sibsagar .. .. .	23,176	11	1	1 to 12.81	1 to 2,482
Lakhimpur .. .. .	27,914	14	2	1 to 8.46	1 to 1,789.6
Garro Hills .. .. .	2,358	5	..	1 to 53.22	1 to 3,789.3
Total .. .. .	1,38,942	77	13	1 to 10.91	1 to 2,385.01
Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam. Criminal Investigation Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police .. .. .	..	10	..	..	..
Police Training School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
River Police .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	12	..	..	..
Rail force .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	2,35,150	145	21	1 to 11.09	1 to 2,195.3

MENT D —concl'd.

of Civil Police for the year 1944—concl'd.

Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force	Additional Police employed temporarily					Total
		Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables	Constables		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
4,313	3·9	2	11	32	287	332	
1,164	3·32	4	9	20	162	195	
22	·6	..	..	8	57	65	
111	·76	1	3	8	83	95	
789	1·57	2	5	26	181	214	
6,399	..	9	28	94	770	901	
1,619	3·5	1	9	19	149	178	
2,248	..	2	8	21	179	210	
1,004	6·92	1	5	14	102	122	
1,341	4·4	1	2	8	86	97	
2,154	4·95	1	20	40	326	387	
2,858	5·72	3	38	101	736	878	
194	3·28	1	..	..	..	1	
11,418	4·06	10	82	203	1,578	1,873	
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	
..	..	10	68	105	170	353	
..	..	..	68	105	170	353	
895	4·48	..	3	9	59	71	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	9	59	71	
..	..	..	33	140	1,742	1,915	
18,712	3·96	29	214	551	4,319	5,113	

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the

District	Total strength				Armament on the force				Dis- trib- uted	
	Sanctioned		Actual		Number of rifles	Number of smooth-bore	Number of revolvers	Officers		Men
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
Sylhet .. .. .	91	1,074	78	1,001	..	481	9	..	31	
Cachar .. .. .	23	297	23	297	..	146	5	..	7	
Lushai Hills .. .. .	3	34	3	34	..	20	..	..	..	
Naga Hills .. .. .	2	39	2	38	..	25	..	1	..	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .. .. .	16	270	16	257	..	136	6	..	3	
Total .. .. .	135	1,714	122	1,627	..	808	20	1	41	
Goalpara .. .. .	28	433	28	417	..	226	5	..	24	
Kamrup .. .. .	32	416	25	410	..	200	5	..	9	
Darrang .. .. .	26	293	21	266	..	130	3	..	4	
Nowgong .. .. .	22	258	21	248	..	107	3	..	..	
Sibsagar .. .. .	30	395	24	383	..	211	3	..	21	
Lakhimpur .. .. .	35	473	32	456	..	246	18	..	12	
Garo Hills .. .. .	5	53	5	52	..	30	..	..	1	
Total .. .. .	178	2,321	156	2,232	..	1,150	37	..	71	
Government Railway Police .. .. .	15	134	15	122	..	..	4	..	..	
River Police .. .. .	3	30	2	30	..	8	..	..	..	
Criminal Investigation Department .. .. .	39	77	39	52	..	..	45	1	..	
Police Training School .. .. .	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .	62	261	56	204	..	8	49	1	..	
Supernumerary Sub-Inspectors .. .. .	24	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .	24	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand total .. .. .	399	4,296	357	4,063	..	1,966	106	2	112	

MENT E  
orce for the year 1944

## Punishments

Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
		Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
61	282	..	..	..	1	1	12	..	9
11	138	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
86	534	..	4	..	1	1	12	1	14
35	232	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	26
58	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7	82	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	74	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
12	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
6	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
126	868	..	8	..	1	..	3	..	56
4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	1,437	..	12	..	2	1	15	1	71

## Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management

District	Rewards		Education		Number		
	Rewarded during the year		Number of police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	
	By promotion	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards	Officers	Men			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Sylhet .. .. .	..	195	78	514	9	191	..
Cachar .. .. .	..	186	23	154	26	84	..
Lushai Hills .. .. .	..	4	3	34	..	12	..
Naga Hills .. .. .	..	5	2	30	2	4	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .. .. .	..	69	16	236	35	60	..
Total .. .. .	..	459	122	968	72	351	..
Goalpara .. .. .	..	189	28	262	60	84	..
Kamrup .. .. .	..	118	25	321	9	81	..
Darrang .. .. .	..	84	21	230	21	59	..
Nowgong .. .. .	..	293	21	158	29	50	..
Sibsagar .. .. .	..	105	24	280	45	123	..
Lakhimpur .. .. .	..	109	32	400	68	190	..
Garo Hills .. .. .	..	60	5	20	2	5	..
Total .. .. .	..	868	156	1,671	234	696	..
Government Railway Police .. .. .	..	75	15	119	..	24	..
River Police .. .. .	..	6	2	18	1	2	..
Criminal Investigation Department .. .. .	..	100	39	52	2	7	..
Police Training School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	181	56	189	3	33	..
Supernumerary Sub-Inspector .. .. .	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Grand total .. .. .	..	1,508	357	2,828	309	1,080	..



## MENT E—concl'd.

of the force for the year 1944—concl'd.

constables		Number who have left the force during the year							Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 10 years and under 17 years' service	Of 17 years and over	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	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
274	217	17	..	31	1	..	5	1·86	4·38	·46	
50	51	5	..	7	10	5	8	2·85	8·41	..	
..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	20	·05	2·31	
13	5	1	..	1	1	2	3	29·4	·3	2·05	
42	35	6	3	1	4	2	2	44·68	·12	·73	
379	312	38	3	40	16	9	18	34·25	13·26	1·03	
45	79	11	6	32	10	45	5	34·75	·38	1·10	
106	58	6	11	9	26	3	5	61·27	1·18	1·14	
47	40	6	..	4	7	..	5	16·31	0·13	·35	
38	14	8	7	..	6	1	4	1·70	7·08	..	
59	59	7	2	21	4	..	6	15·7	2·81	1·06	
61	17	14	3	12	10	10	6	1·60	·98	1·22	
12	8	1	..	1	..	..	1	·02	·01	3·3	
368	275	53	29	79	63	59	32	38·02	12·57	1·34	
18	28	3	..	..	1	..	..	35	·095	..	
3	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	14	2	..	2	5	3	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26	53	6	..	3	6	3	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
773	640	97	32	122	85	71	52	34·88	2·34	1·17	

Abstract for plains districts of the result of Police enquires into certain classes of detection of

Section	Offences	Cachar			Sylhet			Goalpara			Kamrup		
		Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
143-153, 157, 158 and 159.	(i) Rioting or unlawful assembly.	28	17	8	239	170	85	61	33	20	82	21	6
	(ii) Other offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	6	5	2	46	38	15	21	7	4	..	..	..
302, 303, 304, 307, 308 and 396.	(iii) Murder, attempt at murder, culpable homicide and murder by dacoits.	14	13	7	75	58	24	41	35	18	31	22	7
324, 325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	(iv) Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapon.	61	30	20	225	153	110	75	45	29	130	75	44
353, 354, 356 and 357.	(v) Serious criminal force.	11	7	1	29	19	9	6	5	2	20	11	4
	(vi) Other serious offences against the person.	17	6	2	67	46	14	38	20	9	57	22	5
392, 393, 394, 395, 397 and 398.	(vii) Robbery and dacoity.	14	8	4	40	31	6	63	53	19	88	57	3
270, 281, 282, 428, 429, 430, 433 and 435-440.	(viii) Serious mischief, including mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	25	22	2	86	70	7	19	12	..	59	39	3
449, 452, 454, 455 and 457-460.	(ix) House-breaking and serious house trespass.	357	336	33	1,363	1,288	87	378	357	37	1,017	950	36
341, 342, 343 and 344.	(x) Wrongful restraint and confinement.	11	6	4	58	35	22	20	10	5	20	10	6
379, 380, 381 and 382.	(xi) Theft	337	262	84	1,096	889	281	393	320	88	805	642	147
411, 412, 414 and 414.	(xii) Receiving stolen property.	32	30	19	204	173	117	56	45	29	129	84	45
433, 456, 447 and 448.	(xiii) Lurking and criminal house trespass.	21	18	7	87	52	23	16	11	7	40	27	15
	Total ..	934	760	193	3,615	3,022	8600	1,187	953	267	2,478	1,960	338
	Percentage of detected cases to true cases.	25.39			26.47			28.00			16.70		
	Number of police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.	..			..			..			..		
	Inspectors ..	3			9			3			4		
	Sub-Inspectors ..	18			54			20			26		
	Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables.	23			32			31			33		
	Constables ..	114			500			177			208		
	Total ..	158			645			231			271		
	Crime per head of police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected
		4.31	1.22	4.6	1.24	4.12	1.15	7.23	1.21				

## MENT G

*cognizable crime with the strength of the Police employed on the prevention and crime, 1944*

Darrang			Nowgong			Sibsagar			Lakhimpur			Total of districts		
Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
17	9	5	41	19	5	33	12	5	34	27	10	535	308	144
10	4	..	15	11	7	16	13	7	27	23	9	141	101	44
34	25	18	25	21	7	46	42	23	66	57	31	332	273	135
73	42	26	122	75	50	204	139	95	226	193	120	1,116	752	494
11	7	3	18	9	2	20	14	5	23	13	6	138	84	32
29	21	8	48	23	6	65	44	22	69	45	21	390	227	87
18	9	2	34	19	6	25	17	5	27	17	7	309	11	51
44	34	5	34	16	..	70	49	3	61	52	7	398	294	27
287	272	38	314	281	24	644	601	62	327	299	57	4,687	4,384	374
21	17	6	18	9	..	23	10	7	19	14	7	190	111	57
386	302	98	277	223	50	594	476	121	764	673	161	4,652	3,777	1,032
58	41	29	37	27	10	59	50	37	100	33	45	675	533	331
16	13	4	16	12	7	41	32	22	55	39	17	292	204	102
1,004	796	242	999	734	174	1,840	1,499	414	1,798	1,535	498	13,855	11,259	2,916
3040			237			276			3244			2589		
..			..			..			..			..		
2			3			3			4			31		
18			18			16			24			194		
19			29			28			29			269		
106			219			135			206			1,665		
145			269			177			263			2,159		
True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected	
548	166		27	6		84	23		683	19		521	135	

Statement showing the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts of

Serial No.	Name of Subdivision	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	Total cost of Chaukidars		Number judicially punished	
			Rs.	a. p.	For neglect of duty	For substantive offences, such as theft, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Rs.	a. p.		
	Silchar .. .. .	382	22,974	0 0	..	..
2	Hailakandi .. .. .	192	11,475	0 0	..	..
	Total .. .. .	574	34,449	0 0	..	..
3	North Sylhet .. .. .	991	65,536	0 0	..	1
4	South Sylhet .. .. .	725	43,619	0 0	..	..
5	Karimganj .. .. .	903	53,178	0 0	..	..
6	Sunamganj .. .. .	858	54,948	0 0	..	..
7	Habiganj .. .. .	1,267	79,118	0 0	10	..
	Total .. .. .	4,744	2,96,399	0 0	10	1
8	Dhubri .. .. .	842	60,624	0 0	..	..
9	Goalpara .. .. .	343	25,128	0 0	..	..
	Total .. .. .	1,185	85,752	0 0	..	..
	Grand total .. .. .	6,503	4,16,600	0 0	10	1

## MENT H

*the Province with figures of the rewards and punishments given during the year 1924*

Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals	Number fined departmentally	Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns 5, 6, 7, 8, to column 3)	Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, <i>i e.</i> , in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases	Number departmentally rewarded	Percentage of Chaukidars rewarded (columns 10 and 11 to column 3)	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs. a. p.
..	27	7.06	..	..	..	..
1	..	.52	..	2	1.04	15 0 0
1	27	4.87	..	2	.34	15 0 0
10	320	53.4	..	242	24.4	1,026 0 0
7	442	61.93	..	59	8.13	304 0 0
12	455	51.71	..	23	2.54	123 0 0
108	463	66.55	..	62	7.22	238 0 0
24	617	50.59	..	77	6.06	286 0 0
161	2,297	52.04	..	463	9.75	1,977 0 0
6	40	5.46	..	57	6.76	299 2 0
2	..	.58	..	54	6.41	234 12 0
8	40	4.05	..	111	9.36	533 14 0
170	2,364	39.13	..	576	8.85	2,525 14 0

## PROVINCIAL STATEMENT I

*Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1944*

Year	Rioting (Serial 9, Statement A-1)	Murder (Serial 11)	Homicide Culpable (Serial 13)	Administering stupefying drug (Serial 19)	Dacoity (Serial 25)	Robbery (Serial 26)	House-breaking (Serials 29 and 37)	Theft, ordinary [Serial 33 (e)]	Theft, cattle [Serial 33 (e)]	Receiving stolen property (Serial 35)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1940	293	101	95	1	21	40	5,426	3,510	201	472
1941	309	104	107	1	34	44	5,340	3,535	163	493
1942	361	109	199	4	72	48	5,107	3,369	166	480
1943	313	123	132	1	156	71	5,139	4,244	153	551
1944	310	147	139	..	151	75	4,713	4,015	230	561



Name of district		Number of Charge Sheets pending from previous year	No. of Charge Sheets sent up during the year	Total No. of Charge Sheets for disposal during the year. (Column 2 + 3)	No. of Charge Sheets disposed of at first hearing	No. of Charge Sheets remanded once	No. of Charge Sheets remanded twice
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Sylhet	.. ..	544	1,645	2,189	227	177	137
Cachar	.. ..	109	391	500	127	31	49
Lushai Hills	.. ..	1	46	47	13	5	11
Naga Hills	.. ..	5	56	61	46	6	4
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	.. ..	28	356	384	202	85	25
Total	.. ..	687	2,494	3,181	615	304	226
Goalpara	.. ..	136	452	588	75	97	101
Kamrup	.. ..	394	739	1,133	67	57	93
Darrang	.. ..	125	523	648	80	62	107
Nowgong	.. ..	211	518	729	31	39	46
Sibsagar	.. ..	172	674	846	195	116	59
Lakhimpur	.. ..	392	1,877	2,269	792	299	284
Garo Hills	.. ..	12	107	119	64	15	7
Total	.. ..	1,442	4,890	6,332	1,304	685	697
Grand total	.. ..	*2,129	7,384	9,513	1,919	989	923

\*5 charge sheet shown pending in Naga Hills, were not shown last year as figures for Naga Hills were not available hence increase by 5.



## STATEMENT J

ANDS

44

No. of Charge Sheets remanded four times	No. of Charge Sheets remanded five times	No. of Charge Sheets remanded six times	No. of Charge Sheets remanded more than six times	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings to the total number of cases decided in 1943	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings to the total number of cases decided in 1944. (Cols. 5+6 to Col. 4-15.)	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
145	127	133	457	30.2	26.04	638	
28	29	19	92	38.7	38.7	92	
6	2	1	7	40.00	36.95	..	
..	..	..	..	95.4	85.2	5	
4	..	1	5	76.8	88.6	59	
183	158	154	561	36.31	38.50	794	
50	40	35	25	31.70	35.46	103	
68	56	65	255	23.6	17.1	411	
75	39	27	62	38.67	26.66	115	
41	33	38	156	14.3	16.4	303	
38	34	33	88	36.77	49.6	220	
192	121	154	92	38.36	53.11	217	
3	1	4	6	33.60	73.80	12	
467	324	356	684	33.86	40.1	1,381	
650	482	510	1,245	34.65	39.62	2,175	

Showing offences in which tea-

Offences	Number of true cases in which tea-garden labour was suspected	Number sent up		Number convicted	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Murder .. ..	26	19	24	11	14
2. Dacoity and Robbery .. ..	4	..	..	..	..
3. Burglary .. ..	84	33	39	25	31
4. Theft (including Cattle theft) .. ..	149	75	105	52	69
5. Other offences against property .. ..	20	15	15	9	11
6. Other offences against the person .. ..	60	53	91	30	38
7. Other offences .. ..	78	69	108	56	71
Total .. ..	421	264	382	183	235

Note.—1. Only cases in which coolies, actually engaged in tea-garden work, are included in the statement. Cases in which coolies were engaged in other work should be omitted.

Note.—2. The number of "persons" in "living on tea-gardens" should be omitted.

## STATEMENT K

labourers were involved during 1944

Number acquitted or discharged		Number pending at the close of the year		Number of cases not detected	Remarks
Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons		
7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	*5	7	*1 absconding.
..	..	..	..	4	
4	6	4	5	51	
12	22	11	14	74	
3	3	3	3	5	
9	21	14	19	7	
6	10	7	21	9	
36	66	45	†67	157	†One absconding.

living on tea-gardens, are involved—whether or outside the garden, should be shown in this coolies or ex-tea garden coolies are involved

4, 6, 8, and 10 should be only those actually

## PROVINCIAL STATE.

Showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention from

District	Number of cases of house-breaking (serial 29) reported (Column 5 of I-A)		Percentage not enquired into		Number of cases of theft ordinary (serial 33) reported (Column 5 of A-1)	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sylhet .. .. .	1,933	1,401	1·8	1·3	1,483	1,012
Cachar .. .. .	373	384	1·60	2·8	327	329
Lushai Hills .. .. .	5	20	..	..	39	45
Naga Hills .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	39
Khasi and Jaintia Hills. .. .. .	144	81	69	..	351	327
Total .. .. .	2,455	1,892	1·3	1·5	2,200	1,752
Goalpara .. .. .	450	372	·4	·26	418	343
Kamrup .. .. .	983	1,049	1·2	1·1	835	742
Darrang .. .. .	305	301	..	·33	324	360
Nowgong .. .. .	310	347	·64	1·4	335	284
Sibsagar .. .. .	635	632	·3	·7	515	522
Lakhimpur .. .. .	288	304	..	·32	727	685
Garó Hills .. .. .	72	47	..	..	86	34
Total .. .. .	3,043	3,052	1·01	·81	3,240	2,970
Assam Government Railway Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total .. .. .	5,498	4,944	·98	1·1	5,440	4,722

## MENT L

*enquiry together with the result of bad livelihood cases, 1944*

Percentage not enquired into		Number of proceedings under sections 109 & 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons prosecuted under sections 109 & 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons convicted under sections 109 & 110, Cr. P. C.	
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2.5	2.2	87	56	136	108	103	73
2.75	5.7	7	12	10	19	1	15
2.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.8	.61	4	2	4	2	1	2
3.2	2.51	98	70	150	129	105	90
1.9	2.04	19	18	31	24	11	13
3.9	4.9	15	34	22	69	2	29
.61	1.11	11	11	12	12	7	8
4.17	2.4	9	17	9	23	2	10
3.1	2.8	11	12	11	12	6	7
1.23	1.6	14	11	16	18	11	6
..	..	10	4	24	19	23	16
2.5	2.7	89	107	125	177	62	89
..	..	13	14	13	14	1	4
..	..	13	14	13	14	1	4
2.35	2.64	200	191	288	320	168	219

Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.

Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.	Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.	Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.	Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.	Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.	Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.	Number of plants in each section under section 100 & 110, C. F. G.
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
13	14	13	13	13	10	10
13	102	1	136	138	97	24
13	1	16	10	1013	102	102
2	1	2	2	1	4	10
101	102	139	150	79	99	122
13	11	24	31	13	19	27
23	3	58	53	14	11	18
8	1	12	12	11	11	11
10	2	23	9	11	11	24
1	4	13	11	12	11	12
1	11	13	16	11	13	13
1	10	16	21	2	10	10
10	102	112	102	102	10	10
1	11	11	13	14	13	13
1	1	11	13	14	13	13
101	102	100	102	101	200	100

# GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

## ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-

Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1944

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Assam, in the Home Department

No. HPL.6/46.

*Dated Shillong, the 12th June 1946.*

### RESOLUTION

The year 1944 will be memorable in Assam as one in which its soil felt the feet of an armed invader after more than a hundred years of peace. The impact of the Japanese assault on the Naga Hills and Manipur fell heaviest upon the Police Department, already pre-occupied in its role of standing behind the Army with the duties entailed by the presence of unprecedented forms of all arms belonging to land and air in the province. Policemen necessarily carried a large part of the weight of responsibility for a firm and unperturbed attitude towards the onslaught on the part of the civil population, and two actually lost their lives in action. As illustration of the firm and unperturbed attitude with which the burden was borne by Policemen stands the fact that resignations from the Police forces actually decreased during the year, and were conspicuous by their absence in some areas believed to be most in danger. This is a remarkable feature of public administration during a period when the force was still rapidly expanding and taking in untrained men. Additions made during the year amounted to 647 officers and men.

2. Recruitment was satisfactory in view of the scope for employment which existed in other walks of life. The intake of Muslim recruits remains unduly low, a fact which is hard to explain. Only 9 men not belonging to the province were enlisted, and there was a reduction in total casualties. Dismissals increased from 78 to 122 and punishments from 1,240 to 1,657, as might be expected in a greatly enlarged body containing many raw recruits, but desertions actually fell from 194 to 71 and there were no serious cases of defection in duty. Discipline must therefore be regarded as generally sound, for which satisfactory feature the provision of free rations for the subordinate police is certainly a principal cause. Government view with anxiety, on the other hand, the apparent increase in complaints against the police, a large proportion of which have latterly ended in leaving the facts unsatisfactorily determined, and they trust that more attention will be given, now that the pre-occupations of war are over, to the enforcement of sound practices on the part of investigating officers and disciplinary action against all who exceed their duty. It is noted with pleasure that the superior officers of the Police increased the amount of their touring and supervision over cases this year. The need of a Training School, on which the Inspector General lays stress, is a matter to which Government must give serious consideration.

3. The temporary forces entertained for purposes connected with the war by the end of this year actually exceeded by a substantial number the total of the permanent establishments and the fact that the latter were inadequate to cope with their ordinary duties, far less to meet emergent

requirements, was constantly brought out. That it should have been possible to build up so rapidly, and without untoward results, such considerable bodies of police for heterogeneous duties including the establishment of an Intelligence fringe in face of the Japanese advance is a matter for congratulation. But such methods of adjustment to needs are too wasteful and uncertain for ordinary purposes, and how to plan a structure designed and conditioned for the essential functions of a Police Department in all aspects is a problem which Government will have to tackle sooner or later. Government are considering schemes prepared by the Inspector General after a departmental conference held in November 1945 to thrash out the details of requirements on a stable footing in the armed and unarmed branches, as also in the Criminal Investigation Department, River Police and Police Training. The cost of the Department naturally rose phenomenally; a large part of the increase was borne by the Central Government on account of services rendered to the Defence forces, but this is not an enduring factor. While it is to be hoped that the re-organization will be accompanied by a more satisfactory settlement of financial burdens between the Centre and the Province than prevailed in the past before the war, it will doubtless be necessary to show that a reasonable proportion of Assam revenues is devoted to those foundations for law and order which are essential to the well-being of all advanced communities.

4. Internally, conditions were generally peaceful. The entertainment of "Railforce", a large body of temporary armed police which protected the armies' railway line of communications, and was fully organized as an independent unit before the end of the year, and the continuance of a system of patrolling villagers, equipped and remunerated on a part-time basis by Government, which throughout worked satisfactorily and secured a very fair degree of co-operation from the general public, were responsible for an absence of serious sabotage or interference during the year. This despite the phenomenal traffic over the lines, which resulted in 434 accidents involving the death of 191 persons, to be compared with the corresponding figures of 354 and 48 in 1940. Relations with the Military forces, though inevitably subjected to considerable strain particularly along lines of communication, remained good, and few complaints were made by the military authorities of failure or non-co-operation on the part of the Police.

5. The crime figures displayed increases under murder, culpable homicide, robbery and cattle-theft, in which the military population, as might be expected, bore a considerable share. Twelve out of thirteen cases in which firearms were used involved troops. Burglary and theft on the other hand fell in incidence, doubtless owing to the artificial and ephemeral local prosperity brought about by war conditions. The standard of police work in investigation and before the courts inevitably deteriorated as the result of pre-occupation with aid to the Defence forces and the general growth of work, convictions in police prosecutions falling from 53 to 50 per cent. But this falling-off cannot in the circumstances be considered immoderate, while shortage of magistrates and the pressure on judicial officers of other cases were equally responsible for a weakening of the administration of justice. That this tendency was in itself serious is illustrated by a rise in the number of police cases remanded more than six times from 899 in 1943 to 1,245.

6. Miscellaneous work which fell upon the Police Department in the absence of other organisations available for such purposes continued to be heavy and was in general competently discharged. The Fire services attended 186 fires and were instrumental in saving so much property that the projected dispersal of the services as a result of abolition of air raid precautions



awakened considerable protest from the public. The assistance of the Police was invoked in an increasing measure for action against profiteering and hoarding, with no inconsiderable results. The activities of the Police Department in this direction naturally led to some complaints of authority abused, and its inability, in the absence of any staff trained and devoted to this purpose, to act effectively in coping with corruption may not have improved a reputation shared with the subordinate services in general for dishonesty in the lower ranks. But the main lesson of the year in this connection is that the Police must be properly trained, manned and equipped for any such task if success is to be expected. The work of motor vehicle control in addition to petrol and tyre rationing, was adequately performed, but by the end of the year there were signs, with the importation of more vehicles, that the former would soon demand a strengthening of the department if indeed no other solution is discovered for such duties than imposition on the Police, which so long as it is a part-time occupation must be to the detriment of other duties. The road accidents which increased from 236 to 474, with loss of 211 lives as against 95 in the previous year, indicated the magnitude of the burden entailed by the more purely police aspect of motor vehicle control. Another miscellaneous duty of the Police of which the Inspector General complains as an interference with their legitimate functions lies in the service of warrants and summonses. Warrants executed through the Police rose from 17,533 to 22,260. Among other processes so executed no less than 36,476 were for the production of witnesses. Government are considering measures to reduce this kind of inefficiency in the operation of the criminal courts as well as other defects in procedure.

7. Government feel that on the whole they can compliment the Police Department on the very satisfactory discharge of its functions in a year of unusual and continuous strain; they are glad to note the names of a large number of officers commended by the Inspector General, and thank him for his successful organization of the Department in its manifold and frequently new branches.

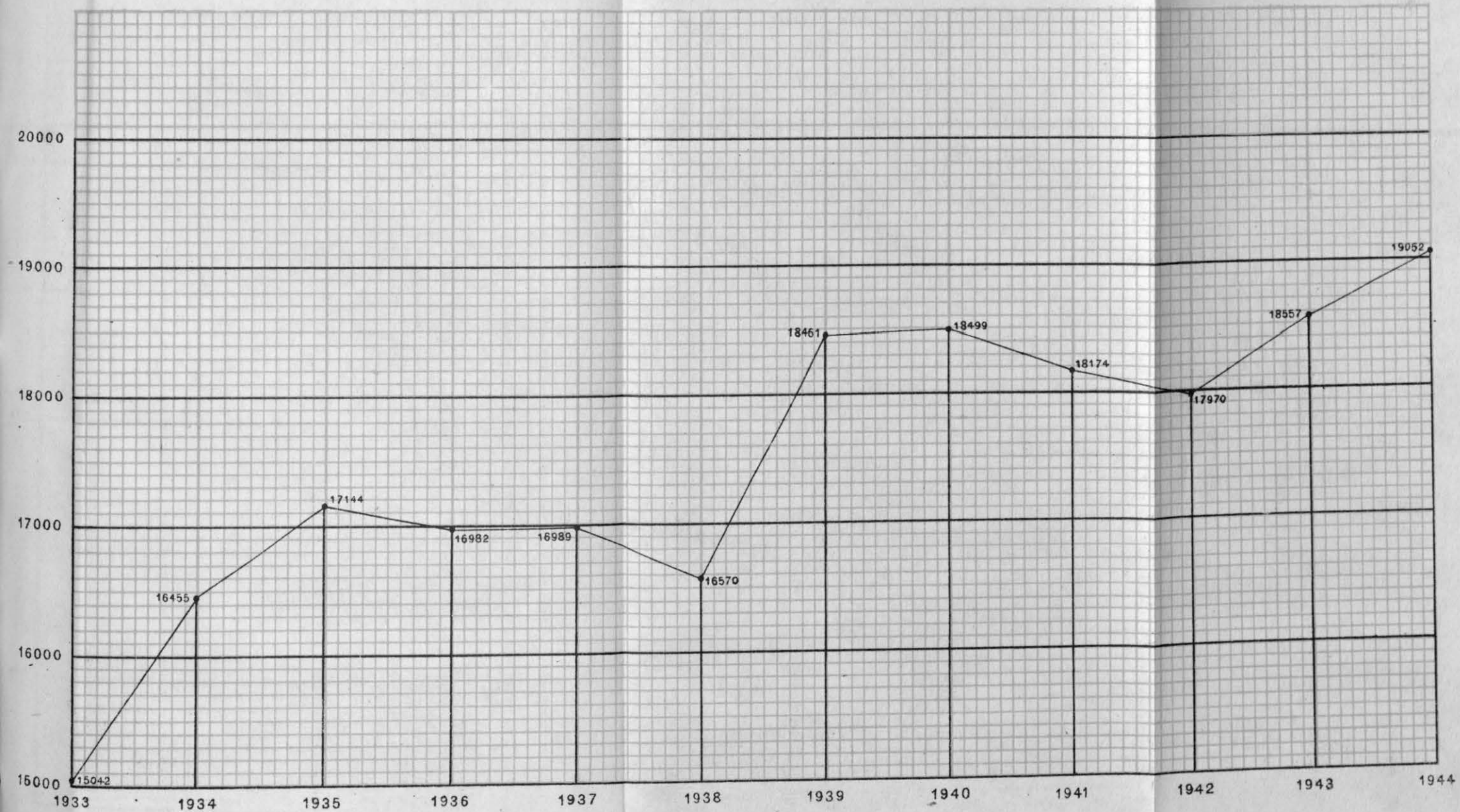
ORDER :—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be published in the *Assam Gazette* for information.

By order of the Governor of Assam,

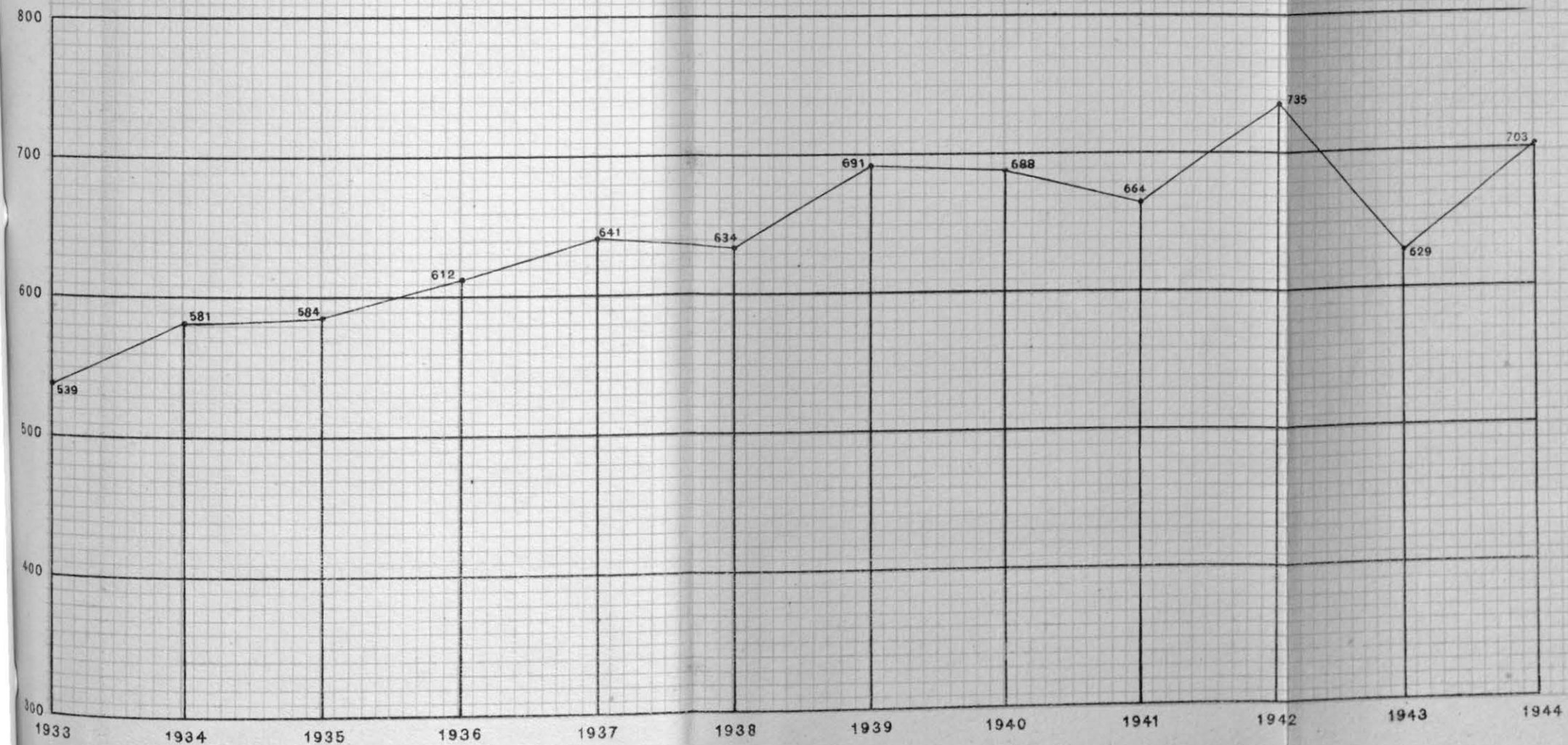
H. G. DENNEHY,

*Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.*

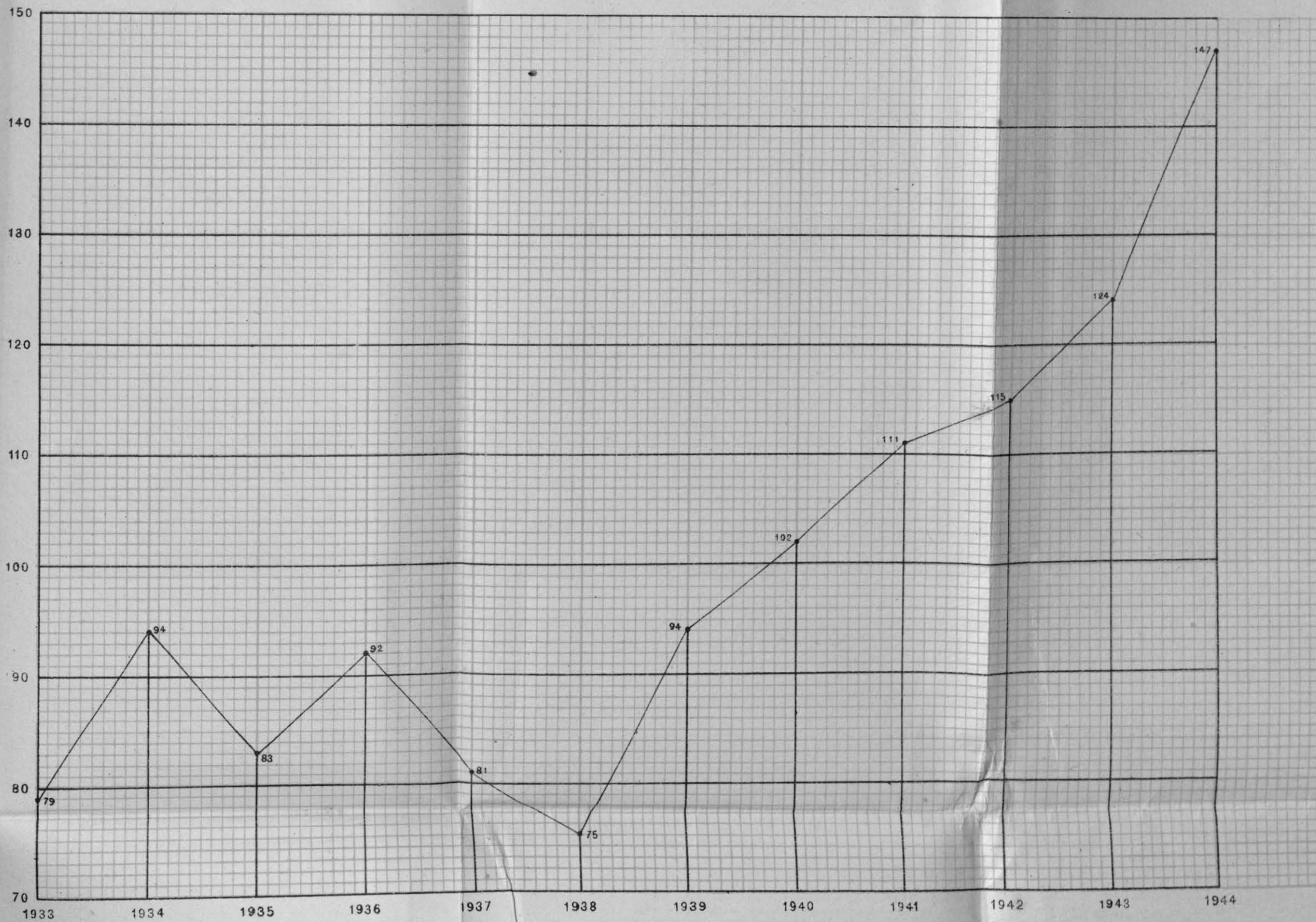
TRUE COGNIZABLE CRIME  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



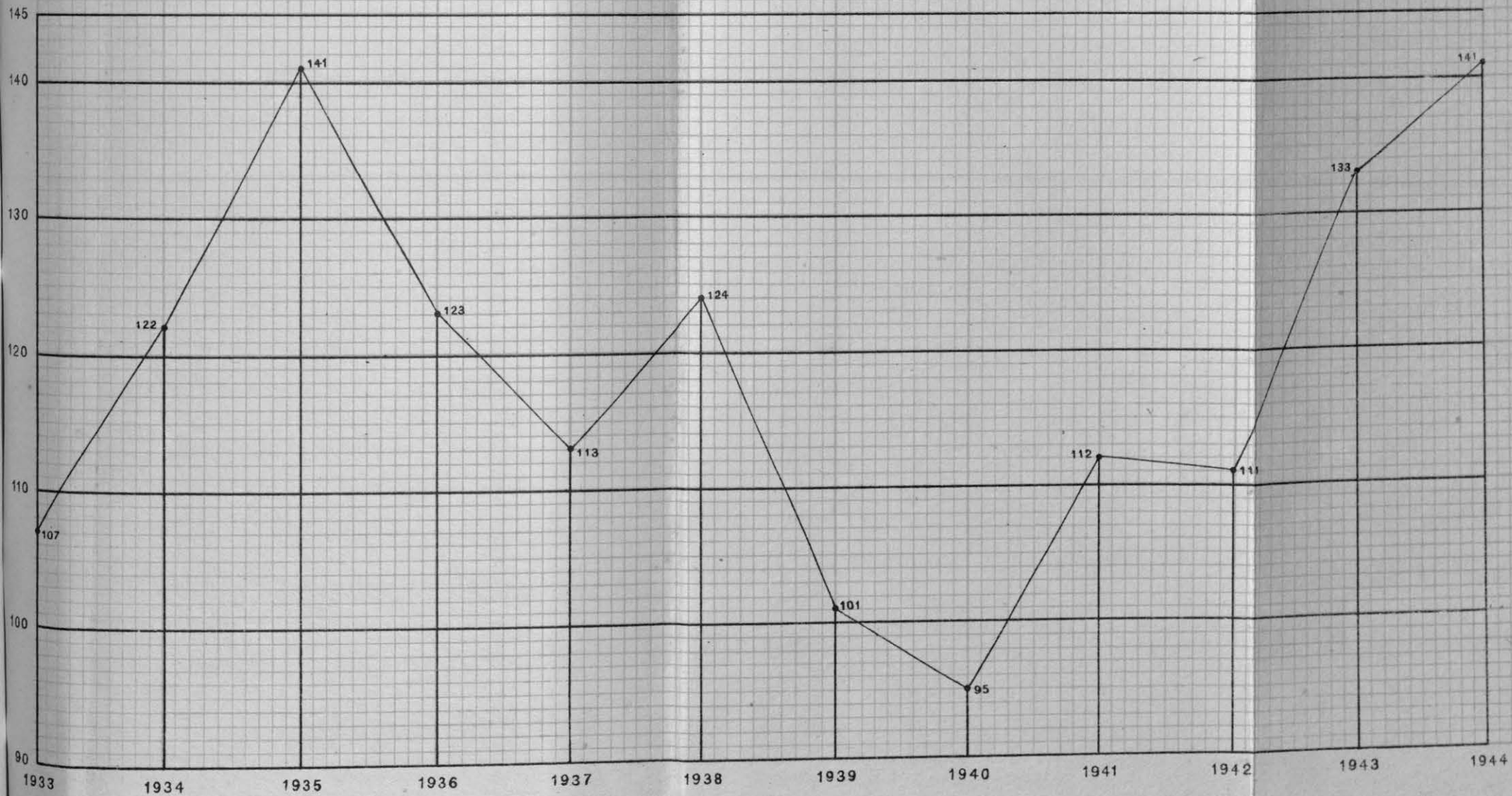
TRUE RIOT  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



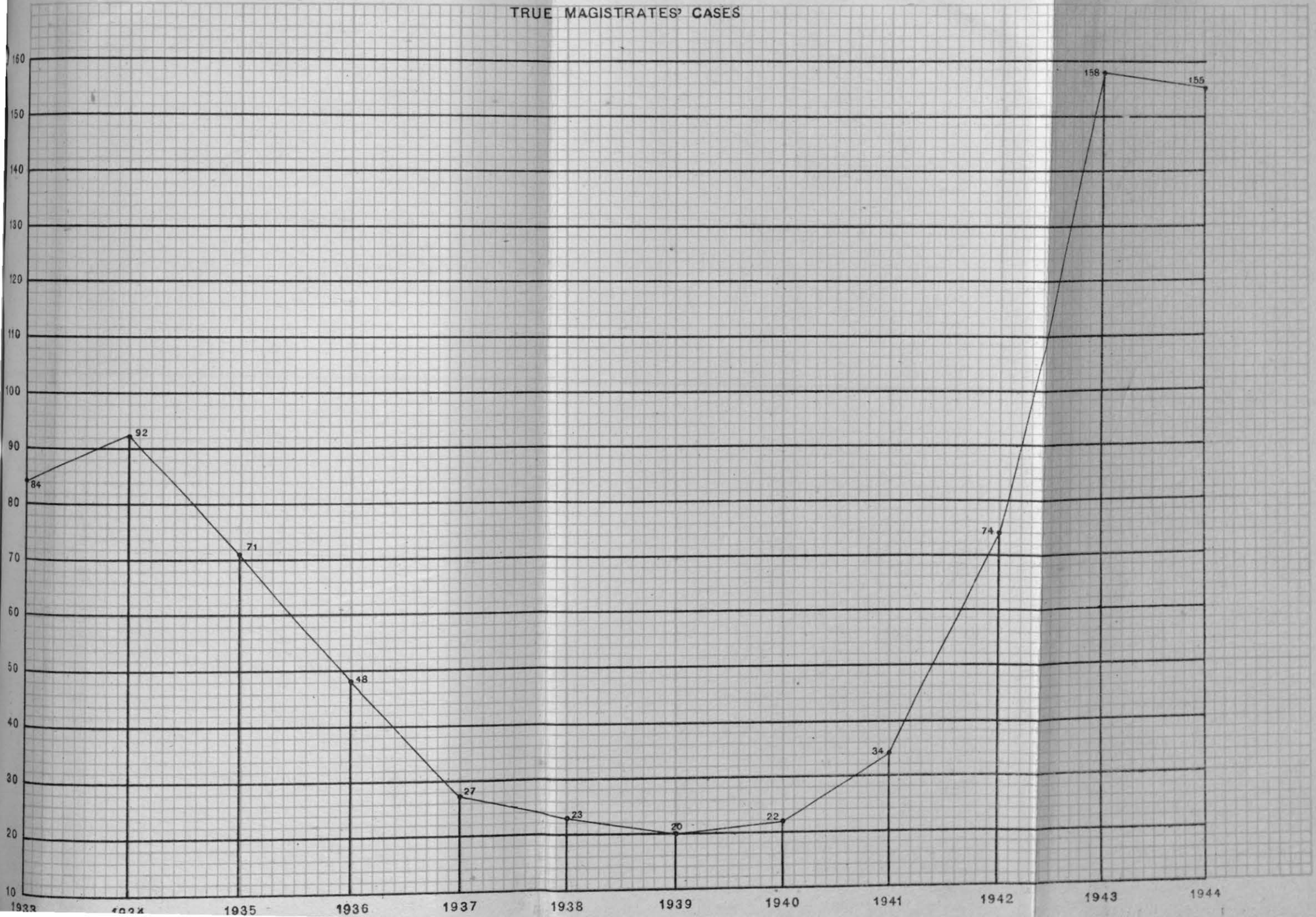
TRUE MURDER  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



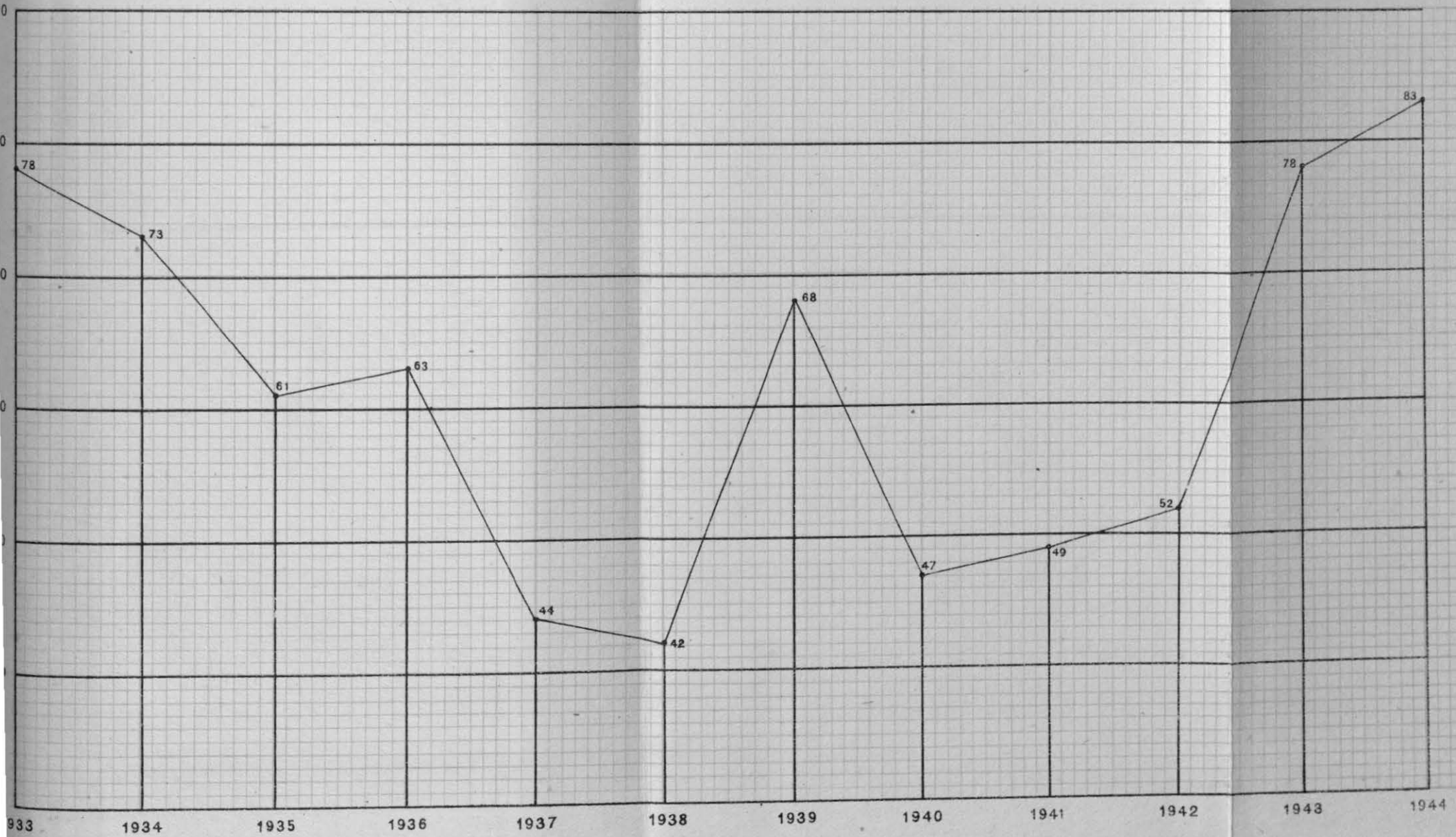
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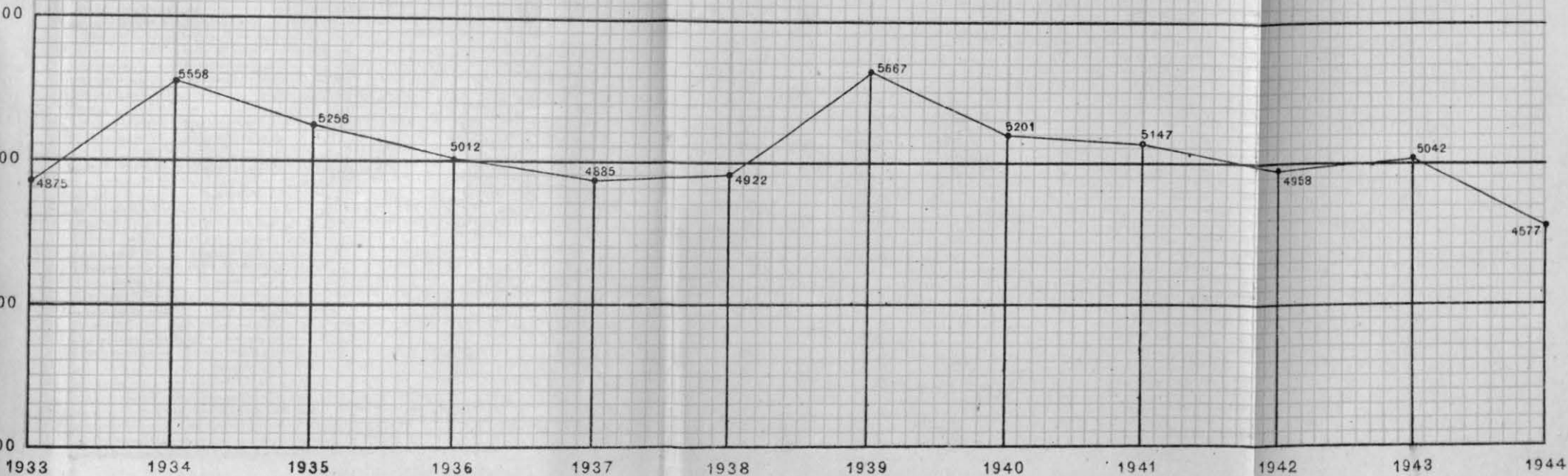
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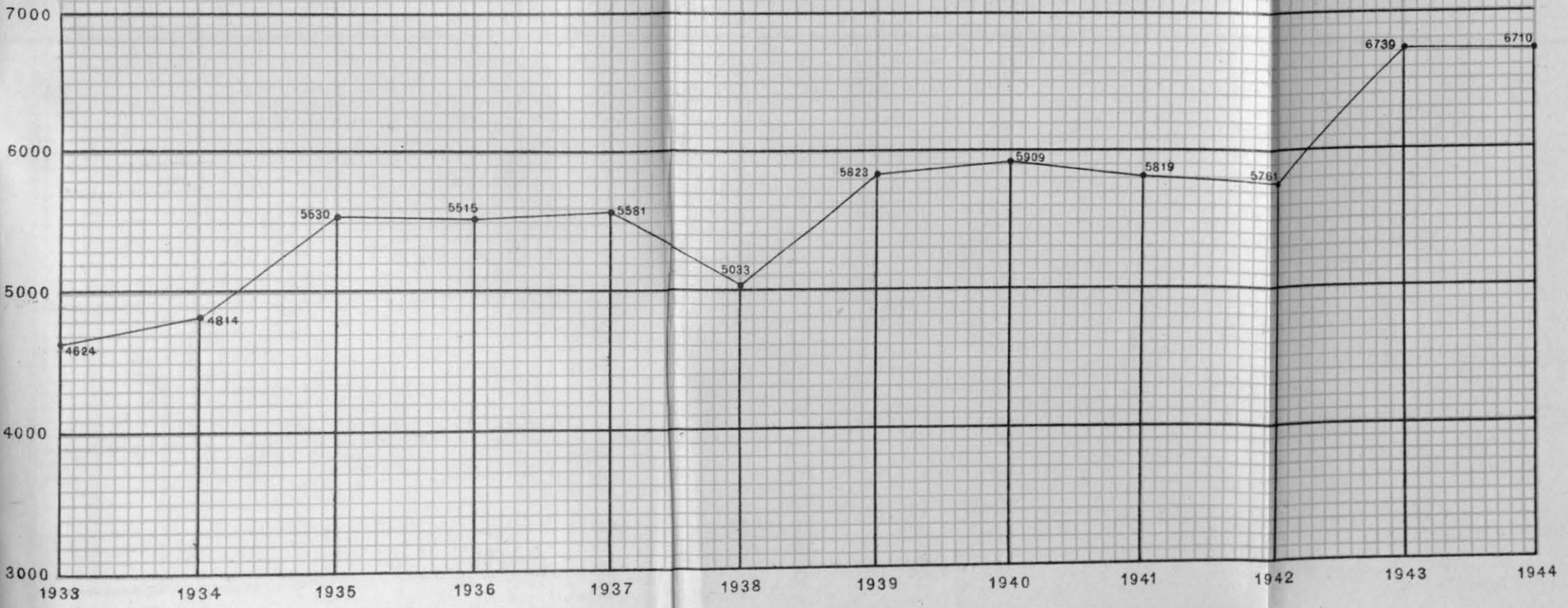


TRUE BURGLARY  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES

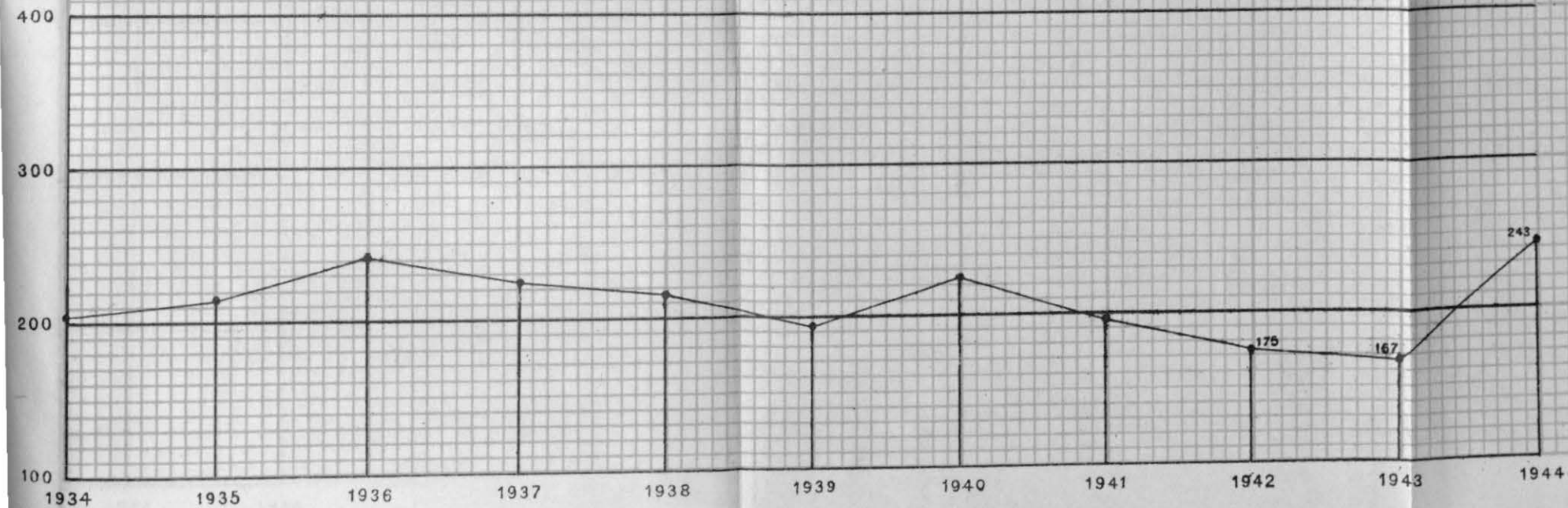




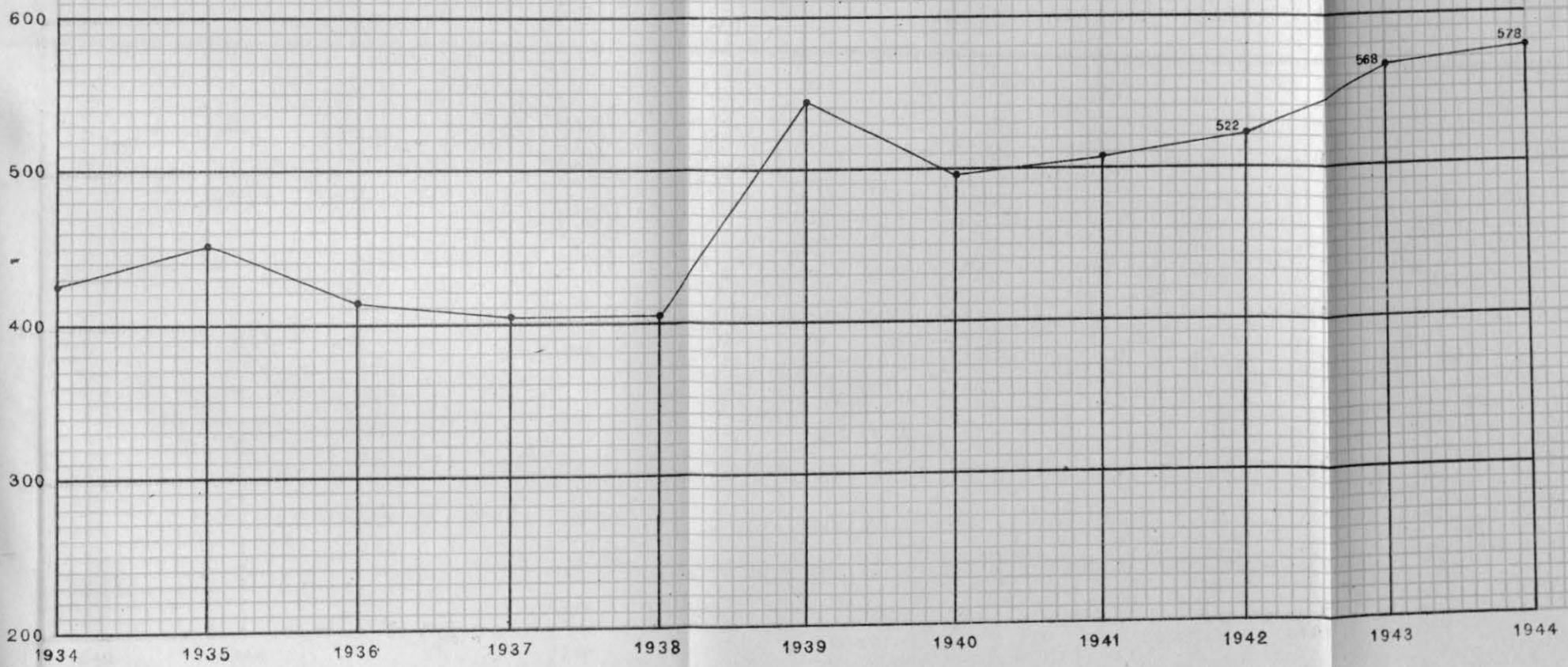
TRUE ORDINARY THEFT  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



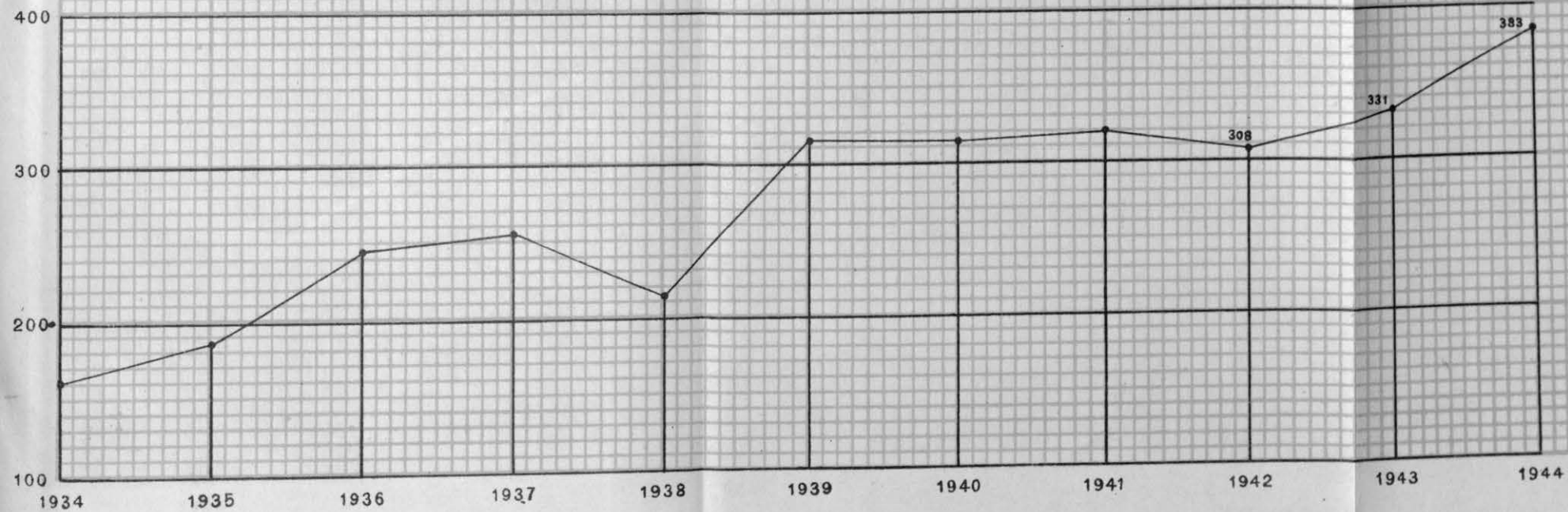
TRUE CATTLE THEFT  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



TRUE CASES OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



TRUE SWINDLING CASES  
INCLUDING  
TRUE MAGISTRATES' CASES



TOTAL FALSE CASES



